THE STAMP LOVER.

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Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Free to Members of the Junior Philatelic Society. Application Form for Membership within. Subscription to Non-Members 2/6 per annum, Post Free.

Important Notice.

ONE of the first duties of THE STAMP LOVER is to extend the influence of the Junior Philatelic Society. The Society, formed in 1899 by a small band of juniors, has gradually attained a position of high importance, and we confidently look upon the advent of THE STAMP LOVER as a means of greatly increasing its strength.

As the ordinary meetings for the season 1907-8 will be over by the time this first number appears, the Committee has decided to take an important step which will, we feel sure, meet with a cordial response from large numbers of collectors who considered it too late in the season to join after the Exhibition.

The Committee will close the receiving of subscriptions for 1907-8 on the 31st of May, this year, and *on and after 1st June all subscriptions received from new applicants for membership will count as subscriptions for 1908-9, and such subscriptions will allow new members the privileges of membership from the date of joining until September 30th of next year, 1909.* This means that a new member joining in June of this year pays his usual *twelve* months' subscription, but it holds good for *sixteen* months.

In view of the fact that THE STAMP LOVER starts in June, this means that anyone joining the Society on 1st June gets sixteen numbers in his first subscription.

In order to cope with the influx of new members the Committee has appointed a special Sub-Committee to elect approved applicants without delay. If you are not already a member of the Junior Philatelic Society you should *send in your application at once, accompanied by a postal order, to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Selinger, 5 Paper Street, Redcross Street, London, E.C.*

The annual subscription to the Society is 2s. 6d., with no entrance fee for collectors under 21 years of age or for ladies. The entrance fee for gentlemen over 21 is 2s. 6d.

To The Stamp Lover.

The keynote of THE STAMP LOVER will be enthusiasm—an enthusiasm for stamps and stamp-collecting—and an enthusiasm for the Junior Philatelic Society, which this journal is to represent.

To get the highest enjoyment out of a study, a sport, a recreation or a hobby there must be enthusiasm. The luke-warm man never gets there. His power storage gives out before he can arrive. Enthusiasm makes enthusiasm, and so feeds itself.

We can imagine no greater pleasure in any pastime than that of Izaak Walton in his favourite pursuit, nor can we imagine anything so hopelessly futile as to follow Walton's pastime without at least a good measure of his enthusiasm. It is useless, indeed, to follow any business, art, science, what you like, in the hope of achieving anything, while lacking a real enthusiasm for the particular pursuit in which one is engaged.

Now, the designation of our particular pursuit implies enthusiasm. *Philately* implies the love of stamps; *philatelist* implies a lover of stamps, or, in the form of the title of our journal, a "Stamp Lover."

The Junior Philatelic Society, more than any other stamp society, is composed of enthusiasts—stamp lovers—and our policy in endeavouring to strike this keynote of enthusiasm for stamps throughout this new journal will, we feel confident, meet with the warmest approval from the seven hundred and more stamp lovers for whom we are primarily to cater in these pages.

Thus, in presenting a new journal, chiefly for the benefit of the wonderfully successful Junior Philatelic Society, we have taken our cue from the prime factor in the remarkable growth of the Society itself, and trust that it will lead the journal to success, and also extend the influence and spread the enthusiasm of the Society which we shall endeavour worthily to serve.

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THE STAMP LOVER sets out upon its career under remarkably favourable circumstances. Most new journals have a difficult and expensive task in first of all securing a circulation. We start off with a circulation ready made, in that every member of the Junior Philatelic Society is a fully-paid subscriber to THE STAMP LOVER. But we do not suggest that we shall be satisfied with the membership of the Junior Philatelic Society for the ultimate circulation of this paper. We shall put our energies into the spreading of our circulation amongst stamp collectors throughout the world. The subscription to THE STAMP LOVER to any part of the world is 2/6 post free per annum, not an excessive charge for a magazine which supplies just what the collector wants. But we may point out that it is still more to the advantage of the would-be subscriber to become a member of the Junior Philatelic Society, in which case his annual subscription (only 2/6, by the way!) to the Society will include the journal. For gentlemen over 21 years of age there is an entrance fee of 2/6 on joining the Society, but to ladies and collectors under 21 there is no entrance fee. Hence it is to your advantage, rather than merely subscribe to the journal, to join the Society, which includes the regular receipt of the journal. With this initial number, a form of application for membership is enclosed, and we trust that a very large number of the 5000 collectors who receive this first issue of THE STAMP LOVER will join and swell our band of stamp lovers far over the thousand mark.

* * *

Primarily, as we have said, we are here for the convenience, the assistance, and the entertainment of our fellow members of the Junior Philatelic Society. We ask that our fellow members will show their confidence in us by supporting us in every way that is possible to them. The business manager has arranged to allow members extremely low rates for advertising for stamps wanted, or stamps for sale or exchange, for philatelic literature, and all those things which are constantly changing hands between collector and collector. As a medium of exchange, there is no doubt THE STAMP LOVER will be of exceptional value, going, as it will, to hundreds of readers who are active collectors and members of the Society.

* * *

But we ask your assistance in other matters. It is not sheer laziness on our part when we say we should like you to write the bulk of the matter for this journal every month. The Society numbers many able philatelists who have information to give, and who are here provided with a means of communicating it. We want articles from our readers; we want bright, newsy paragraphs about everything which you think your fellow members and fellow readers would like to hear. We invite your suggestions. THE STAMP LOVER is *your* paper, so do not hesitate to use it. You can help us, too, by inducing your stamp-collecting friends to join the Society, or subscribe to the journal.

To emphasise *what we want from you*, let us summarise our requests:—

1. That you send us original articles on stamp-collecting, if you can.
2. That if you get a choice bit of stamp news you send it to us. It may be an anecdote, a personal (but not *too* personal) paragraph, an incident at a meeting, or a new discovery, a new issue, or anything that you found interesting yourself that would also be interesting to others.
3. That you use the Small Advertisement Column to announce your wants and your offers, and ***use it regularly***. The charges are trifling—Members, 6d. for 24 words; non-members, 6d. for 12 words.
4. That you send us suggestions for articles, or improvements in the journal.
5. That you bring in your friends to our circle of stamp lovers, either as members of the Junior Philatelic Society, or as subscribers to THE STAMP LOVER.
6. That you read the trade advertisements in each number, and whenever you communicate with an advertiser mention THE STAMP LOVER.

* * *

Hitherto country members of the Junior Philatelic Society have not had any means of inter-communication with their fellow members, and have been somewhat out of touch with what has been going on at the London meetings, and those of the Manchester and Brighton branches. Now, however, THE STAMP LOVER is here to bind us all—country and town members—in closer bonds of fellowship, aye, of friendship, and we feel confident that a warm welcome awaits us when these pages meet the eyes of our friends throughout the world.

The Olympic Games

AND THE STAMPS ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THEIR REVIVAL.

BY "CROIX ROUGE."

As the subject of the Olympic Games is to the fore just now, on account of their celebration at the new Stadium at the Franco-British Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, a short account of the early history of the "Games," and the postage stamps issued in connection with their revival in Greece in the years 1896 and 1906, may be of interest to philatelists.

With regard to the early history of the Olympic Games, I cannot do better than quote from Sir Wm. Smith's smaller History of Greece:—

"The Olympic Games were of great efficacy in promoting a spirit of union among the various branches of the Greek race, and in keeping alive a feeling of their common origin.

"They were open to all persons who could prove their Hellenic blood, and were frequented by spectators from all parts of the Hellenic world. They were celebrated at Olympia, on the banks of the Alpheus, in the territory of Elis.

"The origin of the festival is lost in obscurity; but it is said to have been revived by Iphitus, King of Elis, and Lycurgus, the Spartan Lægislator, in the year 776 B.C.; and accordingly, when the Greeks at a later time began to use the Olympic contest as a chronological era, this year was regarded as the first Olympiad. It was celebrated at the end of every four years, and the interval which elapsed between each celebration was called an Olympiad.

"The whole festival was under the management of the Eleans, who appointed some of their number to preside as judges, under the name of the Hellanodicae.

"During the month in which it was celebrated all hostilities were suspended throughout Greece.

"At first the festival was confined to a single day, and consisted of nothing more than a match of runners in the Stadium; but in the course of time so many other contests were introduced that the games occupied five days. They comprised various trials of strength and skill, such as wrestling, boxing, the Pancratium (boxing and wrestling combined), and the complicated Pentathlium (including jumping, running, the quoit, the javelin, and wrestling), but no combats with any kind of weapons. There were also horse races and chariot races, and the chariot race, with four full-grown horses, became one of the most famous of all the matches.

"The prize was only a wreath of wild olive; but this was valued as one of the greatest distinctions in life. To have his name proclaimed as victor before the assembled Hellas was an object of ambition with the noblest and the wealthiest of

the Greeks. Such a person was considered to have conferred glory upon his family and his country, and was rewarded by his fellow citizens with peculiar honours."

The revival of the "Games" at Athens, in 1896, was greatly due to the generosity of a wealthy Greek gentleman, who defrayed the cost of the construction of the Stadium at the foot of Mars Hill. The meeting was of an international character, and the contests partook of modern forms of games or athletics. The meeting was repeated in 1906.

Unlike the earlier Greek postal issues, the commemorative sets present no knotty philatelic problems to solve.

Issue of 1896.

This issue consists of 12 values, from 1 lepton to 10 drachmae. They were printed in Paris from the designs of E. Mouchon, on unwatermarked paper, and were perforated 13½-14½. I am inclined to the opinion that there were two separate printings of some, if not of all the values, as is evidenced by the extremes of shades to be met with, and also by two varieties of gum, one brownish and the other white.

The only minor varieties I know of are with designer's name absent from foot of stamp, 2 lepta value. This occurs, I believe, on one stamp of the sheet. The 20 lepta value is known imperforate all round. The designs are as follows :—



1 lepton and 2 lepta.
Two gladiators contending.



20 and 40 lepta.
An amphora decorated with figure of Minerva.



5 and 10 lepta.
A quoit-thrower.



25 and 60 lepta.
A quadriga.



2 drachmae.
Statue of Hermes by Praxiteles.



5 drachmae.
Victory, after the statue by Peonias.



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



10 drachmae.
The Acropolis of Athens.

Issue of 1906.

This issue consists of 14 values, ranging from 1 lepton to 5 drachmae, and were produced by the firm of Bradbury, Wilkinson, Limited, and were printed on the watermarked paper employed for the regular issue, and perforated 13½-14. From an artistic standpoint the designs compare unfavourably with those produced in Paris. Designs and values as follows :—



1 lepton and 2 lepta.
Apollo throwing the disc.



3 and 5 lepta
Atlas.



10 lepta.
Victory.



20 and 50 lepta.
Atlas bringing the apples of the Hesperides to Hercules.



25 lepta.
Encounter between Hercules and Anteus.



30 lepta.
Wrestlers.



40 lepta.
Hermes.



1, 2, and 3 drachmae.
From an ancient tile, showing a race.



5 drachmae.
Offerings for the Olympic Games.

The Onlooker.

A Philatelic Fur Fancier.

Mr. W. Ward, who writes some "Nothings" in this issue of THE STAMP LOVER, is our only philatelic fur fancier. As such he is naturally the critic of ½d. dog's head stamps of Newfoundland. The dog is a very poor specimen (not the stamp), it being a "bad" shape in the head. From appearances he judges that the dog is the Labrador type of the species generally classed as St. Bernards. We suggest that a good article for the next issue of the *Fur Fanciers' Annual*, of which our contributor is the publisher, would be "Philatelic Dogs I have known; or, Causes of the Degeneration of Dogs on Postage Stamps." Bibliography: Hobday's "Canine and Feline Philately"; C. Wrinkle's "Dog Days of Stamp Collecting"; Gerard's "Les Chiens Timbrologique"; *ibid* "La Chasse Philatelique"; and Gibbon's "Stockkeeper."

Just My Luck.

Talking of "La Chasse Philatelique," I was in Brighton last month, and, as usual, went the rounds "on the hunt" for stamps and stamp books. The scent led me to a dealer I have often visited before. "Any old books?" I asked. "I had one, but I sold it the other day to Mr. Mead." "What was it?" "I don't know, but it was something published by Treacher & Co., of Brighton." I pricked up my ears, but he hadn't got any more of the same kind, and I went off disconsolate. Congratulations to Mr. Mead, the genial chairman of our Brighton Branch, on securing a copy of the first edition of Booty's "Aids to Stamp Collectors," published in April, 1862, the month preceding Mr. Mount Brown's catalogue, of which a bibliography and descriptive article appears elsewhere in this journal. Mr. Booty and his father started making a joint collection in 1861, and as he wrote and published his catalogues at Brighton, it is only fitting that the latest copy should turn up in London-by-the-Sea. We hope, too, that this copy will not go out of the Junior Philatelic Society's Brighton Branch. At some future date Mr. Booty's "Aids" will be fully described and listed in THE STAMP LOVER.

Rarer than the Post Office Mauritius.

I felt a cold shiver run down my back when I opened *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* (editor, Louis G. Quackenbush) the other day. A two-page editorial article was headed in advertisement style, "WANTED—A MELVILLE." So far as I know, there are not many left, Mr. Quackenbush, but—who knows?

Measuring Silk Threads.

Mr. George B. Duerst, who is valiantly championing the cause of the Moroccan local postage stamps in *The Philatelic Record*, is a philatelist of the advanced Manchester school, but, like others of that ilk, he has a warm side for the juniors, and I have a very pleasant recollection of Mr. and Mrs. Duerst and their son at a meeting of the J.P.S. at the Y.M.C.A., Manchester. Shall I forget either the night I was at the Senior Manchester Philatelic Society, when Mr. Duerst was giving the results of his investigations into the varying thicknesses of silk threads! Not to be outdone in minutiæ, a London J.P.S. member, who is an analytical chemist, told me he could measure the thicknesses of the wires for electric lamps to $\frac{1}{250}$ of a millimetre, and he was going to apply the system to his stamps. Really the next Government in the Stamp Parliament will have to make 1-250ths of a millimetre illegal in future investigations.

Should Conjurers Collect Stamps?

In the choice of a country for specialism I have always advocated the taking up of the stamps of a country in which one is already interested, apart from the stamps. *Par example*, if you have a special liking for Brazil nuts, then collect the stamps of Brazil. If you swear by Chili paste for rheumatics, stick to Chilis for your collection. I know one collector who has a superb set of Madeira, but that is by the way. The principle always turns out successful. Having for years been interested in Chinese juggling and conjuring, Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace followed his natural bent when he specialised in China and the Treaty Ports. His paper and his displays at 3 Bedford Street, on May 2, proved that he knew how to get hold both of stamps and information, but whether he used juggling to get either or both, I am not prepared to say. When Mrs. Selinger gave a reception the other day to the members of the Exhibition and General Committees, Mr. Harte-Lovelace gave us a capital exhibition of card tricks, a knowledge of which would prove serviceable to anyone forming a specialised collection of stamps. With a touch of his wand he can make a ½ cent Kiukiang become two, one of which is on "pelure" paper. It's quite easy when you know how.

An Exhibition Reception.

Mentioning Mrs. Selinger's reception to the London Committees, at Digby House, N., on April 25th, the party was a very lively and pleasant one, and the thanks of all of us are due to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Selinger for a most enjoyable afternoon. Our thanks, too, are due to Mr. Arthur and Miss Selinger, to Miss K. Straus and Miss Spencer, the two former for assisting our hosts, and the two latter for gracing and adding to the gaiety of our company. Needless to say, the President comported himself with a high sense of the dignity of his office: the Vice-President and the Hon. Auctioneer we can scarcely blame for their mild flirtations, but the Hon. Librarian was the life and soul of the party—may his library (that's ours) never grow less!

Motto for the Hon. Auctioneer's heraldic emblems:—"Kindness *not beauty* shall win my love."

A Boom in Exhibitions.

Croix Rouge's article on the Olympic Games and the stamps associated with them should prove of topical interest, as about the time of publication the Stadium at the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush will be the scene of many interesting athletic contests. The year seems to be remarkable for its Exhibitions. There was our own, of course. But apart from the strictly philatelic, there is the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, competing with the Shepherd's Bush for London's favours, and there is the Scottish National Exhibition at Edinburgh, opened the other day by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. I have not heard that our Scottish friends have organised a stamp section. If they have not, they will pardon me for thinking that they ought to have done, the occasion of a great National Exhibition being one that should not be missed. In London, in addition to the two already mentioned, June is to see the opening of the "Orient in London," a great Missionary Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. Now I am not able to say how far the Franco-British Exhibition will be made of interest to stamp collectors, but I understand that in March, when our own Exhibition was creating such a stir, it suggested to the Council of the "Orient in London" that a stamp feature would prove an interesting addition to their great effort. And something is to be done in the matter, but what that something is I cannot say at present.

The Stamp Lover's Library.

SHORT PAPERS FOR THE PHILATELIC BIBLIOPHILE.

In this article the writer gives an account of the conditions under which Mr. Mount Brown compiled his early catalogues, which are among the rarities treasured in every well-appointed philatelic library. He describes the little band of Stamp Lovers who met in the early sixties at the Rectory House of All Hallows Staining, Mark Lane; and concludes with a bibliography of Mr. Mount Brown's Catalogues.

IN these papers I shall endeavour to tell the readers of THE STAMP LOVER of some interesting stamp books, and to commence with I have taken down a little leather-bound volume, 4 by 5¼ inches, next to which is an envelope containing photographs and engravings.

One photograph is inscribed, "Yours fraternally, Mount Brown," and the second is a recent acquisition which I reproduce herewith. It is signed on the front "Mount Brown," and on the back, in the same hand, is written, "F. J. Melville, Esq., with Philatelic good wishes and kind regards from the author of the First English Catalogue, issued in May, 1862." It is the best portrait of the Mr. Mount Brown as I know him, although it was taken some few years back. The first photograph goes back more nearly to his stamp collecting days.

It is thirty-eight years now since Mr. Mount Brown relinquished stamps for good, and except to the literature collector and the older school, his name may be almost unknown to the stamp collectors of the present day.

The name of Mount Brown, however, will be handed down to posterity as a pioneer stamp lover, and his early catalogues are possessions much treasured by the philatelic bibliophile.



ALL HALLOWS STAINING, AND RECTORY.
Where the band of early stamp lovers met. From an old engraving.



MR. MOUNT BROWN.

Mr. Mount Brown's catalogue was not strictly the first catalogue of postage stamps in the English language, though it is often considered to be. He published his first edition in May, 1862, but just a few weeks previously, in April, Mr. Frederick Booty published his catalogue under the style, "Aids to Stamp Collectors, being a list of British and Foreign Postage Stamps—by a Stamp Collector." To Mr. Booty, too, belongs the credit for issuing the first illustrated catalogue, "The Stamp Collector's Guide," in August, 1862. Mr. Mount Brown's works have no illustrations.

But the catalogue by Mr Mount Brown was a more complete one, and had a greater popularity than Booty's, the sum total of its various impressions numbering about 7500, from 1862-64.

While Mr. Booty's "Guide" of August, 1862, contained descriptions of 1100 stamps, Mr. Mount Brown's first edition in May of the same year described 1200 varieties. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mount Brown at the Junior Philatelic Society's Exhibition in March, and Mr. Booty, too, is still living, I believe. I think I am right in saying, too, that Mr. Brown visited us at the Exeter Hall Exhibition in 1905.

Mr. Mount Brown was born in 1837, and received his early education at the City of London School, an institution which is still turning out young stamp collectors, among whom are many of distinct philatelic ability and promise. It was about 1860 when Mr. Mount Brown started to collect. In this year, too, Oscar Berger-Levrault (the eminent Strassburg philatelist, who printed his first list of stamps in September, 1861) started to collect. There were others who had been collecting for some years. Dr. Gray, another early cataloguer, claimed to have started shortly after 1840, though he must have been very limited in his collection, by the small number of different specimens existing for the first few years. Dr. Viner, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Mr. Maitland Burnett, and a few others whose names have been handed down to us, were collecting in the fifties.

By 1860, and in the early sixties, stamp collecting seemed to gain very considerably in its popularity, and in consolidating the interest in the hobby Mr. Mount Brown and his catalogues played a very important part. His collection numbered about 400, and it was by dint of comparison and exchanging with other collectors that he compiled his first catalogue, giving descriptions of 1200 stamps.

The chief English collectors of that period were Sir Daniel Cooper, Judge Philbrick, Dr. Viner, J. W. Gillespie, W. E. Image, Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Mr. Haslett, and Mr. Hughes-Hughes. In Paris there were Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, Mons. G. Herpin, the inventor of the word *philately*, Dr. Legrand, inventor of the perforation gauge, M. Donatis, and a few others who used to meet often at the shop of Madame Nicolas in Rue Taitbout.

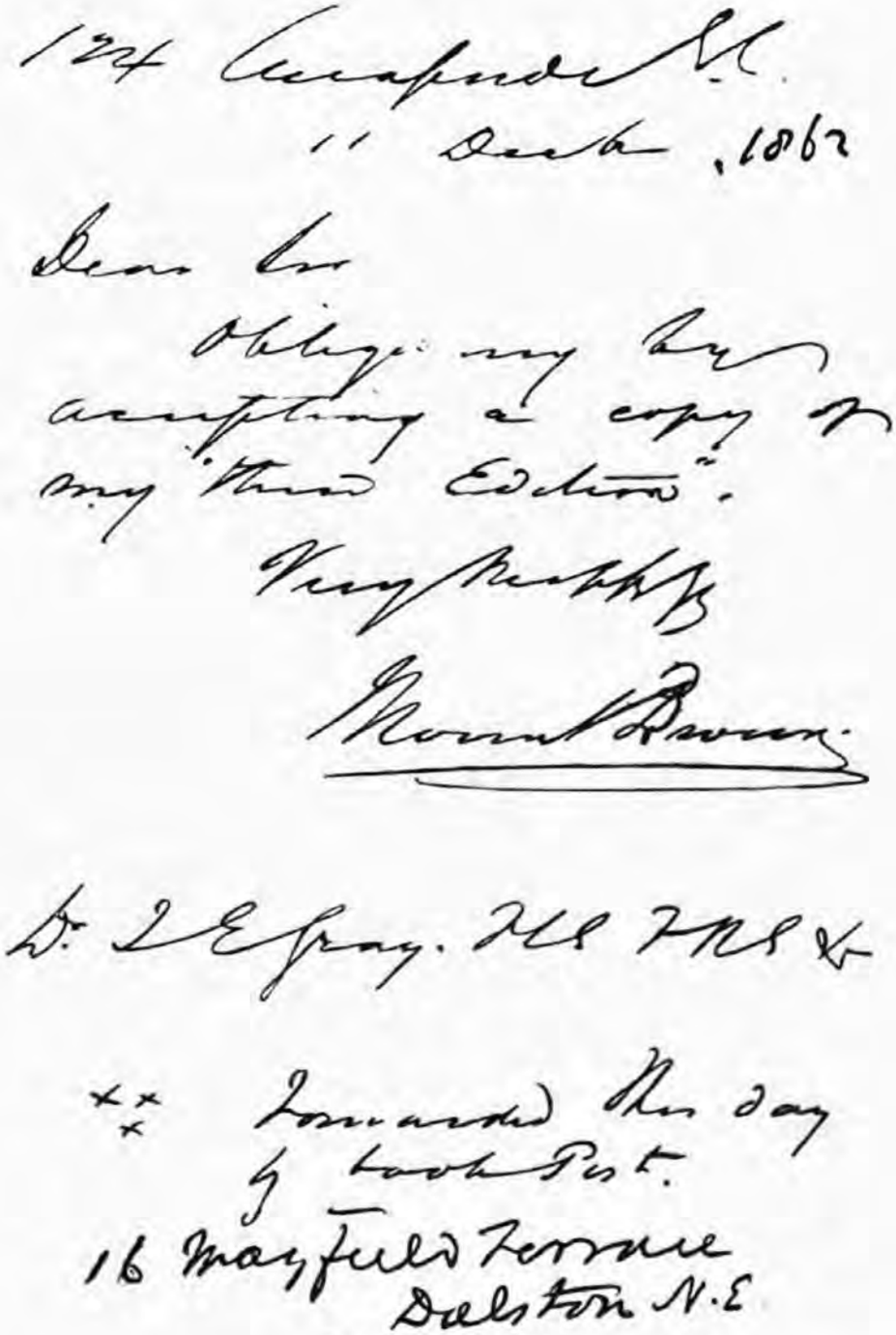
But the London coterie who assisted Mr. Mount Brown were chiefly Dr. Viner, who had already in 1862 compiled a MS. catalogue of his own; Mr. Haslett, a dealer; Mr. (afterwards Judge) Philbrick, Mr. Hughes-Hughes, Sir Daniel Cooper, and the Rev. F. J. Stainforth. The last named gentleman was the last curate of All Hallows Staining, the living of which was united to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street, and the church was pulled down with the exception of the tower. It was in an upper room of the rectory, under the shadow of All Hallows Staining, that the little band of early stamp lovers gathered together to compare collections on Saturday afternoons. The Rectory House in Mark Lane may consequently be considered the birthplace of the present Royal Philatelic Society, founded in 1869. Mr. Mount Brown tells me he believes All Hallows Staining, was the church immortalised by Charles Dickens in "Dombey & Son," where Florence Dombey married Walter, "a stuffy little place." "I recollect it well," adds Mr. Brown.

I cannot help dwelling on these early times whenever I turn the pages of a "Mount Brown," or as I come across a portrait of one of these early collectors. I think of their opportunities, when no one asked more than a shilling or two for a rare stamp, and you could buy each successive edition of Mount Brown for one shilling, or thirteen stamps post free.

Mr. Mount Brown's catalogues were published, "London: F. Passmore, 124 Cheapside, Under the Tree," and it was from this place that the author carried on his stamp correspondence, which grew to such dimensions that he had at last to decide whether he should devote himself wholly to stamps and give up his business—or to give up stamps. His choice of the latter course, in 1870, left philately the poorer for the loss of a pioneer who, however, in the few years he was associated with our hobby, left a record which will be handed down to succeeding generations as long as stamps are collected—which will be as long as there are stamps to collect.

I have compiled a bibliography of Mr. Mount Brown's catalogue, which, as it is the first attempt to arrive at the complete list of his various editions, should prove of interest and of some service to the philatelic bibliophile. Most of the copies I know are bound in black limp leather, though one (a third edition) is in a red-brown limp leather. This copy of the third edition had a half title which I have not noted in other editions. Very few paper covered copies have survived.

Among other illustrations I give a facsimile of a letter from Mr. Mount Brown asking Dr. Gray's acceptance of a copy of his catalogue (third edition). The year 1862 and the address at the bottom have been added in pencil in another handwriting. The letter which is affixed to a copy of the third edition is interesting, coming from Mr. Mount Brown to a contemporary cataloguer. F. J. M.



FACSIMILE OF A LETTER
From Mr. Mount Brown to Dr. Gray, another early catalogue compiler.

Note.

To Philatelic Literature Collectors.—Any one who can lend copies of the catalogues of Frederick Booty, Dr. Gray, J. B. Moens, etc., for purposes of comparison and photographing for subsequent bibliographical articles are asked to kindly communicate with the Editor, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

CATALOGUE

OF

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN

Postage Stamps.

BY

MOUNT BROWN

COMPRISING UPWARDS OF 1200 VARIETIES

(Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

POST FREE, 15 STAMPS.

LONDON:
E. PASSMORE, 124 CHEAPSIDE.
UNDER THE TREE.
1862.

FACSIMILE OF FRONT COVER
Of Mr. Mount Brown's First Edition (paper covers, No. 1).

Bibliography.

1. BROWN, Mount. Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps. London: F. Passmore, 124 Cheapside. Under the tree. [First edition.] 1862 [May]. Pp. viii. + 62 + 1. Paper covers. Size 4 × 5¼. Price one shilling. Impression *circa* 500.
   The catalogue comprises "upwards of 1200 varieties." *Title page.* The title page, preface, and list of abbreviations take viii. pp.; the catalogue proper, 62 pp., and a money table 1 p. The preface contains a short account of the history of the Post Office.
2. ——— Catalogue, etc. [First edition]. 1862 [May]. "PRESENTATION COPY" [printed on cover]. Paper covers. Impression 10.
3. ——— Catalogue, etc. [First edition]. 1862 [May]. As No. 1, but untitled, limp leather covers. Impression *circa* 6.
   "I . . . had a very few copies bound in leather to give to friends who assisted me with my Catalogue, notably Dr. Rix of St. Neots, who has long since joined the majority." *Mr. Mount Brown, writing 25/4/08.*
4. ——— Catalogue, etc. [First edition]. As No. 3, but interleaved. Impression [2 or 3].
   "The interleaved copies were printed for myself alone." *Mr. Mount Brown, 25/4/08.*
5. ——— Catalogue, etc. Second edition. 1862 [June 16]. viii. + 72 pp. Paper covers. Price one shilling. Impression 1000.
   The catalogue comprises "nearly thirteen hundred varieties." *Title page.* "Great improvements and additions are made, owing to the continued kind assistance of many correspondents." *Preface.*
6. ——— Catalogue, etc. Second edition. 1862 [June 16]. "PRESENTATION COPY" [printed on cover]. Paper covers. Impression 10.
7. ——— Catalogue, etc. Second edition. 1862 [June 16]. As No. 5, but untitled, limp leather covers. Impression [3 or 4 only].
   See note to No. 3.
8. ——— Catalogue, etc. Second edition. 1862 [June 16]. As No. 7, but interleaved. Impression. [A few printed, not for sale.]
   See note to No. 4.
9. ——— Catalogue, etc. Third edition. 1862 [December 10]. pp. xviii. + 66 + 1. Paper covers. Sold at 1s. Impression 2000.
   "Comprising nearly seventeen hundred varieties." *Title page.*
   "Albums and scrap books suitable for Stamp Collectors kept in stock or made to order by F. Passmore, Stationer, etc., 124 Cheapside, E.C. Under the Tree." *Advertisement on back of title page.*
   On page 2 of cover are printed five "Opinions of the Press." The first is, "'A very curious little book.'—*Daily News.*"
   In the preface Mr. Mount Brown mentions his indebtedness to Dr. Rix of St. Neots.
   A statement of the known counterfeit stamps is added, starting on page ix. of the preface, under the the heading, "Names of the Fictitious Stamps—Distinctive Characteristics."
   The introductory matter here takes xviii. pp., the catalogue proper 66 pp., and money table 1 p.
10. ——— Catalogue, etc. Third edition. 1862 [December 10]. "PRESENTATION COPY" [printed on cover]. Paper covers. Impression 10.

CATALOGUE

OF

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN

Postage Stamps.

BY

MOUNT BROWN.

SECOND EDITION.

COMPRISING NEARLY THIRTEEN HUNDRED VARIETIES.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Post free, thirteen stamps.

LONDON
F. PASSMORE, 124, CHEAPSIDE.
UNDER THE TREE
1862.

(Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

FACSIMILE OF FRONT COVER
Of the Second Edition (No. 5).

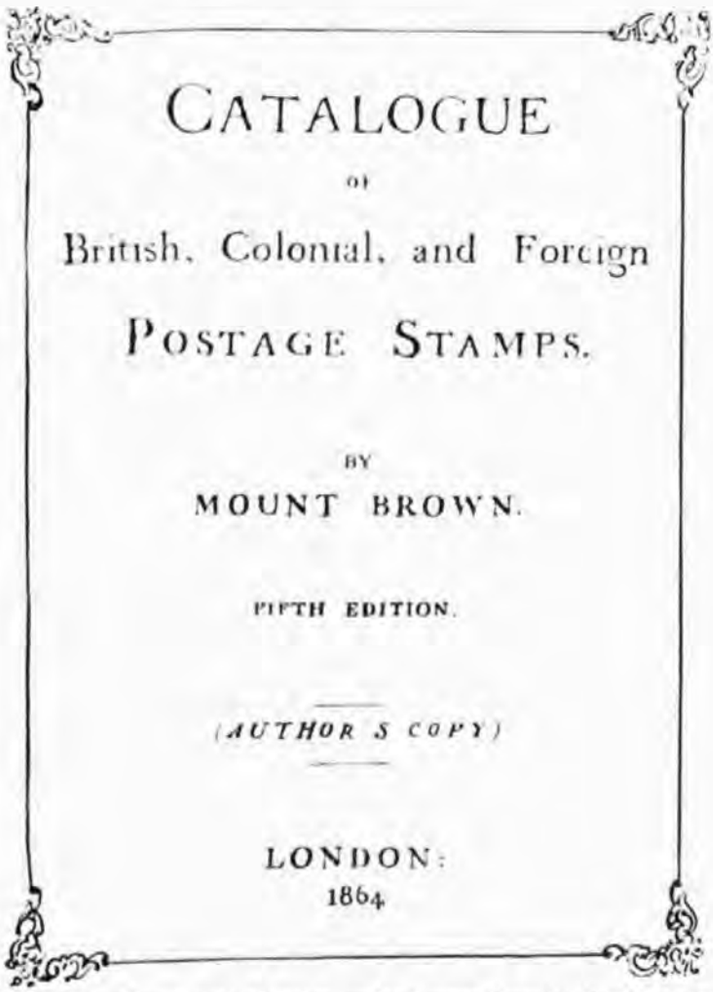
11. ——— Catalogue, etc. Third edition. 1862 [December 10]. As No. 9, but untitled, limp leather covers. Impression. [A very few copies, all given away.]
See note to No. 3.

12. ——— Catalogue, etc. Third edition. 1862 [December 10]. As No. 11, but interleaved. Impression [?]
See note to No. 4.

13. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fourth edition. 1863 [May 21]. pp. xi. + i. + 85. Paper covers. Sold at 1s. Impression 2000.
"Revised, augmented, and corrected." *Title page.*
In a new preface, dated May 21, 1863, the author discusses methods of arranging collections. He refers also to the "useful and accurate monograph lately published by Messrs. Lewes & Pemberton ["Forged Stamps: How to detect them," Edin., 1863, 8vo.] which has rendered it unnecessary for me to enter into detail upon the subject of counterfeit postage labels."
To this new preface a reprint follows of the preface to the third edition.
No estimate of the number of varieties described appears on the title page [probably *circa* two thousand].
The catalogue proper takes 85 pp., the preface xi. pp., and "abbreviations and explanations" 1 p.
"Postage albums in every variety, in plain and elegant bindings, from 1s. upwards, or made to order to suit customers." *Advertisement* [*Frederick Passmore*] *on back of title page.*

14. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fourth edition. 1863 [May 21]. "PRESENTATION COPY" [printed on cover]. Paper covers. Impression 10.

15. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fourth edition. 1863 [May 21]. As No. 13, but untitled, limp leather covers. Impression. [A few, not for sale.]
See note to No. 3.


CATALOGUE
OF
British, Colonial, and Foreign
POSTAGE STAMPS.
BY
MOUNT BROWN.
FIFTH EDITION.
(AUTHOR'S COPY)
LONDON:
1864

FACSIMILE (Same size) of design on front cover (boards) of author's copy, Fifth Edition (No. 20).

16. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fourth edition. 1863 [May 21]. As No. 15, but interleaved. Impression [as No. 15].
See note to No. 4.

17. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fifth edition. 1864 [March]. Pp. xiii + i. + 96 + ii. Paper covers. Sold at 1s. Size 4 × 5. Impression 2000.
"Revised, augmented, and corrected." *Title page.*
"Comprising upwards of 2400 varieties." *Title page.*
The introductory matter takes xiii. pp., money table 1 p., the catalogue proper, 96 pp., abbreviations and explanations 1 p., and index 1 p. The index is confined to names which do not occur in alphabetical order in the catalogue.
"My best thanks are due . . . . to Dr. Gray [of the British Museum] for allowing me to make use of his valuable papers on the 'Envelopes and covers suggested for England,' and on the Sydney postage labels." *Preface.*

18. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fifth edition. 1864 [March]. As No. 17, but untitled, limp leather covers. Impression [2 or 3 only].
See note to No. 3.
"The bound and interleaved copies of the work only have been raised in price" [presumably on account of the extra bulk of the fifth edition]. *Preface.*
"As far as I can remember I never actually sold any of these [*i.e.*, bound or interleaved copies]. They were presented to my stamp friends, and . . . . were soon disposed of." *Mr. Mount Brown, 6/5/08.*

19. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fifth edition. 1864 [March]. As No. 18, but interleaved. Impression. [A few for personal friends.]
See notes to Nos. 3 and 18.

20. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fifth edition. *AUTHOR'S COPY.* Large paper. Stiff boards. Size 6½ × 8¼. Impression *circa* 10.
See note to No. 21.

21. ——— Catalogue, etc. Fifth edition. *AUTHOR'S COPY.* As No. 20, but interleaved. Impression *circa* 10.
[Of the fifth edition] "had 20 printed on large, thick paper, bound in boards, called "Author's copy." *Mr. Mount Brown, 25/4/08.* [Of these 20 "Author's copies" with wide margins, probably ten were interleaved and ten as No. 20.]

This bibliography has been submitted to Mr. Mount Brown and duly revised and returned by him, May 6, 1908.—F.J.M.

Stamp Collectors Warned.

The Agent-General for the Transvaal informs us the Transvaal Government has decided that, after December 31, 1908, the use of all postage and revenue stamps and stamped postal material of the late South African Republic overprinted "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." shall be discontinued, and that such stamps shall be regarded as valueless for the purpose for which they were issued. Holders of such stamps and postal material may, however, after the above date, exchange the same for similar stamps and material of current issues, provided applications for exchange are lodged with the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal before June 30, 1909. Forms on which such applications may be made can be obtained from the Agent-General for the Transvaal, at 72 Victoria Street, S.W., or from any postal agency in the Transvaal, together with full particulars as to the conditions under which the exchange may be effected.

The Transvaal Government has reason to believe that a considerable quantity of counterfeit stamps and stamped material, purporting to be genuine issues of the last South African Republic and to be genuinely overprinted, is in circulation.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 11, 1908.

The "Interinsular" First 1d Stamp of the Bahamas.

THE PRETTIEST STAMP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE?

By R. E. R. Dalwick.

It is the opinion of many great philatelists that the 1d (Interinsular type) stamp of Bahamas is the prettiest stamp of the British Empire. It would be useless and altogether out of place to argue an opinion of this sort, as people see things differently, and also the tastes of mortals differ to an almost alarming extent.

Let our first affections wander where they may, and our inclinations elsewhere than in the Bahamas, but, whatever stamp *we* would put up as the prettiest of all, we cannot, however we try, put the Interinsular Bahamas stamp much below the exalted position which our friends would have us recognise.

Let us act under the supposition that the above-mentioned Bahamas stamp holds the highest place of honour in the philatelic affections of us all. If this is the case, is it not possible to obtain varieties of this adhesive, or, in other words, to specialise in this one value? The question of specialising a single issue, or even a single stamp, has been alluded to in a small way elsewhere, and even this very stamp has been mentioned, but on that occasion little or no reference was made to the magnificent range of shades to be found.



Before going into a detailed account of the various papers, perforations, and printings of the 1d Interinsular adhesive, it is necessary to give a short account of the actual design, which is somewhat of the following character:—an almost full-face, diademed portrait of Queen Victoria (taken in her early youth), looking slightly to the left, enclosed in a double-lined oval frame. The background consists of crossed horizontal and vertical lines, very close together. In large white block letters at the top and bottom of the stamp is "Bahamas" and "One Penny" respectively, whilst above the top part of the double-lined oval is a white scroll containing the words, "Interinsular Postage," in block type letters of the same colour as the rest of the stamp. On each side of the oval containing her Majesty's portrait, and just above "One Penny," is another oval, but these two ovals are very small when compared with the enclosure of the Queen's portrait. The small oval on the left-hand side contains a pine-apple, whilst in the right-hand oval a conch shell is depicted. This is, roughly, the outline of the design, the background being filled up by the usual intersecting wavy lines and scrolls. The shape of the stamp is upright rectangular, but in certain instances it differs very minutely in *size*, due, no doubt, to the expansion or decrease of the paper employed, which was very liable to atmospheric influences.

In the following list and remarks I will endeavour to demonstrate how one single stamp may be specialised, although I am not inclined to favour this sort of specialism, as it means that the collector "corners" too many copies of his pet stamp; the probabilities being that he will require varieties and shades in blocks of large proportions.

The first point of importance in connection with the first 1d stamp of Bahamas is that it was first printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and later was produced by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. There is, however, no way of separating the two productions by designs, as Messrs. De la Rue & Co. printed the stamp from the identical plate of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

It is necessary to caution collectors against forged postmarks on the imperforate specimens of the 1d stamp of 1859, as a quantity of Government remainders were thus disfigured to make them more valuable—owing to the fact that used copies of this stamp are very much rarer than specimens in an unused condition. Actual forgeries of this stamp are in existence, but are, in every case, very roughly lithographed instead of being finely engraved like the originals.

Below are tabulated all the chief varieties and shades of the first penny stamp, and would-be specialists will see at a glance that their task is by no means any easy one—or a cheap one either so far as that goes! Not being a colour expert, I may have misdescribed some of the shades *by name*, but I think they will be found fairly accurate, as I have spent a considerable amount of time studying colour-dictionaries, etc., so as to get hold of the right names.

Full List of Varieties and Shades of the 1d "Interinsular" Bahamas.

10 June, 1859. No wmk. Imperf.	1d rose-red.	Paper thin and brittle.
	1d lake.	" "
	1d rose-red.	Thicker and more porous paper.
	1d lake.	" "
1860. Perf. 14 to 16 (clean cut).	1d rose-red.	
	1d lake.	
1861. Perf. 14 to 16 (rough cut).	1d rose-red.	
	1d lake.	
1861. Perf. 14.	1d carmine-lake.	
	1d brown-lake.	
1861. Perf. 12.	1d carmine-lake.	
	1d brown-lake.	
	1d rose-red.	
	1d brownish rose-red.	
1861. Perf. 13.	1d carmine.	Thick paper.
	1d carmine.	Thin paper.
	1d carmine-lake.	
	1d brown-lake.	
1861. Perf. 14 × 12.	1d bright carmine.	
	1d carmine.	
1862. Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf. 12½.	1d carmine.	
	1d red-carmine.	
	1d pale carmine.	
	1d carmine-lake.	
	1d red.	
	1d red-lake.	
	1d brown-lake.	
	1d carmine-lake.	
	1d crimson.	
	1d blood-red.	
	1d vermilion.	
	1d bright orange-red.	
1875. Perf. 14.	1d carmine-lake.	
	1d vermilion.	
	1d orange-red.	
	1d orange-red.	Imperf.
1882. Wmk. Crown C.A. Perf. 14.	1d vermilion.	
	1d orange-red.	
1882. Perf. 12.	1d vermilion.	

From the above list it will be seen that there are no fewer than 39 varieties mentioned, and more could be added by the enthusiast!

Those worthies who are very partial to this famous stamp need not lament the fact that there are not more values of a similar design, as the above list should appease the longings of the most greedy collector.

[*Next month we hope to publish an article by Mr. Dalwick on "The Collecting of Proofs and Essays."*]

Correspondence.

Croydon, 4th May, 1908.

To the Editor THE STAMP LOVER,

Dear Mr. Editor,—For some months past I have been forming in my mind a plan in connection with the Junior Philatelic Society, but deferred bringing it forward while so much work was falling on the Executive in connection with the Exhibition. The advent of the Society's Official Journal, however, gives me the opportunity for which I have waited, and, at the same time, practically removes any difficulty in carrying out the idea.

Attending the meetings of the J.P.S. for the past three years, I have been surprised and more than gratified with the enthusiasm shown by a great many of our members, which, in my mind, is the outcome of successful research, and I am convinced that no Philatelic Society at the present moment has greater talent at its command, with the additional advantage that many years of study are open to the great majority of them. Personally, I can say that I have never attended one of these meetings without adding to my philatelic knowledge, and the addition is generally original and something worth knowing.

The first consideration of a member should be his or her Society, and the first consideration of a Society should be for its own members. I have always found the "Juniors" acting up to this good principle, except in ways which appear to many as of minor importance, and it is to remove one of these minor differences that I propose as follows:—Every member of this Society shall religiously guard the outcome of his or her researches in the way of new or minor varieties until the same has been recorded in the Official Journal of the Society. Firstly, to give record of the credit due to the individual as the finder, and secondly, but of no less importance, to add credit to the Society to which he or she belongs.

In preparing the Index at the end of the year, I am sure the members in charge of the Journal would see that the items were so arranged that it would be a complete record of the work done by our members for the good of Philately during that particular year, and in addition would be a most valuable reference list for members specialising any particular country in the future.

As you are aware, a large number of our members are quite unable to attend any of the meetings. The Journal is going to fill in a long felt want by taking the doings of our Society to their homes, and I am sure that if the idea I suggest is carried out, many of those little finds that are talked over with more than ordinary interest from one member to another at our meetings, but never published, in addition to our attending members receiving particulars of the finds of the student in the out-of-the way districts, would be an additional attraction.

I sincerely trust that you may see the way clear to further the idea, as for some time past I have felt that, willing as one should be—and I am sure our members are—to do something for the good of our hobby, at the same time credit should be given to those who, by unsparing study, make that hobby so interesting and are helping to maintain it to its present high standard, and also that the fillip of advertised success would encourage them to go on with their good work.

Yours sincerely, HUBERT H. HARLAND.

[We print Mr. Harland's letter *in extenso*, as we feel that it is of the utmost importance that members who have new matter of philatelic interest should share it with their fellow members, and right gladly will we accord every credit to those who communicate such matters to us.—EDITOR.]

(*Letters to the Editor should be sent to Mr. Fred J. Melville, at 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.*)

Do We Bore Our Friends?

AN OPEN LETTER TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

I invite your attention in this first number of THE STAMP LOVER to a matter of some importance to stamp collectors and stamp collecting. It is of such importance that I am compelled to believe that the whole future of the hobby depends upon the seriousness with which the question I venture to ask is regarded by you.

Perhaps you will be inclined to dismiss the question with a "Pish!" and a shrug of the shoulders. Perhaps you don't care whether you bore your friends or not. Perhaps you think it is impossible for *you* to bore anybody. Perhaps so; but at the same time it may be worth your while to consider my suggestion and take a kind of philatelic stock-taking to see if it be true or not that the hobby, of which you (and I) think such a great deal, may not be, after all, nothing but a pretty weakness which can make clever men into dull bores.

You do not need me to tell you that there is nothing hated more in this world than the bore; nor is it necessary for me to add that the true bore is unconscious of boredom. Nothing is more likely than that the person who is, in his own estimation, the most clever and the most cultured of men (or, in her own estimation, the most charming and vivacious of women) is really nothing more than the most harrowing bore which Providence ever permitted to drive otherwise good and honest men to perdition. Neither is anything more likely than that the accomplished stamp collector, with his magnificent collection of a certain Indian Native State's stamps, and his insistent and enthusiastic eloquence over the undiscoverable beauties of his treasures, is not, after all, responsible for making the general public believe that stamp collecting is fit merely for old maids and the "dotty." So for that reason, for the reason that the bore is the last man in the world to know that he is a bore, I respectfully suggest to you, my stamp collecting friends, that you should seriously and deliberately take account of yourselves.

It is quite obvious to everybody who troubles to think about it that stamp collecting does not depend upon stamp collectors. If it did, why, when you and I die there would be an end of stamp collecting. The future of the hobby depends upon the great host of men, women, and children who are not stamp collectors.

Stamp collecting lives by its converts. If we make no converts the hobby would die out in a generation. Stamp collecting depends for its continued existence upon the (in the stamp collecting sense) great unborn, upon the bulk of the people upon which we must draw to fill up our ranks. It is therefore highly important that stamp collecting should so appeal to the generality of men that they should desire to become stamp collectors. Stamp collecting will last so long as it is attractive. Now it is quite clear that the stamp collecting bore does not make the hobby attractive to anyone. On the contrary, he is the greatest enemy the hobby has. If we were wise we should catch him and kill him. No matter how splendid his philatelic name, no matter how extensive his collection, how full his knowledge, how great his authority, if he is a bore he must be annihilated, or, believe me, he will annihilate us. The greatest asset which stamp collecting possesses is not the expert but the happy stamp collector. The stamp collector, who is superior to his stamps, who can talk metaphysics or football, is of far greater service to the hobby than the expert who can talk only about perfs. and dies and O.G.

(*Continued on page 13.*)

A SPECIAL OFFER

To Readers of No. 1 of "The Stamp Lover."

PAPUA, Type 1—½d, 2d, 2½d, 6d, 1/-. Set of Five, mint, **5/-.**

CAYMAN ISLANDS—5/- King, mint, **9/-.**

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

THE great demand that has arisen of late years for the prompt and early supply of NEW ISSUES OF COLONIAL STAMPS has caused me to greatly extend the arrangement originally made with a few Collectors for the regular supply of this class of Stamp. In putting, therefore, the subject before a more extended circle of my customers, it is with the idea that others might like to avail themselves of these arrangements. Taking Colonial Stamps, I have very early supplies of all New Issues as they appear, both of the Regular Sets and of most Provisionals. These are supplied, just as they come to hand, at a uniform percentage over face value of 10 per cent.

It will be seen that this method effects a large saving in the ordinary Stamps, and gives the Collector a unique opportunity of participating in a fortunate importation of a Provisional or issue of a temporary character, which, if imported in the ordinary course, is put aside for him as certainly as are the usual Current Sets. I need only mention in this connection that among recent Stamps supplied at their face value, plus 10 per cent., are :—Morocco Agencies, single watermark, 1 and 2 pesetas ; Brunei on Labuan, certain values ; Straits on Labuan ; Cayman Islands Provisional ; Papua, both sets, etc., etc., all of which show a very large increase in value.

The rate of 10 per cent. will include everything as it is received, such as any Provisionals, etc., etc., and so on.

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And so on, while any variations desired or suggested will be carefully considered ; pairs, blocks, or panes can be supplied in the same manner, if required.

A small deposit is suggested, as this saves the trouble of remitting amounts when they are not large. The Stamps accumulated are sent out once a month, postage being charged only when the amount is very small. I shall be most pleased to give any further particulars, and for these, or indeed any information upon this subject, I beg you will address me.

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If you have read Ibsen you will know that in one of his plays a lady expresses a strong wish to say a word to somebody before his face, but she hasn't the courage to say it. What she wants to say is "Damn." Now, from what I know of stamp collectors, I have good reason to think that many of the friends of some of them (to say nothing of their enemies) are in that lady's predicament. And that is not due, I am convinced, to anything in stamp collecting itself, but merely to the unfortunate treatment which stamp collecting receives at the hands of individuals who turn a rational and sane pursuit into an occasion for making intolerable bores of themselves. If THE STAMP LOVER and the Junior Philatelic Society can do anything to keep down the race of stamp collecting bores, and encourage the healthy type of collector, they will be doing the hobby an inestimable service. From what I know of the Society the whole of its career has been nothing less than a crusade against boredom. If THE STAMP LOVER succeeds in making every one of its readers a crusader in that great cause it will be doing well.

This letter of mine does not profess to lay down rules by observing which you may avoid becoming a bore. It is really such a simple matter that no rules are necessary. What I want this letter to be is a prick to your stamp collecting conscience. I am sure it badly needs it.

Yours, etc.,
C. B. PURDOM.

We have not charged Mr. Purdom for airing his views—they are his, be it understood—and we shall extend the same courtesy to any one who cares to discuss this or any other topic of sufficient importance in our columns. Correspondence for publication should be concise, and written on one side of the paper only.

The Passing of "Moens."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST STAMP DEALER, MR. J. B. MOENS, ÆT. 75.

The death, at Brussels, on 29th April, of Monsieur J. B. Moens removes one of the grandest figures in the history of philately. Mr. Charles J. Phillips, who imparted the sad news to me, publishes a few interesting particulars of his late "great confrère" in *Gibbon's Stamp Weekly*. M. Moens founded his stamp business in 1852, at the age of nineteen. His first catalogue, printed on green paper, appeared in January, 1862, and he published the first number of *Le Timbre Poste* on 15th February, 1863, from which date it appeared monthly without a break until 1900, the year M. Moens retired from business. He was the first dealer to import current unused stamps, and Mr. Phillips says that but for the Moens stock the collection of unused stamps prior to, say, 1875, would be almost impossible.

M. Moens was the most prolific writer and publisher the philatelic world has known, and at some early date we may attempt a bibliography of his works uniform with that of Mr. Mount Brown's catalogues, appearing in this issue of THE STAMP LOVER.

"Outside his stamp business," says Mr. Phillips, "M. Moens was a man of considerable position, and at various times had the following distinctions conferred upon him: Sous-Lieutenant Honoraire au Régiment des Chasseurs Eclaireurs de Bruxelles; Ancien Conseiller Communal D'Ixelles; Président Honoraire du Comité de Charité du Haut-Ixelles; Décore de la Croix Commémorative du Règne de sa Majesté Léopold II; Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal D'Isabelle D'Espagne; Officier de l'Ordre du Libérateur du Vénézuéla; Officier de l'Ordre Hospitalier de la Croix-Rouge de Genève; Décore de l'Etoile du Mérite de Roumanie."

Philatelic Nothings.

(A MANCHESTER MOTLEY).

Slander.

Another new periodical exclusively devoted to philately! And the Editor says I may send a little copy to fill space, "but nothing about the Exhibition—that will be dealt with officially." My copy just to fill space! Now, just look here, Mr. Editor, I'm not going to stand any of your nonsense. I ought to know about what I am going to write, didn't I? If I am not to mention the Exhibition, *WHAT* am I to write about?

"Rowlls."

Um—methinks such an insult can only be wiped out by a dinner at the New Carlton, a lunch at the Popular, or, if things are bad Brixton way—"a hegg-on-toast-miss" at one of Lyons' *cafés*—oh, by-the-way, speaking of *cafés* reminds me of my visit to the Exhibi—I mean London, last March. Poor, innocent, and easily-beguiled person that I am, I was unfortunate enough to get into the company of two sharps all the way from the Cottonopolis, Tyler and Higgins by name, philatelists by repute. Well, as all three of us are vegetarians by business, and teetotalers by profession, we dined *a la momente* at one of the *cafés de Lyon*. A very pretty young lady, who, I could see, was a foreigner, for she spoke English with a Cockney accent, waited upon our lordships. I asked for a brown-cob and butter. Milady shook her head, and made some remark about it being useless to chaff her, but they had brown "rowlls," if that was what I required. "Well, what's a brown-cob?" I returned. "Woy, a norse." Evidently she had judged me by the racy appearance of my companions, and taken me for some bookie—instead of a harmless idiot that collects stamps.

Mancunium.

Oh, they are a jolly lot of "Philatelers" in Manchester. If they cannot have a meeting twice a month during the summer they can have a picnic once a week. *Vive l' Exposition des Mancunius*, 1909!

Selling and Buying.

I was in a stamp dealer's shop the other day, and was much puzzled with his methods of using different catalogues for buying and selling. A customer came in, was shown some stamps, the vendor drawing attention to their values as given in X's catalogue. Hardly had the buyer gone away, when in came a person desirous of turning his philatelic gems into filthy lucre. My friend, the dealer, again brought out a catalogue, but this time a Y. Will someone, please, tell me why stamp collectors (for it applies to them as well as dealers) sell by X and buy by Y?

A Fable.

A man came with some stamps to sell to a collector. "How much do you want for these stamps?" said the collector. "Five pounds," said the man. "That is too much." "You can have them for four. No? Well, as it is you, give me two pounds." "They are only worth one, and I can buy them at so-and-so's for ten shillings," replied the collector. "Look here, give me five shillings—well, let us say three?" "I'll give you half-a-crown." "Alright, take them."

Moral. Don't pay £5 for stamps without finding out what the seller will accept.

A Legal Point.

A collector has a selection of stamps on 14 days' approval from a dealer. He selects some, and returns the rest in due course. Afterwards he finds one has a forged surcharge. Though the dealer in *bona fides* should, is he legally bound to refund the purchase money? If a man buys a horse and is

allowed a month's trial or a V.S. examination, should the bargain prove a questionable one the vendor is not liable. On this finding, therefore, a dealer who does an approval trade is not responsible for what stamps he sells.

Colours.

An impertinent pertinent correspondent wants to know the difference between lilac-brown and brown-lilac. Well, it's—er—er—where's my whip? W. WARD.

Manchester members are invited to send all items of philatelic and local J.P.S. interest to THE STAMP LOVER *not later than the 15th of each month.*

Manchester Matters.

Discussed by our Special Correspondent, who is remarkably well informed.

The March of the Manchester Men.

A Society which can command an average attendance of 25 per cent. of its membership roll at ordinary meetings, and 40 per cent. on "gala" or special nights, is indeed worthy of being called a "live" one, and consequently it is not surprising that the Manchester branch, to which the above description applies, should hail with the utmost enthusiasm the idea of holding an Exhibition.

Since an Exhibition has been decided upon, there has been a stir among those interested in Philately in Cottonopolis, and a strong band of workers has been enrolled, consisting mainly of those who have been instrumental in bringing the Society to what it is. The Imperial Exhibition was a big success, but London will have to look to its laurels—if enthusiasm counts for anything. Enthusiastic our members certainly are. Why, some of them were perfectly cross that a proposition to hold meetings right through the summer—from one year's end to another—was not acceded to. However, it has been decided to have more meetings than had been arranged in the syllabus, and also to start the next Session in September instead of October. The Executive only hope that those who so anxiously want these extra meetings will do something to provide papers for them. Apropos of papers, I wonder if any of the great specialists would think of coming to the Junior Society to hear a paper containing a brand new discovery by a Junior, and that, too, not about a current issue on chalky, but about a stamp issued so long ago as 1886, and of a country that is the pet of, at least, one prominent F.R.P.S.L. The paper (The Postage Stamps of Ceylon) is reproduced elsewhere in this journal, and proves that Juniors can and do accomplish some good work.

Truly Rural Lancashire.

A picnic Committee is at the moment praying for fine weather, and poring over maps and time-tables to discover how far and to how nice a place they can lure us on the date fixed for our annual picnic. This Sub-Committee, being the one that has had the arrangements of our two previous picnics, enjoys the entire confidence of all the other members, who, therefore, are perfectly easy and sure of a good time, whilst the poor fellows on whom the responsibility rests are walking about with worried looks, careworn and haggard. It may come, perhaps, as a surprise to those not acquainted with Manchester to hear that there are some really lovely places within easy reach of that town, and that the scenery does not consist of factory chimneys and colliery-shafts, as is commonly imagined by our Cockney brethren. It is the Sub-Committee's business to find a nice spot, to take us there in comfort, provide a nice tea, entertain us, and bring us back, not too tired, and perfectly happy. I am not sure but that they are also bound to see to it that the weather is propitious. Anyhow, if they fail us this time they will lose the reputation they gained last year and the year before. I. J. B.

The Lone Stamp of Tierra del Fuego.

The history of this, the only stamp issued for Tierra del Fuego (the Spanish rendering of "Land of Fire"), may not, perhaps, be known to readers of THE STAMP LOVER. I obtained the information from a missionary who personally knew the designer—a Mr. Popper—an American resident at the small township of Ushuaia, in Tierra del Fuego, and which is opposite Puntas Arenas (Spanish for Sandy Point). Tierra del Fuego being separated from Patagonia by the Straits of Magellan.



Mr. Popper conceived the idea of establishing a mail service, for the convenience of the white settlers in Tierra del Fuego, between Ushuaia and Puntas Arenas, in order that letters should catch the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which called at Puntas Arenas monthly. He despatched a small steamer with mails, and charged 10 centavos "oro" or gold currency (5d) on each letter taken across the Straits by his service. He printed a 10 centavos stamp, the stamp being in vermilion, on slightly yellowish wove paper, perforated 11. In the centre of a rectangular frame is a hammer or mallet, partly covered by a sun enclosing the letter P. In upper left corner is a star, and in lower left corner an envelope. There is also a pickaxe at back, and a broad band from left to right, containing the inscription "TIERRA DEL FUEGO." The value, 10, is in each of the four corners. At top, "centavos"; at bottom, "local"; and at sides "diez," "oro."

I heard that Mr. Popper succeeded in sending over one bag of mails to Puntas Arenas, but the Argentine authorities, who, I believe, claimed Patagonia, on hearing of his presumption, swooped down on Mr. Popper and confiscated his dies and blocks for the manufacture of the stamps, and suppressed his mail service. This was in 1891.

Used copies of this stamp must be very scarce. I never saw a copy when at Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, although, when at Buenos Ayres, in 1893-94, I could have bought unused for from 6d to 1/- each as they were fairly plentiful. I have a copy (unused) in my collection. I have no documents relating to the issue of this stamp. A. H. L. GILES, R.N.

Rulers of Indian Native States.

The *Sphere* of 9th May gives a full page portrait of the *de facto* Maharajah of Nepal, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur. Nepal is a State which covers an area of 54,000 square miles, and it is interesting, not only for its stamps, but also for the fact that it is from thence that the Ghoorkhas come. As this statesman is visiting England this month, we may confidently expect to hear something more about him. We are wondering whether he will call upon Major Evans. A few weeks previously the *Sphere* gave us an equally good picture of His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia of Gwalior. A whole series of portraits of Indian princes, painted by Mr. Herbert A. Olivier, and destined for the Daly College, Indore, has lately been on exhibition at the Grafton Gallery, in London.

J.P.S. Notices.

"WHAT'S ON" IN JUNE.

London J.P.S.

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE (not 6th June as in Syllabus)—Annual Excursion. Destination, Weybridge. Members (who are invited to bring friends) meet Waterloo (departure platform on South Station) at 2.10, sharp. Tea will be taken at the White Hart, New Haw Lock, on the lawn sloping down to the river, about 5 o'clock. Tickets may be had, inclusive of rail and tea, 3s. 6d. each, of the Hon. Secretary, A. Selinger, 5 Paper Street, Redeross Street, E.C. *By the courtesy of B. Hallett, Esq., the magnificent New Haw Lock estate will be open to the members of our party.* Please take your tickets at once to save the organisers considerable inconvenience in making the arrangements. Ladies invited.

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.—Mrs. Field's Reception at Hampstead. For the third year in succession Mrs. Field has kindly invited members to a reception and tea on Saturday, 20th June. Those desirous of receiving invitation cards should hand in their names to the Hon. Secretary, A. Selinger, 5 Paper Street, Redeross Street, E.C., at once, as the party will be limited. Full particulars will appear on the invitation card.

Manchester Branch.

SATURDAY, 27TH JUNE.—Annual Excursion. Members are invited to bring friends. Tickets, including tea and rail, 3/- Further particulars from the Branch Secretary, J. S. Higgins, Jun., Green Street, Tib Street, Manchester.

Our Library.

The Society's Library (London) has shown great activity and progress during the past season, no fewer than 137 books having been asked for and loaned to members.

There are now 157 volumes in the Library, of which number 17 have been added during the season.

It is hoped to publish shortly a full list of the books in THE STAMP LOVER, but in the meantime it is the desire of the Library Committee to complete as many files as possible of various philatelic journals. They therefore earnestly invite the co-operation of all the members of the J.P.S. in sending to the Librarian any duplicates of philatelic journals or other philatelic publications which they may have to spare. The following are particularly needed:—

"Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal," all numbers after Vol. 14.
"Morley's Philatelic Journal," all numbers after Vol. 6.
"Stamp Collector's Fortnightly," Vols. 1 to 6.
"London Philatelist," Vols. 1 and 2, and from Vol. 7 to date.
"Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," Vols. 1 to 12.
"Gibbon's Stamp Weekly," all numbers after Vol. 3.
"The Postage Stamp," all numbers.

Complete volumes or odd numbers of any of the above would be gratefully received and duly acknowledged by the Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. A. Smart, 96 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, S.E.

Postage Stamps of Malta.

Next month we hope to commence an interesting series of papers on Maltese Stamps from the pen of Mr. I. J. Bernstein.

Presentation to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson.

AN INTERESTING LITTLE CEREMONY AT THE LONDON J.P.S. MEETING, ON MAY 2, 1908.

There was a crowded attendance of members at 3 Bedford Street, on May 2nd, to witness a pleasant function, to wit—the presentation, to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, of a testimonial and purse, from his colleagues on the Exhibition Committee and members of the Junior Philatelic Society, in recognition of the splendid services rendered by him as Hon. Exhibition Secretary.

Mr. Fred J. Melville, on rising, said it was his pleasant duty to offer for Mr. Johnson's acceptance a slight token of appreciation from his many friends in the philatelic world. It was difficult, Mr. Melville said, to adequately express in words the feelings shared by him with all Junior Philatelists—in fact, all English Philatelists. The success that Mr. Johnson had achieved in his labour had been recognised by all those who had visited Caxton Hall, and particularly so by his colleagues on the Exhibition Committee, and, in offering the purse to Mr. Johnson, he wished to assure him that with it went the sincerest thanks and congratulations of all the philatelists who had been privileged to associate themselves in the presentation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge said that he would like to heartily endorse the remarks of their worthy President, and to add his thanks to all who had so wholeheartedly responded to his invitation to co-operate in paying a slight tribute to their indefatigable colleague. He had, Mr. Lodge said, been particularly pleased with the unanimous chorus of approval and praise voiced by those whom he had approached, and with the gratifying manner in which the members of the Stamp Trade had aided in securing the pleasant result

Mr. Douglas Ellis, Vice-President, supported the previous speakers, and remarked that the purse was not intended in any way to represent an adequate repayment for Mr. Johnson's services, but as a token of the high appreciation in which his friends and colleagues held him, both as a valued friend and a true philatelist.

Mr. Melville then read a few extracts containing references to the great pleasure the writers had in associating themselves with the presentation, and he mentioned that both the Manchester and Brighton branches had, as usual, accorded the heartiest support in the matter.

Mr. Herbert Johnson, who was received with prolonged applause, expressed his sincere thanks for the kind remarks made and the high praise bestowed upon him. One would think, he said, that to him alone was due the success of the Exhibition, but such was far from being the case. The President it was who supplied the brains, and he was most ably and cordially assisted by his Committee, with which, Mr. Johnson said, it had been a great pleasure to work. The whole of the work had been done with such complete unanimity, and with such determination to ensure unqualified success, that he would assure his hearers he had never before worked with a more whole hearted set of colleagues. It was most pleasing to him to accept the testimonial of his friends, and in so doing to assure them of his deep appreciation. (Loud applause.)

The audience then joined in giving three hearty cheers for Mr. Johnson, and ended by according him musical honours. The contents of the purse were thirty-two guineas, towards which the Exhibition Committee had voted £15 from the surplus in hand from the Exhibition funds.

E. M. G.-L.

Stamp Collecting as a Hobby.

GOLD MEDAL ESSAY.

By Charles William Care (Age 16).

The following essay was considered by the Examining Committee to be first in order of merit among the essays sent in for competition by stamp collectors of both sexes, 16 years of age and under. Master Care is to be congratulated on receiving the Gold Medal of the Imperial Stamp Exhibition of 1908 for the following paper. The next essays in order of merit will be published month by month in The Stamp Lover *with portraits of the successful writers.*

In this age of strenuous competition it should be the object of every man to alternate work with play. Neglect of this precaution not only limits the energies of his brain, but leaves him physically and mentally exhausted long before he should have reached this stage in life. The adoption of some form of relaxation is a policy advocated by all the leading medical experts of the century, and the wisdom of their opinions cannot be gainsaid.

Now to the man in search of a hobby, stamp collecting possesses unique claims for consideration. Before examining the arguments in its favour a brief survey of its history should favourably impress him. Within half a century it has advanced from a mere school-boy's hobby to a scientific pursuit for leisure moments, being universal in its appeal, and able to adapt itself to all sorts and conditions of men. To-day its literature compares very favourably with that devoted to many older pastimes.



Charles William Care.
Author of the Gold Medal Essay.

To have attained this position, philately must possess many recommendations. Not the least among these is its instructiveness, both geographically and historically. Ask the average man the position of the Cayman Islands, and, unless he be a stamp collector, it is extremely improbable that he will give a satisfactory answer. Frequently, too, the stamps of different states portray the occupations of their inhabitants, or depict certain outstanding physical features of the land. Historically stamps are equally instructive. They reflect the fortunes of a country, and mark the advance of civilisation. Thus the early issues of France form a perfect record in miniature of the changes in her government about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Then, again, stamp collecting encourages methodical habits, care, and neatness. No collection, however rich in "gems," will appear any the worse for systematic insertion in an album.

In the pursuit of their hobby, too, philatelists are—through the medium of clubs and societies—brought into close contact with one another. As a result a strong social bond is formed between them, which manifests itself in all parts of the world, and upon all possible occasions. In this respect stamp collecting can claim premier honours from any existing hobby.

Now there remains what is undoubtedly the strongest argument in favour of stamp collecting—it is an investment. The value of all stamps, however common, must necessarily increase with time. The case of a gentleman who discovered a "Post Office Mauritius" among the stamps collected in his boyhood, and which realised for him a small fortune, is fresh in the minds of all.

Herein, too, lies the only objection which can be urged against philately—it is liable to become a speculation. An answer is quickly found. Once a man allows himself to be guided by monetary motives to any appreciable extent, philately is no longer his hobby but his business.

Therefore, having considered the arguments already advanced, one is led to the conclusion that stamp collecting—using the term in its strictest sense—is an ideal hobby.

Beginner's Exchange.

The Beginner's Exchange is a most popular feature of the Society with our younger members, and the Exchange Superintendent here gives notes of progress.

A most important factor in the cultivation of the Junior Collector is to advise him as to how to add to his collection in a steady and progressive manner, and to proffer practical aid with the advice.

The average junior's command of pocket money limits the purchasing of stamps by him to those of a low value, and not only that, but it is most essential that the young collector should do as little exchange of stamps as possible upon a cash basis, for it undoubtedly fosters in him a desire to make money out of stamps, to the detriment of the true sport of the hobby.

How is the beginner to exchange his duplicates? There may not be stamp collectors among his schoolboy friends, in which event his duplicates are, as it were, a drug upon the market.

The Beginner's Exchange branch of the Junior Philatelic Society was inaugurated to deal with this problem. The age of members in this section is limited to 19 years, and the packet is circulated once a month, sheets to which the member may affix his duplicates being supplied by the Superintendent.

This Exchange section is now in its third year, and the number of stamps changing hands averages about 1500 in each season, representing no less than 50 % of the stamps circulated on the sheets. This is a most healthy state of affairs, and one which points to the great popularity of the Exchange among the younger members of the Society.

These results are attained without any money changing hands, this being, of course, one of the features of the Beginner's Exchange. The popularity of the Exchange is still further evinced by the expressed wish of the members that the circulation of the packets shall be continued throughout the Summer months, instead of being limited to the months from October to May. If possible, this wish will be acceded to, when it is hoped that a corresponding increase of Exchange will accrue.

The Superintendent of the Beginner's Exchange is Mr. W. Darwen, and members under nineteen years of age are recommended to write to him at 38 Featherstone Street, London, E.C., with a view to joining the Exchange. The attention of Schoolmasters and Guardians is drawn to the fact that there are no money transactions permitted.

The Stamp Lover.

By W. E. Imeson.

I.

Stamp Lover Number One is out
(With all subscriptions in!),
And each stamp-lover fain would back
His namesake for a win.
Designed, approved, and entered for
The great Stamp Journals' Race,
The latest in the field intends
To win, at least, a place.

II.

Our mount, a real live hobby-horse,
Will "run"—if ably led,
Presented here in black and white—
Intended to be *read*.
A free rein let our "fancy" bear,
Nor Fashion's harness know,
The while Enthusiasm's spur
Will make Stamp Lover "go."

III.

The field is wide, with room for all,
Our course be straight and fair
That we the circle of our friends
May widen "on the square."
"Eh?—What!—*another* stamp mag!" Yes,
But, when all's said and done,
Our plea (that is, *pro tem*) is "Please,
It's such a little one!"

Brighton Branch.

A FEW NOTES.

From small beginnings this branch has now grown to a membership of 30 in the short space of 16 months, and is doing good work in the town philatelically. We have been very fortunate in the displays kindly given by visitors and members, and instructive and enjoyable evenings are the order of the day. As this is the first number of our Society's journal, and as reports of our meetings will appear in future numbers, a short resumé of the progress of the Brighton Branch will be of interest.

The credit of starting the branch is undoubtedly due to our energetic Secretary, Mr. J. Corner Spokes. Before he prevailed upon Mr. Melville to give his lecture on "Postage Stamps with Stories" it was a matter of great difficulty to run across a stamp collector in Brighton. The result of the inaugural meeting was a grand total of four members, of which three were already members of the London Society—the writer making the fourth!

At our second meeting six new members were elected, one of whom, Mr. J. W. Gillespie, gave a very fine display of the stamps of Holland.

At the third meeting three more members were elected. Mr W. Mead was elected chairman of the Branch. A more genial and popular chairman we could not wish to have. At this meeting a display of Great Britain and Colonies was given by Mr. Ireland, the stamps being chiefly in mint condition and arranged in a specially designed album.

The last meeting of our first session terminated with a very fine general collection by Mr. Streete—Great Britain, practically complete, used and unused, being a special feature.

The present season we have been even more fortunate in our programme, Mr. M. P. Castle giving a display of his magnificent collection of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. A. J. Sefi showing Cashmere, Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., displaying Brazil, while Mr. Gillespie showed Norway, Belgium, and the Straits Settlements.

On 30th January, 1908, a special meeting was held, when Baron Anthony de Worms kindly showed his magnificent collection of the pence issues of Ceylon, and, to the gratification of all, honoured the Branch by becoming a member. Since then we have had the following displays:—Sarawak, by Mrs. Field; Germany and States, by Mr. H. Clark; A fine general collection of stamps issued up to 1887, by the chairman, Mr. W. Mead; Gambia, by Mr. Douglas Ellis; Paraguay, by Mr. Lee, and, at the same meeting, Line-engraved Great Britain, by Mr. Turner.

Among the papers read was an important one on "The Coloured C.A. Papers," by Mr. J. Ireland, accompanied by a display showing most of the stamps issued on the five coloured papers, with single and multiple watermark and chalky paper varieties. In concluding this brief account, let me wish success to our new journal—long may it flourish!

A Member (J. I.)

Manchester Branch.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society was held on May 7th, at the Deansgate Hotel, Mr. I. J. Bernstein presiding, supported by about 30 members. The reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, Secretary, and Exhibition Committee were received and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the coming session:—

Mr. I. J. Bernstein, President.
Mr. W. W. Munn, Vice-President.
Mr. J. J. Darlow, Vice-President.
Mr. J. Brooks, Packet Superintendent.
Mr. P. S. Barton, Auditor.
Mr. J. Taylor, Librarian and Assistant Secretary.
Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, } Committee.
Mr. D. A. Berry, } Committee.
Mr. J. White. } Committee.
Mr. J. S. Higgins, Jun., Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. Albrecht, having accepted the post of Secretary for the coming Exhibition, felt compelled to resign the office of Secretary, and a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for his highly efficient service and the interest he has taken in the Society since its formation. After the Annual Meeting a Competitive Display was arranged, and the following countries were exhibited:—Mr. Barton, German Morocco; Mr. Darlow, Gold Coast and Dominica; Mr. Horner, Roumania; Mr. Taylor, Sicily; Mr. Ward, Jamaica.

Mr. W. W. Munn and Mr. J. King were appointed to judge the exhibits, and awarded the 1st prize to Mr. J. W. Taylor for his display of Sicily, and 2nd prize to Mr. J. J. Darlow for his display of Dominica.

Manchester Exhibition.

Next month we hope to publish some interesting particulars about the forthcoming great Stamp Exhibition to be held in Hulme Town Hall by the Junior Philatelic Society (Manchester Branch).

The Imperial Stamp Exhibition, 1908.

OFFICIAL REPORT COMPILED ON BEHALF OF THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE, BY E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.

Mr. Gilbert-Lodge, in the following interesting account of the Exhibition, finds that the effort was one on which the Society may congratulate itself. It was a success from every point of view and was visited by 27,500 in three days. A good balance in hand.

The great Exhibition is now over, and it is possible to review the events leading up to it and the happenings at the Exhibition.

It was in September, 1907, that the Junior Philatelic Society decided to hold a Stamp Exhibition in March of the following year, and the following gentlemen were elected upon the Exhibition Committee:—Mr. Fred J. Melville and Messrs. Douglas Ellis, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, R. Halliday, G. T. Turner, C. L. Harte-Lovelace, A. J. Sefi, E. A. Rowe, E. A. Smart, C. B. Purdom, S. R. Turner, J. D. Ragg, E. A. Leigh, H. Lee, A. Selinger, and Herbert F. Johnson as Hon. Secretary to the Committee. As first conceived, the intention was to hold an Exhibition upon a much more modest scale than was really done, but with a vigorous and whole-hearted Committee, allied with generous support from the whole of the British Philatelic world, the efforts culminated in an Exhibition which may safely be claimed as the most widely noticed and attended Stamp Exhibition that has ever been held.

Exhibits were forthcoming in the most generous manner, not only from England's leading Philatelists, but also from the Board of Inland Revenue, British South Africa Company, the Crown Agents and High Commissioners of Canada, India, New Zealand, and Western Australia, while Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. loaned a most interesting exhibit. It should here be mentioned that all sections and creeds of the English Press devoted much space to descriptions of the Exhibition, both while the Exhibition was in progress, and for some months beforehand; and not only that, but the camaradie extant between stamp collectors in all parts of the world was well evinced in the notices of the Exhibition appearing in the philatelic and general Press on the Continent and in America.

The efforts of the Committee ended in the bringing together of an Exhibition of Stamps, covering a floor space of 9000 feet instead of 4000 feet, as originally intended, and it was generally conceded by the visitors to Caxton Hall on March 12th, 13th, and 14th, that no better place could have been chosen for the Exhibition.

The Committee arrived at Caxton Hall at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, and were thereafter engaged during the whole night, and until the opening hour of 3 p.m. on Thursday, in mounting the exhibits and getting all ready for the opening ceremony.

The Committee received invaluable aid in this work from Mr. Owen Fearnley, Mr. E. W. Wetherell, Mr. H. H. Harland, Mr. R. W. H. Row, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. A. H. Clarke, Mr. S. C. F. Harris, Mr. Basil Reed, Mr. Rupert Albrecht, and Mr. J. S. Higgins, the latter two gentlemen prominent members of the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, and it should here be mentioned that the hearty co-operation and splendid assistance given by the Manchester Branch of the J.P.S. will always be indissolubly connected with the pleasant memories of this successful Exhibition. Upon entry to Caxton Hall it was seen that the main exhibits were in the large hall on the entrance floor, many other rooms on the first floor also being given over to exhibits.

Surrounding the main Hall were the well arrranged and neatly fitted stalls of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Mr. W. H. Peckitt, Mr. D. Field, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, Messrs. Lincoln, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Messrs. Bright & Son, Messrs. Bridger & Kay, Mr. W. H. Regan, Messrs. Lewis May & Co., *The Postage Stamp*, and Messrs. John Walker & Son: while in the Council Chamber, on the first floor—which, by the way, contained the splendid collection of Barbados, lent by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—were the stalls of Messrs. Nissen & Co., Messrs. Dingwall & Co., Mr. J. W. Jones, *The Bibliophile*, and last, but by no means least, the book-stall of the Junior Philatelic Society.

During the whole of the Exhibition, Mr. Leonard Wright's Orchestral Band discoursed most pleasant music, and the catering of Messrs. Spiers and Pond was much appreciated, it being quite a feature of the Exhibition to take tea on the balcony overlooking the large Hall.

The Opening Ceremony.

There was a large attendance present to witness the opening ceremony at 3-30, by the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General. Mr. Buxton was accompanied by Mrs. Buxton and Miss Buxton; and there were also upon the platform Mr. Fred J. Melville (the President), in the Chair; Major E. B. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ellis, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, and Mr. A. Selinger.

Mr. Melville, in opening the proceedings, said:—

"It is a pleasure and a privilege to greet, on behalf of my colleagues of the Junior Philatelic Society, so large an assembly of visitors at the opening of our third Stamp Exhibition.

"I have various necessary duties to perform at this point, and first of all I have to express the welcome, the very cordial welcome, my colleagues extend to the visitors this afternoon, and to all who come to Caxton Hall while the Exhibition is open.

"We have tried to arrange to make the Exhibition simple to the uninitiated, and whether we have succeeded in this respect remains to be seen.

"We have stewards to point out the niceties of the collections to the visitors.

"At the recent Exhibition in the Horticultural Hall, a gentleman took two ladies round the Exhibition, entering into explanations of interesting details, spending over an hour in the process. On parting from the ladies he enquired what was their impression of the show.

"'They are simply lovely,' said one of the ladies, 'but I think we liked the blue stamps best.'" (Laughter.)

"Our stewards must not be discouraged if the explanations sometimes fall flat, and in any case I would ask them not to carry their explanations too far. Their duties as hosts should preclude them from boring their guests with too much philately.

"My next duty is to thank publicly all those who have helped my Committee in the preparation of the Exhibition. We feel that in this work a very close bond of sympathy has been created between our members and the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, many of whom are exhibiting here to-day, side by side with the junior, and we thank those gentlemen who have entrusted us with their valuable collections for the Exhibition. In the matter of finance, too, the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society has made a handsome donation to our funds

"So I thank the Exhibitors, I thank the Donors, and I thank the trade for their support, which has been of great service.

"And then I must express my sincere pleasure at the unanimous and cordial efforts put forward by my colleagues. Our work has been heavy, and in some cases difficult, but it has been ungrudgingly done, and a few Committee meetings back I recollect one member remarking that he had never been associated with a Society which worked without any friction, as the Junior Philatelic Society had done throughout his connection

with it. I must say that in this respect we have always been very happy. I only remember one difficult moment in the history of the Junior Philatelic Society. A branch of the Society was getting a little out of hand. It wanted Home Rule in a more or less exaggerated fashion. The branch Committee was asked to meet my Committee, and as we discussed matters in a small room in a religious institution, there seemed little hope of coming to a settlement.

"But an Irish member of my Committee rose and said, 'Mr. President, I think our friend should read the writing on the wall,' and then pointed to a text above my head, reading these words aloud, 'The Branch cannot bear fruit of itself.' We settled the whole affair quite amicably.

"Lastly, I have to express our deep sense of the honour conferred upon the Exhibition and upon the Junior Philatelic Society by the presence here this afternoon of so distinguished a member of His Majesty's Government as the present Postmaster-General." (Loud applause.)

"I have now very much pleasure in calling upon the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton."

Mr. Buxton, who was received with prolonged applause, said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Before declaring this Exhibition open (and so far as I can see this seems to be somewhat unnecessary, it having been already opened), but before declaring it open perhaps you will allow me to make a few observations. I am here as Postmaster-General, and in that capacity I am much more a seller than a collector of stamps, and cannot even look upon them with the view of a philatelist. I look upon them chiefly from the point of view of revenue, while collectors regard them from the point of view of expense. But I am afraid that, as a producer of stamps, the British Post Office is not of much use to the collector, because, as a rule, we produce too many stamps of one sort to be of any real intrinsic value to them.

"Now this year we have got a new 1908 issue, all red, 1d. postage stamp, with the King's Head on it, a Crown over his head, with Laurel Leaves one side and Oak Leaves the other, and I will offer them to any of you at eighteen pence per dozen 1d. stamps, and if you like to take them in quantity I will let you have them at 1s. 4d. I think this is a fair enough offer." (Laughter.)

"In my younger days, like most of you, I have been a collector of stamps, and Philately, which used to be at that time (a long time ago!) rather a hobby for schoolboys, was encouraged by schoolmasters because it assisted in geography lessons. I think the only geography I ever learned was from my collection of stamps. It was looked upon then as a hobby, but now it has become a very serious and scientific occupation for a large number of persons, and one sees what a growth there has been, not only in the number of stamps, but in the interest taken in them. Take, for instance, the catalogues. I believe the first catalogue contained a few pages only, while the last catalogue really amounts to a large book. Again, looking back as one does to the old collecting books, they had, as a rule, only the name of the country printed on each page and a certain number of blank spaces; now you have page after page of detailed information and illustrations of all the stamps belonging to the country, and, indeed, the matter has rather caused the collector to despair both from the point of view of numbers and also of cost. I have endeavoured to find out from your Chairman and from other friends here and elsewhere the actual number of stamps, obsolete and current, which have been issued, but I am sorry to say that their mathematical capacities are not equal to the task. I believe they are as numerous as the sand and amount to many hundreds of thousands.

"Then, of course, when it comes to the matter of cost, one sees from the sales the high prices that some of these stamps fetch. I believe that very recently £1500 was given for a



Photo] THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE IMPERIAL STAMP EXHIBITION, 1908, BY THE RT. HON. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P. [*Bolak.*

'Post Office' Mauritius stamp. Well, of course, there is something to be said for and against that. A stamp is somewhat in the nature of a picture: though in the case of a picture you pay something for its beauty, you have to pay a great deal more for the name in the corner. As regards stamps, it is exactly the other way; the worse the design, the worse it is engraved, the worse it is printed, the more expensive and the more excellent these stamps become. In an auction catalogue the other day I saw, 'Lot 5, an unique vase (Lot not fine); Lot 6, ditto to match.' I think a good many collectors are very envious of those who have unique stamps, and want to have a 'ditto to match.'" (Laughter.)

"Now it really is a remarkable thing what an increase there has been in postage stamps in a comparatively short space of time, because the first practical postage stamp was first introduced, as you know, about 1840, and was the first English black stamp. I believe people regard the introduction of penny postage as a landmark in English postal history, and do not consider what occurred at the same time to really make penny postage a practical measure, namely, the system of prepayment instead of payment on delivery of the letter. And the two things really went together, because it would have been of very little use to reduce the postage if the postman still had to call in each case with each letter and ask for the postage on that letter. It was the combination of prepayment as well as the reduced postage which made the penny post such an enormous success.

"Well, the first suggestion of Mr. Rowland Hill was that the letter should be put in a wrapper with a stamp upon it in the form of the old Mulready envelope. This, however, was found very cumbersome, and the public did not care about it, and finally Mr. Chalmers may claim to have actually invented the first postage stamp (no doubt with the co-operation of Mr. Rowland Hill) with gum on the back, which was called for a long time, 'the little bit of sticking plaster.'

"It is curious for us to note that although 1840 was the first year in which stamps were in use in England, it was some years before they were introduced abroad. The first stamps, I believe, were introduced into the United States in 1846, and into France in 1849, and the first of our colonies adopted them somewhere about 1846-7, and New South Wales in 1849. So it is curious to note how very slowly the entry of the penny stamp developed and took hold. I believe in 1865, or thereabouts, there were only about 1400 different sorts of stamps issued. Now, of course, we know that every country issues stamps, and several countries issue stamps perpetually, and some countries, Brunei near Borneo, for instance, issued stamps without having post office, postmen, or Postmaster-General! They issued such stamps, and I believe collectors collected them. One of our Crown Colonies, Solomon Islands, which was, at any rate for some time, occupied by cannibals, have got their new postage stamps. I do not know their design, but I should think it would be 'cold missionary pie.'" (Laughter.) "But, of course, there are many sorts of bogus issues too often produced. The smaller the country, as a rule, the larger the number of issues, and really some of the Central American and South American countries, like Mexico, Colombia, and others, seem to pour out an innumerable number of issues, presumably to the disgust of the collectors. I should think that the collectors who happen to collect any of the Central American States' stamps, and stamps of that kind, must regret very much that Columbus ever discovered America." (Laughter.)

"Of course, many of these issues are a source of revenue to some of the smaller places, not even excepting some of our smaller colonies; this occasionally leads to regrettable incidents in the history of stamps. I remember a good many years ago, when I was in the Colonial Office, a certain person (I won't mention his name) ran out of 2½d. stamps, and in collusion with four or five friends got about two hundred of the 1s. stamps and overprinted them 2½d. His friends came into the office, bought up the whole of the two hundred, and had them put on envelopes, and stamped over the counter so as to make them appear as a genuine issue. That gentleman left the Post Office!" (Applause.)

"I think one of the most remarkable things about stamp collecting is this: The way the designs of the stamps have so enormously improved in artistic merit, and the way they are engraved and printed. I do not think this can quite be said of the English stamps. I do not think the English stamp, either in design or in artistic merit, is worthy of this great country, but, of course, that is a question of taste, and it is also a question of cost, as any alteration in our stamps would, of course, be an expensive matter. For my part, I think the French stamps are not only as beautiful in design as any, but the idea of the harvest of letters is rather an attractive idea. Although we have in this Exhibition a very large number of very beautiful stamps, some of our colonies, our Crown Colonies in particular, have stamps almost unique in design.

"A new design for the English stamps was suggested to me the other day. Some artistic author, who said he did not like the idea of an envelope with a mourning band round it, thought it would be much better and more artistic if I were to issue, as a mourning stamp, the ordinary stamp with a black band round it, the depth of the black band showing the relationship to or degree of affectionate regard of the dead person. I thought this a very good idea, and I am rather inclined myself to issue a very small number of these stamps, which I am quite sure will appeal to philatelists, and I hope they will buy them up at a high price.

"Now, in conclusion, I have to say what a pleasure it is to me to be here this afternoon and to open this Exhibition, and say a word on behalf of this Society. I am glad to think that this Society has made great progress in late years, numbering now, I think, nearly seven hundred members, all of whom, I am assured by the Chairman, are not only collectors of stamps, but also take such interest in them that they study the whole postal history of the country they collect. Though your President, the Chairman and practically the Founder of the Society, says it is so, I am bound to say I have some doubt about how far they study these matters. The interesting thing about this Exhibition is that we have here specimens from all the various colonies, and it rather struck me that it was something to be proud of. As members of the British Empire we always boast that the sun never sets on it; and I was glad to find also that we can run from one end of the alphabet to the other, from Antigua to Zululand, and we have every colony here fully represented. I think this sort of collection is much more interesting than a hodge-podge of every country. And now, thanking you for allowing me to be here this afternoon, I declare this Exhibition open." (Prolonged cheers.)

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Buxton for his kindness in opening the Exhibition, which was seconded in a short speech by Major E. B. Evans and carried by acclamation.

In his reply to the vote of thanks, Mr. Buxton mentioned that the Post Office possessed a good collection of stamps, but that there was not sufficient room at St. Martin's-le-Grand to have it on view. He said that he hoped the new building in King Edward Street would be finished shortly, when he would endeavour to make arrangements to set apart a room for the collection. He was kind enough to issue a general invitation to all present to inspect the collection at some future time.

After the opening ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Buxton and party were conducted around the Exhibition, and showed the keenest interest, asking many questions regarding various of the exhibits. The exhibits are not dealt with here, but are described at length in the Official Catalogue, copies of which may still be

obtained of the Secretary. For the whole of the remainder of the day the Exhibition was crowded with visitors, it being difficult to move freely among the exhibits, so great was the pressure.

In the evening, at 7.30, Mr. Melville gave his well-known lecture, entitled, "His Majesty's Mails," to illustrate which an excellent series of slides was shown by lantern, operated by Mr. Frank Phillips.

Friday, March 13.

The event of the Exhibition took place on this day, when His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his son, Prince Albert of Wales, with whom was his tutor, Mr. Hansell, visited Caxton Hall.

The Royal party arrived at 11.15, and the President, Mr. Fred Melville, and the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, were introduced to His Royal Highness by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, the party being afterwards joined by Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, Mr. A. Selinger, and Mr. E. D. Bacon. A most exhaustive inspection of the exhibits was made by His Royal Highness, who showed the keenest interest, asking many questions as to the exhibitors of various countries, and showing the philatelic knowledge of an enthusiast. An amusing incident occurred during the inspection. An exhibit of a transparent envelope, supposed to contain a rarity, was quite empty, although marked "most interesting." His Royal Highness called the attention of Prince Albert to it, and laughed heartily, remarking: "The description 'most interesting' is no doubt applied because there is no stamp there." Prince Albert also showed keen interest, especially in the Mulready Envelopes shown in the Inland Revenue Exhibit, and showed a perfect knowledge of the meaning of the emblematical figures in the design. Upon leaving, at 12.25, His Royal Highness cordially shook hands with Mr. Melville, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Gilbert-Lodge, expressing his thanks, and adding: "I have been much interested. I wish the Exhibition and the Junior Philatelic Society every success."

Visitors crowded the Exhibition during the whole day, and at 3 p.m. Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge held a most successful auction sale.

Saturday, March 14.

During the whole of the last day the crowd was enormous; indeed, at times the doors had to be closed to allow the visitors to move about at all.

At 3.30 p.m. the prize essays were read before a large audience, Mr. Melville being in the Chair. The authors of the third and fourth essays, being resident in Devon, were unable to attend to read their essays, the duty being undertaken by Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, one of the Examining Committee, who remarked that the Committee had been much struck by the general excellence of the essays received, which combined, in a marked degree, philatelic knowledge and grammatical expression, although the writers, to a man, especially emphasised the pecuniary gain to be made by the judicious collector.

The Gold Medallist and Second Prize Winners were present, and read their essays, which received well-merited applause from the large audience. In concluding the proceedings Mr. Melville said how desirable it was to encourage Juniors in the practical study of Philately, remarked what keen and discriminating collectors many Juniors were, and concluded by extending a cordial invitation to the Juniors present to attend the meetings of the Society at 3 Bedford Street, where they would meet other Juniors.

The list of awards is as follows:

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE—Charles William Care, London. (Age, 16 years.)

DIPLOMA AND SECOND PRIZE—A. R. C. Westlake, London. (Age, 13 years and 7 months.)

DIPLOMA AND THIRD PRIZE—Alan C. Trott, Exeter. (Age, 14 years.)

DIPLOMA AND FOURTH PRIZE—Edmund C. T. Finch, Exeter. (Age, 14 years.)

There were several girls who sent in essays, but although one essay in particular was of merit, none quite reached the prize-winning standard.

At 6 p.m., and again at 7.30 p.m., Mr. I. J. Bernstein, the genial and popular Chairman of the Manchester Branch of the J.P.S., gave a lantern lecture, entitled, "Our Penny Postage Stamps." Mr. Bernstein dealt most ably with his subject, and his crowded audiences expressed their approval in a most hearty manner.

The winners of exhibits in Section III., being exhibits by collectors under 19 years of age, were announced to be as follows:—

GOLD MEDAL—Specialised Collection of Straits Settlements—L. P. Napier, Rugby. (Age, 16 years.)

SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL—Collection of British Colonials in Loose-Leaf Album—C. E. Henning, Dublin. (Age, 18 years.)

FIRST PRIZE—Collection of Chili—Roy Mackenzie Stewart, Edinburgh. (Age, 18 years.)

SECOND PRIZE—A general collection—J. Wilfrid Beanland, Thirsk. (Age, 13 years.)

THIRD PRIZE—A small general collection—Doreen Watson, Hamilton. (Age, 12 years.)

FOURTH PRIZE—Small, general collection, with copious manuscript notes—C. B. Pope, Streatham. (Age, 14 years.)

Here, again, the general standard of excellence was on a high plane, and the Committee spent much time in adjudicating upon the respective merits of the entries.

Among the visitors to the Exhibition were Major Evans, Barons Anthony and Percy de Worms, the Bishop of Africa, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, T. W. Hall, H. L. Hayman, R. B. Yardley, J. H. Abbott, W. Dorning Beckton, E. J. Nankivell, M. Giwelb, Dr. Floyd, C. Neville Biggs, Humphrey Bennett, Henry Gray, W. Archibald Boyes, F. Ransom, Percy M. Bright, C. B. Purdom, O. K. Trechmann, and many others.

A most interested visitor was present in Mr. Mount Brown, who had a long conversation with Mr. Melville and other gentlemen, the little group showing intense interest in the relation, by the veteran philatelist and publisher, of many reminiscences of philately as it was in bygone days. It was noticed that the eyes of that keen philatelic literature collector, Mr. Melville, gleamed with pleasure (or was it envy?) when Mr. Mount Brown produced from an inside coat pocket a perfect copy of the first edition of his famous catalogue published in 1862.

Of the many helpers during the Exhibition it would perhaps be invidious to particularise, but the work of Mr. Basil Reed, who made an efficient captain of the Stewards (no less than forty-three in number), Miss Woodley and the Misses Harris, Master I. Bernstein (a young Manchester member), Master W. C. B. Melville, Master Thorne, and the large bands of junior workers, who sold great quantities of catalogues and literature, should not go unmentioned.

The support given by kindred societies was most gratifying, and in this respect the aid and encouragement readily afforded by the Royal Philatelic Society, the Manchester Philatelic Society, and the Herts, City of London, and Kent and Sussex Societies, and the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, and the Brighton and Manchester Branches of the J.P.S., will always be a pleasant memory of a most successful Exhibition.

At 9.30 p.m. the "Last Post" was sounded, and brought a large crowd into the main hall.

Mr. Melville thanked all who had so willingly helped to signalise the epoch-making success of the Exhibition. He wished to particularly thank Mr. Herbert F. Johnson for the strenuous work so ungrudgingly given for the past six months; in fact, for that period Mr. Johnson had given the whole of his time to the Exhibition. (Loud cheers.) It was, Mr. Melville said, to Mr. Johnson that the success of the Exhibition was mainly due—(renewed cheers)—and those who had been privileged to meet, and those who had worked with Mr. Johnson would agree with him when he said that no other man than Mr. Johnson could bring an Exhibition to such a pitch of perfection as the Imperial Stamp Exhibition of 1908. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge said he would like to add his quota to the praise so justly bestowed upon the Hon. Exhibition Secretary, and to say that there was only one Fred Melville and one Herbert Johnson, and happy the Society that possessed two such capable organisers and indefatigable enthusiasts as those gentlemen. (Loud cheers.)

The whole of the company joined heartily in musical honours, and to the rousing strains of "They are jolly good fellows," finishing with three mighty roof-raising cheers, the Imperial Exhibition came to a timely and happy conclusion.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition was 27,500, and the result financially is most gratifying. The cash statement appended makes most pleasant reading.

The Society can be congratulated upon giving a most healthy fillip to English stamp collecting, and this being the object aimed at, their well-deserved rest* can now be taken by the organisers, with the comfort engendered by the thought, "Out of much labour has come good."

**We like our contributor's "well-earned rest." It has consisted in setting to in good earnest to make the best we can of* The Stamp Lover, *and if Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge thinks editorial labours are "rest" we shall take it upon ourselves to give our assistant-editor a plentiful supply of it.—Editor.*

The Exchange Packet.

LONDON.

During the season considerable progress has been made in the Exchange Branch. The value of the packets has increased very much, that of the April packet amounting to just over £200.

The percentage of sales is also improving with every packet, no doubt owing to the members' sheets containing better class stamps, reasonably priced.

A few members spoil their chance of good sales by mixing a few *good* stamps with a number of common ones, thus causing the former to be overlooked.

A better observance of the rules has greatly lightened the work entailed, and I heartily thank all members for thus aiding me.

May I ask those members who have not given the packets a trial to do so, as I am sure they will find many stamps to fill up blank spaces.

D. S. D.

The Superintendent of the Exchange Packet is Mr. D. S. Darkin, St. John's College, 303 Green Lanes, N., who will be glad to hear from any members desirous of joining the Exchange Packet, for which there is no extra charge.

The Imperial Stamp Exhibition, 1908.

CASH STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
To	Donations, ...	114	11	3
„	Profit on Catalogues, ...	55	11	0
„	Rent of Stalls, ...	133	0	0
„	Proceeds from Auctions, ...	10	18	6
„	Commission from Caterers,	3	11	4
		£317	12	1

Note.—Four accounts, amounting to £4 4s. 0d., are still due to this account.

£317 12 1

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By	Hire of Caxton Hall, ...	28	7	0			
„	Fitting Exhibition (less amounts received from Stall Holders),	77	4	7			
„	Services of Orchestra, Commissionaires, etc., ...	18	9	0			
„	Rent of Office, Cleaning, etc.,	14	5	6			
„	Printing and Stationery, ...	78	11	10			
„	Postages, Telephone, Carriage, etc.	45	11	3			
„	Lantern Hire, ...	0	16	3			
„	Medals, ...	4	12	0			
„	Honorarium to Hon. Exhibition Secretary, ...	15	0	0			
					282	17	5
„	Cash at Bank, ...	34	1	1			
„	„ in hands of Secretary,	0	13	7			
					34	14	8
					£317	12	1

I have examined the above Statement with the books and vouchers of the Exhibition Committee, and I certify the same to be in order.

C. B. PURDOM,
Hon. Auditor.

Letchworth, *8th May*, 1908.

Minutes of Meetings.

London, May 2, 1908.

Members turned up in strong force at 3 Bedford Street on May 2, when proceedings opened at 6 o'clock with an auction sale.

The President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, took the Chair at 8 p.m., and the minutes of the previous meeting were read, passed, and signed.

A letter was read from Major E. B. Evans expressing his thanks to members of the Society for their congratulations to that gentleman upon his receiving the Lindenburg Medal.

A Vote of Condolence.

The President moved a vote of condolence with the relatives of Mr. D. S. Caine, a member of the Society, who was killed while mountaineering at Windermere at Easter.

Sub-Committee to Elect Members.

Mr. Melville announced that the Committee had appointed a Sub-Committee to deal with applications for membership, thus enabling them to receive attention without delay, and also to relieve the growth of business at ordinary meetings. It was then mentioned that 18 new members had been elected since the last meeting. (Applause.)

Presentation.

The presentation to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson (mentioned in another column) then took place.

The Stamps of China.

The members then enjoyed a most excellent paper and display of the stamps of China and Chinese locals, by Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace, who entered into his subject with the refreshing vigour of an enthusiast.

Mr. Lovelace mentioned that there was a postal service extant in China a thousand years before Julius Cæsar invaded our shores, but, unfortunately, he had no specimens of the adhesives then used. (Laughter.) Proceeding, the lecturer stated that one left the catalogue directly any investigations into the postal issues of China were commenced.

Mr. Lovelace showed a most interesting exhibit of the stamps of China, followed by a display of the stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports, copiously annotated and described on the cards.

At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Basil Reed, was carried with enthusiasm.

The President should have read a paper on the stamps of San Marino, but the time left being so short there was, unfortunately, no opportunity for Mr. Melville's display or notes.

E. M. G.-L.

The Permanent Collection.

The genial and enthusiastic Curator of the Society's Permanent Collection tells how his charge progresses, and incidentally suggests that help will be most acceptable.

By the generosity of some members of the Society a good nucleus for a reference collection of stamps has been formed.

I do not suppose we are going to outshine the Tapling Collection or emulate the Royal, but we shall do something worthy of the Society.

The arrangement of a reference collection is a difficult matter to decide. The first thing wanted is, of course, the material, and for that we must look to the individual members of the Society. With a Society like our own, which does so much for a small subscription, it is impossible to vote funds for the purchase of stamps, and we have to rely upon the members for help in supplying the stamps which form the collection.

Then with regard to the actual arrangement of the collection, it has to be borne in mind that one has to cater for two classes of collectors. The primary object of our Society is to further the best interests of young stamp collectors. One class of collector is quite happy with a collection giving types, and not entering into too much detail as to varieties and so forth, and an attempt to crowd upon him perforations, shades and minor varieties will dishearten him. Another collector argues that a reference collection, to serve its purpose, must pay due attention to these matters, and there is no gainsaying the logic of this. Therefore, in setting out a country the object to be arrived at is to give a simple display, along what I may call "Simplified Catalogue" lines, and then a display written up to the best of one's ability of the special features of the issues of a country. That, at least, is my ideal, but it is not an easy one to live up to, and, so far, the stamps we have had given to us do not carry one beyond the "Simplified Catalogue" stage even in countries where we are "strong."

On this occasion I will do no more than describe in general terms what we have. First, I must mention Mr. Darwen's gift of "specimen stamps" of the British Colonies, some of which were on view at the Exhibition. They are an interesting and handsome series—principally King's Head Stamps, and comprise many of the West African and West Indian Colonies, Transvaal, Natal, Fiji, Queensland, West Australia etc. Some of the high values of these are exceedingly fine.

Then we have many of the British Somaliland Official Stamps given by Mr. Ewen, but apart from these we have not a strong show of Colonials.

Foreign Countries make a much better show, and in many European Countries a creditable collection has been got together.

There is still a lot to be done, however, and later it is hoped to give a list of wants, so that members may know exactly the strength of the collection.

Members having duplicates available for the collection should forward them to the writer.

Mr. Halliday's address is "Rosmead," Montem Road, Slough, and we hope that his invitation, contained in the last paragraph, will be accepted.

When does a Stamp Lover become a Stamp?

Years ago I remember a newspaper paragraph stating that a gentleman got so keen on specialising the stamps of Peru that in time his "mania" (so the paper said) led him to the delusion that he himself was actually a Peruvian stamp. Our Editor has been so much mixed up with stamp matters lately that a similar idea has evidently entered the mind of one of his correspondents that he is indeed a STAMP. I am going to keep the original cover of the letter, which was addressed :—

Mr. STAMP,
14 Sudbourne Road,
Brixton, S.W.

He may be a unique specimen, he says, but he is not a stamp worth fortunes.

E. M. G.-L.

Postage Stamps of Ceylon.

A few notes read before the Manchester Branch of the J.P.S., on Thursday, April 16, 1908, by John J. Darlow.

The first postal issue of this Colony was made in September, 1855, and consisted of one stamp value 6d. Line engraved and printed in claret by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in sheets of 240, on bleuté paper, watermarked a large 6-rayed star, imperforate. 60,000 was the number printed, and they were despatched from London on July 26, 1855. This was the only stamp in use for about eighteen months. On March 16, 1857, the 1d. on bleuté and the 2d. on yellowish paper were issued, and at dates closely following a series of eight additional







values, making eleven all told, appeared. Printed as before, paper yellowish to white wove, watermarked star, imperforate. I may say here that I have never yet seen a satisfactory copy of the 1d. on bleuté (that is, on paper similar to the 6d. claret). The bleuté appearance on most of the copies I have inspected was due to running of the colour during printing. There are two distinct designs, the 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d. and 1/- being of the same type as the first 6d.—head of Queen Victoria to left in oval, "CEYLON" at top, "POSTAGE" and value at bottom. This head has rather a heavy coil of hair, and the ears are ornamented with earrings. The 4d., 8d., 9d., 1/9 and 2/- have a smaller head to left in small oval, which, again, is in an octagon, and the hair is much less in quantity, and the earrings are missing.






The reason for the existence of the two types is that it was impossible to print so many values of one type in colours distinct from one another.

Late in 1857 a new value ½d. appeared. Surface printed on enamelled bleuté paper by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. No watermark, imperforate, and in the following year the same stamp was issued on white paper. This first ½d. is the earliest example of "chalky paper."

The year 1861 opened with the issue of all the foregoing values, except ½d. and 10d., perforated with clean-cut perforations gauging 14½-16½, and later again the series appeared with rough perforation of the same gauge, due, presumably, to the wear of the pins in the perforating machine. The 10d. perforated 14½-16½ was not issued until September, 1863, and the ½d. does not exist with this perforation, it being printed and perforated by De La Rue & Co., who did not use a machine of this gauge. The 1/9, although prepared, was not issued for postal use.

On January 28, 1862, the contract for printing was transferred to De La Rue & Co., together with the Perkins Bacon plates, and nearly 60,000 of the imperforate 10d. orange, these



stamps being perforated 12½ by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and issued in September, 1864, and the following months. It is here worthy of note that all the pence issues of Ceylon, from 1855 to 1866, were printed from the Perkins Bacon plates without alteration or retouch.

Immediately after the transfer of the contract, five values, viz., 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1/-, were issued by De La Rue & Co. on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13, the 1d. also perforated 11½, and the ½d. perforated 12½, and evidently no great care was taken to exactly match the colours.

Early in 1863 the new watermark Crown and CC then introduced for most of our Colonial stamps appeared, and the 6d. and 9d. were issued on this paper perforated 13. I place the issue of these two stamps prior to the general issue on CC paper, having found that the perforating machine gauging 13 was not used by Messrs. De La Rue after 1863.

The 1d. is also met with perforated 11½-12, practically the same as the no watermark 1d. During the years 1863-1867 the whole series, ½d. to 2/- (except the 1/9), appeared on CC paper, perforated 12½, and practically every printing differed slightly in shade of colour from its predecessor. In this issue there are two distinct kinds of paper, both watermarked Crown and CC, but very different in style of watermark and arrangement. The first kind has the watermark arranged in four panes of sixty stamps each (the same arrangement as that of other Colonial stamps), and the C's are tall and rather narrow. The other is a paper made specially to fit the Ceylon plates. The watermarks are farther apart vertically and in one sheet of 240, and the C's are rounder than before, the whole watermark being about 21 mm high, instead of 22½ mm. This second paper is also harder and tougher than before, and somewhat more elastic, and the stamps with this watermark are shorter, owing to greater shrinkage after printing. All values, except the 1/-, are found on the first paper, and all except the ½d. on the second paper, but certain colours are confined to one or other only. The 2d. maize is found on both, the 2d. green (all shades) on the first, and the 2d. yellow (all shades) on the second; the 5d. brown is on the first only, the 5d. green (all shades) on both. In 1867 a new value 3d. appeared in the deteriorating De La Rue type, printed in rose red on CC paper, and perforated 12½, and in the next year a similar 3d. and a newly-designed 1d. were issued, perforated 14.

The pence issues remained in use down to 1872, when a change of currency necessitated entirely new stamps. Eight values, ranging from 2 cents (½d.) to 96 cents (2/-), were issued, all of slightly different types and different colours, watermark Crown CC, perforated 14, and in 1877 two new values of 32 cents and 64 cents respectively, and in February, 1880, a stamp of large size, value R2.50 (equivalent to the British 5/-), appeared. The latter was perforated 12½-14, a perforation entirely new to Ceylon stamps. The 4 cents, hitherto printed in grey, was changed to lilac-rose.

With the 12½-14 perforation we also find the 2 cents, 4 cents (grey) and 8 cents, also the 32 cents and 64 cents, but these latter were not issued for use as such values. The 2

(Continued on page 27).

Wants and Offers.

The Stamp Lover offers exceptional facilities as a medium for the Exchange and Sale of Collectors' Duplicates, &c., and for announcing Special Wants. The low rate of 1d for 4 words (minimum 6d) is charged to Members of the Junior Philatelic Society, and 1d for 2 words to Non-Members. Address Advertisements—H. F. Johnson, Business Manager, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—Books, Papers, Pamphlets, MSS., etc., relating to postal or philatelic matters.—Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

WANTED for cash, English Stamps in large quantities, used, in any condition, also English Stamps with Foreign Post Marks.—Chas. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, W.C.

WANTED—Gambia, especially C.C. issues in sheets.—D.E., *c/o* H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.—We hold a stock of some 1000 Philatelic Literature, in complete Vols., bound and unbound, also odd numbers which we are open to sell or exchange.—Chas. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, W.C.

ON APPROVAL.—College Stamps, Line Engraved Stamps, English Used Abroad, Telegraphs, Plate Numbers, &c., &c.—Chas. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

WANTED—Used Turkish stamps up to 1900, in singles, pairs, and blocks. Also wanted any stamps overprinted "Specimen."—G. T. Turner, 98 Drakefell Road, New Cross, S.E.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1890-97.—Set of seven unused, only 4/6, worth 17/-. Venezuela, 1896.—Tête Beche, set of four (pane) unused 8/-, worth £2. Good Canada, United States, and British Colonies taken in exchange. Basis Gibbons.—Address—A. B. S. De Wolf, North Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada.

WANTED (on approval) English Marginal Controls King. One penny scarlet. Letter "C" in singles, strips of three and blocks.—Clark, 212 Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.—Imperf. pair 3 G.B., 1887-92, on green unwatermarked paper.—Price on application to J. Dixon, Monkstown, Co. Cork.

GOLD COAST.—King, single wmk., 3d or 6d, fine used 3/6 dozen. Nice selections medium Colonials at half catalogue, fine condition. References. Wanted, Pictorial issues Foreign and Colonial in lots.—Glazebrook, Boundary Road, Newark. (Member J.P.S.).

FOR SALE or Exchange.—Some Confederate Locals, including unused strip (all three types), Tellico Plains.—Rudolf Cyriax, 23 Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Ceylon, especially surcharges; British Colonials, mostly before 1890.—Rudolf Cyriax, 23 Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead.

WANTED.—Unused and used Gibraltar; used Malta, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Tuscany, Portugal, Switzerland Silk Threads.—Rudolf Cyriax, 23 Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead.

WANTED.—United States General Issues.—Rudolf Cyriax, 23 Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead.

WANTED, German Colonials, mint and used, at reasonable prices.—S. Strohpeldt, 30 Upper Tollington Park, Stroud Green, N.

COINS.—Several hundred cabinet specimens, from William I. to Victoria; silver and copper. List sent to real buyers; send your wants.—W. Batty, Mapplebeck, Rickmansworth.

WANTED, old Comic Songs (with picture covers) from about 1830 to 1870; exchange ditto stamps, books, &c.—Imeson, 98c Knights Hill, West Norwood, S.E.

WANTED, 1d. and 2d. imperforated Stamps, with coloured ink postmarks; and any out of the ordinary way of same.—W. Batty, Mapplebeck, Rickmansworth.

HAMILTON-SMITH movable leaf Album for sale, been used, but in excellent condition; cost 45s., price 15s. Also large number duplicates at ½ Gibbons.—F. W. Stickland, 288 Old Street, E.C.

WANTED, old European Letter Sheets used previous to the introduction of postage stamps.—Turner, 98 Drakefell Road, New Cross, S.E.

KINGS Colonials, set of 6 Malta 6d. Lawe, 9 Oakbank Grove, Herne Hill, S.E.

WANTED, Uruguay, chiefly earlier issues, provisionals, and official; exchange or buy.—Mercer, 12 Bruntsfield Avenue, Edinburgh.

WANTED, mint blocks of early Uruguays.—Gray, Rydal Lodge, Cherkey Road, Addlestone.

HAVE you insured your Stamps, etc., against fire and burglary? All kinds of insurance can be arranged. Send full particulars to E. A. Rowe, 49 Chancery Lane, W.

WANTED, Korea and Barbados; used and unused. William Everard, 16 Canonbury Grove, Canonbury, London, N.

WANTED, Mulready covers and envelopes bearing the following numbers:—3, 12, 13, 20, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58 to 62, 72 to 75, 79, 82 to 86, 93, 100, 101, 102, 106 to 130, 152, 168, 169, 171, 184, 185, 188, 190, 191, 192, 194, 204 to 207, 211 to 218, 222, 225, 245, 248, 252, 253, 256 to 277, 279 to 283, 285 to 290, 292, 294 to 297, 299 and all higher numbers. Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, would like to see any of the above, and will pay catalogue price for them if for sale.

WANTED.—Confederate States, 2 cents green and 2 cents red on original covers. W. E. Whitnall, Claremont, Grosvenor Street, Liscard, Cheshire.

GIBBON'S Catalogue, 1895 to 1904, complete sixteen volumes; also Nissen's Annual, three volumes, 8s 6d. free. Gardner, 19 Villiers Street, Strand, London.

CHINESE Stamps wanted, especially any quantity of the first issue; also used Chinese Locals. Harte-Lovelace, 89 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.

GENERAL or specialized selections on approval, marked at very low prices; for beginners, medium, or advanced collectors. H. Bignold Chalmers, Wynn Road, Whitstable.

WANTED.—To make these columns the recognised medium for members' offers of sale and exchange. The rates to members are 4 words a 1d (minimum 6d); to non-members, 2 words a 1d (minimum 6d).

WANTED.—Pamphlets, notices, etc., relating to the posts and Post Office.—W. V. Winter, Elmfield, The Drive, Roundhay.

WANTED.—St. Helena, 1865 (*short bar*), 3d and 4d, 1d 14 × 12p. pairs, strips or blocks, also proofs or essays of same Colony.—Harland, Lindale, Parsons Mead, Croydon.

ALL exchange given in Old English and Colonials for current issues, etc., of all world, by sheet, basis Gibbons.—F. Ludwig, Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, England.

EXCHANGE by sheet, basis Gibbons, wanted with Foreign and Colonial Collectors, notably, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and West Indian Islands.—F. Ludwig, Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, England.

FOREIGN POSTMARKS on stamps of Great Britain wanted.—H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE wanted—Old stamp catalogues by Mount Brown, Bellairs & Davie, Dr. Gray or others, dating from 1860 to 1870.

POST OFFICE REPORTS and any pamphlets, books, prints, etc., relating to the Post Office.

THE PENNY POST—Prints, books, or references of any description relating thereto, from 1680 upwards.—*c/o* the Editor, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA, surcharged Papua. Indian Native States, 10 different, Newfoundland, Barbados Jubilee, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Malta, etc.; no rubbish; 50 genuine varieties, 1s. 1d.—Charles Smith, Langdale Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

WANTED, anything interesting in British New Guinea and Papua, especially with registered postmark and stamps on entire.—A. Ashby, "Templehyrst," Temple Road, Croydon.

WANTED, Literature of postage stamps of Great Britain *re* cancellations, etc., and good, clean copies of 1d red plate nos., must be cheap. What offers for Cistafile?—Lord, 223 Hammersmith Road, London.

10,000 Mixed Stamps, post free, 1s 6d; exceptional offer. Best procurable stamp mounts, 1000, 6d. Unused penny black Great Britain, 10s. Westcott, 11 Dalkeith, Ilford.

BRITISH COLONIALS, postally used, 60, 1s; Foreign and Colonial, 100, 1s; Sent album, containing nearly 800, 7s 6d. Collector, 5 Darnley Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

FINE Collection in "Senf" album, 6000 to 7000 varieties; imprf. Ceylon, Triangular Capes, and other good Colonials; a valuable acquisition for one's collection, club sheets, or auction purposes; Price, £30 cash, or £32 10s by instalment. Willson, North Coker, Yeovil.

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cents and 4 cents were also issued, perforated 12½ only; both are scarce, and the R2.50 was prepared but not issued.

The year 1882 saw the commencement of the epidemic of surcharging, which lasted just ten years, and which has done much to throw the stamps of this colony into disfavour. An alteration in the postal rate to the mother country was the first excuse offered; the former rate of 6d. per ½ oz. was dropped



to 20 cents (5d.), and the 64 cents of 1877 was surcharged accordingly, and the 24 cents green was similarly surcharged 16 cents, not necessarily, but in order to use up old stock, there being a very large number of both these stamps in existence; and both of the new values could have been made by combinations of the 8 cents and 4 cents still in use. Double and inverted surcharges of the 20 cents exist, but are very rare. In 1883 the watermark (along with that of other colonials) was changed to Crown CA, and the 2 cents, 4 cents, 8 cents and 16 cents issued in their old colours, with the new watermark; next year the 2 cents was changed to green, and the 4 cents to rose. A 24 cents in purple brown was also printed, but not issued for use unsurcharged. In 1884 came the deluge of surcharges, presumably owing to the decline in the rupee value, and a whole series of 5 cents stamps, surcharged on various values of the CC cents issue, appeared for combined postal and revenue purposes, 5 cents being the then equivalent of 1d.; also 10 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, and 56 cents, all overprinted on other values of the CC issues perforated 14. Some are found on the stamps perforated 12½-14, and the high value stamp, R2.50, of both varieties of perforation, was surcharged R1.12 cents; some exist with inverted surcharges. It is worthy of note that the 5 cents value was the only one specially marked for postal and revenue uses; all the rest were postal only. None of the surcharges of the years 1883-1886, full lists of which are given in the catalogues, call for any special mention, except that by an order of the Ceylon Government all surcharged stamps then in hand were destroyed on March 21, 1894 (instead of being sold to dealers, as now seems to be the correct [?] thing), since which date Ceylon has been practically free from undesirable issues.

In 1886-87 new designs were made and issued in five values, 5 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 28 cents, and R1.12 cents, all, except the last-named, on ordinary CA paper. There are two distinct types of the 5 cents, either from separate plates or from an original and a retouched plate, and a full description of these is given in the "Monthly Journal," Vol. XII., p. 162. Some sheets of the 25 cents were printed with the value in yellow, instead of the normal brown. The R1.12 cents is a very interesting stamp. The normal type (and the only one at present catalogued) is on white wove paper, watermark Crown CC upright: but it is also found on paper white to yellowish, with the watermark sideways, and on bleute paper with the watermark sideways, similar to the Sierra Leone 6d. of 1890. This is most curious, and I can only account for it by the supposition that it was an emergency printing or an error; at any rate, it is a very scarce stamp, and well worth looking for. I have only come across some four or five copies altogether.

The surcharges of 1888-90 are not of absorbing interest; they were entirely unnecessary, created solely to use up dead stock, and the errors, double and inverted surcharges, were made intentionally.

The later issues also do not call for any particular mention; they are all of the well-known De La Rue types, and are lacking in individuality and interest.

The stamps overprinted for official use fall into the same category, with the exception of one series; I mean the pence issues of 1863-69, surcharged "Service," either in black on the 1d., 2d., 3d., 8d., and 1/-, or in red on the 6d. and 2/-. These, although prepared for use by De La Rue and Co., and sent out to Ceylon, were not officially issued, and therefore are not met with genuinely used. It is remarkable that although "Official" stamps were prepared for use as early as 1869, none were actually put into use till 1895, when some of the contemporary issues were surcharged "On Service"; similarly surcharged stamps were used up to the end of 1904, but were then withdrawn, and official correspondence is now sent marked with a hand-stamp.



To Officials, Contributors, &c.

The Editor will be obliged if all officials of the Society who have any notices or reports for inclusion in the July and subsequent issues of THE STAMP LOVER will kindly let him have their copy as early as possible in the month preceding date of issue, and in no case later than the 15th. Contributors of articles should, where possible, supply specimens for illustration, and their copy and pictures should be in the Editor's hands not later than the 10th inst. for the following month's issue.

All letters, MSS., &c., for printing should be written on one side of the paper only.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

These papers will comprise the most complete series ever brought together of documents and transcripts from every available source dealing with the "Penny Post," with which the name of William Dockwra is associated. Notes have been added only where it seemed necessary to make an explanation or a correction, more particularly the latter, as it will hereafter be shewn that the dates given in our standard works of reference and the Postal Blue Books are in several cases inaccurate. The whole series will comprise a valuable and authoritative history of this interesting forerunner of the present Postal System of London. Where possible contemporary illustrations and portraits will be added, and any student of postal history who can assist in completing by the sale or loan of documents or transcripts of documents, or engravings, is earnestly requested to forward same to the compiler at the editorial office of THE STAMP LOVER. *The illustrations of some of the postmarks are only approximately correct.*

Extract from the *Parish Register of St. Andrew Undershaft, in the City of London.*

Baptisms.

1680-1, Mch. 24.—William, son of Mr. William and Rebecca Dockwra.

1682, June 12.—Peter, son of William and Rebecca Dockwra.

[*Note.*—The above-named *William Dockwra* was the founder of the first (London) Penny Post of 1680. He resided in Lime Street in the mansion-house formerly occupied by Sir Robert Abdy (which was the chief office of the said Penny Post), near the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft. In 1689 and 1690 Dockwra had a wife and eight children. Date of William Dockwra's birth, *circa* 1616-1622.]

Works by Robt. Murray, projector of the first (London) Penny Post:—

[A copy of each of these is in the British Museum Library.]

MURRAY (Robt.), Gent. A Proposal for a National Bank, consisting of land, or any other valuable securities or depositums; with a grand cash for returns of money. . . . By R. Murray, Gent.
London, 1695, 4°.

——— A Proposal for the Advancement of Trade, upon such principles as must necessarily enforce it.
London, 1676, fol.

——— [Another edition.]
London, 1676, fol.

——— A Proposal for the better securing our Wooll against Exportation, by working up and manufacturing the same, &c.
[London, 1695?] 4°.

——— A Proposal for translating the Duty of Excise from malt-drinks to malt: whereby may be advanced to the Crown fifteen millions, for the carrying on the war against France. Together with some brief notes and observations . . . . . in relation to that duty, &c.
[London, 1696?] s. sh. fol.

——— Reasons . . . . offer'd to the House of Commons for translating the Duty of Excise from mault-drinks to mault: whereby may be advanced to the Crown above 20 millions for carrying on the war against France, &c.
[London, 1696?] 4°.

1679-80.

Mercurius Civicus—No. 1—Monday 22 Mch. 1679 [1679-80.]
[Under "Domestick Occurrences."]

We are informed some ingenious persons and good Citizens, for the benefit of the City and Suburbs in point of charge and quick conveyance of Notes and Letters, have projected a method for doing the same throughout for 1d. a Letter one with another, further or nearer, which may be termed a Foot-post, whereof our next may give you more particular account. [*This is the earliest newspaper notice of Dockwra's Penny Post that I have yet met with.*]

Mercurius Civicus—No. 2—Wed. 24 Mch. 1679 [1679-80].
[Under "Domestick Occurrences."]

The Project for Carriage of Town Letters which we mentioned in our last [of 22 Mch. 1679-80] is, as we hear of great charge to the undertakers, and can consequently be of prejudice to none but themselves, since the Publick use is visible to all who know the difference one penny a Letter and the Price they now pay. And it is heartily to be wisht that their Zeal to the publick has not put them upon wrong computations to their future discouragement, that being the common Fate of most Ingenious designs.

1680.

In the British Museum: Harleian MS. 5954 on fo. 64 is a very small piece of printed paper or ticket [undated, but? 1680] entitled:—

"Letters and Pacquets not exceeding a Pound Weight, being left at Mr. Hall's Coffee House in Wood-street, are speedily convey'd to all parts within the Bills of Mortality, By Robert Murray, the Inventer, and first Proposer, For One Penny."

Mercurius Civicus—No. 3—Mon. 29 Mch. 1680.
[Under "An account of Shipping, &c."]

It is observable that few inventions, though never so advantageous or usefull to the publick do escape reflections from the Ignorant and Envious, as we see the undertaking of Dr. *Hugh* Chamberlain, Mr. *William Dockwra*, and some other good Citizens (for the speedy conveyance of letters for 1*d.* a piece throughout the Citys of *London* and *Westminster*) hath undergon [*sic*] by the scandalous suggestion of some printed Intelligences which came out on Saturday last [*see* Smith's Currant Intelligence, Sat. 27th Mch. 1680], as if the same were a Popish Contrivance, when it is well known the said undertakers to be as opposite to Popery as the promoters of such rumors are from truth: besides, if the same succeds [*sic*] (which is doubtful considering the Charge) the Porters (who are animated and most incensed against it at present) will soon see their Error by the encrease of their business, since more persons will deal for goods at a remote distance from their friends, that trade in Commodities they want, by this Cheap way of notice of one another's wants of any kind, than now they do: the Chiefest hopes of profit from this undertaking depending on the Messages now dispacht [*sic*] commonly by servants and Apprentices, or what's totally neglected by reason of the Charge of sending.

Mercurius Civicus—No. 4—Thurs. 1 Apr. 1680.

London, 30 Mar.—For the better convincing those person's who have unjustly termed the undertaking of Mr. *Hugh Chamberlain* and Mr. *William Dockwra*, for the speedy conveyance of Letters throughout the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, farther or nearer (for a penny a piece) to be a Popish Design, they the said undertakers, will give 5 pounds to be inform'd of any one Papist they imploy either as messenger or bearer.



CHARLES II.
After the painting by Sir Peter Lely.

Mercurius Civicus—No. 6—Tues. 6 Apr. 1680.
[Under "Advertisements."]

The Undertakers for the most Incomparable and Advantagious Design, for the Speedy and Safe conveyance of Letters and Packquets under a pound weight, to all parts of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, finding that their Houses appointed for the Receit of such Letters are not as yet fully compleated, have for the present and farther accommodation of all persons therein, ordered their Messengers to call for all Letters at all Coffee-Houses in the High Roads and Streets following, every hour in some places, and an hour and half in the rest, viz.:—

From Westminster through the Strand and St. Paul's Church-yard, through Cheapside and Cornhil to Aldgate. From Ratcliff-cross through the High-way to Little Tower-Hill. And from Ratcliff-cross the Lower way through Shadwell and Wapping to the Hermitage, and so through St. Katharines to the Iron-gate. From St. Georges Church in Southwart to London-bridge; Then from the Bridge, through Grace-Church street to Shore-ditch Church. Also from St. Giles's through Holborn to the Entrance of Cheapside And lastly in Chancery lane.

And all persons, who leave their Letters at any of the places aforesaid, may be sure to have them speedily dispatch'd for

ONE PENY [*sic*].

And the Undertakers do intend, in a few days, to settle many more places of Receit for the accommodation of other parts of both Cities and Suburbs.

Mercurius Civicus—No. 9—Wed. 14 Apr. 1680.
[Under "Domestick Occurrences."]
From the Undertakers of the PENY [*sic*] Post.

Whereas in Smith's Intelligence of Saturday last [10 Apr. 1680] there was an account of the delay of a letter, directed to himself, and a Peny given by him for it at the delivery (who as well as any man knew he needed not) which Advertisement is observed to be maliciously closed, with reflection on the Undertakers of that good design.

The said Undertakers do own the fault, and that the same was done by the unfaithfulness of a Servant, who was recommended to them for an honest man, whom they have turned out of their Service, and do desire Mr. Smith to find him out another imploy, fearing he might be accessary to his loss of this, by tempting him to take a Peny, for it's certain, he did not deny to deliver the Letter without a Peny. And after all this great damage sustained by Mr. Smith, he might have been redressed at a much cheaper rate, than his Printing such an Invective Narrative thereof, if he had applyed himself to the Undertakers.

Yet notwithstanding his evil design by his publication, it hath done the Undertakers a double kindness: first by detecting a dishonest Servant, whom they have discarded: and secondly himself owning the usefulness thereof, when settled, for 5d. out of 6d. being saved, may be no harm to him, especially to distribute amongst the Porters (whose Advocate he is) or to give to the Poor.

And further, the Undertakers do hope this discovery will prevent all People for the future, to give anything on receit of letters: and they do declare that if any of their Messengers shall dare to exact anything on delivery of a Letter, on complaint thereof, they will forthwith discharge the offender, and make all reasonable satisfaction to the party grieved.

Mercurius Civicus—No. 12—Tues. 27 Apr. 1680.
[Under "Domestick Occurrences."]

☛ For as much as the Design of the penny Post Letters is not thoroughly understood, 'tis thought convenient to give the following Account.

They will receive all Letters at their several receiving Houses from 7 in the morning till 9 at night; but not after unless the next morning will serve turn for their delivery.

That Letters to the more remote parts within their undertaking shall be delivered within 3 hours after the receipt and in less than half the time of places nearer at hand.

And for the better information of all Persons willing to receive the great benefit of this undertaking, there are Alphabeticall Tables Printing which they intend to disperse, containing all the receiving Houses, within the Bills of Mortality, and they hope all ingenious Persons will duly consider that beginnings are difficult, and therefore will for the present small failures interpret it the delay of Messengers, who are not yet so well verst, as a short time may demonstrate by the Designs being brought to perfection, all persons whom they imploy having given the Undertakers security to answer default.

[A very similar paragraph in the "Mercurius Civicus"—No. 14—for Thursday, May 6, 1680.]

The True News or Mercurius Anglicus—No. 37—From Wed. 24 Mch. to Sat. 28 Mch. 1680 (single ll. fol.)

A Project is now setting on foot for conveying of Letters, Notes, Messages, Amorous Billets, and all bundles whatsoever under a pound weight, and all sorts of Writings (Challenges only excepted) to and from any part of the City and Suburbs: to which purpose the Projectors have taken a House in *Lime-Street* for a General Office, and have appointed Eight more Stages in other parts at a convenient distance. A Plot, if not timely prevented by the Freemen Porters of the City, is like to prove the utter subversion of them, and their Worshipful Corporation.

The True Domestick Intelligence—From Fri. 26 Mch. to Tues. 30 Mch. 1680—No. 77.

London, Mch. 26, 1680—Whereas it was inserted in *Smith's Currant Intelligence* on *Saturday* last [27 Mch.] that Dr. *Oats* should say, that the undertaking of some worthy gentlemen, for the speedy conveyance of Letters and Packquets under a

pound weight, throughout the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and parts adjacent, further or nearer, was a Popish design, and a branch of the Plot, for the better holding a treasonable correspondence; upon enquiry it is found to be altogether false. Doctor *Oats* denying he was any way privy, or gave any order for the publishing any reflection of his dislike of the undertaking, but owns the same to be very convenient for all men, especially men of business; for the design will no more serve the Papists to plot, than the Protestants to counter-plot them, the advantage being equal, it being evident the same will much augment Trade. *The design was intended to be set on foot two years ago* [*i.e. in 1678*], when there was no publick knowledge of any Plot, as can be affirmed by several persons of known integrity.

The True Domestick Intelligence—No. 78—Tues. 30 Mch. to Fri. 2 Apr. 1680.
[Under "London, April 1, 1680."]

On *Saturday* last [27 Mch. 1680] several Porters came to one of the Offices for conveying of Letters for a peny [*sic*] a Letter, where they have hung out their Tables; the said Porters did in a riotous and tumultuous manner break down their Tables; since which time several of them are apprehended by Warrants, and bound over to answer their misdemeanours at the next Sessions, and (for all the good reason spoken of in *Smith's Currant Intelligence* [of 27-30 Mch. 1680]) are like to suffer severely for it, it appearing to be no Popish design (as he says) but rather the quite contrary, for the persons who are concerned are not in the least inclinable to Popery.

The True Domestick Intelligence—No. 79—From Fri. 2 Apr. to Tues. 6 Apr. 1680.
[Under "London, April 5, 1680."]

Whereas it hath been maliciously reported by evil-minded persons, that the Office of carrying of Letters for a Penny each Letter, to any part of this City or Suburbs, is a Popish design, and contrived by Mr. *Henry Nevil*, (alias *Pain*). These may satisfie all honest and uninterested persons, that the same Office is carried on by many worthy persons, who are greater enemies to Popery than those who asperse them. And that in stead of spoiling the Porters Trade, several are imployed in that service. And as to those Porters who committed the Riot upon the said Office, they are many of them bound over to the next Sessions, where they may assure themselves they will not want prosecuting for their crime. As to their paying debts without money, it is onely a scandal raised by the Publisher, who we are assured hath had the good luck to be well experienced in that Trade, which we are able to make out.

Smith's Currant Intelligence.—No. 14—From Sat. 27 Mch. to Tues. 30 Mch. 1680.
[Under "London, March 27."]

On *Saturday* last [27th March 1680] the Projectors for Conveying Letters to any part of the City, or Suburbs, for a peny [*sic*] the Letter, opened their offices, whereof the three chiefest are in *Lime-street*, about *Charing-Cross*, and *Temple-bar*; besides several interiour Offices; at which they have hung out Tables to advertise people of the thing: but the Porters (not without good reason), supposing that it will be a great diminution, if not the absolute ruin of their imployment, have shewed their resentment thereof by taking down, and tearing the said Tables wheresoever they meet with them.

Smith's Currant Intelligence.—No. 15—From Tues. 30 Mch. to Sat. 3 Apr. 1680.

London, Apr. 2.—The Project for carrying and re-carrying of Letters from place to place throughout the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* for a penney a letter, so often mentioned in the *Intelligences*, is, as Dr. *Oates* says, a farther branch of the Popish Plot: for that he is credibly informed, it is the most dexterous Invention of Mr. *Henry Nevil*, alias *Pain*, who is notoriously known to be a great asserter of the Catholick cause, and shrewdly suspected to be a promoter of this way of Treasonable Correspondencies; and it is to be feared, as that good Invention of Pipes hath wholly destroyed the Trade of Tankard-bearers, so this silly Invention will only serve to ruine the poor Porters. [The above appeared also in same paper, No. 13, for 23-27 Mch. 1680 under "London March 27."]

This having been lately contradicted in *Thompson's Domestick Intelligence*, and made as if Dr. *Oates* were so far from disliking the undertaking, that he owned the same to be very convenient. In answer to which, the author of the said *Intelligence*, though he doth not pretend to prove that the Dr. did direct the Printing of the above said relation, yet he doth positively affirm, that he spake those words in *White-hall*, in the hearing of his own father, and at least 20 Gentlemen more, which he undertakes to prove with much less difficulty, than these Gentlemen projectors can make this project practicable, or those others that we have formerly heard of sailing against the wind, or paying debts without money.

Smith's Currant Intelligence.—No. 17—From Tues. 6 Apr. to Sat. 10 Apr. 1680.
[Under "Advertisements."]

☛ A letter delivered at *Garroway's* Coffee-house on the 7. instant, at one in the afternoone, to be sent by the penny Post, and directed to John Smith (Author of this *Intelligence*) in great *Queen-street*, was not delivred till the next day at 5. afternoone: and though there was a penny paid to *Mrs. Garroway* at the delivery of the same, yet the messenger that brought it to him demanded two pence more, and would not part with it till he had received a penny. This we think fit to publish to satisfie the world of the great expectation as well as of the exaction of this pretended penny Post.

Smith's Currant Intelligence.—No. 19—From Tues. 13 Apr. to Sat. 17 Apr. 1680.

It is but a very poor evasion for the undertakers of the penny Post, to vindicate themselves, with such a notorious untruth as is inserted in a Paper called *Mercurius Civicus*, wherein it is affirmed that I [*i.e., John Smith, of Great Queen-street, Bookseller*] tempted the Bearer to take a penny for the letter he brought me; which is so far from being true, that I am ready to depose the contrary upon Oath; and that the said bearer very much insisted upon two pence, though after many words was prevailed with to take a penny: but notwithstanding all this, to let the said undertakers see how ready I am, and shall be on all occasions to oblige them; (finding by the said *Mercurius Civicus*, that my late Publication of their great care and expedition (not to mention the exaction) did them a double kindness), I hope they will not take it amiss if I redouble the kindness, by putting in the Advertisement a second time and that *Gratis* too.

[Among the] ADVERTISEMENTS.

☛ A Letter delivered at *Garraway's* Coffee house, on the 7. instant, at one in the afternoone, to be sent by the penny Post, and directed to *John Smith* (Author of this *Intelligence*)

(Continued on page 33.)

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Fiji, Queen, 1/- and 5/- very fine,	5/-
Newfoundland, 1897 01 (Royal Issue), complete, ½, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, & 5 c.,	9d
5 Cyprus, King, 5, 10, 30 pa., ½ and 1 pi.,	5d
5 Sarawak, 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12 c.,	8d
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The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [June 1, 1908.

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in great *Queen-street* [he was a "Bookseller" there] was not delivered till the next day at 5. afternone ; and though there was a penny paid to *Mrs. Garroway* at the delivery of the same, yet the messenger that brought it to him demanded two pence more, and would not part with it till he had received a penny. This we think fit to publish to satisfie the world of the great expedition, as well as of the exaction of this pretended penny Post.

John Eliot Hodgkin's "*Rariora*," 3 vols [1902].
Vol. III. p. 62 [Under "Historical Broadsides."]
PENNY POSTAGE.

1680 April. *A Broadside of great interest and probably unique.*

A PENNY Well Bestowed, Or a Brief Account of the *New Design* contrived for the great Increase of *Trade*, and Ease of *Correspondence*, to the great Advantage of the *Inhabitants* of all sorts, by Conveying of *Letters or Paquets* under a Pound Weight, to and from all parts within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Out Parishes within the *Weekly Bills of Mortality*, For One Penny.

[s. sht. fol. London: Printed for the *Undertakers*, by *Thomas James*, at the *Printing Press in Mincing-Lane*, *April* MDCLXXX].

One of the original advertisements published by *William Dockwra*, projector and first exploiter of the *Penny Post*. He was defrauded of the fruits of his Invention by the Crown and his business handed over to the Duke of York. A full account of this undertaking will be found in De-Laune's "Present State of London," 1681.

The accompanying fcsimiles of Post Marks on Letters sent through the Penny Post are from originals in my collection :—

No. 1 is from a letter written on June 9, 1699, by *E. Norden to Mr. Millman at his Chambers in the Temple* ; No. 2, from a letter by the same to the same, dated March 18, 1700, with this note on the cover :—*Carriag: pd. to London, putt this into ye penny Post* : No. 3, is a tiny letter from *Michaell Pindar to Mr. Oswell Hoskins at the blackmores head inn, King Street, near Guild Hall, London*, dated March 2, 1712.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

(To be continued.)

PENNY POST.—Anyone having documents, engravings, &c., relating to the Penny Post is earnestly requested to communicate with the Compiler, c/o the Editor.

On Tour.

ACTOR : One sixpenny postal order, please.
POSTMISTRESS : For a limerick, sir?
ACTOR : No, madam, for the wife and family.

Printers' Pie, 1908.

Postal Exhibits at Earl's Court.

In the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, the Poste et Telegraphe Royal Hongrois gives a display which all philatelists visiting the Exhibition should not fail to see. There are two large books of stamps, mostly containing entire plate proofs of Hungarian stamps from 1871 (engraved) to date, the lithographed stamps only being missing. These are printed direct upon the leaves comprising the books, and are in sheets of 100 stamps each. Of the filler issues, in addition to the complete sheets of 100 (without margins), are specimens of the books of stamps which have recently come into vogue in many countries ; but here we have four kinds : book of twenty-four 5-filler stamps, price 1 k 22 f ; book of twenty-four 10-filler stamps, price 2 k 42 f ; book of twenty four 25-filler stamps, price 6 k 02 f ; book of twenty-four 35-filler stamps, price 8 k 42 f. All these are arranged in four blocks of six in two rows of three stamps. The new unpaid stamps are shown perforated in sheets of 100 without margins.

In addition to the display in the two large books, there are two frames containing a specimen of each of the postal and telegraph issues.

There are numerous other curiosities, such as the five kreuzer impressed on Savings Bank stamp forms, similar to the forms we use in Great Britain for saving in pennies, but instead of giving the forms away promiscuously as we do, in Hungary you pay your first penny for the form which has the first 1d. saved denoted on it by means of the impressed stamp.

Those who have not seen anything of the workings of the postal departments on the Continent will be interested in the postal exhibits, apart from the stamps. There is the familiar and ingenious Continental contrivance for the street letter box and postman's collecting bag. The postman himself cannot open either the bag or the box. His bag fits on to the bottom of the small letter box, and when it is adjusted the box empties its contents into the bag, and both box and bag automatically lock when the bag is withdrawn. By this means there is no possibility of the collector tampering with letters, a contrivance which should be a boon to some of our colonies, where dubious native labour is employed making the collections. In London the plan would not be feasible, owing to the fact that the small boxes would be totally inadequate for the postal business.

Minutes of Meeting.

LONDON, 16TH MAY, 1908.—On Saturday, 16th May, the closing ordinary meeting for the season 1907-8 was held, the President in the Chair. Mr. A. J. Sefi gave a short description and an interesting display illustrating "The Dagger as a Stamp Device." In the absence of Mr. Symes, this gentleman's paper on the Stamps of Chili was read by Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, and was followed by the display of the very nice collection formed by Mr. Symes.

Mr. S. R. Turner then showed a choice collection of fine engraved English, which was much admired.

Mr. Melville, in closing the meeting, said that this was the last ordinary meeting of the season, and that he hoped to meet them all again at the first meeting of the next season, with bigger collections and a more abundant enthusiasm for stamps. He hoped that THE STAMP LOVER would be a means of intercommunication during the coming months.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong then proposed a rousing vote of thanks to the President for his untiring efforts throughout the past season, and the members present gave three very hearty cheers for Mr. Melville, who briefly thanked them, and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

Wants and Offers

(Continued from Page 25).

If you want anything advertise for it in "The Stamp Lover."

WANTED.—Jamaica S.G., 13. 25, 39, 39a, used; North Borneo, 1886, 1888, 1899, used; Papua, 1st type, 2/6 unused; Papua, 2nd type, ½d, 1d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6, unused; B. New Guinea, 1905, used and unused; Gibbons' Stamp Weekly No. 2; no fancy prices; approval. F. Denny, 33 Worple Road, Wimbledon.

STAMPS.—Contributions to State on Government paper; 15, 10, 2, 1 pesetas; what offers, or exchange? Please write Bauer, 54 San Bernardo Madrid.

GLASGOW STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB. Vacancies for several good buying and selling members; first class references necessary; no entrance fee or subscription. Rules from secretary, M. Macgregor, 27 La Crosse Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

WANTED.—Used, cut square, envelopes, wrappers, and oddities; all countries' early postmarks and old stamps, or entires. Send, with prices required, to A. G. Harrison, 79 Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.; no "offers."

WANTED.—English Marginal Controls, ½d and 1d (Queen), ½d and 1d (King), in singles and strips of three, on approval. Clark, 212 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.

WHAT offers for £5 green, £10 brown, £20 ochre, British South Africa, fiscally used, fine, cash? Charles Botwright, Bungay, Suffolk.

COLLECTION of 2000 foreign stamps (no Colonial), collected previous to 1900, many old and good, cheap, or will break to suit wants. —Philip Brown, 19 Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill.

COLLECTOR has quantity of King's Head Colonials for sale, 55 different 1/-, 100 different 4/6, eight Australian (Crown A) given free.—Harvey, 188 Halley Road, Forest Gate, London.

OFFERS for Mexico, Cuba, Norway, Australia (no ½d, 1d, 2d), Sweden, Persia, Porto Rico, Turkey, 30 different each. 500 different, 90 African, 90 Scandinavian, 200 Colonials.—B. Clementson, Mossley, Manchester.

WANTED, Norway, single mint copies and used in blocks, issues previous to 1895, British New Guinea, 2/6 mint.—Darkin, 303 Green Lanes, N.

BREAKING collection used English, picked copies. Selection sent on approval against good references.—R. P. Thornton, Fitzwalters, Eastbourne.

WANTED, all values Sicily, pairs, blocks, original letters, etc.—R. T. Thornton, Fitzwalters, Eastbourne.

WANTED, Great Britain used abroad, any quantity.—I. J. Bernstein, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

CENTRAL AMERICAN stamps, on original covers, wanted.—J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedley Terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.

WANTED, Indian States, surcharged on Indian Stamp, unused, also errors and varieties.

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APPROVAL BOOKS.—Prices very moderate. Stamps of all countries, Postal, Telegraph, Local, Fiscal, &c. Want lists carefully filled. English controls, fine lot, now ready.—H. Cooke & Co., 98 Brighton Road, Stoke Newington, London.

FISCALS.—Always open to purchase all kinds. Submit, stating price required. Priced catalogue of British Colonial fiscal, telegraph and railway stamps, 100 pages, post free 2/9. Selections of fiscals sent on approval at low prices.—Kay, 18 Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, London, W.

WANTED—British used abroad; China, Philippine, Cuba, early issued especially; rare United States; also quantities Single Stamps, or Literature. Cash or Exchange.—Patman, Carshalton.

WANTED to buy, Collections, large or small, for immediate cash. Also Loose Stamps in any quantity.—J. Louis, 20 Moorgate Street, E.C.

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English.—Smith's Monthly Circular, Nos. 1-12; English Journal of Philately, Nos. 1-21; Once a Month (1864), 1-9; Philatelic Record title page and frontispiece to Vol. XVII.; Hobbies Vols. I.-VI., also Nos. 92, 157, 164, 197-199, 201-2, 237, 267-8, 272, 297, 300-302, 306, 374-5, 454; St. Martins le Grand, Vol. I., 1, 2.

Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.; Montreal Phil., Vol. IV., 12; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. I., 1, 3, 4; Vol. II., 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., 16 (17?); Vol. IV., 18, 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 2-7; Vol. II., 9; Vol. III., 6, 7, 8, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Phil. Advocate (Ontario), Vol. III., 12, 14; Vol. IV., 20; Vol. VI., 30; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. I.

U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all except Vols. I., II., and IV. Post Office (N.Y.), No. 95, title to Vols. VII. and IX.; Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 38. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1-12; Vol. II., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9. Eastern Phil., Vol. XVII., 6; Vol. XX., 6 Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-12; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12; Vol. IV., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4; Vol. II., 1-4; Vol. III. 1-6; Vol. IV., 1, 2, ?any after. North Western Phil., Vol. I., 1-4, 6; Vol. II., 3. St. Louis Phil., 1-3½. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 2-11; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 5; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 1-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. 1., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Southern Philatelist, Vol. III., 15. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15, 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6; Vol. XX., 4; Vol. XXI., 9; Vol. XXII., 2; Vol. XXIII., 6; Vol. XXIV., 7; Vol. XXV., 4, 5, 6, ?any after. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic (West), Vol. VI., 3.

Belgium.—Le Timbre Poste (Moens), 13, 15, 18, 19, 67, 71, and title to Vol. VI.

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French Somali Coast.	25c., blue and blue with inverted centre, mint,	1	6
Cambia,	1/6, 2/6, 3/- Single "C.A." wmk., mint,	10	0
Cold Coast, 1901.	1d on 2½d, and 1d on 6d, mint,	1	6

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1908, new 1 eyr,	0	0½
40, of all issues,	7	0
15, rare kinds only, in mint unused condition, including 2 I. Gildi provisionals with inverted overprints (the guaranteed cat. price is 51/9),	19	6

INDIA.

12a., 1, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, "Queen" (cat. 8/-),	4	0

MAURITIUS.

Splendid collection of 25,	3	4

NATIVE INDIAN FEUDATORY STATES.

Unique collection of 50 from 27 different States, including the largest and smallest stamps and many quaint designs,	6	9

NORWAY.

1905, provisionals, 1, 1½, and 2 kr. on 2 sk.,	3	6
1908, ,, 15 öre on 4 sk.,	0	3½

PAPUA.

Provisionals on British New Guinea, set of 4,	1	11

PATIALA.

1892, Queen Service, 1 r., bi-coloured (cat. 25/-),	10	0

PERSIA.

Set of 28 used modern issues (cat. 4/3),	1	6

PORTUGAL.

Set of 4 large Vasco da Gama issue (1898),	0	2½

QUEENSLAND.

1894-95, 2d. blue, with impressed watermark, unused (cat. 4/-),	1	3

ROUMANIA (Moldo Wallachia).

1863, 6 and 30 paras (cat. 1/3),	0	6½

SERVIA.

1904, 5-50p., "Death Mask" issue (5),	1	5

SPAIN.

1850-56, 8 kinds of the venerable and striking oldest issues (4 and 6 cuartos), all used on the entire original covers over half a century ago,	4	0

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Vol. 1. No. 2.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [July, 1908.



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Free to Members of the Junior Philatelic Society. Application Form for Membership on page 57. Subscription to Non-Members—2/6 per annum, Post Free.

The Parliament of Posts.

A short account of the Universal Postal Union, and the tablet to be erected in commemoration of its session in Paris.

A NOTABLE event, and one of considerable moment to stamp lovers and all who are in any way interested in postal affairs, is shortly to be enacted in Paris, when there will be unveiled in Le Palais Bourbon a handsome tablet in marble relief, commemorative of the gathering in that ancient historical edifice of the delegates of the Second International Congress of L' Union Postale Universal, who met in session there from the 2nd May until 4th June, 1878.

The tablet, which is the work of the Parisian sculptor, Mons. Saint Marceau, represents the terrestrial globe encircled by five allegorical figures, emblematic of the five continents, with arms outstretched passing letters from hand to hand, significant of international postal communication; taken in order from left to right the figures are—Europe, Australia, America, Asia, and lastly Africa, with his back to the spectator. The initial cost of this monument and its erection is being defrayed by all nations who are members of the Universal Postal Union, each contributing its share towards the expense.

The Universal Postal Union had its origin only thirty-four years after the introduction of adhesive postage stamps.

It was inaugurated in Berne on 9th October, 1874, delegates representing the postal departments of 22 states having sat in solemn conclave in the old Swiss Statehouse from the 15th September of that year, discussing the details of this great Universal Postal alliance. It had been originally intended to hold the Congress in the year previous, but owing to the inability of the representatives of France and Russia to attend, the meeting was postponed for one year to permit of their presence. The countries represented at this, the first Congress of the Universal Postal Union, were—Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Egypt, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, and finally the United States of America, comprising in all 36 delegates from, at that time, practically all the stamp-issuing countries of the world.

The proceedings were opened by an address by Mons. Borel of the Swiss Federal Council, the Swiss Government as the most neutral in Europe having been unanimously selected for the task of the calling together of this great international Congress, Mons. Borel being finally elected President of the Congress. At length, after a fourteen days' sitting, an imposing treaty was drafted, the ratification of which, by the Great Powers, called the Universal Postal Union into being. This formidable official document provided *inter alia*, that the countries becoming signatory to it should form one single postal territory irrespective of nationality, race, or creed, to be known as the "General Postal Union," that postage upon all letters carried between countries who were members of the Union should be charged at the rate of 25 centimes per 15 grammes; that an International Postal Bureau should be established to publish and distribute all information of interest and importance to the nations included in the Treaty, and to act as arbitrator in the event of disputes.

This Bureau was to be in charge of the postal authorities of a country to be selected by the delegates, Switzerland being finally selected, and the cost of its maintenance to be defrayed *pro rata* by all countries included in the Union; that countries outside of the Union would be permitted to become members on the same basis as the original signatory Powers, provided that they could satisfy the authorities as to their ability to maintain an efficient overseas postal service; and also that a Congress of delegates from all Powers adhering to the Treaty should be called at intervals of three years to discuss all matters



THE NEW POSTAL UNION MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN PARIS.

pertaining to Postal Reform. This Treaty came into force as from 1st July, 1875, the final ratifications being received from all contracting Governments by the 5th May of that year.

The second International Convention had been scheduled to take place in Paris in 1877, but in deference to the wishes of the French Government the meeting was postponed until the Spring of the year following, in order that the Congress might coincide with the holding of the great International Exhibition of Paris, 1878, the postal delegates finally meeting in session at the Royal Palais Bourbon, from May 2nd until June 4th, 1878, the commemoration of which event is the object of the erection of the memorial tablet referred to in the early part of this article. One of the outcomes of this Convention was the alteration of the official designation of this Postal Parliament from the General to the Universal Postal Union.

From the 4th to the 21st March, 1886, the third Parliament of Posts sat in Lisbon, by invitation of the Portugese Government, but on this occasion little work of any real importance was performed, and the Convention was chiefly notable for the vast amount of statistics and valuable information regarding the Postal Union and its work, which were formulated.

The fourth Convention, which met in Vienna from 2nd May to 4th July, 1891, is chiefly memorable for the establishment of the great International Postal Clearing House which, as a result of this Conference, commenced operations in the following year, all outstanding accounts between Postal Union countries being forwarded to this Bureau for adjustment. On the occasion of this meeting also, the whole of the original Treaty was revised and altered where necessary in accordance with more recent developments.

Washington, U.S.A., was the scene of the fifth of these International Postal Parliaments, which met in May, 1898, and much valuable work was accomplished, amongst the more notable resolutions adopted by this Congress being that Jubilee and Celebration stamp issues should not be valid for postage outside of the country of their origin, and that stamps of the values most in use for the purposes of international communication should, as from January 1st, 1900, be of uniform colour in the case of all countries who were members of the Union. Under this scheme all stamps of the value of 5 centimes, and its equivalents in foreign currencies, were to be printed in green, of 10 centimes in red, and of 25 centimes in blue, the reason for this uniformity of colour being that it was hoped by this means that the work of postal clerks of all nationalities might be lightened, as by the colours alone they could at once determine whether postage on a letter was fully prepaid or not, even if they were unable to decipher the original inscriptions on the stamps.

In July, 1900, at the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council, delegates gathered at the Swiss capital to participate in a round of festivities planned in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Universal Postal Union. No purely postal business was entered into on this occasion, but in the midst of all their gaiety the delegates found time to pass a resolution that a monument should be erected in commemoration of the founding of the Union, and accordingly the entrance to the old Statehouse was adorned with a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"The Universal Postal Union
was Founded Herein
on the 9th of October, 1874."

The memorial about to be unveiled is, therefore, the second of its kind to be erected, and it seems probable that it is the intention of the Postal Union authorities to, at some future date, cause similar tablets to be placed in all cities where conventions of this body have at any time been held.

These celebrations occupied four days—from July 2nd to 6th—and to mark the event a series of three commemorative stamps was issued by the Swiss Administration des Postes, the design being the work of the French engraver, Mons. Henri Grasset.

The sixth and last Convention, up to the time of writing, took place in Rome, in May, 1906, when the resolution with regard to uniformity of colour in 5, 10, and 25 centimes stamps was confirmed, and made obligatory after October 1st, 1907, whilst it was also decreed that stamps of these values must, as from the same date, have their facial denominations expressed in Arabic figures, instead of or in addition to words.

Some very powerful speeches were made in favour of universal Penny Postage, notably by Sir Joseph Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and a very useful innovation resulting from this Congress was the introduction of the reply-paid letter system by means of coupons which can be exchanged in any country for a stamp of the value of 2½d, or its equivalent, and may be enclosed in letters to correspondents abroad upon which one desires to prepay the reply. The coupons issued in connection with the working of this scheme were also designed by Mons. Grasset. The amount of postal matter that might be sent for 25 centimes was also greatly increased, and now one full ounce may be sent for 2½d, instead of ½ oz. as heretofore.

There are now only two stamp-issuing countries extant who do not belong to the Union, China and Afghanistan, whilst Morocco, not issuing stamps of her own, and contenting herself for ocean postage with the service afforded by the foreign postal agencies, is not at present eligible for membership. Chinese delegates have, however, attended all Conventions subsequent to 1891, the final clause of the Treaty being, on every occasion since, left open to permit of the adherence of the Celestial Empire to the Union, but, so far, the Chinese Imperial Postal authorities have failed to satisfy the demands of the Postal Union authorities. The latest nation to become a member of this great organization is the quaint old-world kingdom of Abyssinia, which joined in the early part of the present year, the final protocol of the Rome convention having been left open for this purpose.

In addition to the above-mentioned International Conventions, there have been also one or two special Conferences

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convened to discuss matters of urgency, the first of which was called early in 1876, to decide the terms upon which British India and the French Colonial possessions were to be allowed to participate in the membership of the Union.

As in the case of the adhesive postage stamp, there are rival claimants to the distinction of having been the original founder of the Universal Postal Union, the gentleman whose claim has the strongest support being Dr. Stephan, sometime Postmaster-General of the North German Confederation, and to whom there is little doubt that the credit of bringing about this great Postal Federation is due, whilst another claimant, whose principal supporters are to be found in France, is one Joseph Michaelson, of Copenhagen, about whom very little is really known.

Prior to its inception, in 1875, numerous abortive attempts at forming postal unions were made, the most important being a postal agreement upon somewhat similar lines, which was concluded between Germany and Austria-Hungary, on April 6th, 1850, and a somewhat more ambitious postal conference called by the Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in May, 1863, which sat in Paris for nearly a month, but without any immediate result following upon its deliberations.

The forming of the present organization was actuated by a pamphlet written by Dr. Stephan, and published by the North German Federation Postal Department, in which the main workings of such a scheme were clearly set forth, and, as a result of this pamphlet, the Swiss Federal Council was entrusted with the task of calling together representatives of the postal departments of all the principal Powers to deliberate on the forming of an International Postal Federation, as a result of which the Universal Postal Union became fact.

D. B. A.

Permanent Collection.

Following my notes in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER, I now give the first instalment of the Want List. If members are able and willing to fill some of these gaps will they kindly forward their donations to me?

ANTIGUA.—We have in the collection of "specimen" stamps the set of pictorial stamps issued in 1903, viz. :—From ½d. to 1/-. To complete this colony on the lines of a "simplified" collection we need :—

1862 issue, 6d. green, no watermark.
1863-67 issue, small star watermark, 1d. rose, 6d. green.
1873 issue, 1d. lake, 6d. green.
1879 issue (printed from the De la Rue General plate), 2½d. red-brown and 4d. blue, printed from both the Crown CA and the Crown CC watermarked paper.
1884 to 1886 issue, 4d. chestnut, 6d. green, and 1/- lilac.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Here is a country in which, no doubt, several members can give useful help. Leaving out a few of the earlier issues, it is a country in which a good show can be made at a moderate outlay. I am sorry to say, however, we do not progress so rapidly as one could desire. I will list a few of our more modest wants here. Working backwards in order of issue, they are :—

1899 issue, 16c. orange.
1892 commemorative issue, 2c. blue, 5c. deep-blue.
1892-97 issue, 16c. slate, 30c. orange, 50c. green, 80c. lilac, 1 peso, 1p. 20c., 2p., 5p.
1889-90 issue, 2c. violet, 3c. green, 6c. blue, 10c. brown, 12c. blue, 40c., 50c., 60c.
1888-1890 issue, 2c. yellow-green, 6c. red, 15c. orange, 25c. violet, 30c. brown.
1877 and 1884 provisionals (all wanted).
1877 issue, 25c. lake.
1873 issue, 30c. orange, 60c. black, 90c. blue.
1867 issue, 15c. blue.
1864 issue, Head of Rivadavia, perf., 5c. carmine, 10c. green, 15c. blue.

I will not at this period name scarcer stamps of the Argentine Republic. They shall be reserved for a niche by themselves.

The Exhibition Committee have been good enough to vote a grant of £1 towards the expenses of the collection from the surplus arising from the Exhibition.

R. Halliday, curator, Rosmead, Montem Road, Slough.

J.P.S. Notices.

Members of the Junior Philatelic Society are hereby notified that in future no separate circulars will be issued containing notices of J.P.S. matters. Officers will communicate all notices through THE STAMP LOVER, and the first thing a member should do on receiving the journal is to turn to the Notices, lest by neglecting to do so he or she should miss a meeting or other matter.

Payments in Stamps not Accepted.

The Hon. Secretary desires to state that he cannot accept stamps in payment of subscriptions to the Society. American and Continental applicants should in all cases send money orders.

Packets not sent Abroad.

The Packet Superintendent states that the exchange packets cannot at present be sent to members abroad.

Items wanted for next Season's Programme.

Mr. Fred. J. Melville requests that all members who are willing to contribute an item, paper, display, or assist in debate for next season's programme, will communicate at once with him, and so facilitate the completion of the big annual programme of meetings for the season 1908-9. Address 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

New Members.

As stated in our previous issue, a sub-committee has been deputed to consider applications for membership. Since its inauguration it has had to meet once a week, so rapidly have the applications been accumulating. The following is a list of new members elected from 1st May to 11th June (72 in number) :—

B. T. Altson.
H. G. Ardron.
D. B. Armstrong.
H. Armstrong.
W. Ashley.
F. J. Baildon.
Miss H. Jessica Bennett.
Hbt. J. Bignold.
Mount Brown.
H. R. Calvert.
F. Chalmers.
Chas. Chambers.
Mrs. E. Cheesman.
A. F. Cohen.
J. Cook.
Mrs. A. M. Cresswell.
Rev. H. Cummings.
R. E. R. Dalwigk.
Mrs. R. H. Davies.
Mrs. F. E. M. Davis.
C. Dewick.
Miss H. Donald.
W. R. Douglas.
Dr. D. M. Easter.
Miss E. M. Ffoulkes.
Miss F. C. Field.
E. C. T. Finch.
H. L. Foster.
F. Gentry.
S. B. Glazebrook.
R. L. Godfrey.
A. H. Jungermann.
Ignacio B. Y. Landauer.
J. Louis.
M. M'Ewen.
M. M'Gregor.
J. G. Marsh.
V. Marsh.
A. T. Mitchell.
J. N. A. Mostyn.
Mrs. B. M. Morrell.
A. E. Moore.
F. Neck.
L. P. Napier.
Miss J. Patrick.
G. H. Percival.
Herbert F. Pickering.
Arthur F. Pine.
Capt. F. V. L. Pritchard.
C. Riches.

Wm. R. Ricketts.
Sergt. R. W. Robinson, A.S.C.
W. S. Russell.
J. Scott.
J. Scott, junr.
W. Shelley.
Leonard E. Sherwood.
Miss M. H. Spencer.
Fleet-Surgeon Wm. Spry, R.N.
Robert Stadler.
R. M. Stewart.
P. Talagrand.
Miss H. M. M. Tapp—Life Member.
James Taylor.
S. D. Timms, L.D.S., R.C.S.
Rev. J. Upton.
Rev. W. Carey Walters.
H. T. Walker
H. C. Warren.
H. G. Watson.
J. D. Watts.
A. B. S. de Wolf.

Proofs and Essays.

ARE THEY NOT WORTHY OF MORE POPULARITY?

By R. E. R. Dalwigk.

"Proofs and essays are of no use to me whatever; I have no demand for such things," is the cry of most, if not all, of the London stamp-dealers. At a glance, the sad truth is revealed to us by the above statement, namely, that proofs, etc., are not popular with the philatelic public; in fact, very few specialists, and hardly any general collectors, take much notice of these very interesting and, in several cases, very rare works of art.

Before proceeding to point out the interest which attaches to proofs and essays, it is necessary to briefly describe the full meaning of these two terms for the benefit of beginners and novices who may be totally unacquainted with this branch of our hobby. For the sake of making things clearer, it is desirable to reverse the above order, and therefore to give first place to the description of the term essay.

An *essay*, in plain English, is an unaccepted design. When a certain country wants to issue a new series of stamps, the Government of that country invites designs to be submitted for the new series. The artist having sent in his sketch, it is then printed (if it is at all likely to be suitable) and then submitted to the authorities for their approval—or disapproval, as the case may be.

All those designs which have reached this state, but have finally been *refused* by the authorities, are called essays.

A *proof* is a printing from the accepted design, and engraved in the same way as the subsequent postage stamps, but differing in some minor respect, such as paper, perforation, etc. A proof need not necessarily be from the completed design, as the engraver likes to take impressions at various stages in his work, to see that all is going well, these incomplete impressions being known as "die-proofs." On the other hand, all impressions taken from the finished plate are known as "plate-proofs." "Colour-trials" or "colour-proofs" consist of experiments in colours. When a plate has been approved of by the authorities, it is next necessary to decide what colours the stamps are to be; so, accordingly, impressions are struck from the accepted plate in various combinations of colours, from which the officials make their choice.

Proofs are printed in black, and also in colour, on plate or India paper, as the colour and impression shows up to distinct advantage on these two papers.

Supposing the above explanations have been digested, the reader may now ask:—"But what *is* the attraction and fascination that surrounds proofs? They are not postage stamps, and have never done any sort of postal service whatever."

The last remark is both natural and true, but surely it is hardly a just explanation for the unpopularity of proofs. Are several stamps in our catalogues worthy of the name *postage* stamps? I think not.

Taking the matter from a sensible point of view, it is quite absurd to argue about proofs "not being *postage* stamps"; they were never supposed to be, and this point has no right to make proofs unpopular, or account, in any way, for their neglect at the hands of philatelists.

The most similar hobby to stamps is, undoubtedly, the collection of engravings, which is a very popular pursuit at the present time. Take a lesson and an example from the "Print" collector. Does he not have a special weakness for proofs *and* incomplete impressions which show the engraver's progress in his arduous work?

It is practically only the advanced specialist who has discovered the great attractions of proofs and essays; their quaintness, their rareness, and, in the case of essays, their originality.

In the last number of this journal I endeavoured to show how a single stamp could be specialized, but I purposely waited until this month to introduce the question of proofs, etc. A collector may specialize a single stamp to his heart's desire, he may possess shades, blocks, panes, etc., and yet his collection lacks a finished touch—it has no proofs! To possess no proofs or essays may not appear, at first thought, to be of much importance, but, nevertheless, a fair show of these neglected items at once makes one's collection twice as interesting as formerly.

First, you have the various designs—the many rejected and the lucky accepted one. Consider for a moment the interest they arouse! Let your thoughts wander. Did the authorities choose the best design? No! Why on earth was not *this* one chosen? Think of the interest and romance attached to this branch of philately. Think of the many discussions you may have with friends as to the whys and wherefores of this and that "trial."

But do not imagine that these are the sole good qualities of proofs, as we have yet to come to their chief claim, namely, that proofs show the engravers' skill to the very finest advantage, owing to the fact that they are the first impressions taken from the new plate, before the plate has been subjected to any hard wear and tear.

There is yet another *very* important point, which most collectors do not seem to thoroughly comprehend, and that is, the extreme rarity of several proofs and essays.

Take an example to illustrate this remark. A postage stamp may be catalogued at £5, and the proof of this very identical stamp is offered at £2, regardless of the fact that the *proof is twice as rare as the actual postage stamp!* Is this not sufficient testimony as to the unpopularity of proofs? There can be no two opinions that several proofs are, in reality, much rarer than a "Post Office" Mauritius stamp, and yet unpopularity—and unpopularity *only*—accounts for the fact that the rarest proofs are nothing more than dregs on the market! Proofs and colour-trials are, as a rule, very difficult to obtain, so do not be under the delusion that you will obtain any proofs at the first dealer's shop you enter, or you will, in nine cases out of ten, be disappointed. If you happen to fall in with some proofs of your favourite country, do not hesitate to buy them, as delaying will mean losing them for ever, that is to say, if they are at all scarce.

There are, of course, quantities of proofs which are fairly common and cheap, but these are the minority, and, shall we say, the exception to the rule?

It is the general opinion of well-informed philatelists that proofs and essays are the "boom" of the future, and it is quite certain that the day is not far distant when the craze for proofs of all kinds will be the matter of the moment, and then we shall see the wise ones complimenting their foresight.

Those collectors and specialists who wish to add a few proofs to their "favourites" should lose no time, as, when the wind changes, prices will also change!

The Stamp Lover's Library.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS IN PARIS.

M. Pierre Mahé has written for the philatelic bibliophile a most fascinating book, the publication of which, curiously enough, almost coincided with the issue of our first number containing a fully illustrated article and bibliography of Mr. Mount Brown's Catalogue.

The subject of M. Mahé's work is *Les Marchands de Timbres-Poste d'autrefois et leurs catalogues**, and in a volume rich in memories for the philatelist of the older school he discusses the early French dealers and gives facsimile reproductions of the covers and first few pages of the catalogues they issued.

Last month I briefly alluded to the coterie of philatelists in Paris when discussing the circle of London friends who assisted Mr. Mount Brown in compiling his catalogue. Taking M. Mahé as my guide, let us enquire further into the band of enthusiasts—veritable stamp lovers—of whom M. Mahé tells so interestingly.

The first dealer whose work is dealt with is M. Edard de Laplante, born at Marseilles in 1820. He began his business career as an engraver on stone, afterwards becoming secretary to the Prince Jérôme-Napoléon in 1848; Director of Posts at Pelussin and at Saint-Etienne, and concluded his official career at the Prefecture de Police.

A keen numismatist, he was hunting for coins, about 1860, when he discovered a complete sheet of the 20 c. black stamp of the 1849 issue of France, for which he paid 30 francs and which he broke up and sold to advantage. From that time he took up the business of stamps. Laplante was, on the whole, a very good sort, but he had his stormy periods as well as calm. M. Mahé declares he will never forget his first meeting with Edard (or Adard, as he ingeniously amended his name in order to get it up at the top of the notices of stamp dealers in *L'Annuaire du Commerce*).

M. Mahé only knew Laplante by repute, and so when the latter entered M. Mahé's shop one day and asked to see his books of stamps, his identity was quite unknown to M. Mahé. After looking through a number of the books he stopped suddenly, raised his head, and, looking fixedly at M. Mahé, exclaimed: "Monsieur, this stamp is a forgery."

On enquiring of which stamp he spoke, M. Mahé found that he was referring to newspaper stamp of Austria, a red Mercury which M. Mahé had had the good fortune to have acquired *in fragments of sheets* from a commission agent in the rue de Bondy, who had received them from Vienna.

M. Mahé insisted that all his stamps were genuine.

"Monsieur, I am sure this stamp is a forgery."

"Monsieur, I guarantee that it is genuine."

"Monsieur, you probably do not know to whom you are speaking? (this was actually the case) I am M. de Laplante, an old engraver."

"And I, Monsieur, I am M. Mahé, head employé of the firm of Turgis, and director of his printing establishment."

On hearing this latter qualification, Laplante calmed down somewhat, examined the stamp again, and ended by buying it.

Laplante's chief correspondents for the acquisition of his stock were:—

MM. Delarue, of London, for stamps of the British Empire.
Muller, of Berlin, for Prussia, Saxony, &c.
Tedesco, of Vienna, for Austria, Saxony, Balkan States, and the South-West of Europe.
Mancini, of Rome, for the Italian States.
Meyer, of Oldenburg, for German States, Holland, &c.

It is interesting to note that his relations with M. Delarue enabled him to maintain a fine stock of British Colonials, which he sold to dealers and collectors at 15 centimes to the penny.

One unconsciously draws one's breath when reading that *chez* M. de Laplante one could obtain for a few sous the first issue 54, 81, and 108 paras of Moldavia.

Perhaps, as we knew not the shop at No. 1 Rue Christine, we can hear with equanimity that he had no sympathy with the idea of collectors wanting pairs and blocks. Everything was broken up as soon as received, Madame de Laplante generally doing the deed. Oh, scissors, why, oh why, were you invented?

Laplante's catalogue was published in 1862 and contained descriptions of 1233 stamps, 21 of which were included on wrong information, never having been issued to this day.

Francois Valette, who is next discussed by M. Mahé, was already advanced in age when in 1862 his shop at the corner of the rues Saint-Sulpice and Mabillon were frequented by young collectors who called him "Père Valette."

Valette was something of a scholar, and on his catalogue, of which my own library contains a copy, he disguises his full name as "Fois Vxxx, *Du Ministère de l'Interieur*," adding his distinctions in four lines—"*auteur des recherches sur l'etude et la classification naturelle et prognologique des connaissances humaines; ancien rédacteur-gérant du journal allemand Bazar-Parizer; ancien redacteur au journal la Science, etc.*"

The arrangement of Valette's catalogue is very curious, suggesting the pedant, and he gives three "tables synoptiques" of suggested forms of arrangement and classification of the stamps of each separate country. Plate 1 is a suggestion for



Author of the remarkable work which is the subject of this review.

* Les Marchands de Timbres-Poste d'autrefois et leurs catalogues. Amiens: Yvert et Tellier, 37 rue des Jacobins.

a genealogical classification, Plate 2 for heraldic classification, and Plate 3 for a systematic classification, arranging the stamps according to their colours for their comparative study.

Valette's is a most interesting little book, and some day I may return to it. It is rare, and as many of my readers may never have an opportunity of perusing an actual copy, an illustrated account of it may prove acceptable at a later period.

The next interesting personage to whom M. Mahé introduces us is Alexandre Baillieu, who, with his father, kept an old book shop at 43 Quai des Grands-Augustins. The starting of the stamp business was the idea of Baillieu père, but the chief factor in its success was the son, who had applied himself assiduously to the study of his stamps, and enjoyed, in consequence, the friendship of MM. Bécourt, de Bosredon, Donatis, le comte Primoli, de Saulcy and other distinguished amateurs who visited the *librarie* Baillieu. Alexandre compiled a catalogue, which was published in 1863, and gave the prices at which the stamps could be obtained at the book shop. This catalogue had three editions—1863, 1864 and 1865. He collaborated also in the preparation of the first edition of Lallier's album, the first album published in France in 1862.

The name of Madame Nicolas is an outstanding one in the annals of the early Parisian philately, her shop in the rue Taitbout being the familiar haunt of all the leading amateurs. She was a small lady "un peu maigriote," and her husband was also small. In the matter of stamps M. Nicolas was only



Le Numéro : EN FRANCE, 25c ; A L'ÉTRANGER, 30 c. — Parem et Sigillum. — N° 1. 15 NOVEMBRE 1864

LE

TIMBROPHILE

JOURNAL DE LA

COLLECTION TIMBRE-POSTALE

Paraissant le 15 de chaque mois

, BUREAUX A PARIS CHEZ P. MAHÉ, 18, RUE DES CANETTES

PRIX DE L'ABONNEMENT POUR UN AN :

France. . . . . 2 »
Espagne, Italie, Luxembourg, Malte, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Suède. . . . 3 »
Allemagne, Belgique, Corse. 3 50
Pays transatlantiques. . 3 50
Angleterre, Brésil, Moldavie, Turquie, Chili, Etats-Romains, Etats-Unis. . . . . 4 »
Nouvelle-Grenade, Suède 5 »

PRIX DES ANNONCES :

Pour MM. les marchands de Timbres-poste de : Angleterre, Autriche, Bavière, Danemarck, Etats-Unis, Prusse, Russie, Saxe, Suisse,

La ligne en colonne. . . . . 1 »
La grande ligne. . . . . 2 »

Payable en papier-monnaie, coupons d'intérêts, mandats de poste ou timbres-poste de petites valeurs.

A NOS LECTEURS.

De même que dans les pantomimes italiennes, on voit les principaux acteurs s'avancer vers la rampe pour s'annoncer eux-mêmes et dire du geste au public ce qu'ils feront dans la pièce qu'on va représenter, nous venons à vous, lecteurs, et nous vous disons :

Nous sommes le dernier-né des journaux de timbres-poste; si nous ne sommes pas venu au monde plus tôt, il ne faut pas nous en vouloir, car on ne se crée pas soi-même et nos auteurs ne se décidaient pas à nous enfanter. Mais nous voici enfin paru à la bonne lumière du soleil, ne nous rejetez pas dans l'ombre. Nous ne vous demandons pas d'oublier pour nous nos aînés que nous aimons en bon frère, mais seulement de nous accorder une petite part de cette chère amitié que vous leur portez. Nous sommes bien jeune, un jour à peine; mais nous grandirons vite si nous voyons que vous le désirez. Puis, quand nous serons bien grand, nous aurons beaucoup appris et nous vous dirons tout ce que nous aurons su. Nous irons partout furetant, épiant des yeux et des oreilles, et au bout de ce long mois, pendant lequel nous serons resté sans rien vous dire, que de choses n'aurons-nous pas à vous apprendre! Les nouvelles émissions qui auront été faites, les changements dans la fabrication, dans la couleur, le piquage ou le filigrane; ce que nous aurons entendu dire des emissions qui se préparent et des essais qui en ont été faits, et par dessus tout, nous vous tiendrons en garde contre les contrefaçons et les falsifications. Enfin, pour vous être agréable, nous nous multiplierons à l'infini, nous ferons pour vous l'impossible, et, nouvel Argus, rien ne saura nous échapper. De plus, nous vous donnerons tous les mois un petit prix-courant des timbres importants dont la valeur aura subi des modifications, et chaque mois encore, deux pages de notre nouveau catalogue, aussi *complet* que possible, avec les prix marqués.

Si maintenant, chers lecteurs, ceux de vous qui sont passés maîtres ès-science timbrophilique veulent bien guider nos jeunes pas et descendre jusqu'à nous pour nous aider de leurs conseils éclairés, nous n'aurons plus rien à souhaiter qu'un nombre d'abonnés aussi grand que l'est celui des collectionneurs.

Le Timbrophile.

Pour copie conforme.
P. MAHÉ.

LES TIMBRES NOUVEAUX.

Le mois d'octobre s'est montré avare de nouveaux types, c'est à peine si nous en aurons un ou deux à signaler à nos lecteurs. Cela nous donnera le moyen de passer en revue les quelques nouveautés du mois de septembre que nous n'avons pas décrites, pour cause majeure.

Reduced facsimile of the front page of the first issue of M. Pierre Mahé's journal, *Le Timbrophile*, published 15th November, 1864.

mari-consort, Madame having all the philatelic knowledge and business ability. She was very probably induced to take up the dealing in stamps by one whom M. Mahé mentions under the thin disguise of M. G. H. . . . .

Among the *élite* of the early collectors who used to assemble at Mme. Nicolas' shop in the rue Taitbout were MM. Badin, Bécourt, Donatis, le Mis de Gibeau, Herpin, Dr. Legrand, le Cte. Primoli, Regnard, etc., etc.

Of these M. Donatis was President of the Philatelic Society in Paris. Herpin invented the word philately, and Dr. Legrand originated the perforation gauge. The last in M. Mahé's list was M. Ernest Regnard, and it was he who compiled the catalogue which was published *chez* E. Nicolas in 1865.

This catalogue, of which there is only one edition, listed watermarks which had been only noted in the case of the stamps of Spain and Cuba, 1855-56, and the Russian envelopes of 1848, by Laplante.

The next catalogue, of which our author gives a reduced illustration of the cover and first few pages, is that of M. E. Thirifocq, who was a junior among these early stamp lovers, the youngest of all the early cataloguers. M. Mahé regrets that he knew but little of Thirifocq, and that it has been impossible for him to give much information about his personality. His catalogue appeared in 1866, the year M. Mahé knew him, and it appears that he died within a year or so of its publication. It was composed of 24 large pages, 220 × 138 mm., and described 1927 items.

Next comes M. Ch. Roussin of fiscal and "local" repute, and the founder of the journal, *L'Ami des Timbres*, of which interesting reproductions are given. Roussin was born in 1842, and died comparatively recently — July 26, 1902. *L'Ami des Timbres* was described on its cover as a "*Journal Catalogue des Collectionneurs de Timbres-Poste, Télégraphes et Fiscaux*," the catalogue being run serially through the journal, which also contained a chronicle of new issues.

M. Mahé includes a description of Potiquet's catalogue, although M. Potiquet was an amateur, because the extremely rare first edition bears two addresses :—

PARIS.

LIBRARIE INDUSTRIELLE DE EUGÈNE LACROIX 15 QUAI MALAQUAIS

E. DE LAPLANTE Marchand de Timbres-Poste pour collections 1 RUE CHRISTINE

the second being a dealer, so that, as M. Mahé says, it can practically be considered the equal of a dealer's catalogue. It is certainly of the highest interest as the first stamp catalogue in book form. My own library happily includes a copy of the first edition bound in with a copy of Valette's curious catalogue and Moen's first edition.

But I must not pass over the extraordinary account of Father Elb, a familiar character in the early stamp days. He had a brother at Dresden who sent him stamps, chiefly of the German States and Saxony in particular, which Elb sold to the Parisian dealers. Such a description as M. Mahé gives would scarcely sound so elegant in English. Poor Father Elb! He must have had a great load to bear.

> "Ce malheureux homme jouissait d' une corpulence telle que l'accès d'un omnibus était pour lui chose impossible, aussi bien qu'il lui était interdit de s' introduire dans un fiacre fermé."

Father Elb's weight could not have been much less, Mr. Mahé says, than 208 kilogs (about 32 stone!). He died on 4th November, 1865, and even as he was debarred from entering an omnibus or a closed cab it would seem that the grave was too small for so huge a man, and there was a long delay at the Père Lachaise Cemetery owing to his grave not having been dug large enough.

We must pass the short account of "Open Air Dealers," and of the Bibliotheques Timbrophiles, and bring our review of M. Mahé's altogether delightful book of recollections to a close by remedying, in a modest way, an omission. Stamp lovers, who will be well advised to secure a copy of the book, will be glad to know just a little of M. Mahé himself, and I am glad to be able to add, from my collection, a portrait of this notable dealer who was a contemporary of all those interesting personages of whom he writes. The portrait dates back thirty-eight years ago, and practically shows him as he was himself in the period of which the book treats.

M. Mahé himself published a *Guide-Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* in 1863, which the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine" of 1st December, 1863, describes as being "the completest list of the different varieties of postage stamps we have ever seen, including, as it does, the various shades and tints of paper, in which, or on which, the objects at present interesting our readers [postage stamps] are printed."

M. Mahé conducted an important early journal, *Le Timbrophile*, of which, following and supplementing his new book, I give a reduced facsimile of the front page of his first number, published November 15, 1864. My file includes also a later issue which must be a curiosity in the annals of journalism generally, it being probably the only journal ever published on a thirtieth day of February under the present calendar, this date appearing on the top line. The usual date for publication was the last day of the month, and the figures 30, which should have been changed to 28 in February, 1869, were evidently overlooked.

It has been suggested to me that the date is not an error, but is due to a variation in the calendar then in use in France. This is not the case, however; the calendar introduced during the French Revolution, which was first used 26th November, 1793, and gave thirty days to each month (and devoted the extra five days to festivals!) was abandoned 31st December, 1805, sixty-four years before *Le Timbrophile's* 30th February number appeared.

That M. Mahé is highly appreciated by his countrymen outside the philatelic circle is evidenced by the honour conferred upon him, when last year at the Congrès des Sociétés Savantes he was made an Officier de l' Instruction Publique. F. J. M.

Owing to the great fall in the price of pepper, the Post and Telegraph Office at Sungei Opis, which, it was expected, would have been opened early last month, is not to open after all. Sungei Opis is a town in Kedah, seven miles from Trang, and 32 miles from Setul. It is on the Kedah boundary.—*Straits Times*, May 9, 1908.

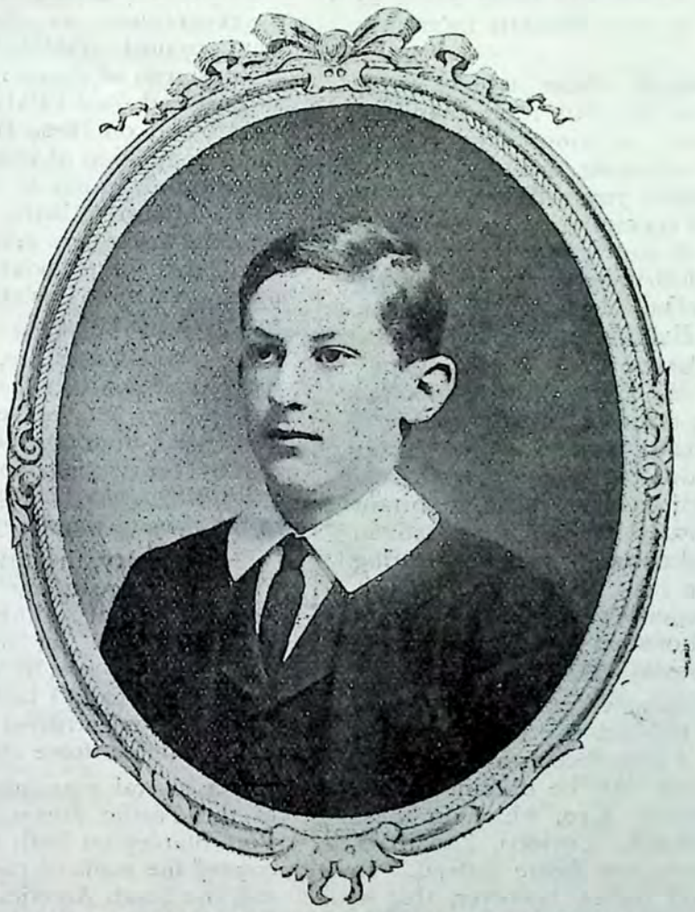
Mr. G. G. Wilson, assistant Postmaster-General, prosecuted a Bengali, named Ana Ebramsah, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. E. C. C. Howard, yesterday, on a charge of posting an envelope purporting to be prepaid with a three-cent stamp which had been previously used. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $15.—*The Straits Budget*, April 23, 1908.

Stamp Collecting as a Hobby.

PRIZE ESSAY.

By A. R. C. Westlake (Age, 13 years and 7 months).

It is evident that to approach anything like an ideal a hobby must have a great capacity for interesting. This Stamp Collecting possesses in a more marked degree than any other hobby. What is so fascinating and exciting as searching for that little error, which is so difficult to find, and yet enhances the value of a stamp so much, and what words can describe the satisfaction of seeing a complete set of your favourite country, in mint condition, finally reposing in your album? Of this you can assure yourself, O would-be collector, that as long as you collect, you will never find your interest in this hobby flag for an instant.



A. R. C. Westlake, Author of this month's Essay.

A point of great consideration to many is whether it is expensive or not. In answer to this question I say that, although you can spend more money on Stamp Collecting than on almost anything else, it is a hobby well within reach of the most limited purse. The man who collects on a small income obtains as much enjoyment as his wealthier brother to whom money is no object.

When considering the merits and demerits of any hobby, it is necessary to take into account whether it is a medium for the transmittance of knowledge, or merely a means of recreation. Stamp Collecting teaches four most important things—history, geography, neatness, and observation. I think that in regard to its educative qualities, even its most severe critics will admit that this hobby far surpasses all others which have, up to the present, taken a prominent position among popular pursuits.

One of the delightful properties of Stamp Collecting is that it is never exhausted. Even if you specialise in a certain country there is always some "dim, elusive pimpernel," in the shape of some rare stamp, that is wanting to complete your collection, and which you are striving to obtain. Besides this, it is a sound investment, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are making a waterproof umbrella ready for any rainy day. I could go on for ever enumerating the advantages and merits of Stamp Collecting, but the space at my disposal forbids, so now I will bring to your notice its defects. As regards these latter, it is greatly to be deplored that this hobby itself is not adapted for the open air, for this fact has been seized upon by its opponents, and greatly augmented by them. I think, however, that if you are an energetic stamp-hunter you will be surprised to find how great a number of outings you have had while in search of philatelic gems.

If you give the subject due consideration, you will find that, on the whole, its good qualities far outweigh its bad ones.

In closing, I should like to state how glad I am to see Philately occupying the position which it now does, and I wish it all the success in the future which its merits deserve.

Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands.

By D. B. Armstrong.

The stamps of the Falkland Islands have always been held in very high estimation by philatelists in general by reason of the charm of their design; and deservedly so, for in the case of all the issues they constitute the neatest and handsomest series of the British Colonial stamps of their respective periods. Another point which has done much to contribute towards their popularity is their absolute immunity from the taint of commercialism.

As a field for specialistic research these issues have, however, been almost entirely neglected, and their manifold charms and virtues either overlooked, or completely ignored by the majority of serious stamp collectors, and although in most general collections of importance you will find a goodly representative array of single unused specimens of the various issues of the Colony, yet I know of but a single specialised collection of these stamps in Great Britain to-day, that being the properity of the famous philatelist, Mr. Vernon Roberts, and which was shown at the Stamp Exhibition of May, 1906.

In no case can that very apt philatelic saw, "True philately begins where the catalogue ends," be more fittingly applied than in the present instance. As in the case of all small and straightforward countries, the Falkland Islands have so far been deemed unworthy of the attention of serious philatelists, and in consequence many of the primary and most important details bearing on the various issues remain shrouded in mystery, and it is left for the enthusiastic and persevering philatelist to take upon himself the task of breaking up this untilled field, and by means of patient study and constant attention to ferret out for himself all those facts which are requisite to form a complete history of the postal affairs of the Colony.

The stamps are by no means expensive, and they do not include a single specimen that is beyond the reach of even the most moderate purse. In fact, a complete array, if limited to single copies both used and unused, can be obtained for a total expenditure of considerably under £20, which in these days of lavish specialism in Transvaals, Ceylons, Zanzibars, etc., will, I am sure, be counted a very low figure indeed. In the case of pairs, blocks, strips and panes, however, that is, as Kipling says, "another story." The embryo specialist in Falklands will find it no easy matter to secure these, and will certainly not obtain them in the first nor yet the second dealer's shop that he enters, and in his search for these essential adjuncts to a specialised collection will find that his hunting powers, as well as his patience, will be taxed very considerably. But then, as some wise philatelist has so very sagely remarked, it is the building up, and not the mere possession of a complete collection of the stamps of a certain country, that constitutes the true spice of philately.

Owing to the sparsity of the population, the numbers printed of each denomination have been extremely small, and as a consequent result fine used copies are considerably scarcer than unused, and in the majority of cases command better prices. They are also, to a certain extent, popular, and a fine specialised collection of them will always find a ready market at a good price, whilst for the philatelist who can afford to expend under £20 per annum on his hobby they may be considered as one of the safest and most desirable groups judged from an investment standpoint.

Due to the change of printers early in the postal history of the country, and the lengthy periods which have elapsed between each printing of the stamps, many very interesting varieties of watermark, paper and shade are to be found, and as very little is generally known concerning these issues they are often to be picked up at very reasonable rates indeed; and it is not at all uncommon to come upon some of the rarer shades priced in dealers' stock books as the normal specimen. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending this Colony as being one of the most desirable, fascinating, and safest whereon the moderate specialist can expend both his energies and his cash.

In the South Atlantic, 250 miles from the extreme south-west coast of the South American Continent, in the vicinity of the notorious Cape Horn, lies the large group of islands known to geographers as the Falkland group, and forming the southernmost inhabited possession of Great Britain. There are over 100 of these Islands altogether, but two only, known as East and West Falkland respectively, are of any considerable extent, and on these two Islands dwell practically all of the small population of which the Colony boasts. The Falklands are the only group of islands of any magnitude in the whole of the South Atlantic Ocean, and comprise a total area of almost 6500 square miles, of which East Falkland contributes 3000 and West Falkland 2600, the remainder being made up by the numerous islets, rocks, and sandbanks which go to make up the group.

The inhabitants are, I believe, entirely British, there being no aborigines, and the Islands being uninhabited when they passed into our possession. These are, for the most part, descended from the Scotch and Irish cotters, who were sent out by the British Government to effect the colonisation of the group, when, in 1833, it finally passed into our hands, and at the present time they number about 2000.

Port Stanley, the principal settlement, situated on the East Falkland shore of the Sound, with a population of 916, is a frequent port of call for vessels rounding the Cape, and, in the whaling season, for ships engaged in that industry, whilst, until recent years, it was also an Admiralty coaling station, and as such had, I believe, a marine garrison. Now, however, its defence is entrusted to a small but efficient and enthusiastic local volunteer force about 100 strong.

For several years past the magnificent Royal Mail steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have touched at Port Stanley on both the outward and homeward voyages to convey the mails of the tiny Colony to and from Great Britain and the South American mainland, thus bringing the Falkland Islands within fortnightly communication with the outside world. For so doing, for the Islands lie slightly out of the regular ocean steamship track, the Company receives from the Falkland Islands Government an annual subsidy of about £2500.

In the days of the old wind-jammers, however, Port Stanley was a considerably more important place than it is now, for then it was almost invariably the rule for vessels to have a thorough overhauling and re-victualling after negotiating the storm passage round Cape Horn.

The only other settlement that can be dignified by the name of a town is Port Louis, the oldest European settlement in the group.

Eight hundred miles to the south-east of the group is situate a vast, uninhabited, and snow-covered island, known as South Georgia, with an area of 1000 square miles, which was, of comparatively recent years, annexed to the British Empire and incorporated in the Falkland Islands Colony.

Local government is vested in a resident Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted in discharging his duties by local Legislative and Executive Councils.

The finances of the Colony are in a highly satisfactory condition, and in 1905 the Public Revenue amounted to no

less than £15,229. The principal articles of export are wool, sheep-skins, and tallow, and the value of these goods totals about £165,000 annually, whilst the imports, which come chiefly from the United Kingdom, are valued at about £66,000, which is, indeed, a creditable showing for so small a Colony.

Of considerable importance to philatelists are the general postal arrangements which prevail in the Islands. There are, so far as I can ascertain, now two post offices in operation in the Colony, the head office at Port Stanley, and a sub-office of more recent establishment on West Falkland. The position of head postmaster of the Falkland Islands carries with it, or did until recently carry with it, that of Colonial Secretary, and in addition to this official there is a deputy postmaster at West Falkland, and also two lady assistants, which comprises, I believe, the entire postal staff of the Colony. The existing postal rates are as follows:

Inter-island, 1d per oz.
Great Britain and British Possessions, 1d per oz.
Foreign countries, 2½d per oz.

PARCELS.

Weighing not over 3 lbs., 1/-.
" " 7 lbs., 2/-.
" " 11 lbs., 3/-.
Commercial papers, ½d per 2 oz.; minimum charge, 2½d.
Patterns and samples at the same rate, with a minimum charge of 1d.
Newspapers, books, printed matter, etc., ½d per 2 oz.
Registration fee, 2d.

Insurance can be effected upon parcels containing valuables at the rate of 4d per first 12 lbs., and 2d per 12 lbs. afterwards, up to £100 value.

About 47,000 letters and 37,000 parcels and postal packets are said to be dealt with by the Falkland Islands Post Office annually, and the yearly expenditure of the Colony on this branch of its public service averages about £3192.

I append a copy of an extract from the Annual Report of the Falkland Islands Post Office for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1903 and 1904.

REVENUE.

	1903	1904
Sale of Stamps,	£891 1 4	£852 6 10
Insufficient Postage,	10 18 2	8 2 4
Commission on Money Orders,	69 6 11	79 7 9
Parcel Post,	162 10 10	170 13 7
	£1133 17 3	£1110 10 6

EXPENDITURE.

	1903	1904
Deputy Postmaster, West Falkland,	£21 0 0	£36 0 0
Two Lady Assistants,	52 0 0	52 10 0
Stamp Sellers,	2 19 0	3 18 7
Bureau, Stores, Stamps, etc.,	19 10 11	200 5 7
Subsidy to P.S.N. Co.,	2500 0 0	1875 0 0
West Falkland Mail,	429 10 0	386 0 0
	£3024 19 11	£2553 14 2

The decrease in the revenue of £23 6s 9d, as compared with that of 1903, is accounted for by a smaller sale of stamps to collectors and dealers.

The sum of £625 due the Pacific Navigation Company, being one quarter of the subsidy paid to them for conveying the mails to and from the United Kingdom, is not included in the expenditure for the year, but is placed as a liability against this Colony in the statement enclosed in letter No. 56/05 of 1st March, 1905, from this office.

The total number of letters, papers, and parcels received and despatched are shown below:—

RECEIVED.

	Letters.	Pcs.	Regd.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
United Kingdom,	15,623	336	487	30,390	2969
Other Places,	4924	311	58	398	1
	20,547	647	545	30,788	2970

DESPATCHED.

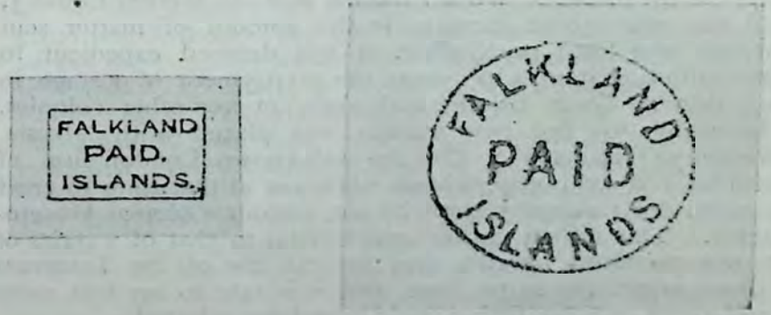
	Letters.	Pcs.	Regd.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
United Kingdom,	12,680	1426	2507	2162	358
Other Places,	5565	1495	117	1021	0
	18,245	2921	2624	3183	358

Prior to the year 1858 there is no record of any postal service having existed in the Islands, and, taking into account the paucity of the population, and the very limited facilities for communicating with the outside world which then existed, I consider it perfectly safe to assume that there was none. In these pre-postal days those of the inhabitants who wished to communicate with their friends in the outside world would have to rely for the conveyance of their letters upon the courtesy of the masters of vessels calling at the port, and the letters or packages would have to be given into their hands, together with a sufficient sum of money for stamps of the requisite value to be affixed to carry them to their destination, when the ship should reach a port where such luxuries as postage stamps and an organised postal service existed.

For this same reason, viz., the small population, this was the only British Colony in the New World where, between the years 1858 and 1860, no branch post office using ordinary unsurcharged English stamps was established for dealing with its overseas correspondence.

According to the Royal Society's monograph on the stamps of the British West Indies—"On the 25th June, 1858, the rate of 6d. was fixed for postage of all letters, books, and papers, not exceeding half an ounce, to be prepaid by affixing the following stamps."

The above information was imparted to Mr. E. Denny Bacon, one of the principal contributors to the work, by Mr. F. S. Sanguinett, sometime Acting Colonial Secretary and Postmaster of the Falkland Islands.



The stamps referred to were ordinary metal franks or handstamps and were struck on letters at the post office, *after* the postal charges upon the same had been prepaid in cash. They were of two distinct types as illustrated. First a small rectangle containing the words "FALKLAND—PAID—ISLANDS" in three straight lines of small sans-serif capitals, which was struck in black; and second a large and roughly drawn circle having inscribed round its circumference the designation, "FALKLAND—ISLANDS," and the word

"PAID" in one straight line across its diameter in large tall sans-serifs. The type used, and the whole of the handstamp itself, is on a considerably larger scale than the rectangular frank referred to above. This latter mark was struck in red ink. The theory has been frequently advanced that the rectangular frank was intended for use on inter-island correspondence only, and that the circular one was reserved for foreign letters, and in the early days of the existence of the Falkland Islands Post Office this was, in all probability, the case. But, unfortunately, familiarity breeds contempt, and after prolonged use the postal officials most likely became careless, and made indiscriminate use of the handstamps, whichever came handiest, for denoting the payment of either foreign or local postage. At all events letters were received in England, about the year 1866, franked, some with one, some with the other of these stamps. It has been claimed that as, unlike the first issue of Bermuda, these stamps were never issued in an adhesive condition, they are not deserving of the attentions of the collectors of adhesive postage stamps, and should be ruled out of all catalogues of such; but whatever the merits of this claim may be from the point of view of the general collector, it is quite certain that the specialist or would-be specialist in Falklands cannot afford to ignore this very interesting issue, merely on the score of the stamps not being adhesive ones, when it forms the first and most important landmark in the postal history of the Colony.

Reprints of these postal franks were made about the year 1900, being struck, par complaisance, from the original dies on ordinary scraps of plain white paper. The only certain means, therefore, of distinguishing the genuine from the reprint, in this case, is to collect these postmarks only when on the entire cover.

Although these franks were in general use for a period of twenty years, their existence remained practically unknown to philatelists until long after the regular adhesive series of the Colony had been in use, and their discovery is a matter of comparatively recent history, being made, I believe, by an American philatelic journal. The rectangular one is now by no means scarce, however, and specimens are readily obtainable for about 7/6 each.

It is interesting to note that the rate for inter-island postage was identical with that charged for foreign correspondence, thus tending to show what a very small amount of local postal matter was dealt with.

The above-mentioned franks sufficed to meet all the postal requirements of the Colony until midsummer, 1878, when, with the advent of increased facilities for communication, both with the mainland of South America and the Mother Country, and the consequent increase in the amount of matter sent through the local post office, it was deemed expedient to issue adhesive stamps to denote the prepayment of postage, in imitation of Great Britain and many of her other colonies. The order for the new stamps was placed with Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., the well-known London firm of printers and engravers, whose work was at that time in great demand for postage stamps by the various Colonial Governments. The design chosen was similiar to that of a series of stamps prepared by this firm for the use of the Transvaal Colony about the same time, and it is safe to say that none handsomer or more fitting could have been selected.



The centre of the stamp is occupied by a medallion-like frame, enclosing, on a lined ground, a profile portrait of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, as she appeared in 1837, when she ascended the throne; the hair is bound, and the forehead encircled by a single small coronet, the general pose and shading of the head being perfect. The only fault that can possibly be found with the portrait is that the engraver has caused Her Majesty to look towards the right, thus turning her back upon the sender of the letter, an act of discourtesy of which she would certainly never have been guilty, but despite this very small defect the whole appearance of the stamp is extremely pleasing, and it is greatly to be deplored that the name of the designer should remain obscure. Immediately above the oval frame containing the portrait is an ornamental scroll, extending in a semi-circle across the whole of the breadth of the stamp, bearing upon it, in small white sans-serif characters upon a solid ground of colour, the official designation of the Colony, "FALKLAND ISLANDS." Below the medallion, along the foot of the design, is a narrow oblong tablet containing the value in words, also in white sans-serif characters upon a coloured ground, flanked upon each side by a diminutive coloured disc, having inscribed upon it an Arabic numeral, also indicative of the face value of the stamp. The four corners of the design are occupied by ornamental spandrels, the whole being enclosed by a narrow frame composed of tiny pearl-like ornaments.

These stamps were printed in sheets of sixty, composed of six horizontal rows, each containing ten stamps, and were produced from plates engraved by the process known to philatelists as *taille-douce*. As this is the method of manufacture that has been employed for all the postal issues of this Colony, it would not perhaps be out of place to briefly describe its workings here. By this process, which is also known as the line-engraved or copper-plate method, the design is first of all engraved on steel by hand, and on this original engraving a roll of soft steel is pressed, known as the matrix, which thus receives the impression of the design in relief. This roll is then submitted to a hardening process, and, when it has reached a state of sufficient durability, is itself impressed upon another plate of soft steel as many times as there are required to be stamps to the sheet—in this particular instance, sixty. This plate with the sixty impressions is itself hardened, and is then ready to be used for the actual printing of the stamps. The designs being sunk in the plate, a thick, oily ink is smeared over it, and after a sufficient amount has entered into all the crevices the surface of the plate is wiped clean, and a sheet of thick, tough paper that has been slightly dampened to enable it to sink in and extract the ink from all the lines engraved on the plate is placed in the press, and having been brought into contact with the plate by pressure, the operation is complete, and an entire sheet of sixty stamps is produced.

The stamps being printed by a firm other than Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the regular Government printers, the paper used for the printing of them was unwatermarked, and they were perforated 14½ by 14 compound, with single-lined machines, instead of the regular British Colonial perforation of plain 14. The sheets were imperforate round the outer edges, and were surrounded by plain, narrow margins devoid of plate numbers or decorations, the paper itself being greyish in colour and of medium wove texture.

The first two denominations of the new series to make their bow to the public were the 1d. and 6d., from which it would appear that the local single letter rate had been, or was about that time, reduced to the sum of one penny, whilst for the time being that to Great Britain remained unchanged at 6d. These two stamps were first issued at the Post Office, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on the 19th June, 1878, and in the September of the following year were followed by two further values, viz., 4d. and 1/-. The issue of these two extra stamps was necessitated by the reduction, in 1879, of the postal charge for letters to the United Kingdom from 6d. to 4d., whilst that to foreign countries remaining, I believe, the same, the 1/- value was useful for the prepayment of letters upon which there was a double fee. The admission of the Colony to the Universal Postal Union on the 1st January of the same year

had also probably something to do with the appearance of these stamps and the above-mentioned reduction in the postal charges.

1878-9.

Four values. Design :—Head of Queen Victoria. Engraved *taille-douce*, and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., in London. Greyish-white, medium wove paper. Unwatermarked. Perforated 14½ by 14 single-lined machine. Dates of issue given in brackets.

1d. claret (June 19th, 1878).
4d. grey-black (September, 1879).
6d. green (June 19th, 1878).
1/- bistre-brown (September, 1879).

As the above series was only in use for a period of about six years, and in the case of the 4d. and 1/- values five only, and the number of stamps used in the Colony at that period was extremely small, and the demand by collectors for unused copies nil, the number of printings made during that period must have been very small indeed, as must also the total numbers printed of each individual denomination, and for these reasons no prominent shades of the stamps of this series are known.

In a specialized collection of the stamps of this Colony, however, specimens might with advantage be included, perforated on three sides of the stamp only, and four varieties taken from the edges of the sheets might thus be obtained lacking one line of perforations horizontally at the top, and also at the foot of the stamp and at either side.

VARIETIES.

Imperforate horizontally at top.
1d. claret.
4d. grey-black.
6d. green.
1/- bistre-brown.

Imperforate horizontally at foot.
1d. claret.
4d. grey-black.
6d. green.
1/- bistre-brown.

Imperforate vertically at right-hand side.
1d. claret.
4d. grey-black.
6d. green.
1/- bistre-brown.

Imperforate vertically at left-hand side.
1d. claret.
4d. grey-black.
6d. green.
1/- bistre-brown.

(To be continued).

J. P. S. Library.

(LONDON.)

The Hon. Librarian desires to thank the following for donations to the Society's Library :—Messrs. C. Nissen, H. Clark, P. Talagrand, Jun., W. E. Imeson, and H. F. Johnson.

The following journals have also been received :—*The West End Philatelist, Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, La Revue Postale, Le Postillon, Intermédiaire Philatélique, Confidentia, De Nederlandsche Philatelist.*

E. A. SMART, Hon. Librarian, 96 St. Mary's Road, Peckham, London, S.E.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

These papers will comprise the most complete series ever brought together of documents and transcripts from every available source dealing with the "Penny Post," with which the name of William Dockwra is associated. Where possible, contemporary illustrations and portraits will be added, and any student of postal history who can assist in completing by the sale or loan of documents or transcripts of documents or engravings is earnestly requested to forward same to the compiler at the editorial office of THE STAMP LOVER.

(Continued from page 33.)

The Protestant (Domestick) Intelligence—No. 109—Tues. 29 Mch. 1681.

ADVICE from the UNDERTAKERS of THE PENNY-POST.

Whereas the Undertakers have set up, and hitherto carried on the said Practice with much Pains and industry, and at the Expence of a great Sum of Money ; And are as desirous to continue it for the Publick Service of their Native Place, as to benefit themselves thereby : Yet they have met with much Opposition, and many Discouragements from the Self-Interested, the Envious, and the Ignorant ; from the last of which (to pass by the other at present) there are daily Complaints of the Delays of Letters, causlesly charged on the Office, which hath proved very injurious to the Progress and Prosperity of their Honest Design, and hindering the Inhabitants from reaping the advantage and conveniency thereof, the chief cause of such Mistakes proceeding from the frequent Carelesness of Servants and others, with whom such Letters are left (in the absence of persons from home) who sometimes keep them in their Pockets, or throw them by, neglected for many hours, (nay, days) before they give them to the Parties concern'd, when such Letters have been delivered by the *Penny-Post* punctually, and in due time, as the Undertakers can make appear by numbers of Authentick Certificates.

For some Remedy to prevent such unjust Reflections for time to come, and that any person may discover where the fault lies, if his Letter be delayed, the Undertakers have provided Stamps of the like Form in the Margin, which shall be



set on each Letter every Hour of the Day (at the time they are given out of their Office for Delivery) and all persons are to expect their Letters in an hour (little more or less) after the time stampt, according as the distances further from, or nearer to the Office from whence they are sent ; and if People will but consider, that there must be an hours time allowed for collecting every Round of Letters, another for Sorting and Distributing, and a third for Delivery, (besides an over-allowance for remote parts) they would not so often mistake in their Reckonings, and expect a Letter should go or come as soon as if a special Messenger were immediately sent away with it ; although they hope that all ingenious and thinking persons do find such Dispatches as do answer their reasonable expectations.

But forasmuch as very many do not yet understand the practice of this useful Design for the benefit and convenience of their Correspondence, the Undertakers shall in a few days publish at large (in a Sheet of Paper *) a full information thereof, to which they refer all persons, who are desired seriously to peruse it, by which they may be guided how to

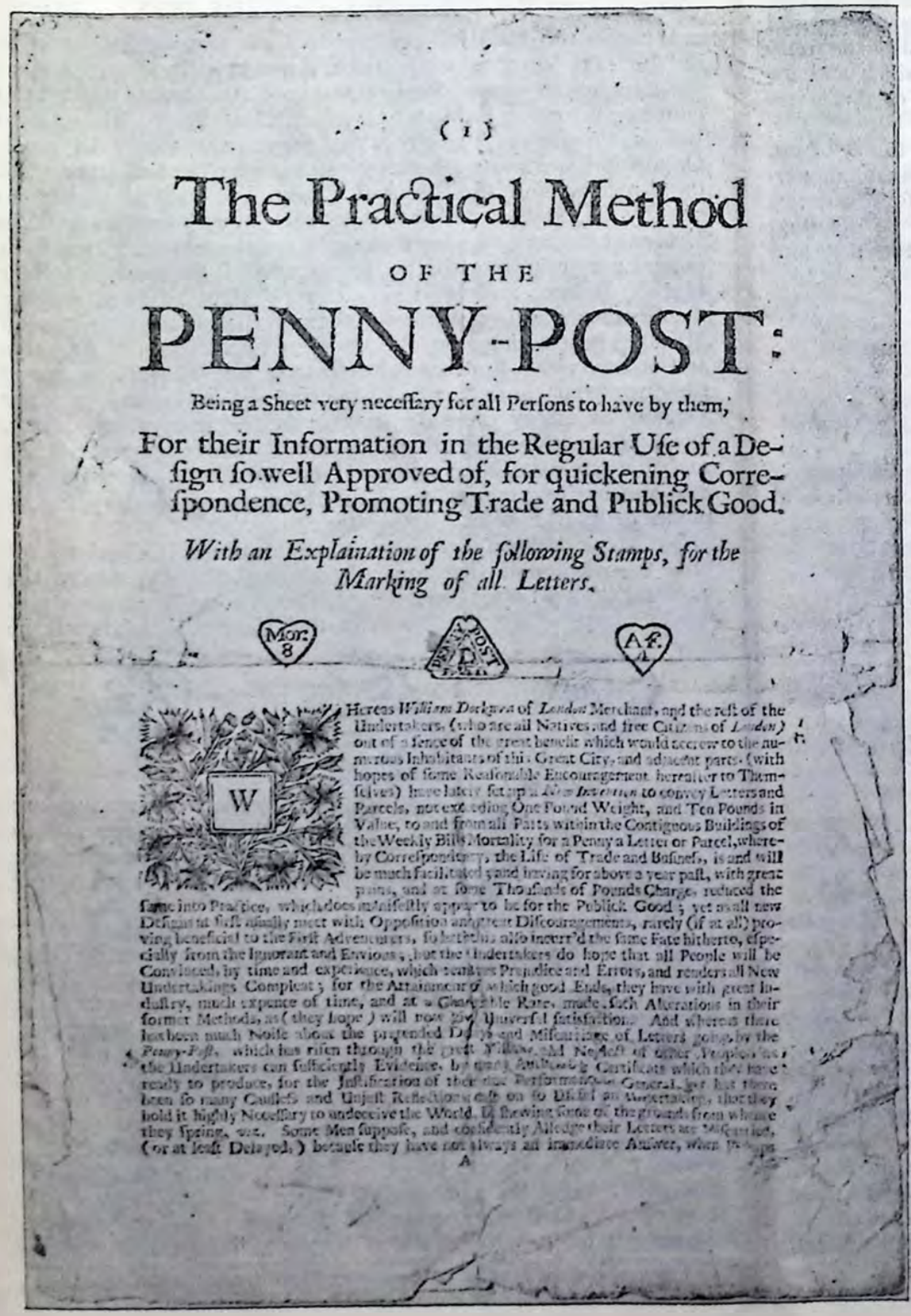
* See "Practical Method of the Penny Post" (issued April, 1681.)

make strict enquiry into matter of Fact for discovery of the Truth, and prevention of rash and mistaken Reports, so apt to be spread abroad to the Discredit of this well-approved Design; it will also save much needless trouble to the *Penny-post*, and to the persons themselves, who are too apt to make Complaints without cause. Not doubting but in a short time the generality of People will have good satisfaction, and the Undertakers hope they shall find countenance and encouragement from all in Authority, as well as from the Numerous Inhabitants, for whose sake they have introduced so publick a good.

☞ *Also for the further Accomodation of every Neighborhood in the safe Carriage of their Letters to the General Post-Office in* Lombard-street, *the* Penny-Post *Messengers shall collect all such Letters from the Receiving Houses, till Ten of the Clock at least on Post-nights.*

[A similar advertisement in the same paper, for Tuesday, 5 April, 1681, No. 111, and Friday, 8 April, 1681, No. 112.]

In the British Museum [8245 g. b.]. A printed tract 4 pp. fol. [purchased 24 July, 1878, for £2]. This very rare printed sheet appears to have been issued shortly after 29 March, 1680-1 [see "The Protestant Domestick Intelligence, No. 109 of that date], apparently in April, 1681.



(1)

The Practical Method

OF THE

PENNY-POST:

Being a Sheet very neceſſary for all Perſons to have by them,

For their Information in the Regular Uſe of a Deſign ſo well Approved of, for quickening Correſpondence, Promoting Trade and Publick Good.

With an Explaination of the following Stamps, for the Marking of all Letters.

Mor. 8 PENNY POST L PAID Af. 4

Hereas *William Dockwra* of *London* Merchant, and the reſt of the Undertakers, (who are all Natives and free Citizens of *London*) out of a ſence of the great benefit which would accrew to the numerous Inhabitants of this Great City, and adjacent parts (with hopes of ſome Reaſonable Encouragement hereafter to Themſelves) have lately ſet up a *New Invention* to convey Letters and Parcels, not exceeding One Pound Weight, and Ten Pounds in Value, to and from all Parts within the Contiguous Buildings of the Weekly Bills [of] Mortality, for a Penny a Letter or Parcel, whereby Correſpondence, the Life of Trade and Buſineſs, is and will be much facilitated; and having for above a year paſt, with great pains, and at ſome Thouſands of Pounds Charge, reduced the ſame into Practice, which does manifeſtly appear to be for the Publick Good; yet as all new Deſigns at firſt uſually meet with Oppoſition and great Diſcouragements, rarely (if at all) proving beneficial to the Firſt Adventurers, ſo hath this alſo incurr'd the ſame Fate hitherto, eſpecially from the Ignorant and Envious; but the Undertakers do hope that all People will be Convinced, by time and experience, which removes Prejudice and Errors, and renders all New Undertakings Compleat; for the Attainment of which good Ends, they have with great Induſtry, much expence of time, and at a Chargeable Rate, made ſuch Alterations in their former Methods, as (they hope) will now give Univerſal ſatisfaction. And whereas there has been much Noiſe about the pretended Delays and Miſcarriages of Letters going by the *Penny-Poſt*, which has riſen through the great Miſtake and Neglect of other People, as the Undertakers can ſufficiently Evidence, by many Authentick Certificats which they have ready to produce, for the Juſtification of their due Performance in General, yet has there been ſo many Cauſleſs and Unjuſt Reflections caſt on ſo Uſeful an Undertaking, that they hold it highly Neceſſary to undeceive the World, by ſhewing ſome of the grounds from whence they ſpring, viz. Some Men ſuppoſe, and confidently Allege their Letters are Miſcarried, (or at leaſt Delayed) becauſe they have not always an immediate Anſwer, when perhaps

A

The Practical Method

OF THE

PENNY-POST.

Being a Sheet very necessary for all Persons to have by them, For their Information in the Regular Use of a Design so well Approved of, for quickening Correspondence, Promoting Trade and Publick Good.

*With an Explaination of the following Stamps for the Marking of all Letters.**



Whereas *William Dockwra* of *London*, Merchant, and the rest of the Undertakers (who are all Natives and free Citizens of *London*), out of a sence of the great benefit which would accrew to the numerous Inhabitants of this Great City, and adjacent parts (with hopes of some Reasonable Encouragement hereafter to Themselves) have lately set up a *New Invention* to convey Letters and Parcels, not exceeding One Pound Weight, and Ten Pounds in Value, to and from all Parts, within the Contiguous Buildings of the Weekly Bills [of] Mortality, for a Penny a Letter or Parcel, whereby Correspondence, the Life of Trade and Business, is and will be much facilitated; and having for above a year past,† with great pains, and at some Thousands of Pounds Charge, reduced the same into Practice, which does manifestly appear to be for the Publick Good; yet as all new Designs at first usually meet with Opposition and great Discouragements, rarely (if at all) proving beneficial to the First Adventurers, so hath this also incurr'd the same Fate hitherto, especially from the Ignorant and Envious; but the Undertakers do hope that all People will be convinced, by time and Experience, which removes Prejudice and Errors, and renders all Undertakings Compleat; for the Attainment of which good Ends, they have with great Industry, much expence of time, and at a Chargeable Rate, made such Alterations in their former Methods, as (they hope) will now give Universal satisfaction. And whereas there has been much noise about the pretended Delays and Miscarriage of Letters going by the *Penny-Post*, which has risen through the great Mistake and Neglect of other People, as the Undertakers can sufficiently Evidence, by many Authentick Certificats which they have ready to produce, for the Justification of their due Performance in General, yet has there been so many Causless and Unjust Reflections cast on so Useful an Undertaking,

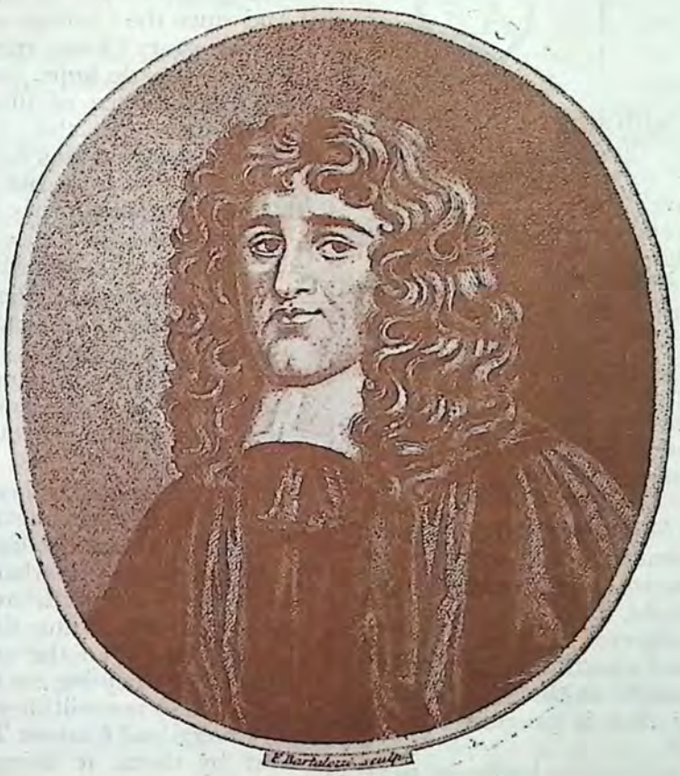
* The earliest known instance of a stamped penny post letter is dated 9th Dec., 1681, although they were so marked as early as the end of Mch. or beginning of Apl. in that year.

† Therefore this Penny-Post was set up before April, 1680.

that they hold it highly Necessary to undeceive the World, by shewing some of the grounds from whence they spring, viz., Some Men suppose and confidently Alledge their Letters are Miscarried (or at least Delayed) because they have not always an immediate Answer, when perhaps the Party is not then at Leisure to write, or for private Reasons unwilling, or in the Country, or removed to some other part of the Town, where the Messengers cannot upon the strictest enquiry Learn or find him out; besides, some Men will not, in many Cases, own the Receipt of Letters duly Delivered into their hands, or in their absence left for them at their Respective Houses or Lodgings, especially where they are Dun'd for Money, which they either will not or cannot Pay.

Some Complain of Delays of Letters, though in their absence they were duly left for them, and through the careless Neglect of Servants, and others (to whom they were Delivered), have been mislaid and detain'd many Hours (sometimes Days), and to excuse their own fault, do Charge the Delay upon the *Penny-Post*, pretending the said Letters were but then brought, which the Stamps of the Hour will now detect.

It very often falls out that many Persons that have written do not always put in or send their Letters to the *Penny-Post* at the same instant, but sometimes long after, an Hour, Two or Three, nay, the Day after the Letters have been Dated, which upon the Delivery is Charged as a Delay proceeding from the Office; which mischief People might easily Prevent, if they would please to be punctual and just, in setting the Day of the Week and exact Hour of the Day under the Subscription, agreeable to the Time the same was really put in at the Receiving House.



TITUS OATES.

From an Engraving by Bartalozzi.

[Dr. Titus Oates is said to have denounced the Penny-Post as a Popish design. See THE STAMP LOVER, No. 1].

As for Example:—{Mond. Mor. 9.10.} {Wedn. Aft. 3, 4, 5.}

Also Letters that Men sometimes send by Porters to several Parts of the Town, after they have Idely (perhaps in an *Ale-House*) kept them some Hours in their Hands, and have Receiv'd 4d., 6d., or 12d. for Carriage of them, have been put in by them to be conveyed by the *Penny-Post* (their Stamps of Delivery appearing upon them), which has Caused much Reflection upon the Office, as if the delay proceeded from Neglects therein.

Others intrusting Boys and other Servants to deliver their Letters at the Receiving Houses are often deceived by their Destroying such letters to keep the Money, though so trivial, and by their Loytering and long Delay before the same be left by them, time is lost, all which is unjustly Charged on the *Penny Post.*

There are many other Causes of Delays of Letters, which yet ought not to be Charged on the Office, as when Directions are not so plainly Written (as they ought to be), and when they are very ill Directed, Persons that write do frequently omit to mention the Trade and Sign or near what Place, Lane, Church, remarkable Publick House or Tavern, &c., which is altogether Necessary everywhere,* but especially in long Streets and large Places, such as are in this great City and Suburbs, as the *Strand*, *Covent Garden*, *Thames Street*, *Wapping*, *Southwark*, &c., all which occasions not only Delays but Expence of the Messengers time to seek out and enquire for the Parties, but often times such Letters lie Undelivered, it being sometimes impossible by the most Acute Interpreter to Read, much less find out how or where to Deliver them, and such short, imperfect and blind Directions, (as are, more, or less daily sent to go by the *Penny Post*), beget them great Trouble, much Vexation, and unjust Disparagement.

Furthermore, Most Letters that are sent to Carriers and Stage Coaches, are rejected at the *Inns* for want of two pence which they require for Carriage, and often times abuse the Messengers that offer them; therefore, all Persons are Desired to take Notice thereof, and either to settle the Receipt with Carriers, Coachmen or others, to take them without Money (by agreement), or to send Two Pence for the future, and Endorse upon such Letters, Carriage Paid, 2d.

As for such as Object the Miscarriage of their Letters because not come to hand, they are under the greatest mistake of all; for if they please to send or come to the Chief Office in *Lyme Street* they shall find them there, remaining under their proper Alphabetical Letter, Endorsed with the True Reason why they could not be Delivered, though the Messenger has spent thrice the due time to find them out, which at last has not been possible to do, by Reason of such bad Directions, and for want of Money at *Inns*, as before mentioned; but these Letters lie ready for any that shall please to call or send for them by the *Penny Post*, though every such Letter has caused Scandalous and unjust Reflections on the Undertaking among thousands of Persons first and last, yet the *Penny Post* has been altogether innocent.

Now for Remedy of divers of the forementioned Mischiefs and to prevent the further spreading of mistaken Reports of the Delays and Miscarriage of Letters, which has not only tended greatly to the Prejudice of the *Penny Post*; but to the hinderance of the Inhabitants from Embracing the great Benefit that they might have received, by the Use of this Conveyance.

The Undertakers have provided the Stamps aforesaid to Mark the Hour of the Day on all Letters when sent out from their Office to be Delivered, and all Persons are to expect their Letters within one Hour (little more or less from the time Marked thereon) (excepting such Letters as are to the four Out-Towns, and the Remotest Parts), which necessarily require a longer time of Conveyance, by these they may be able from time to time to discern whether the delays that hereafter may happen, be really in the Office, or in their own Servants (or others), with whom their Letters were left in due time.

*It was not until 1767 that an Act of Parliament provided that the names of London streets should be posted up, and that all the houses in a street should be numbered.

This Mark signifies Eight of the Clock in the morning.



The Second Mark is the Letter of the Chief Office in Lyme Street.



The Third Mark signifies Four a Clock in the Afternoon.



Each Office having its proper Letter with an acknowledgment that the *Penny Post* is paid, to prevent the giving of anything at the Delivery, and for the more Regular Dispatch and Conveyance, the said Undertakers have Directed the Hourly Collecting and Delivery of all Letters, from Seven in the Morning till Nine at Night on Post Nights, allowing all Persons an Hour to send in their said Letters or Parcels, and the Office an Hour to Collect, bring in, Sort and Distribute the same; That is to say, all Letters and Parcels given or left at any *Penny Post* House after Seven at Night, and before Eight in the Morning are by the Office Collected; brought in, Sorted, and sent out soon after Nine, all Letters left betwixt the Hours of Eight and Nine, are brought in, sorted, and sent out by the Office soon after Ten, and so successively every Hour in the Day, till Eight of the Clock at Night.

All Letters left as before, betwixt Seven and Eight in the Evening, are Collected, brought in, sent out, and Distributed soon after Nine (to the nearest, but not to the Remotest Parts, as *Blackwall*, *Redriff*, &c.) that Night, but no Letters left after Eight can be ascertained to be Delivered at all that Night, (except Post-Letters to *Lumbard-street*,) and indeed very late Delivery of Letters is a great disturbance to the Inhabitants, besides the great Toyle and Slavery that it procures to the poor Messengers.

Yet Letters coming too late at Night, shall be by Seven next Morning sent out, and Deliver'd by Eight, and sometimes sooner; where Note he that leaves his Letter immediatly after Seven, is Dispatcht no sooner than that Letter which is put in just before Eight, and if any Man slips the time, and defers the putting in his Letter, but a very little while after Eight, his Letter by these Rules must lie an Hour extraordinary, till Nine, before it can be Collected; so that for want of due consideration how Letters proceed, the unthinking People do misreckon, and expect their letters should be run away with as soon as left, whereas by the very mistiming it, two Hours, nay, three, in some Cases, may be lost through their own ☛ default, and those that be orderly left by these Methods, must have allowed some two, some three, some four hours and more before they can be Delivered. All Persons are therefore desired to contrive their Business so beforehand, as to allow reasonable time for Conveyance as aforesaid, and they are desired not to leave any Town Letters after Six a Clock at furthest in Winter, and Seven in Summer (on Saturday Nights especially) except Post-Letters, to the end that the many Poor Men who are Imployed in this Service, may have a little time to provide for their Families against the Lords-Day, having no leisure all the week besides.

But all Letters to the four Towns of *Hackney*, *Islington*, *South-Newington*, and *Lambeth*, and to the Remote Parts, must be left much earlyer, or they will not be Delivered till next Morning, and if any Person in the four Towns do desire their Letters to be brought to their Houses, they may for another Penny be Accommodated; otherwise they will be left at the Receiving-Houses, to be sent for by their own Servants.

And all People are hereby given to understand, that no lette will be carried to any parts of the Weekly Bills of Mortalit further than the adjoyning or contiguous Buildings, nor to a other Town than the Four above-mentioned.

☛ *Note that upon the Three Days at* Christmas, *t Two Days at* Easter *and* Whitsuntide, *and the Thirtieth* January, *the* Penny-Post *does not go.*

On all Post Nights, due Care is taken to call for, and Conv to the General Post-House in *Lumbard-street*, all Post-Letter whether Foreign or Inland, left at any of the *Penny-Po* Receiving-Houses, at or before Nine of the Clock at Nigh And since the Carriage of Town Letters doth not near Answ the necessary Charge required to support this Undertaking, th Undertakers do hope, that all Persons will so far Contribute t the Continuance of this Useful Design, as to send all the Post-Letters by this Conveyance, to the Post-House *Lumbard-street*, which they do not Convey thither by Ther selves or Servants, but if any Post-Letters be left witho Money, that should pay before-hand, they must of necessity b Returned to the Office, and such as do send Money, a desired to Endorse the Postage Money upon their Letters.

And forasmuch, as there has been sundry Attempts to Che the Undertakers of many pounds, by false Endorsements Money, and pretences of Loss of other things sent in sma Parcels, which really never were sent at all, (an ungrateft return for the Undertakers kindness), such Persons havi been shamefully Detected, and thereby the *Penny-Post* throughly justified.

The Undertakers, therefore, for some Expedient to prever such Evil Designs against them, do Declare, that for th Future, They will not be Answerable for any Goods or Mone sent by them, but what is fast made up, and Sealed unde such an Impression, as is plain to be seen, and that th Contents or the Value thereof be Endorst fairly to be Read o the out-side. To the end they may know with what they ar Charg'd, (excepting such Parcels, as the Contents are ope and visible) nor will they make good any Breaking or Damag of Choice and Curious Things; nor Glasses or Liquid Matte sent by them, it being altogether unreasonable, that such things as are brittle or subject to damage should be carried 2, 3, or 4 mile at the Adventure of the Undertakers for on Penny, to be liable to Pay Five shillings or Five Pound damage, but all Persons shall be sure to have the hones Endeavours of the Messengers, to preserve them, as much a in them lies from breaking, or any other hurt, and of saf Delivery thereof, breaking and damage only excepted. It also hereby signified, that the Undertakers, by Packets Parcels under a Pound Weight, do not intend to accept Thing of extraordinary Bulk, as some have been so unreasonabl oftentimes to offer to send by this Conveyance.

These being some of the Practical Methods of the *Penny Post*, all Persons are Desired to Consider how far they ma be Applied, or made Useful to themselves in their Respectiv Occasions, that they may not through their own mistakes mee with Disappointment, especially in expecting to go in lesse time than it is Practical by these Methods, and thereb Causelesly Reflect on the *Penny-Post*; and it is hoped, tha all Ingenious and Worthy Persons for the Future will be s kind to the Undertakers, (and good Friends to the Publick) a to Encourage them in their Honest and Useful Design, by a Lawful ways and means; and to Discountenance all those tha are so Envious and Brutish, as by Word or Deed to Oppos the good Progress thereof, and Discourage all that shal Attempt to intrude the like Practice, to the hinderance of th present Undertakers, who have first Erected this Publick Conveniency at their own great Hazard, Pains, and Charge.

There shall be now hinted some of the Conveniences of thi Useful Undertaking of the Penny-Post.

All Gentlemen, Countrey-Chapmen, &c., can give notice of their Arrival to Town.

Shopkeepers and Tradesmen send for what they want to their Workmen.

Much time saved in Sollicitation for Money.

Appointments of Meetings among men of Business.

Bills dispersed for Publication of any Concern.

Summons or Tickets convey'd to all parts.

Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excise-Office.

Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond.

Patients send to Doctors, Apothecaries, &c., for what they want.

All the Town upon the River of *Thames* may send by their Watermen Letters to be delivered to the Receiving-Houses of the *Penny-Post*, near to most Plying-Places, from whence they will be dispersed according to their Directions, and Letters from *London* to be delivered to the Watermen, to send to the said Towns.

And the Poor Prisoners can now address to their Creditors or Benefactors for one Penny, and save 5d. to buy them a Dinner.

Many other Benefits are to be had by this Conveyance, which (though for brevity omitted) the Ingenious will find out.

The Intention of the Undertakers in this Sheet, being chiefly to present to the Publick the Nature of this thing in its Practice; but hereafter they do intend to publish a larger Satisfaction to all the Impartial; not doubting to demonstrate undeniably the Universal Utility of this Invention, and the Unreasonableness and Invalidity of all the Objections hitherto alledged against it.

Lastly, If any Person desire further Information, or would communicate any thing to the Office, if they please to write to the Chief House in *Lyme-street*, they shall be Answered to all reasonable and just Content, and their Letters shall be taken in free by the Receivers, provided they be thus Directed,

To Mr. Dockwra, *and the rest of the Undertakers, at the Penny-Post House in* Lyme-street, *London.*

Printed by *George Larkin*, in *Scalding-Alley* in the *Poultrey*. 1681.

(To be continued.)

PENNY POST.—Anyone having documents, engravings, &c., relating to the Penny Post is earnestly requested to communicate with the Compiler, c/o the Editor.

How I Became a Philatelist.

By C. Raymond Megson.

I have become a convert to Stamp Collecting, or, to give the cult its scientific appellation, to Philately. Like the majority of people, "I used to collect at school"; but then only in a very haphazard fashion. It was then a mere amassing of these fascinating little postal labels, and of anything else in the likeness of a postage stamp that I could gather. I collected stamps regardless of their significance, oblivious to their beauty of design, blind to their powers as silent pedagogues. My album in those days contained a heterogenous accumulation of cut postcards, cut envelopes, forgeries, reprints, bogus issues, and postage stamps torn, creased, and wrinkled, with missing perforations and designs, caused oft, alas! by my own wanton carelessness, probably owing to their strong attachment to a piece of toffee, or to the undue familiarity of a pegtop, or marbles in the unfathomable depths of my schoolboy pockets. I was in those days unaware of the potentialities of the hobby. Philately, or advanced stamp collecting, is an engrossing science, in fact, a religion. In ardent moments I have described it as an enchanting mistress of subtle charm, of wondrous beauty.

I was led to philately by a chain of circumstances and the importunities of an idle curiosity. Strolling aimlessly one evening along the Strand, wondering whether to enjoy the solid intellectual delights of a Shakespearean play, or to smile away an hour at a music hall, while pondering, I abstractedly turned down a side street, when suddenly my eyes rested on a board bearing the mystic wording, "JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY." I remembered having heard of a Philatelic Exhibition; but at the time reference to my 2s. 8d. edition of Nuttall's had not helped me to solve the meaning of the word Philatelic, and it had vanished meaningless out of my memory. Now it had risen from the limbo of forgotten things. I wondered what such a society could be. Was it a body of some original thinkers? A gathering of some perfervid spiritualists, faithists, theosophists? A meeting of the lost sons of Israel? Perchance a new political party? I conquered doubt by entering the hall.

There was certainly no suspicion of the occult. It was therefore evidently not a theopathetic gathering of religious enthusiasts of some new faith. There was no chairman, nor even a glass of water and tumbler, so it could not be a political meeting. On the platform stood a man who, soon after I entered, commenced to wield a small hammer. It was evidently an auction. So it could not be a gathering of the lost sons of Israel. The man on the platform, lifting his right arm upwards, addressed his listeners thus:—

> This is rather a mixed lot to offer you, Gentlemen, but, nevertheless, very desirable; it consists of six Fijian Kings' heads, one slightly defaced, three 1866 Virgins, and a set of four Roumanian Death's Heads.

What a horrible enunciation; yet it was gruesomely fascinating. It was quite Shavian in its neglectful boldness. But terror yielded to satisfaction when I discerned that the auctioneer had only postage stamps for sale. He had robed them in their philatelic dignity. Moving with the spirit of the assembly, I bid heedlessly for one lot, secured them, stayed to the subsequent meeting, and so became a convert to philately.

Philately is a science of alluring complexities born of a simple hobby. In the old days stamp collectors used to, well—used to collect. Now they examine and study their possessions, treat them with care. The followers of the cult in its early days cared not one rap for condition; stamps with margins they divested of their borders, and even robbed them of their perforations. Now, condition is a tremendous factor in the worth of a stamp.

One Mons. Herpin, of Paris, invented the word Philately, in 1865, to express something more than stamp collecting, to designate, indeed, the study of stamps, as they were then becoming recognised as something more than mere labels. Considering the time the word has been in use, it is surprising how many are dubious as to its meaning. I advisedly say dubious, as this is not an age to admit ignorance. Quite recently a conversation between two women was overheard in an omnibus. After exhausting the virtues, positive and negative, of their respective and each other's husbands, and having discoursed freely on the merits of the various local sales, one remarked: "I 'ear there's going to be a Filletists' Exhibition in Caxton 'all next March." "Oh, indeed!" replied the other in a tone of uncertainty. "Yes, indeed; and I thought it might interest you seeing your 'usband's a fishmonger."

Philately is no ephemeral craze. It has withstood the ravages of time for over fifty years, and, like "Charley's Aunt," is still running. Stamps each day are becoming more valuable. In the early days of the hobby one shilling was, with few exceptions, a high price to give for a stamp. Now those with a market value of over a sovereign can be counted in their hundreds. So has the ever-increasing demand raised the cost of the supply. But, nevertheless, philately can be

made an inexpensive hobby. It can be followed as economically as diabolo, or made as costly as yachting.

I am glad I became a philatelist. With my stamps I retire from a strenuous world, and drink in the delights and sweet knowledge these little labels give me. Now I have attuned my mental palate to a full appreciation of the subtle beauties of philately, I yearn for another banquet of stamps at Caxton Hall. I have a gargantuan appetite.

The Onlooker.

The Next Exhibition.

There is every prospect of a fine Exhibition in Manchester in February next. It is indeed gratifying to find that there is the life and the enterprise in the biggest and sturdiest branch of the Junior Philatelic Society as in the London Society itself. The good wishes of all will go out to our Manchester colleagues in their great effort, and there are a few of us in London who will be able to feel for and sympathise with the Manchester executive when the work becomes acute—as it will before long. A right hearty fellow is Mr. I. J. Bernstein, who presides over the destinies of the Exhibition, and one who may be relied on to extend a cordial welcome to all visitors to the Exhibition, which is to be held on 18th, 19th, and 20th February, 1909, in the Hulme Town Hall, of which I am glad to be able to give a photograph this month.

Hulme Town Hall.

The *venue* of the Manchester Juniors' Exhibition is a spacious building quite easy of access from all parts of the cotton capital. There is a main hall measuring 95 × 45 ft. which, I understand, will be given over to a show of British and Colonial stamps and to dealers' stalls. A second hall, 60 × 30 ft. (approximately), will be given up to exhibits of the stamps of foreign countries. There are, in addition, several minor rooms, all of which will be utilised in the scheme, the whole Exhibition covering an area of about 7000 sq. ft.

Four Honorary Secretaries.

There have been some changes in the *personnel* of branch officers. Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht having resigned the Hon. Secretaryship of the Manchester branch in order to act in a similar capacity to the Exhibition Committee, has been succeeded by Mr. J. S. Higgins, junr., and Mr. J. Corner-Spokes having also resigned the Secretaryship of the Brighton branch, Mr. J. Ireland has been elected to the office. All four gentlemen are earnest philatelists, Mr. Albrecht being a keen student of the much-neglected South American States, and Mr. J. S. Higgins, junr., being the owner of one of the finest private collections of Great Britain in the country. This has, in a very true sense, been the work of a lifetime, but of a short one, for in point of age Mr. Higgins is still a young man. I give his portrait this month, and in doing so I cannot help recalling our first meeting in connection with an interview in *The Young Stamp Collector* in 1900. He had just a few months previously gained no fewer than three medals at the last great Exhibition in Manchester in 1899.

A Wish Fulfilled.

That first interview—he was, if I remember rightly, but fourteen at the time—began one of the many friendships which the Junior Philatelic Society has brought me. Mr. Higgins was already a member, and it is recorded in the interview that I asked him to what societies he belonged. His reply is especially interesting in the light of subsequent events. He said he belonged to the Junior Philatelic Society. "I only wish," he added, "there was a similar society actively working in Manchester where we young philatelists could meet."

That there was room for such a society in Manchester has been amply shown by the success of the branch of which Mr Higgins has become Honorary Secretary.

American Notes.

By L. Harald Kjellstedt.

A Compliment from the States.

I can assure my fellow-members of the Junior Philatelic Society that the advent of The Stamp Lover was received with genuine satisfaction by collectors on the American side of the Atlantic. The greatest compliment we can pay the Junior Society is our acknowledgement that it is a "hustler," because a hustler, from an American point of view, is a "top-notcher" in any kind of business. I know that I voice the general sentiment over here when I wish you all the success that you so well deserve. But in order that the organ of the British juniors may reach our American juniors, I would suggest the appointment of a young, active, and live American representative, well supplied with free sample copies of The Stamp Lover.



Hulme Town Hall.

The American Junior.

It may interest you to know that a "Junior American Philatelic Association" has been formed, but is still in its struggling infancy. I am afraid that the new-born Society will find a too formidable competitor in the Metropolitan Philatelic Association, another junior society of several years' standing, and with several hundred members. There is plenty of material in the United States for a strong association of juniors, but, unfortunately, a leader has not been found strong enough to enthuse, organise, and combine the scattered interest. The majority of young American collectors is not affiliated with any philatelic organisation, and the balance is scattered between the societies mentioned and the national society, the American Philatelic Association.

A Recruiting Sergeant Par Excellence.

The A.P.A. is certainly making wonderful strides. At the time of the annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio, in July, the membership will consist of over 1500 active collectors. It is worth mentioning that the chairman of our Recruiting Committee, Mr. Willard O. Wylie, has, during the present working year, *personally* secured about 125 new members. This, I believe, is a record not surpassed by any single member of any philatelic society. The coming Convention will be undisturbed by any political strife, as the present directorate has been renominated for office without opposition. The only change in the personnel will be in the office of the Secretary. To the great regret of all, Doctor Davis of Denver has announced his inability to serve another year, and Mr. H. S. Adair of Columbus, Ohio, has received the nomination.

A Much-Needed Reform.

Judging from present indications, the Columbus Convention will be followed by a united effort by all the American Philatelic Societies, including the Envelope, Post Card, and Revenue Societies, to bring about the repeal of the clause in the United States Postal Laws which forbids the use of illustrations of U.S. postage and revenue stamps. The absence of illustrations in our Standard Catalogue has always proved a great drawback to the younger American collector, and, consequently, a great number reached across the water for Mr. Melville's beautifully illustrated treatise on the postage stamps of the U.S. The repeal of the prohibitive clause, referred to above, would undoubtedly prove a stimulus to literary-inclined specialists of our own issues, and would cause the appearance in print of the results of many individual studies and researches. We are now to go gunning for our senators and congressmen, and they will no longer know the peace that endureth.

The A.P.A. Treasury.

Another matter which is liable to cause considerable discussion at the A.P.A. Convention is the desire expressed by many members that the Association go into the publishing business. Some members want our year book, "The American Philatelist," published as a quarterly or a monthly, and others want a series of handbooks. The treasury of the Association contains funds of some 3000 dollars. It is very doubtful if these funds can be utilised for a more or less uncertain publication venture, but an attempt will be made to prise the strong box open for that purpose. The management of the A.P.A. has always been very conservative as far as the finances of the Association have been concerned, a policy resulting in extremely satisfactory balance sheets. But a new spirit has been awakened, and there have already been some decided "kicks" registered against the so-called saving and hoarding policy, and demands that something be done for, and in the interest of, American philately. It will be interesting to see who are the stronger, those who sit on the lid or those who try to break it open.

Philatelic Nothings.

OUR MONTHLY TOPICAL MEDLEY.

Domestick Occurrences.



Mr. J. S. HIGGINS, Jun.,
The new Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society.

I know all of us read that fine first instalment of "The Penny Post of 1680," and thoroughly enjoyed it. I cannot help especially remarking upon the paragraph from the Mercurius Anglicus, No. 37, where the special announcement is made of "Letters, Notes, Messages, *Amorous Billets*, and all bundles whatsoever. . . ." Amorous Billets, mind you, and then the writer is insinuative enough to include the illustration of the "Merrie Monarch!" Oh, dear, oh, dear! Can you picture Charlie running for that last collection for Chelsea? Wouldn't Nellie be cross if he missed it?

A Postmaster Cynic.

Mr. Kendall, for some time Postmaster-General of the United States, had once occasion to make an enquiry on behalf of the Survey Department, and sent the following note to a village postmaster :—

"Sir,—This Department desires to know how far the Tombigbu River runs up.—Respectfully yours, etc."

By return of mail came :—

"Sir,—The Tombigbu River does not run up at all; it runs down.—Very respectfully yours, etc."

Kendall, not appreciating his subordinate's humour, wrote again :—

"Sir,—Your appointment as Postmaster is revoked; you will turn over the funds, etc., pertaining to your office, to your successor."

Not at all troubled by his dismissal, the postmaster replied :—

"Sir,—The revenues for the quarter ending September 30 have been—Sale of Postage Stamps, 95c. Its expenditure, same period, for tallow candles, twine, and sealing-wax, $1.05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance."

Another Case for Dismissal.

On another occasion there had been a serious flood in an isolated part of one of the Lake States, and Postmaster-General Kendall desired to "log" all particulars, so he wired a postmaster in the locality :—"Send full particulars of Flood." Back came the reply :—"You will find them in Genesis."

Heard at 44 Fleet Street.

E. M. G. L.—"Here is a letter from a correspondent, who writes on a matter of no earthly interest to any collector. He says : 'While loath to encroach upon the very valuable space of your brilliant and highly-influential journal—'"

F. J. M.—"Let it go in."

A Bird in the Hand—.

A stamp enthusiast approached a dealer and requested him to take him into partnership, as he was tiring of his present business. "Alright, put two hundred pounds into the business, and I will take you," replied the spider. The stamp lover had not got that amount, so he said he would save up. After a few months the dealer met the collector on the street, and asked how he was getting on. "Well," said the fly hopefully, "I've saved ten pounds." "I guess we'd better go into partnership after all," remarked the professional.

A Needy Applicant.

A fellow appeared at the office of the Guardians of the Poor at S——. Naturally the Relieving Officer asked what he required.

"I'd like some money."

"How much?"

"Well, I cannot exactly say. How much do you generally give out to a person who wants the 2½d. on 4d. provisional, to complete his collection of Caymans?"

Cured.

There is a certain class of collector who always wants to borrow a catalogue. The other day one of these gentlemen sent his office boy round to another collector in Manchester. "Mr. Brown, the boss wants to borrow your Part II. of Gibbons'; he only wants to see the prices of some stamps." "Well, go back and ask your boss to send me his collection; I only want to fill in a few blanks in my own!"

W. WARD.

Stamp Lovers All.

What our kind friends are saying about us, and some general chatter by ourselves.

A chorus of congratulation has greeted us on the issue of the first number of this journal, and we take the liberty of printing a few extracts from the letters received. They come from all parts of Great Britain, from the Continent, and from America, and we cordially thank all correspondents for their greetings and good wishes.

Some consider that we put our best apples on the top of the basket in No. 1, but we trust we are not too boastful in stating that of the numbers at present planned No. 5 bids fair to excel all its predecessors. It will mark the opening of the new season in October, and a careful plan has been devised, and has already been in preparation some months, several leading collectors contributing articles for the evolution of a special idea, the subject of which we may not yet divulge.

We could have done better in this and succeeding numbers but for the limitations of our postal tariff. Our friends will readily understand that as our circulation is primarily a postal one we must, except in special cases, such as No. 1 and No. 5, and perhaps a few others, keep within the limits of the 2-oz. weight for magazines until the postal authorities can extend their excellent progressive policy to an increase in the weight allowable to magazines posted for ½d. Till then we must content ourselves with giving you a little every month, but we shall strive to keep that little *good*.

In answer to one or two of our correspondents we cannot at present add a new issue feature. We consider that this is already fully covered in the weekly news journals. One critic says we have not said the "last word" on Mr. Mount Brown's catalogue. The last word is the unquestioned right of the other sex, and we hope THE STAMP LOVER will never be so old womanish as to want to say the *last word* on anything. Lest the joke become too stale through much repetition, let us thank once and for all the 1,234 original correspondents who suggest that the title of our journal should be altered to the "Stamp Spooners."

Je ne peux que vous présenter mes plus vives félicitations pour votre nouvelle création dans la littérature philatelique. C'est réellement une des plus interessantes publications que j'ai lu. F. REINHARD,
Ex-President du Briefmarken Tausch Club, Bern (Suisse).

May I offer my congratulations to THE STAMP LOVER? It's a feast that does not leave that tired feeling.

C. RAYMOND MEGSON.

The new paper is most interesting.

(Miss) H. I. BENNETT.

Let me heartily congratulate you on your first number of THE STAMP LOVER. I sincerely wish you every success in the future. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.

Permit me to express my heartiest congratulations to you, and those associated with you, in the production of No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. The Society that can provide such a periodical for its members (and free of charge at that) should speedily enrol the whole of living philatelists in its ranks. Wishing you every success in the venture.

F. W. STICKLAND.

I congratulate you most heartily on the appearance of THE STAMP LOVER; you have produced a most excellent opening number, and I do not doubt that you will keep it up. I wish it all success. EDW. B. EVANS.

I trust that you will allow me to offer you my hearty congratulations on the first number of THE STAMP LOVER, which I received the other day, and read with interest. I have followed with pleasure the enterprising and successful career of your Society, and I wish it what it well deserves—continued and increasing success. I would be glad if you would put me down as a member, if for no other reason than that I may receive THE STAMP LOVER regularly. I hope its first number will be only a forerunner of many interesting volumes.

FRANK CHALMERS,
Hon. Sec., Junior Branch, Scottish Philatelic Society.

Sincere congratulations on the first number of THE STAMP LOVER, and hearty good wishes for the success of your venture. CHARLES W. LICENCE.

Permit me to say that THE STAMP LOVER fills a long-felt want. I can assure you whilst reading it I seemed to be with you and Mr. Johnson in Manchester again when our branch was started and I got my diploma! I hope it will be a success, but, of course, *it will be!* SAM. C. BUCKLEY.

Just a line of congratulation on No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. It's fine, and should do much to increase the J.P.S.

C. EGBERT ASHBY.

I think the first number of THE STAMP LOVER was very good. How you did it is a surprise to me. It is interesting and the literary work is real A1.' I think you'll have a difficulty in surpassing it in the future. R. HALLIDAY.

We sincerely trust your new venture may prove successful.

GEO. WOOD,
Hon. Secretary, St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society.

When referring to a new publication it is customary to consider its initiatory number as a "first effort." Please permit me to congratulate you on the *finished product* which came to hand yesterday. It made me feel so good that I immediately secured the Junior Society a new member.

L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT,
International Secretary, American Philatelic Association.

Those Colour Names!

Stands Manchester where it did?

Of course not—as Galileo is supposed to have said of a larger portion of the universe—"It does move," and it is pleasing to see that the old town (in which I had the honour of being born in Every street of) is much alive, now it's a real city, in the matter of stamps. In answer to the query which excited Mr. W. Ward so fearfully, as to the difference between lilac-brown and brown-lilac, I would suggest that those were the colours worn by the *re*-doubtable Mrs. Harris, of whom Betsy Prig declared, "I don't believe there's no sich a person!" for no such colours can exist as a recognisable combination visible to the human eye.

Hereby Hangs a Tale.

Somewhere about the middle of the last century, after three years' residence in a country village, it was to me one of the curious sights when I got back home to big shop windows, to read that H—'s prints were the best, warranted to wash and such like, and that their lilacs were the real thing, unfading and undying, or rather because the dyeing or printing on the calicoes was unfading. Those declarations and that colour were thus ineffaceably fixed on my memory. Some twenty years later, when settled in the great metropolis and quietly collecting stamps—the lilac colours of which always had my preference—it came as a shock to me to read in a new catalogue of a lilac-brown stamp. Whatever could it be, I wondered; but looking out a few others listed as lilac not in my collection, I wrote for copies, which, when received, were promptly returned, as all but one were a dingy mauve to purple; yet that dealer or his clerk must have seen the contrast between the one real lilac and the others. I then selected two others as "lilac-browns," and on receipt discovered they were the same as the others, but a trifle browner.

What is Lilac?

There are hundreds of stamps listed quite correctly as lilac, a good few that would be better as lilac-mauve or mauve-lilac, but far more are downright purples, unfortunately increasing every year of this supposed-to-be enlightened 20th century. Now, why is this? as there is as much difference between true lilac and purple as there is between ultramarine and magenta, or between blue and red; the first named belong to the blue class of colours, and the last named are nearest to deep reds. It seems to be from mere carelessness. Some chroniclers of stamps, about the seventies, knowing nothing of the manufactured colours used in dyeing and printing for many generations previously, and seeing stamps of certain shades or tints which were neither red nor blue absolutely, remembered the flowers of the lilac trees or shrubs in many London gardens and jumped to the conclusion that those blossoms were the true lilac colour, and so the name has stuck; and the German cataloguers began to use the same word for corresponding colours. For a time "red-lilac" was used, but the foreword gradually dropped out, to reappear in a new tint as lilac-rose.

Have you a Dictionary?

If anyone with a good cyclopædia or dictionary will look up the words he will find that lilac comes from "lilaj" in Persian and means blue or indigo tree, and that its blooms are described as "dull pale violet," also as light purple and white, and elsewhere as blue-lilac. In the North the only lilac blossom I had seen was of the grayish white or pale lavender tint, but about London it is mostly of the mauve to pale purple colour, depending partly on the soil and the class of plant it sprang from. But the colour-name does *not* depend on the flowers of the plant. A strong extract made from the shrub itself is described as "violet-blue" in colour. The average of these tints as given in old dictionaries has always been known as the true lilac colour in manufacturing districts, and by ordinary people who are not stamp collectors, everywhere. It is catalogued correctly for almost every stamp printed in those tints, though occasionally called dull ultramarine, which is very near it. Most of us know the tint of "lavender" kid gloves, silks and ties; from this pale grayish-blue tint increased in depth of tone we get on to lilac, and that may increase in depth until it is indistinguishable from pale or light violet.

It is Blue, decidedly.

If collectors and stamp dealers and chroniclers in general will once get fairly into their memory boxes the root idea that lilac as a colour name must be *bluish*, they will see that red-lilac or brown-lilac is an impossible combination of names as representing any colours. Any number of shades can be compounded from mixtures of red and blue pigments, but no one thinks of referring to them as red-blues or as blue-reds, because there are well-known single names that more clearly denote the four main types of these compound hues. Starting from deep red, claret, or crimson, a little blue added makes magenta, and with a little more blue we have purple. Starting from blues, a little tint of red produces violet, and almost equal quantities of certain reds with suitable blues give us mauve colours and tints in profusion. But if you mix a ready-made lilac pigment with a red you are more likely to get a poor dingy brown, and if the lilac colour is mixed with a good brown it will be entirely absorbed and a dirty brown the only result, without the faintest tint of lilac being visible.

B. W. W.

Exchange Branch.

The February Packet completed its rounds during the last week of May. Sales were checked, and the sheets with the amounts due to owners were all despatched by the end of the *same week*. A number of sheets which contained numerous good stamps, reasonably priced, were greatly appreciated by members, judging by the few stamps left on them. One member's sheets showed sales amounting to nearly £3. On the other hand, several sheets, containing chiefly common or torn varieties, had hardly any sales. A few members seem to think that the name "Junior" implies that only young people see the Packets, and, therefore, common or torn specimens are good enough. Now, one of the aims of the Society is to guide the young collector, not to induce him to buy poor and damaged copies, hence these latter should not appear on sheets.

It has been unanimously agreed that the Packets should be circulated throughout the year. Consequently, it will greatly facilitate matters if those members who see the Packets will kindly inform the Superintendent, at least *one* week before their departure, what days they are likely to be away from home on holiday.

D. S. Darkin, St. John's College, 303 Green Lane, London, N.

Forgery Collection.

The Junior Philatelic Society's Collection of Forgeries is now being re-arranged, and will shortly be available for loan to country members for purposes of examination and comparison.

The collection generally is a good one, especially the European section, some of the smaller States of which are very well represented.

At present the American section is being arranged, which contains a good many specimens, although not a great number of any one country.

I hope shortly to mention some of the more dangerous forgeries, and, if possible, describe in what respect they differ from the genuine, but, in the meantime, I hope members will forward any forgeries they possess as a donation to the collection, for it is only by its completeness that it will prove of value to the members generally.

The Expert Committee, which meets monthly, gives free advice on twelve stamps for each member per annum, a small charge being made to non-members of the Society.

All donations, or matters relating to the Forgery Collection, or the Expert Committee, should be sent to H. Lee, "Fairmount," 80 Pepys Road, New Cross, S.E.

Brighton Branch.

The second annual business meeting was held on Tuesday, June 9th, at 22 Denmark Terrace, presided over by Mr. W. Mead.

The committee's report of the season was read, and was very satisfactory—showing 12 new members had been elected during the past season, and, financially, a balance on the right side. Owing, however, to the auditor not having returned the balance sheet in time, the formal adoption of the report, on the motion of Mr. W. Streete, seconded by Mr. Charles J. Smith, was adjourned *sine die*.

Owing to the calls upon his time, Mr. J. Corner-Spokes had handed in his resignation of secretaryship to the committee. This was accepted with regret, and a vote of thanks for his services and energy in forming and carrying on the branch was moved by the chairman. This was seconded by Mr. J. Ireland, and carried with acclamation.

The retiring secretary then proposed that Mr. Ireland be elected secretary. This was seconded by Mr. H. Clark, and carried.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—*Chairman*—Mr. W. Mead; *Hon. Sec.*—Mr. J. Ireland; *Committee*—Messrs. J. Corner-Spokes, H. Clark, G. H. Type, and W. Cyril Owen.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for presiding over the meeting. The chairman then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Spokes for the use of the room, which was seconded by Mr. Cyril Owen, and carried with acclamation.

It was decided to subscribe to the following journals:—"The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly," "Gibbons' Stamp Weekly," "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," and "The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society." Mr. Charles J. Smith kindly offered to present "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News" for the ensuing year, for which he was accorded a vote of thanks.
—J. IRELAND, Hon. Sec., 103 Western Road, Hove, Brighton.

An English Tête-Bêche Variety.

The cashier to a well-known philatelist in Manchester (himself a devotee of the cult) was very nearly taken in the other day through the ingenuity of the office boy. This youth had been sent to the post office for the usual weekly supply of stamps, and returned with a face glowing with excitement (or was it devilry?). A sheet of penny stamps was carefully placed under the nose of the cashier, and there, near to a corner, appeared a *tête-bêche* variety! The cash dispenser ejaculated: "Good ———! what luck," and felt in his pocket for a stray half-crown wherewith to reward his subordinate's perspicuity; but whilst carefully hugging the sheet in his other hand, and gloating over the "find," saw his prospective treasure slowly, but surely, beginning to peel, and before he could recover from the shock and help the youngster out with his boot, that individual had made himself scarce, leaving the cashier to discover for himself that the *tête-bêche* was merely one stamp lightly stuck upside down over another.

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The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [July 1, 1908.

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The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE

Vol. 1. No. 3.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [August, 1908.

Rails and Mails.

By R. Halliday.

The following notes were read at a meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society, on November 2, 1907. The illustrations have been added from contemporary prints.

No doubt many members of the Junior Philatelic Society have visited South Kensington Museum, and have regarded with interest Stephenson's locomotive, "The Rocket," which is on view there.

"The Rocket" is one of the earliest associations between rails and mails still existing, for it was one of the engines in use on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway when, upwards of three quarters of a century ago, the Post Office mails were for the first time conveyed by rail.

The carriage of mails over the comparatively short distance between Liverpool and Manchester was thus the pioneer of a service which is now world wide, and so vast as to be almost beyond reckoning.

As early as 1820 Mr. Thomas Gray, one of the gentlemen who *claims* the distinction of being the father of railways, had directed the attention of the Government to the importance of establishing a General Iron Railway as a national undertaking, one of the arguments in favour of that step being that the Post Office would then possess more efficient means of forwarding letters to all parts of the United Kingdom at a very trifling charge compared with the expense of mail coaches. Here, then, we have an advocate of Railway Nationalisation at a period when there were hardly any railways in existence. However, the Government of the day did not lend an ear to the proposals, and, as you know, Nationalisation of Railways is still left as a problem, and one, too, which it seems not unlikely that the present generation will have to solve.



TRAVELLING POST OFFICE ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

The mail coaches did not yield their precious freight up to the railways without a fight, but at the commencement of the fight another combatant looked like holding the field, and that was the steam carriage, which may be regarded as the pioneer of the modern motor car.

The motor car appears to the man in the street to be quite an up-to-date innovation, and it comes almost as a shock to realise that our great-grandfathers held as strong views upon the subject as we do to-day. In passing, although it is somewhat foreign to the subject of this paper, I may say that the first motor car in this country was designed by a Mr. Gurney. Its motive power was steam, and its trial run was along the Edgware Road, near Kilburn, in 1825. Many eminent engineers of that day held the view that, if the power of any engine was applied to the wheels of the carriage on which it was mounted, with the idea of driving it along an ordinary road, the wheels would turn round on the ground without moving the carriage forward. The explanation was that the wheels would not have sufficient hold on the ground. To meet this view Mr. Gurney made levers which laid hold of and pressed on the ground in a very similar manner to the action of horses' feet; the engine acted on these levers. This mechanism was found inconvenient, and, after experiments, the wheels were united to the levers in such a manner that if the wheel slipped the levers were brought into action. It was soon demonstrated by actual experiment that the view of the engineers was a mistaken one, and from that point a number of self-propelled carriages were brought out.

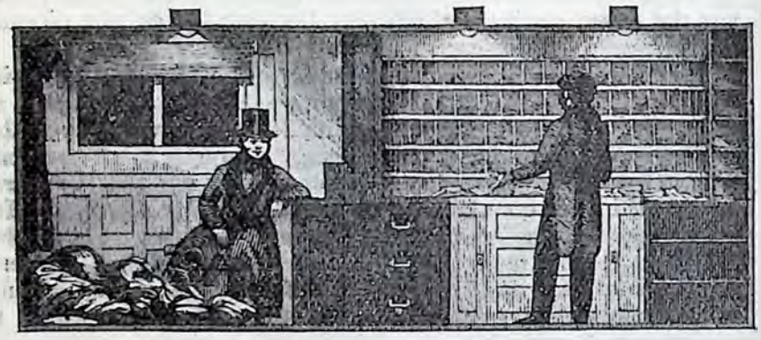
In 1831 a steam carriage ran between Gloucester and Cheltenham for four months, making four journeys a day, and carrying, during that period, more than 3000 passengers, at half the fares charged by the coaches.

The agricultural interest became alarmed. They saw in the new contraption a menace to coach proprietors, which, if anything came of it, would entail a falling off in the demand for horses and provender. The proprietors of the turnpike roads feared from the new conveyances a loss of tolls, and extra wear

and tear of the roads, and the upshot was that they obtained powers from Parliament imposing prohibitory tolls. In some cases such tolls amounted to £2 or £3 a car at each gate.

The question became an acute one, and a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the subject. They reported in favour of the motor car, but in the meantime the railway interest had grown strong, so that between the old coaching interest and the new railway interest the motor industry was checked for 60 years. The partisans of the steam carriages naturally wanted the Post Office to patronise their means of transit, and one good gentleman suggested the Post Office should run these steam carriages all over the Kingdom and thus there would be no necessity for railways.

During this period (1830 to 1840) Rowland Hill had, with the Postage Reform Committee, been working hard to bring about cheap and uniform postage; but, curiously enough, although railways had by 1840 become an established feature of the country, Rowland Hill's calculations were based upon the cost of carriage by mail coach, and I believe he did not even contemplate carriage by rail.



INTERIOR OF TRAVELLING POST OFFICE, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

In 1837 the first Post Office sorting van was brought into use between Birmingham and Liverpool and Manchester, and it is evident that from about that time the Post Office recognised that the railways were a force to be reckoned with. In November, 1837, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to consider what measures should be taken for the purpose of securing to the public in future the benefit of the conveyance of the mails by railroad. The Committee came to the somewhat startling conclusion that the Railway Companies had it practically in their power to prevent the due transmission of the correspondence of the country by means of the Post Office, and accordingly, in 1838, an Act of Parliament was passed enabling the Postmaster-General to require Railway Companies to convey the mails on payment of reasonable remuneration. What reasonable remuneration may be has always been a great bone of contention between the Post Office and the railways.

Perhaps it may be interesting to you to have a short sketch of the position in 1837—that is 70 years ago—because the contrast is so startling as compared with the present day. Post Office Mails were then conveyed over four railways only. Starting from nearest home, there was the London Bridge and Greenwich Railway. That was used only for the twopenny post, and the authorities paid £20 a year for one train a day. The combination of the twopenny post and a railway sounds curious, does it not? The Liverpool and Manchester and the Grand Junction Railways—which are now part of the London & North Western system—were paid 1d. a mile for the guard in charge of the mails and 3/8ths. of a penny per mile per cwt. for the mails themselves.

These two lines connected Birmingham on the one hand and Liverpool and Manchester on the other. The railway from London to Birmingham was not then open. Four mails a day were despatched from Birmingham to Liverpool and Manchester, and the cost was about 25/- a trip. The fourth line was the Dublin and Kingstown Railway in Ireland, which received £300 a year for carriage of mails. Speaking roundly, then, the Post Office paid the Railway Companies, in 1837, about £3300 a year. Last year they paid, for the conveyance of mails, something like £1,800,000, and another £1,000,000 for the Parcels Post.

The Post Office did not altogether regard railroads as a desirable innovation, for the Secretary of the Post Office stated that they placed the authorities in unparalleled difficulties. It seems that the Mail Coach contractors were, as a rule, ready to convey the mails at a price something like 6d. or 7d. a mile, which was really under the proper value of the service, the coaches looking to their passengers to make up the difference. The railways, on the other hand, wanted fair payment for their services. As line after line was opened the coaches ceased to ply, and although the Post Office tried to make arrangements with them they found coach proprietors asking for 2/- a mile where they were content with the 6d. before, so eventually they were compelled to hand over the mails to the railways.

Another complaint that the Post Office made in those early days was of the want of regularity on the part of the railways. They said the failures of the coaches were far less frequent. For instance, there were three mails daily over the 108 miles of road from London to Birmingham, and only six failed to keep time during the four months from 1st August to 30th November, 1837, while in the case of the Birmingham and Liverpool and Manchester mails, which were carried by the railway, delays were of almost daily occurrence. The reasons for these delays are various—a strong head-wind or a weak engine would generally account for half an hour. Perhaps the most telling explanation of a delay is one given for a Manchester and Birmingham mail which was an hour late. The explanation was "two cows on the line threw the train off the rails." Remarkably strong cows, or else remarkably light train, was it not?

Contrast this with the Mail trains of to-day with their splendid punctuality. It is true that there is nothing very remarkable in the way of speed in the trains devoted to the postal service, but that is because the requirements of the Post Office are best met by trains which stop at every large town and important junction. For instance, the Post Office has a special train leaving Paddington at five minutes past nine every evening, and due to reach Penzance at a quarter to seven the following morning. It is devoted entirely to Post Office work, and made up, consequently, of Sorting Vans. This stops at 16 stations en route, in the course of its journey of 324 miles, and exchanges mail bags at 24 places by means of the apparatus.

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Brighton Branch.

ANNUAL REPORT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you our Second Annual Report, I am sure you will all agree with me that it is, on the whole, a more successful one than our first. Our average attendance, which was $8\frac{2}{11}$ last season, has now increased to $10\frac{2}{11}$, which is due to an increase of twelve members, including several with a great amount of enthusiasm—just the thing we want, though, of course, it will not do to indulge in personalities. I am also glad to say we have only one resignation, the Rev. E. K. Kirby, which is a matter of great regret, as he would have been a most useful member.

We have had displays from Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Baron A. de Worms, Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., Mr. A. J. Sefi, Mrs. Field, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Ireland, Mr. S. R. Turner, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. Kelsey, Mr. Mead, Mr. Douglas Ellis, and last, but not least, three from Mr. Clark, in addition to two papers, and I must tender my best thanks to these gentlemen for their kindness in giving our members the pleasure of seeing their collections.

The library has increased greatly, owing to generous gifts from Mr. Clark, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Mead, Mr. Reichenheim, Mr. Field, Mr. J. C. Long, Mr. H. F. Johnson, and since the last meeting we have had a splendid gift from Mr. Lee, including three complete volumes of the "London Philatelist."

The Forgery Collection has also made great progress, owing to the Rev. H. C. Bond having very kindly given a collection numbering 200 or 300, the other donors being Mr. Mead, Colonel Nourse, and Mr. Victor James.

In the middle of the season there was a change on the Committee, Mr. Colman resigning. Mr. Owen and Mr. Type have been added to the Committee.

I think I have said all there is of interest about the branch itself, but I must mention two important events in the parent society. The first is the great Exhibition at Caxton Hall, Westminster, when 27,000 people passed through the doors in three days, while the other is the publication of a journal entitled THE STAMP LOVER, of which you have all received the first number.

There has also been a case of great importance to the branch, namely, the prosecution of Harold Treherne, of this town, by the S.T.P.A., resulting in a sentence.

(Signed) J. CORNER-SPOKES.

Brighton "Country Gathering."

At the kind invitation of Mr. Herbert Clark, a "Country Gathering" was held at Malta House, Angmering, on Friday, July 17. Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather the gathering was small. Under the guidance of Mr. Clark the party made an interesting tour of the gardens. Opportunity was taken to conclude the annual business meeting which had been adjourned, and, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Miss N. Foster, the annual report and balance sheet was adopted. The secretary announced that arrangements had been made to hold the meetings in future at the Royal Hotel, Queen's Road, Brighton. Also, that announcements of meetings would be made in future in THE STAMP LOVER, and separate notices to members discontinued. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Clark, the party departed for the station—in drenching rain.

J. IRELAND, *Hon. Sec.*

New Canadian Commemoratives.

A Canadian member sends us specimens of the new issue as we go to press.

J.P.S. Notices.

Secretary's Address.

Mr. Arthur Selinger desires that all letters on secretarial matters be addressed in future to him at 44 Digby Road, Green Lanes, London, N.

Auctions.

It is time to be sending in lots for the opening auctions of the new season. (See special notice on page 68).

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on September 5th. Notice of place of meeting will appear in the next issue of THE STAMP LOVER.

Coming Season's Programme.

We have still an opening for a number of papers and displays on the London programme for next season, and it will greatly facilitate the work of arranging the big programme of nearly forty items if members will come forward with their kind offers of service, *and not wait to be asked individually.*

New Members.

The following is a list of new members since our last issue went to press (44 in all).

Mrs. James.
,, Alexander.
Miss R. A. Pearson.
,, A. A. Wijkhuyzen.
Arthur R. Hebbethwaithe.
Maurice F. M. Parkes.
L. N. Vasey.
C. Uchter Knox.
E. H. T. Nowers.
Harry Firth.
Philip Wright.
V. Dobrovich.
Wilmot Corfield.
H. R. Hesketh.
J. F. Hermansader.
Alwin A. Dallmayer.
Warren H. Colson.
Henry Voltz.
F. A. Brooker.
R. Wedmore.
Percy Bridge.
Lionel Dickinson.
Vernon R. M. Gattie.
John Thomson, jr.
W. Van Oppem.
A. J. Watkin.
Philipp Kosack.
C. Janbardana Iyer.
H. A. D. Norman.
T. Henderson.
Glover Carroll.
Stanley Cermak.
Edwin Bliss Hill.
Ernest H. Cross.
William Hadlow.
Albert Léon Adutt.
Alex. Maxwell.
Alan C. Trott.
John A. Ornstein.
H. T. Parker.
Robert A. Shield.
Rev. E. Dickinson Price, M.A.
Albert Akroyd.
William C. Stone.

The Olympic Games.

A CORRECTION.

The Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has just been called to a statement in your first issue (p. 3) to the effect that the "Olympian Games" 1906 stamps were produced by the firm of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., and that the designs compare unfavourably with those produced in Paris in 1896.

The facts are that the issue was engraved and printed by *us*, from designs made, as we understood, in Paris for the Greek Government. We are in no way responsible for the designs—only for the reproduction of them on the steel plates.

A correction in an early issue will oblige.

Yours faithfully,

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LIMITED.

Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands.

By D. B. Armstrong.

(Continued from Page 47.)

In the early eighties the task of representing the Colony, both commercially and financially, in Great Britain, devolved upon the newly established office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and as one of the principal functions exercised by this Department on behalf of the various Colonial Governments is the superintendence of the preparation of their postal issues, and all details connected with them, it followed, as a natural consequence of this change, that the contract for printing the stamps of the Falkland Islands was immediately transferred to the particular firm whose services were retained by the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the production of the postage stamps of the Colonial Governments, which it was their duty to represent, and by whom all the stamp issues of the Crown Colonies of Great Britain were then, and have ever since been, printed.

Accordingly, the engraved plates which they had prepared for the printing of these stamps, and from which those listed above had already been produced, were handed over by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co. to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. of Bunhill Row, London, E.C., and in 1884 a supply of the 1d. and 4d. values, printed by the new firm upon the specially watermarked paper which had been introduced a short time before for use in connection with the printing of the stamp issues of the Crown Colonies, was received in the Islands. This paper was specially prepared to the order of the Crown Agents, and the original sheets contained four rectangular watermarked frames, each containing sixty watermarked devices of a Royal Crown above the letters C.A., arranged in ten even rows of six in order that one complete device might appear in the centre of each printed stamp in the pane; across the centre of the sheets, and between the panes, was watermarked in large open double-lined capitals the inscription, "CROWN AGENTS," for which the above-mentioned initials stand, whilst along the outer edges of the sheet, reading up on the left and down on the right hand side, was the full designation of the Department, "CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES."

The stamps in question being printed in sheets of sixty only, but a single pane of this specially watermarked paper was needed in order to print a complete sheet of them, and as the arrangement of the watermarks was in direct contradiction to that of the stamps, specimens may be found that are watermarked partly with the Crown C.A. design, and showing also portions of letters from the marginal inscription, or part of the watermarked frame line enclosing these devices.

This issue is perforated 14 plain, with the special comb machines employed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in the manufacture of British Colonial issues. Beyond the mere fact that it was some time in 1884, there is, unfortunately, no record as to the exact or even approximate date upon which these, the first stamps of the Colony to be printed upon watermarked paper, were issued, but, judging from the very small initial supplies of these values that were originally printed, and the unlikelihood of there having been many printings between that date and the time when the change of printers occurred, I should be inclined to think that it took place early in that year.

1884.

Design as before. Perforated 14. Watermarked Crown C.A. (upright). Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. from plates engraved and prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co. Medium white wove paper.

1d. claret.
4d. olive-black.

Two years later, when a requisition for a further supply of these denominations was received from the Colony, the printers discovered that although when placed upright in the press the specially watermarked paper supplied to them for the printing of these stamps did not adapt itself to the arrangement of the stamps on the plate, yet if fed into the press sideways it could be made to fit exactly. Consequently, the stamps despatched in fulfilment of this requisition all had the watermark sideways, being printed upon panes of Crown C.A. paper that had been fed sideways into the printing press.

1886.

Design, paper and perf. as before. Watermark, Crown C.A. (sideways). Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. from plates prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co.

1d. claret.
4d. olive-black.

For some mysterious reason, when, in 1879, the Colony became a member of the Universal Postal Union, the prescribed single letter rate of 2½d., the equivalent of 25 centimes per half ounce, in operation between all countries belonging to that organisation, had not been adopted, and the rate upon overseas correspondence had been allowed to remain as before, either through ignorance or indifference upon the part of the Falkland Islands postal authorities, at 4d. per half-ounce. This breach of the regulations governing the Postal Union was apparently brought to the notice of the Falkland Islands Government some time in the year 1890, as on January 1st, 1891, the foreign letter rate was, by official decree, reduced to 2½d. per half ounce, and for use in conjunction with the current penny value for making up the fractional amount, pending the arrival in the Colony of a supply of stamps of the requisite denomination, a provisional stamp of the face value of "½d." was extemporised by bisecting a certain number of the current penny stamps diagonally, and surcharging each half with a metal handstamp in black with a large fractional figure "½d.," these provisionals being allowed to do postal duty as half-penny stamps until such time as stocks of that and the new 2½d. value in the permanent type could be prepared in England and shipped to the Colony.

Although this overprint was, in the majority of cases, applied to complete sheets of 1d. stamps at the Post Office, the hand-stamp being applied twice to each of the sixty specimens on the sheet, in the top left hand and lower right hand corner, or *vice versa*, the separating of the two halves being performed either by the postal authorities or the purchaser himself indiscriminately, persons already possessing current penny stamps, and wishing to utilize them as half-penny ones, could do so by cutting them in half in the manner described, and, having affixed them to the communication which they were destined to frank, could, by handing them in at the Post Office, have the half stamp in question overprinted with the fractional value in the ordinary manner, thus converting them into a legitimate provisional stamp, issued under Government supervision; and copies are known upon original covers, on which portions of the surcharge overlap the stamps, and are impressed in part upon the envelope itself. In a few instances, also, ordinary unsurcharged penny stamps, divided as above, were permitted to pass through the post in payment of postal charges.



The principal reason that the stamps were ordered to be bisected *diagonally* was to prevent, as far as possible, the usage by unscrupulous persons of halves of penny stamps which had already done postal duty but had escaped the obliterating stamp, it being considered a matter of greater difficulty to

obtain diagonal halves of used stamps free from cancellation than the same portions horizontal or vertical.

The appearance of this, the only provisional stamp ever issued by these Islands, and one for whose existence there is every excuse, was heralded by the following official notice, which was issued by the Falkland Islands Postmaster towards the end of 1890.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

For the present notice is given that after the First of January next letters addressed to England, India, and the Colonies must be franked with 2½d., single letter fee, instead of 4d. as heretofore.

Pending the arrival of 2½d. stamps, the 1d. stamp bisected diagonally may be employed instead of ½d. stamps thus :—

By order,

(Signed) SHEDDER SANGUINETTI,
Postmaster.

1891
(January 1st).

Provisional issue. "½d." overprinted in black in fancy type, with a metal handstamp, upon diagonal half of 1d. stamp, at the Falkland Islands Post Office, both in complete sheets and upon single halves of stamps affixed to covers. Wmk. Crown CA (sideways). Perforate 14. Medium white wove paper. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London, from plates engraved *taille-douce* and prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

½d. on diagonal half of 1d. claret.

Most of the errors and varieties which handstamped and other provisional stamps are heir to fell to the lot of this particular example, and in addition to being found with the surcharge applied to the right upper half, left lower half, left upper half and right lower half respectively, it exists also with the entire overprint inverted; with the fraction struck twice upon the same half stamp; minus the full stop after the "d" in the surcharge, and, as has been stated above, without any overprint at all, and also bearing only portions of the surcharge. Numerous other slight variations from the normal are, doubtless, extant, but are too minor in character to provide much interest.

ERRORS.

½d. on half 1d. claret, overprint inverted.
½d. twice on half 1d. claret, double surcharge.

VARIETIES.

½d. on half 1d. claret, no stop after "d."
½d. on half 1d. claret, with only part of overprint.
Half of 1d. claret used as ½d., without surcharge.

This stamp continued to perform postal duty all through 1891, and is, consequently, by no means so scarce as the general run of provisional stamps, which are frequently current for a few weeks, and in some cases a few days only, and after being cornered by local speculators, are retailed at enormous advances upon their real value. Late in August, 1891, however, the long-expected supplies of ½d. and 2½d., and also a fresh printing of the 1d. denomination, were received from the Crown Agents, and immediately placed on sale at the Colonial Post Office. Their receipt was officially chronicled by the following, which appeared in the "Falkland Islands Government Gazette" of December 17th, 1891 :—

POSTAL NOTICE.

December 10th, 1891.

A supply of ½d. and 2½d. stamps has been received; therefore no new issues of provisional stamps will be made.

(Signed) SANGUINETTI.

It was apparently about this time that the contract for conveying the mails to and from the Colony was entered into with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for it is certain that right up to September, 1890, these were carried by vessels belonging to the Kosmos Steamship Company of Hamburg.

Early in the year following (1892) fresh printings of the 6d. and 1/- stamps of the Colony—the former in a new colour, and the latter in a new shade—were added to the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. chronicled above, thus laying the foundation of a distinct series. It is interesting to note that either through an enormous number of these stamps having been printed in the first instance, or because the public demand for them was very small indeed—this providing, in my opinion, the most likely explanation—there was no new printing of these values during a period of thirteen years, the falling off in the demand being occasioned, to a large extent, by the lowering of the foreign postal rate soon after their appearance from 6d. to 4d. per half ounce.

January, 1896, saw the addition of yet two more stamps to the current series of the Colony of the facial denominations of 2d. and 9d. respectively, the first being intended for the defrayment of the registration fee, and the second for use upon parcels, the rate being 9d. per lb., with a limit of weight of 11 lbs., as now. In order to ensure absolute uniformity of design, the plates for these new values were prepared from the original die by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, the engravers of the first series, to the order of the Crown Agents, but the actual printing of the stamps therefrom continued to be performed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The 2d. and 9d. values, therefore, bear the name of the engravers in an ornamental tablet, in white, fancy type upon a coloured ground, at the foot of the sheets. The new plates may be readily distinguished from the old ones—apart from the stamps being of new denominations—by the fact that they have small stars in the two lower corners of the design, in place of the numerals of value, which occupied these positions on the previous issues of the Colony. The sheet arrangement is identical with that of the former series.



In July, 1898, two large and handsome high value stamps were issued for use upon parcels and cables, the latter, by the way, having, as the islands are not in telegraph communication with the outside world, to be forwarded by post from Montevideo, whence they may be sent at the cost of 4/- a word. The central design of each stamp consists, as has already been stated, of Her Majesty's portrait, facing to the right, and identical in every way with that appearing upon the other values, but in this case each of the two denominations is enclosed in a large, handsome and distinctive frame, inscribed, "FALKLAND ISLANDS," and with the face value expressed in both figures and words. If not actually the handsomest, they are amongst the most beautiful of British Colonial stamps, and in a competition held some years ago in an American philatelic journal the 2/6 value was adjudged by popular ballot to be the "Queen of Adhesives."

These stamps, being almost twice as large as the remaining values of the series, were printed upon the old wide-spaced Crown CC paper, which was at that time exclusively employed for large design stamps, there having been enormous stocks of this watermarked paper in the Government stores at the time of the adoption of the Crown CA watermark. This paper was made up in sheets containing sixty large Crown CC watermarks, arranged in five rows of twelve, and bore round the edges the watermarked marginal inscription, "CROWN COLONIES." The two high values stamps in question were printed in sheets of thirty, only in five rows of six upon half sheets of this Crown CC paper.





Owing to the lowering of the single letter rate on foreign correspondence to 2½d. per half ounce, a 4d. stamp was no longer required, and such was therefore omitted from this series. For the 1d., 6d. and 1/- values it will be observed that the plates first engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., in 1878, were employed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the printing of the Falkland Islands stamps right up to the time of the change to the present King's Head series—certainly a notable achievment, and one that speaks well for the excellence of the work turned out by the former firm. Subjoined is the last official notice having reference to the Halfpenny Provisional stamp which appears in the "Falkland Islands Government Gazette," 21st January, 1892.

January, 1892.

The public are reminded that the new ½d. and 2½d. stamps have now been received, and that the Provisional Halfpenny is no longer in use; from this date any letters received with the Provisional Halfpenny stamp affixed will be treated as insufficiently prepaid to the amount of ½d., and the addressees will be liable to double the deficiency.

(Signed) W. A. HARDING,
Acting Postmaster.

1891-8.

Designs as above. Watermark Crown CA (upright). Perforated 14. Engraved in *taille-douce* by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and printed in London by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Approximate dates of issue given in brackets.

½d. blue-green (issued August, 1891).
1d. orange-brown (issued January, 1892).
2d. dull mauve (issued January, 1896).
2½d. pale ultramarine (issued August, 1891).
6d. orange-yellow (issued January, 1892).
9d. pale vermilion (issued January, 1896).
1s. grey-brown (issued January, 1892).

Large design. Watermarked Crown CC.

2s 6d. deep blue (issued July, 1898).
5s. brown-red (issued July, 1898).

SHADES.

The fact that the lower denominations of this issue are extremely prolific in shades is accounted for by the very small population of the Colony and the consequent small demand for the stamps. Due to these causes, fresh printings were infrequent and were made at irregular intervals, but they have the advantage that in the matter of shades almost every fresh supply sent out to the Colony differs more or less from its predecessor, and as the supplies were only printed off as required, and at periods irregular and far apart, this is scarcely to be wondered at, as for each new printing a fresh lot of ink had to be mixed, as, owing to the reasons enumerated above, it was impossible to keep a supply of ink ready mixed in the required shade on hand all the time, and in mixing fresh supplies it is extremely difficult to obtain the exact depth of tone on every occasion.

It would seem that the local Post Office authorities had overlooked the likelihood of there being any demand for the new stamps for other than purely postal purposes, and that the requirements of stamp collectors and dealers had not suggested themselves to them, for the first supplies of the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. denominations in the shades listed above were very small indeed, and were soon bought up, and fresh printings had to be made almost immediately, the ½d. and 2½d. values in new shades being received in the Islands early in 1892. This accounts for the relative scarcity of these stamps in the original colours of blue-green and pale ultramarine respectively.

The new printing of the ½d. value was in a yellow-green shade, and apparently several subsequent printings were made in this same hue, as this constitutes by far the commonest variety of the stamp, whilst that of the 2½d. was in a deep shade of blue, quite distinct from the pale ultramarine shade of the first printing, as this had been liable, in a poor light, to be confused with the ½d. Of the subsequent printings of the remaining values of the series one of the penny was made during 1895 in error, in a bright claret shade similar to that employed for the first issues of the Colony, and as only this one small printing was made in this shade, it is comparatively scarce. This was followed in the next year by the pale red shade which is by far the most common, whilst there are numerous intermediate shades. Of the sixpenny value, of which the colour was changed with the advent of the new issue, so as not to clash with that of the newly issued ½d., there are two distinct shades, the first, a pale orange-yellow, being the scarcer of the two. The last printings of the ½d. and 2½d. values of the above series, previous to the introduction of the new stamps bearing the King's portrait, were made early in 1902, the shade of the ½d. being a deep blue-green, easily distinguishable from the ordinary blue-green of the first printing, whilst, of the twopence-halfpenny, which, towards the end of 1901, had been out of stock at the Falkland Islands Post Office for several months, a fresh supply was also printed and despatched to the Islands, but did not differ in shade, to any material extent, from the printings of the previous ten years.

I append a short list of the principal shades occurring on the stamps of this issue, with, where possible, the year in which the particular printing took place, given in brackets.

½d. yellow-green (January, 1892).
½d. deep blue-green (February, 1901).
1d. bright claret (1895).
1d. pale red (1896).
2½d. blue (January, 1892).
2½d. bright ultramarine (1896).
6d. yellow (January, 1892).

Of the remaining three varieties of the series few printings were made, and the colours are fairly constant.

For some unexplained reason, with the appearance of this series, the old upright watermark was reverted to, although, as has been explained above, the placing of the sheets of watermarked paper sideways in the press adapted itself much better to the arrangement of the plates. As before, the panes were surrounded by a narrow, single-lined watermarked frame, which, however, owing to the departure from the usual Colonial sheet arrangement, was too small, and stamps from the outer edges of the sheets may, therefore, be found showing only a small portion of the watermark device, and, in addition, part of the marginal frame and inscription, and, in a few cases, I believe, though of this I am not at all certain, entirely devoid of watermark.

This Colony was one of the last to make a change in the design of its postage stamps as a result of the demise of Queen Victoria, and it was not until 1904 that new stamps, bearing the portrait of King Edward VII., were placed on sale at the Falkland Islands Post Office, the Colonial Government having caused the entire existing stock of Queen's Head stamps to be used up prior to corresponding values in the new design being issued, in order that there might be no remainders.





The King's Head series of this Colony is noteworthy as being the only *line-engraved* series of British Colonial stamps bearing His Majesty's profile, and is the only one upon which the ancient unwritten law, which is invariably applied to the coinage of the realm upon the accession of a new ruler, has been observed, viz., the reversal of the direction in which the sovereign's portrait is facing.

The King's Head has been adapted to the frame designs of the previous issues for the low values, and for the two large design stamps to that of the 2s. 6d. of 1898, and the stamps have every appearance of the centre portions of the old Queen's Head plates having been scoured out, and the King's portrait inserted in the oval thus vacated, without any further change in the design having been made, and I should be by no means surprised to find that the plates first prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, in 1878, are those still in use for the production of the postal issues of the Falkland Islands. The profile of His Majesty, adopted for use on the stamps of this Colony, is an exact replica of that which figures on the current ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. values of the Mother Country, and is the work of Herr Fuchs, an Austrian sculptor of repute residing in England, and was specially selected by His Majesty the King for use on the English stamps of the above-mentioned values, and has also been extensively employed in the production of the current King's Head series of various of the British Colonial possessions, particularly India, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, etc. The design, which is based on a magnificent profile bust of the King, which was executed by Herr Fuchs, is taken from a special sketch which was made by the artist for use in conjunction with the current English stamps, and for its preparation His Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a special private sitting.

The profile of King Edward VII. being drawn to a slightly smaller scale than that of the late Queen, it was found necessary, in order to make it fit into the central oval space which had previously contained her portrait, to enclose it in a second small oval frame composed of pearl-like ornaments, thus lending to it somewhat of the appearance of a miniature contained in a jewelled locket.

The stamps are printed in sheets of the same dimensions as before, viz., 60 stamps in six rows of ten for the low values and thirty in five rows of six for the higher denominations, but the watermark is of a different type from that previously used, although embodying the same device, and is known as Multiple Crown CA, the watermark design being, in this case, slightly reduced in size, and repeated at random all over the sheet, instead of being evenly spaced out as before to allow of one complete watermark device, and one only appearing upon the centre of each stamp on the sheet, and the panes now contain approximately 237½ watermarks, where only sixty had formerly existed. The sheets are entirely devoid of the watermarked marginals inscriptions mentioned in connection with the previous issues of the Colony, but are watermarked from edge to edge with the Crown and CA multiple design, thus gaining for this particular type of watermarked paper the designation amongst paper manufacturers of A.O.P. (All Over the Place) paper. One of the principal advantages of this paper is that this watermark makes it adaptable for the printing of stamps of all sizes, and as its adoption by the Colonial authorities coincided almost exactly with the preparation of the new Falkland Islands stamps, they were therefore among the first issues of British Colonial stamps to be printed upon the new Multiple Crown CA paper. The two high values were the very first large design stamps to make their appearance with this watermark. Specimen copies of the first four values of the series to be issued were distributed by the Berne authorities early in March, 1904, and the first consignment of the stamps was received in the Colony about the end of the same month, but owing to there being small stocks of Queen's Head stamps of the same values still on hand at the Island's Post Office, they were not actually placed on sale until the following July, the earliest dated postmark yet seen being that of 18th July, 1904. The stamps referred to were of the denominations of ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 3/-, respectively, these being in most general demand, the first three for use on letters, and the latter on parcels; the Falkland Islands having about that time adhered to the Imperial Parcels Post agreement by which the rate of postage on parcels within the British Empire was fixed at 1/- for packages weighing not over 3 lbs., 2/- for those not exceeding 7 lbs in weight, and 3/- for 11 lbs; packages of a greater weight than this not being accepted.

In the following year four further values were added to the set, thus completing the series. Of these, "specimen copies" were circulated about February, 1905, the 2d. value being actually placed on sale in the Colony on the 25th of that month, whilst the 6d. and 1/- appeared in April, and the 5/- about October. Being composed of postage stamps pure and simple, this issue has not been subjected to the vicissitudes attendant upon the employment of chalk-surfaced paper and the like, but as a modest, necessary, and eminently serviceable series of eight denominations, has remained in use without change for over four years, and at the time of writing there appears to be no reason to anticipate any alteration taking place for some considerable time to come.

1904-5.

Design:—Head of His Majesty King Edward VII. Otherwise as before. Watermark Multiple Crown CA, Perforated 14. Thick, rough, greyish wove paper. Engraved *taille-douce*, and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. in London. Approximate dates of issue given in brackets.

½d. yellow-green (issued 18th July, 1904).
1d. vermilion (issued 18th July, 1904).
2d. mauve (issued 28th February, 1905).
2½d. ultramarine (issued 18th July, 1904).
6d. orange (issued April, 1905).
1/- brown (issued April, 1904).
3/- dull green (issued 18th July, 1904).
5/- dull lake (issued October, 1905).

In September, 1907, the 1d. value of the current King's Head series, listed above, appeared with the Multiple Crown CA watermark, sideways instead of upright on the stamp, but it appears uncertain as to whether it was issued in this condition by accident or design. The earliest postmark seen is that of 18th September, 1907.

1907.

18th September.

Design, paper, and perforation as before. Watermarked. Multiple Crown CA sideways instead of upright.

1d. vermilion.

Stamp Collecting as a Hobby.

PRIZE ESSAY.

By Alan C. Trott (Age, 12 Years).

The question of the advantages and disadvantages of stamp collecting is a much-talked-of subject.

When stamps first came into use the general opinion of most people was then that stamp collecting was a most uninteresting hobby, and that it would never become at all popular. This opinion has long since died away, and the people of to-day proclaim it as one of the most fascinating hobbies in existence.

As a proof of this one has only to witness the enormous number of stamp dealers in London and elsewhere, and he will immediately be convinced that stamp collecting is everything which it is reputed to be.

Without doubt this hobby is one of the most enjoyable pastimes of the present day. The Prince of Wales is an enthusiastic collector of stamps, and has been known to say that it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life. Surely, if one in so high and responsible a position as the Prince of Wales occupies should recommend it, stamp collecting cannot be a dry subject.

Although it may not seem a very interesting hobby to a casual observer, yet, if he takes it up, the collector will find great pleasure in arranging and in doing the thousand and one things necessary to his collection, however small it may be, until his interest in it grows every day.

The advantages of this hobby, of which one cannot speak too highly, are very numerous.

One of the most notable of these is the fact that it increases his knowledge of geography to a great extent. This is effected by his learning and acquainting himself with the countries of which he has stamps, and also of most of those of which he has no stamps.

The great advantage of learning geography in this way is that the stamp collector receives his knowledge in a very pleasant way—one might say almost unconsciously—without having to read lesson books and to receive instruction through a master.



ALAN C. TROTT,
Author of this month's Essay.

It has been suggested by someone that stamp collecting might be advantageously encouraged at our public schools.

Another advantage of stamp collecting is that it very often increases the stamp collector's intimacy with his friends, as he shows them his collection, and perhaps makes exchanges for their mutual benefit, and thus passes the time away.

Stamp collecting is not, however, merely a pastime with which to while away the time, or to fill up a spare half-hour, although it is very useful for such purposes sometimes; but if it is taken up with any degree of enthusiasm it should be a life-long study.

Whether the stamp collector be the small junior, who is always on the look-out for cheap packets and bargains, or the fully-fledged specialist, both are inspired with the same spirit, namely, the desire to collect stamps.

J.P.S. Stamp Auctions.

These afford an excellent opportunity for foreign, country, and town members to dispose of their surplus stamps to their fellow members.

Auction sales of postage stamps have been a feature of the Junior Philatelic Society's work almost since the formation of the Society. Under the management of the present Honorary Auctioneer, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, auctions are conducted at the first meeting in each month and have been very successful.

During the forthcoming season, however, it is hoped to make a considerable advance in the matter of auctions. The rules will be as heretofore, but lots will have to be sent in much earlier as it is proposed, space permitting, to print the catalogues in The Stamp Lover. This will give country members an opportunity to send bids.

Members abroad should send in any lots as early as possible and they will be included in the first available sale. Country members, foreign members, and town members are equally entitled to send ten lots for each sale, and it is hoped that a much larger proportion of our members will send lots. These auctions provide an excellent opportunity for disposing of surplus stamps, especially of the better class. The first auction of the new season will probably be held on Saturday, 3rd October.

For the benefit of those who have not the booklet of rules by them we give the following excerpts from the conditions of sale:—

Members only are allowed to enter lots for sale, or to make bids.

The charge made is 10 per cent. commission on each lot sold, and 5 per cent. on the withdrawal price of those unsold.

A member may not enter more than 10 lots in any one sale.

The stamps must be mounted on sheets, and those defective or damaged so marked. All lots must be accompanied by a full description.

Lots of commoner stamps will not be accepted with a reserve price.

The Auctioneer's decision is final in regard to any dispute as to bids, etc., that may arise during the sale.

Lots must be sent not later than the 10th of one month to be included in the next month's sale. All lots, postal bids, and other communications respecting the auctions to be addressed direct to the Hon. Auctioneer, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, 23 Spencer Rd., Grove Park, London, W.

A New Colonial Catalogue.

We have just received, as we go to press, a neatly-printed and well-illustrated Catalogue of British and British-Colonial Stamps from Messrs. Edwin Healey & Co., of 14 Wormwood Street, E.C. It comprises 200 pages, and is issued at the remarkably low price of 6d.

We hope to publish a fuller notice next month. The Catalogue is offered to members of the Junior Philatelic Society at half-price, viz., 3d. post free.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 51.)

Thos. De-Laune's "Present State of London," 1681.

Pp. 350-359.

[The "Epistle Dedicatory" is dated "London, June 24, 1681.]

Of the PENNY-POST.

This Ingenious *Undertaking* being so extraordinary useful in the facilitating of Commerce and mutual Correspondence, and consequently very serviceable to *Traders*, &c., shall be briefly handled; and, I hope, that what proceeds from me, who am no interested Person, will be resented Candidly, and Examined, as to the Argumentative part according to the Solidity and Strength of the Reasons produced.

I have heard this Undertaking disparaged by some Censorious Persons, and have examined the Reasons, with the quality of the Objectors, and have found it all along opposed by none but the Ignorant, or such as preferred some particular Ends, before Publick Utility. To my knowledge I never saw nor corresponded directly nor indirectly with any of the Undertakers, till being very desirous to insert this Affair of the *Penny-Post* in this Book for Publick Information, I made an Address to one of the Gentlemen concern'd, who Courteously supply'd me with some particular Informations which I wanted, and for which I am beholding to him. This I speak, to satisfie the Objectors that I do voluntarily, and not by any inducement of theirs mention this Affair, which, in my opinion, is so far from being a prejudice, that the City, as well as the whole Nation, is beholding to them for their Ingenious Contrivance, and their Constancy and Generosity in minding the Publick Good so much as they have done; for 'tis certain that they have been at very great expence to hold it up, under the Discouragements that some Persons have thrown upon them, and the necessary Charge to support it is yet very considerable. But to be more particular:

1. I will give some Hints of what this Undertaking is in Point of Practice.
2. Its general and particular Usefulness.
3. I will consider an Objection or two.

1. What I can say of this Undertaking in Point of Practice, is briefly what follows, only I would premise a few words as my opinion, and the opinion of impartial Persons of my acquaintance, as to the thing in general.

This useful Invention is little more than a year old, being begun in *April* 1680. [This was therefore written shortly after 1681.] The chief Undertaker that introduc'd it into Practice, is one Mr. *William Dockwra* Merchant, a Native and Citizen of *London*, formerly one of His Majesties *Sub-Scarchers* in the Custom-House of *London*, as in the List of those Officers appears. A Person whose approved Reputation for Industry and Fidelity was well known to all for above ten years in that Office: And to whom the Publick is obliged, he having, with his Partners, spent much time, and a great Sum of money, to bring this Undertaking on foot, wherein they encounter'd with no small Difficulties not only by *Affronts* and *Indignities* from the *Vulgar* sort, who seldom weigh any Publick or Generous Designs, but at the *Beam* of Little, Selfish, By-Ends, but also by more dangerous Attaques; for there have been Attempts made, by some Persons, to persuade his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, that it intrench'd upon the *General Post-Office*, and damnifi'd it; whereupon many Actions were brought, and a chargeable Suit of Law follow'd: But, questionless, the Duke is better inform'd now; for it is most certain, that this does much further the Revenue of the *Grand Post-Office*, and is an universal Benefit to all the Inhabitants of these Parts: so that whoever goes about to deprive the City of so useful a thing, deserves no thanks from the Duke, nor any Body else, but to be Noted as an *Enemy to Publick and Ingenious Inventions.*

It is with all Humility submitted to the Consideration of all worthy Citizens that happen to peruse this small Tract, that it becomes not the Honour of the City to suffer any of its *Inegenious Natives*, especially Persons who have lived and do live in good *Fashion* and *Repute*, to sink under the carrying on of an Undertaking so advantageous not only to the Pub'ick, but also to private Persons, since their industrious Service to their Generation deserves encouragement from their Fellow-Citizens, and all others, *viz.*

(1.) To discountenance petty Persons that would, for the profit of running of Errands, rob the Community (if they could) of this more than ordinary convenience for safe, cheap, and necessary Dispatches.

(2.) To reject any INTRUDER that may attempt to set up another *Penny-Post;* because, if the thing be hereafter profitable, all the Reason and Equity in the world will plead for the Inventers, *viz.* that they ought to reap the Benefit. And it is a Note of Consideration, That Mr. *Dockwra* has a numerous Family of eight young Children; who being forsaken by some others soon after it began, and left to shift for himself, carried on this Undertaking singly, for above half a year at his own proper charge and hazard, against all the Difficulties, Oppositions and Discouragements that attended it, though now he hath several Citizens in partnership with him. But I am truly informed that the Income does not yet amount to three-fourths of the necessary Charge to support it; therefore I am persuaded that this Honourable City will employ the *Inventers* rather than an *Invader*, if ever any such should be; And that 'tis much below such a Prince as his Royal Highness is, to desire the Ruine of such a Family.

I am the more large upon this Particular, because it would be a general Discouragement to the Contrivers of useful and profitable Inventions, if others should be encouraged to reap the Crop of what they with so much charge and labor have sown.

This Penny Post is thus managed.

The Principal Office to which all Accompts, &c. are daily transmitted, is in *Lyme-street*, at the Dwelling-house of the said Mr. *Dockwra*, formerly the Mansion-house of Sir *Robert Abdy* Knt.

There are seven *Sorting-houses*, proper to the seven *Precincts*, into which the Undertakers have divided *London*, *Westminster*, and the Suburbs, situated at equal distances, for the better maintenance of mutual Correspondence.

There are about 4 or 500 Receiving-houses to take in Letters, where the Messengers call every hour, and convey them as directed; as also Post-Letters, the writing of which are much increased by this Accommodation, being carefully convey'd by them to the General Post-Office in *Lombard-street.*

There are a great Number of Clerks and poor Citizens daily employed, as Messengers, to Collect, Sort, Enter, Stamp and Deliver all Letters, every Person entertained giving Fifty pounds security, by Bond, for his Fidelity; and is to be subject to the Rules and Orders, from time to time, given by the Undertakers, who oblige themselves to make good anything deliver'd to their Messengers under the value of Ten pounds, if sealed up, and the Contents endorsed; And these Messengers have their Wages duly paid them every Saturday night.

By these are convey'd Letters and Parcels, not exceeding One Pound Weight, nor Ten Pound in value, to and from all Parts, at seasonable times, *viz.* of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, *Southwark*, *Redriff*, *Wapping*, *Ratcliff*, *Lyme-house*, *Stepney*, *Poplar*, and *Blackwall*, and all other places

within the weekly Bills of Mortality, as also to the four towns of *Hackney*, *Islington*, *South-Newington-Butts*, and *Lambeth*, but to no other Towns, and the Letters to be left only at the Receiving-houses of those four Towns, for the said four *Towns*; but if brought home to their houses, a Penny more in those Towns; nor any letter to be deliver'd to them in the Street, but at the Receiving-houses.

They now do use *Stamps* to mark the hour of the Day on all letters when sent out from their Office to be deliver'd, by which all persons are to expect their letters within one hour, (little more or less, from the time marked thereon, excepting such Letters as are to be convey'd to the Out-Towns, and Remotest parts, which will be longer) by which the cause of delay of Letters may be easily discern'd, *viz.* whether it be really in the Office, or their own Servants, (or others) with whom Letters are left.

The Marks they make use of for this purpose are these:



of which the First signifies Eight in the Morning, the Last, Four in the Afternoon, and the Middlemost, is the Letter of the Chief Office in *Lyme-street*, each Office having its proper Letter, and an Acknowledgment that the *Penny-Post* is paid, to prevent the giving of anything at the Delivery.

All Persons are desired not to leave any Town-Letters after Six of the Clock in the Winter, and Seven in the Summer on Saturday Nights, because the many poor men employ'd, may have a little time to provide for their Families against the Lords-day, having no leisure all the week besides.

Upon three days at *Christmas*, two days in *Easter* and Whitsontide, and upon the 30 of *January*, the Penny-Post does not go.

To the most Remote places Letters go four or five times of the day, to other places six or eight times of the day. To Inns of Court and places of business in Town, especially in Term or Parliament-time, 10 or 12 times of the day. For better information of People where the Receiving-houses are, there are great numbers of Printed Tickets dispersed from time to time amongst the Neighborhood, and Advertisements in the Publick Intelligences, which all concern'd may take Notice of, so that any body may be by the Neighborhood immediately inform'd where a Receiving-house is. Carriers and Stage-Coach Letters are to have Two-pence enclosed to each Carrier or Coachman, because they often reject them for want of money; Hundreds of such being return'd, which any Inquirer may have again upon notice, for they lie Alphabetically disposed of in the Chief Office for that end.

On all Post-Nights due Care is taken to call for, and convey to the General Post-house in *Lombard-street* all Post-Letters, whether Foreign or Inland, left in any of the *Penny-Post* Receiving-houses, at or before Nine of the Clock at Night. And I could wish, for encouragement of the Undertakers, that all Persons would so far contribute to the continuance of this useful design, as to send their Post-letters by this Conveyance to the Post-Office in *Lombard-street*, which they do not Convey by themselves, or Servants.

If any Post-Letters be left without Money that should pay before-hand, they will be returned to the Office, therefore such as send money, are to indorse the Postage-money upon their Letters.

Such as inclose Money in Town-Letters, are to Indorse the true Sum on the Outside, and to tye fast and seal up, under a plain Impression, all Parcels, which may be one way to prevent disputes, in case anything be lost. The Undertakers will not answer for any Contents unseen, unless sealed fast, and the Value Indorsed plain to be Read.

2. *Some brief Hints of the Usefulness of the Office.*

1. In and near the great and famous *Emporium*, is the usual Residence of our Kings, the High Court of Parliament, the fixed Seats of all the Courts of Judicature, and in it is managed a vast Trade, as was shew'd in the *Chapter* that Treats of it; now a cheap, frequent, and safe way of Correspondence, is very advantageous for all that are concerned in Commerce, or Business.

The principal Trade of *London* depends upon Navigation, and therefore the City and Suburbs are situate along the River of *Thames*, extending in length, as was shew'd, *pag.* 5, from *Lyme-house*, to the end of *Tuttle-street* 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is seven miles and an half; and from the end of *Blackman-street* to the end of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, 2500 Paces in Breadth, that is two Miles; and the whole Circumference (as by Demonstration can be made apparent) is above 20 miles, taking in all the Contiguous Suburbs and *Westminster*, so that it is the longest, if not the greatest and most populous city in *Christendom*. This extraordinary length, though it adds to its Splendor and Beauty, yet it renders speedy Communication and Intercourse in Business very uneasie, and much more troublesom, than in such great Cities as *Paris*, which is almost of an orbicular Form. Now to keep up a necessary Correspondence, the way formerly used, was to have *Porters* at Excessive Rates to go on Errands, and to send Servants or Apprentices, who in the mean while, lost that time that should be spent to learn their Trades, and benefit their Master, and would often loyter and get vicious habits, and evil company, &c. (when they need not) to their own and Masters hurt; or else such as could not spare the Porter so much money, nor kept Servants, (as some poor Artificers and Labourers) have been forced to sweat and toil, and leave their work, for, it may be, half the day, to do that which now they may perform at the easie rate of a Penny.

But now all these Inconveniencies are remedied by the *Penny-Post* with great Safety and Celerity, for which the Contrivers really deserve the Thanks of all who reap benefit by it: and I may be bold to say, that all the Inhabitants in general, and their Fellow-Citizens in particular, are already very sensible of the great Convenience thereof: For, among the innumerable Benefits of this *Penny-Post*, which, for brevity we omit, Friends may converse with Friends, at any distance; Merchants, Shop-keepers and Tradesmen with their Customers, or such as deal with them; Clients may consult with Lawyers; Patients with Doctors; Poor Prisoners with Creditors, or Benefactors; and all Bills dispersed for Publication of any Concern; all Summons or Tickets conveyed; all Entries of Brewers to the Excise-Office; and many more, for *One Penny*.

3. *The Objections I have heard of, are,*

1. From some sort of *Porters*, viz. that it hinders their Livelihood.

Answ. (1.) 'Tis certain that this is a mistake, for their Livelihood never depended upon going on Errands, their Business being other laborious Work, and carrying of Burdens, *&c.* But some of the Free-Porters are now in the service of the Undertaking.

(2.) Most Business dispatcht by this Undertaking, was formerly either not done at all, or performed by other hands, to save Charges, (Porters Rates being so dear) and Persons themselves, or their Servants, went on their own Errands.

(3.) If the Porters, who are an inconsiderable Number, in respect of the whole Inhabitants of this great City, should suffer some small loss of Petty Employ by it, yet vast Numbers of poor People, and others, are exceedingly eased and benefitted thereby, which deserves as much or more pity, than Porters: And a general and useful Undertaking, should not in Equity or Prudence be discountenanced, for the peculiar advantage of some few, any more than all the Pipes or Water-Conduits of the City should be destroyed, merely for the Accommodation of Tankard-Bearers; Printing suppressed, to accommodate Writing Clerks; Guns, for Fletchers; Navigable Rivers, for Carriers; and the Trade of Jack-smiths, for Turn-spits, *&c.* Nor have Porters any Authority to monopolize to themselves the Delivery of Letters, it being by Law free for any Person to use what Conveyance they think good for their Letters, within or without the Freedom. And Coach-men, Car-men, Watermen, *&c.* may as well be put out of their Callings, as the Undertakers disturb'd in this Concern, because then the Porters may have more Burdens to carry. Neither is any prohibited or restrained by this Undertaking, but they may still employ a Porter if they please, so that this Objection is causless, and is level'd against the whole Body of Inhabitants, as well as the Undertakers in particular.

2. Others alledge, That their Letters are not speedily answered, and therefore say they miscarry.

Answ. That may be, because the Party is not at home, and his Servants do not produce his Letter as he ought, though punctually left by the *Penny-Post-Messenger* (this I have very often known to be my own Case, and some of my Friends.) Or the Party may not be at leisure, or not willing to write, or removed, or would pretend he received it not, when Dun'd for money, which he cannot, or will not pay. And indeed I am also inform'd, that abundance of Letters are so ill superscribed, or uncertainly directed, when frequently the particular Trade of the Party, the Sign, or what Noted Place is near, are omitted, that it is impossible to deliver such, which is the fault of the Senders, and not of the Office.

To conclude this Subject. The Reader may expect hereafter a small Tract by it self, Printed for the Undertakers of the *Penny-Post*. What I have here inserted being briefly Remarkt, as my own Notions, concerning so laudable a Design, by way of *Specimen*, and as a thing suitable to my present Work.

(To be continued).

The Stamp Lover's Library.

DR. GRAY.

Stamp collecting to-day has its devotees in all ranks and grades. In the early days collectors had to stand more ridicule than now and we may therefore take it as no mean testimony to the scientific possibilities of the hobby that Dr. John Edward Gray was one of its earliest exponents.

Dr. Gray was one of a family of naturalists, and he himself, according to a writer in the *Athenæum* (1875), was "pre-eminently a scientific naturalist, as distinct from a popular writer, and his work is therefore better known to students and professors than to the general reader." His contributions to periodicals, chiefly on natural history subjects, total to 1162 items. A little bibliography of his work, printed for private circulation, gives a list of these, but does not include any of his contributions to the literature of stamp collecting.

Gray, who was born in 1800, spent the greater part of life at the British Museum. He had been working there for some time before he was appointed in 1824 to an Assistantship in the Natural History Department, and in 1840 he became Keeper of the Zoological Collection. During the Assistantship he resided at Blackheath, whither he travelled daily by stage coach, and from 1840 until his death on March 7, 1875, his residence was at the British Museum.

The Gardeners' Chronicle (1875) is our authority for stating that the Doctor's diligence and energy were equally remarkable in other fields than natural history. Many of the existing scientific societies owe their origins, in greater or less part, to him. Penny postage, decimal coinage, sanitary questions, education, prison discipline, the opening and utilisation of museums, postage stamps, and we know not what, occupied his busy brain.

Dr. Gray's first contribution to the literature of stamp collecting was a series of articles entitled, "The Postage Stamps of the World," in the June-August numbers of *Young England* (1862). The previous month (May) Mr. Mount Brown's first catalogue had appeared, and Booty's was still a few weeks earlier (April).

In this series of articles, which may be regarded as the nucleus of the catalogue issued later by the Doctor, he first sets forth his famous claim to the invention of the adhesive postage stamps. "I may state," he says, "that I began to collect them



FACSIMILE OF FRONT COVER OF DR. GRAY'S FIRST EDITION (1862).



JOHN EDWARD GRAY, PH.D., F.R.S , F.L.S., ETC., OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[postage stamps] shortly after the system was established, and many years before it had become the fashion, simply because I believe that I was the first that proposed the system of a small uniform rate of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, having satisfied myself that the great cost of the Post Office was not the reception, carriage, and delivery of the letters, but the complicated system of accounts that the old system required, and that the collection of money by stamps was the most certain and most economical. But I found there was little chance of getting any attention to the plan without I could devote the whole of my time and energy to the development and the agitation of it. Fortunately Mr. (now Sir) Rowland Hill, who had leisure at his command, undertook the question, and with the assistance of Mr. G. Moffatt, Mr. Henry Cole, and sundry merchants and Members of Parliament, whom they induced to interest themselves in the question, they carried the measure after great exertion."

This claim was repeated in the introduction to the first edition of the *Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, and in the second he adds the date of his proposal, *viz.*, 1834. There is a correspondence in the *Athenæum*, Dec. 13, 20, 27, 1862, and Jan. 3 and 10, 1863, between Rowland Hill and Charles Knight on the subject, and the repetition of the claim in the later editions of the Catalogue raised a correspondence between Pearson Hill and Overy Taylor in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, June 1 and July 1, 1870.

A versifier in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, 1st May, 1868, is responsible for a parody on "Cock Robin," entitled "Who Invented the Postage Stamp?" in which Gray's claim is mentioned in two of the verses:—

Who invented the postage stamp?
"I, Dr. Gray,
Think I may say
'Twas I who invented the postage stamp.

"Yes, I *did* invent the postage stamp,"
Says Gray; "I'm right,
I told Charles Knight,
On the Blackheath coach of the postage stamp."

After nearly half a century an interesting light has been shed on Dr. Gray's view of Rowland Hill's contradiction in the *Athenæum* (20th Dec., 1862) of the claim in the catalogue by the publication of a letter (*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, 30th June, 1908, page 269), written by the Doctor to Mr. John Dillon, one of the early band of postal reformers. It is dated from "B. M., 23rd December, 1862," and enclosed was a copy of the catalogue as "Rowland Hill had given it importance by his letter in the *Athenæum*. I think he will be vexed that he has written it, for I have given the true history and the origin of the postage reform and the stamps. I expect he is vexed by my observation about the system not being carried out, and on his Pet Cover by Mulready . . . . or it may be the old story of the ladder. . . ."

The claim, no matter how valid, gives a peculiar interest to Dr. Gray's work in connection with stamps, which, Mr. Overy Taylor tells us, he regarded as "the visible signs of the complete realisation of a system of communication which, in his early maturity, was scarcely more than a generous dream; and by treating them as such in the preface to his catalogue, he at once lifted them above the level of mere meaningless curiosities."

The first edition of the *Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors* appeared towards the end of 1862, in stiff boards, on the front cover of which was an adaptation of the 1d red stamp, with the value altered to one shilling (the price of the work). The corner letters, D. G., appropriately referred to the author, Dr. Gray. This, together with the lettering of the title, etc., was printed in a dull brown. Curiously enough, the colours of the stamps are practically ignored, except in one or two cases noted in our bibliographical notes to follow. Watermarks and perforations, too, are omitted.

Mr. Overy Taylor tells us (*Smith's Monthly Circular*, 1875) that "Dr. Gray, bringing to the task the habits and predilections acquired in the classification of zoological specimens, attached no importance to colour; to him the design was everything; and whether printed in black on coloured paper or in coloured ink on white was to him of very little importance. The intricacies of design he described with the utmost minuteness, and some of the terms he introduced into his descriptions have been generally adopted."

To these same habits and predilections we may attribute the inclusion in this first edition of a very useful bibliography of printed articles and works on stamp collecting, the earliest list of this kind that is known. The list includes twenty items and, appearing as it did in 1862, shows that already the great mass of philatelic literature which has been emitted from the publishing houses of the world had made a substantial beginning. There is probably not one philatelic library extant which contains a complete set of all the items noted in Dr. Gray's bibliography of works on stamp collecting.

The first edition has a half title which does not occur in the second edition.

In the second edition the letterpress on the cover is in black, and the stamp design is printed in dull rose-red. The omission of colour descriptions was rectified. There are three varieties of this edition, one being bound in half roan, and doubly interleaved, the object being, apparently, to use it as a pocket album, the publisher's advertisements stating that the book sold in this form at 2s. 6d. was "elegant to hold stamps."

In the third edition the publishing has passed into the hands of E. Marlborough & Co., of London, and Stafford Smith & Smith, of Bath. Probably in deference to the criticism of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* that the shilling 1d. red stamp on the earlier covers was an error of judgment the cover design was changed to a large coloured reproduction of the 1s. green. The stamp is printed in green, the letterpress, which is altered to *Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, &c., in black. A half-title occurs, backed with a reproduction of the Mulready Envelope as a frontispiece. On the back of the title-page is a Biblical quotation:—"'*And he wrote in the king Ahasuerus' name, and sealed it with the king's ring, and sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels, and young dromedaries.*'—*Esther viii., 10.*" Twenty-four pages of stamp dealers' advertisements are inserted at the

end of the catalogue. The illustrations introduced into this edition were executed by Mr. Whymper (father of the editor of Oppen's Album), who did the engravings for the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*.

The price of the catalogue was raised to 1/6 in the fourth edition (1866), and the style of the Bath publishers was now Alfred Smith & Co., Mr. Stafford Smith having established the firm of Stafford Smith & Co. at the Colonnade, North Street, Brighton. The book is nearly doubled in bulk, 180 pages (as against 96 in the third edition), and doubtless much of the extra material was supplied by Mr. Alfred Smith himself. The cover design is similar to that of the third edition, but across the green 1/- stamp the words "Fourth Edition, One-and-Sixpence" has been surcharged in red. A change in the arrangement of the catalogue is worthy of note. Great Britain comes in alphabetical order in the Europe section, instead of at the commencement of the catalogue. Colonies, instead of following the mother country, are separated out into their geographical divisions.

The fifth edition came under the editorship of Mr. Overy Taylor, Dr. Gray having, in the year of its publication, been seized by paralysis and lost the use of his right side, and while still mentally active in his particular sphere of scientific work, he contributed no more to the literature of philately. The cover of the fifth edition has the design as before, but the inscription on the stamp is altered to one shilling and sixpence, and it is printed in rose red.

With the sixth and last edition the catalogue bulks to a very thick volume of 523 pages, again under the editorship of Mr. Overy Taylor. This edition appeared first in serial form in eight sixpenny parts, the cover of each part being decorated with a stamp design inscribed "Sixpence" and printed in red, with a red border enclosing the lettering of title, etc., in black. This edition was also issued in complete form in cloth binding, which we have seen in three colours, brown, blue, and green.

Among Dr. Gray's contributions to the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, those on Postage Stamp Catalogues, Essays (Great Britain), and New South Wales stamps are the most noteworthy, but these and a long series of articles, letters, etc., will be found duly noted in the bibliographical list in our next issue.

It is not surprising, in view of his interest in the subject at the time when postal reform was in the air, that Dr. Gray's collection was strongest in Great Britain proofs and essays of which he must have had a superb display. His album went to Mr. (now Judge) Philbrick, some time prior to September, 1868, for in that year Mr. Philbrick gave a few particulars of Dr. Gray's collection in an article, "Notes on the Proofs and Essays of Great Britain" (*Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, 1st September, 1868). "Dr. Gray had in his album, which passed into the hands of the writer of these lines, a very fine collection of such essays, chiefly in envelopes acquired through the kindness of Mr. C. F. Whiting, Beaufort House, Strand, whose name is so well known in connection with our postal reform. Dr. Gray possessed nearly all the stamps he describes [in his Catalogue], and if his descriptions err at all, it is on the ground they are over-elaborate and minute. Their accuracy is very great, and, assuming the Doctor to be right in his principle of description (and scientifically, no doubt, he is), his execution is nearly perfect."

Before the last edition of his catalogue had been issued to the public, Dr. Gray had passed away. He died at the age of seventy-five.

By the courtesy of his contemporary, Mr. Mount Brown, I am able to embellish these notes with a portrait of the Doctor, and my other illustrations include facsimiles of the covers of his first and second editions. In the next issue I hope to give a complete bibliography of Dr. Gray's philatelic writings, including systematic notes on the various editions of his catalogue. I should be glad, therefore, if any one who has copies of his catalogues in other bindings than those mentioned here, or can give any information respecting his philatelic articles, outside of *Young England* and the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, will communicate with the Editor prior to the 15th August.

F. J. M.

The October Issue of THE STAMP LOVER *will be a Special New Season Number, containing much interesting material which has not appeared before in any philatelic journal in the world. Look out for further particulars next month.*



FACSIMILE OF THE FRONT COVER OF THE SECOND EDITION (1863).

Exchange Branch.

The March Packet returned during the third week of July, and sales were checked and sheets with amounts due returned to their owners before the end of the month.

There were two unfortunate delays owing to members being away from home, and not giving notice in time to the Superintendent. May I again ask any "seeing" member to give, if possible, at least one week's notice of absence on holidays.

The next Packet starts on *August 5th*, and good sheets will be greatly appreciated. Though the Packet starts in August its circulation continues right through the first few months of the season, and, therefore, those members sending good sheets will reap the benefit of their trouble.

To keep down the weight of the Packet, all contributing members should mount their stamps on thin sheets and enclose them in J. P. S. covers (to be obtained of Superintendent at 3d per dozen, post free). Common and damaged stamps are *not* wanted.

N.B.—During August the Exchange Superintendent's address will be D. S. Darkin, Westgate, Gloucester.

Annual Outing.

(LONDON.)

For some years it has been a pleasant annual custom of the Society to enjoy the delights of an afternoon in the country, when members can for the nonce meet on a social footing without displays or papers or things philatelic, in fact, as a cynical non-collector put it, "as rational beings."

This praiseworthy custom was duly observed on June 13th, when some forty members of the Society journeyed in company to Weybridge, and, despite the fact that the sun refused to honour the occasion with his presence, a pleasant afternoon was spent.

Mine host of the White Hart Inn supplied tea on the lawn abutting on the pretty backwater at New Haw Lock, and the simple life was enjoyed to the full.

There were no speeches, and an entire absence of formality added largely to the general enjoyment.

A certain gifted member exercised his photographic skill on groups of the holiday makers, and the examples of his prowess go to prove how stately and dignified we really are.

Afterwards the delights of the river and the surrounding country were enjoyed to the full, and the contented band of pilgrims returned to London later in the evening.

E. M. G.-L.

Garden Party at Hampstead.

One of the most pleasant functions of the season was enjoyed on June 20, when, upon the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. D. Field, a most enjoyable afternoon was spent at The Nook, Hampstead, by the members of the J.P.S.

Philatelists commenced to arrive early in the afternoon, and the genial host and hostess were soon busily engaged in receiving stamp lovers.

It was a philatelic tea in the true sense of the word, for one not only met friends philatelic, and saw things philatelic, but ate things philatelic, the viands provided bearing the philatelic impress in various forms and devices, and many of the visitors may proudly lay claim to having literally assimilated the greatest rarity of British Guiana, which was faithfully portrayed upon a celebration cake of most generous proportions.

While many were taking tea on the lawn, others commenced a search for stamps, and these they found in the fine collection of British Colonials, of which Mrs. Field is so justly proud; indeed, the billiard room was a great centre of attraction during the whole afternoon, relays of members gazing at the contents of the many choice volumes on view.

A most pleasing function eventuated during the day, for members foregathered to witness a presentation to Mrs. Field, whose qualities as a philatelist were aptly referred to by the President, who said:—

The J P.S. is not a warlike body, but it has had its annual *field* day for three years in succession. We delight to accept the kind invitation of our hosts of to-day, and come to what must seem to many of us a delightful and, I might say, royal arcadian nook in rural Hampstead, where we are feasted so munificently on postage stamp cakes and philately. The ideal of happiness to the philatelist must be what we have been experiencing to-day. We have stamps to look at and stamps to eat, stamps outside and stamps inside.

At Sunday School I always used to be taught that there was only one David—he who had the squabble with Goliath. I afterwards learnt that Oliver Twist had a friend called David Copperfield. But in the world of philately there is a greater David, whose stamps are as choice as his cigars. He will go down to posterity renowned for both.

"What's in a name?" We may well ask. We are asked to the Fields, and we find ourselves in clover. We are glad to be West End philatelists, if only for this one day in the year. Of one thing we are especially glad—we have given Mr. Field a good *Poole* over his confreres. I am sorry that our ex-Vice-President is not with us to appreciate the joke.

Now I have said very little, so far, of our hostess. If I were to say I raise my glass, metaphorically, to Mrs. Field, she might run off to take the hint; but as we are all teetotallers except Mr. Johnson we can as well do it metaphorically as otherwise. Mrs. Field is in every sense a Fellow of the Junior Philatelic Society, and a jolly good fellow, too. I might go on and say a lot more about Mrs. Field, but I do not know if David may not take me for Goliath. And, besides, I have here some evidence of our appreciation of Mrs. Field, which will be far better testimony than any words of mine.

This is an address prepared at the desire of our Committee, and signed by the members of the Committee, and I am desired to ask you, Mrs. Field, to accept this—a modest token of our respect, and our estimation of you as a philatelist and as a member of our Society. I may say, and I think that you will pardon our pride in the matter, that the beautiful design engrossed upon this vellum is the work of one of our own Committee members—Mr. S. R. Turner—and we trust you will agree with his colleagues that his work does him very high credit. All our Committee members can lay claim to having a small share in the design, as no doubt our signatures are exceedingly pretty.

I should like to explain that although our Committee has prepared this little surprise, it has done so in the knowledge that in expressing themselves in this manner they are likewise expressing the very genuine sentiments of the whole body of the Junior Philatelic Society, all the members of which will rejoice equally with us, Mrs. Field, if you will accept this illuminated design and testimonial as a token of our sincere esteem for you as a fellow member of our Society. (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Field, in a few well-chosen words, expressed her high appreciation of the honour, and assured those present that the testimonial would always be among the most highly valued of her philatelic possessions.

The testimonial, which was generally admired, comprised a design most tastefully executed in green and gold, with the carriage of mails by sea and land excellently depicted in allegory, and Mr. S. R. Turner received many congratulations upon his work.

The inscription read: "Presented to Mrs. Edith Field as a token of appreciation of her qualities as a philatelist, and as a member of the Junior Philatelic Society," and bore the signature of Mr. Fred J. Melville, followed by the Committee of the 1907-1908 session.

Members bore away a pleasing impression of an afternoon of ideal hospitality, and congratulated themselves that in the Junior Philatelic Society they have fellow members in Mr. and Mrs. Field whose accomplishments in social events are equalled only by their philatelic enthusiasm. E. M. G.-L.

American Notes.

By L. Harald Kjellstedt.

A Fatal Fondness.

A few years ago a Swedish-American coal miner was brought to our State Hospital at Scranton, Pa., badly crushed from a fall of rock. He had with him a book, which he asked permission to keep in his bed, so that he could look at it occasionally. The book was a stamp album. A countrywoman of his, who happened to be a nurse at the hospital, befriended him in every way possible, and the day before he died he asked her to accept as a gift all he had—his stamp album. The lady, who knew me as a "stamp fiend," afterwards presented me with the collection, which was found to contain about 1300 varieties, none issued later than 1895. The best stamp in the lot was an unused U.S. 15 cents of 1867, embossed 9 × 13, but even that was of no value, because every stamp in the album was fastened to its page with—red sealing wax. The reason for this unusual proceeding can be deducted from the owner's extreme fondness for his little collection. It was all he had, and he wanted to make sure that there would be no accidental loss of any part of his treasure. The condition of his little album indicated that it had been his constant companion during his hours of leisure. This lonely man in a foreign land perhaps found between its pages the only cheer that came on his lot.

United States Proofs.

One branch of philately which, during the last few years, has been given considerable attention in this country is the collecting of U.S. proofs. These proofs are found as either die proofs or plate proofs on India paper or cardboard, and in normal colours or trial colours. A complete collection of plate proofs on cardboard, normal colours, from 1847 to 1893, including departments, newspapers, postage dues and special delivery can at present be made at a cost of about 45 dollars. Such a collection, if made up of perfect specimens and tastefully arranged in a blank album, is a thing of beauty that can not be surpassed. The carefully made impressions and the clear, beautiful colours can not be matched by postage stamps hastily printed from more or less worn plates. The philatelic veteran, Mr. G. W. Scott, calls the collecting of U.S. proofs a gilt-edge investment, asserting that in no case were more than 1000 proofs printed of any U.S. stamp. A couple of American dealers are advertising sets of cardboard proofs containing 211 pieces for $35.00. The items that are wanted in these sets in order to make the series complete will give the collector a merry and interesting chase. They are certainly to be had, but where? To anyone interested in the subject I can recommend the only available catalogue, Mr. Geo. L. Toppan's, "A tentative check list of the proofs of the adhesive postage and revenue stamps of the United States," published by Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York.

1400 Varieties from a Year's Correspondence.

At Scranton, Pa., is located the world's largest educational institution, The International Correspondence Schools, which has over 1,110,000 names on its roll of students. These schools spend in the neighbourhood of $150,000 (£30,000) per year on postage stamps for their outgoing mail, and the number of pieces of mail received in a single day runs as high as 7000. All envelopes having foreign stamps are preserved intact, and are used for advertising purposes. The schools maintain agencies all over the English-speaking world, and in such places windows can be found decorated with these envelopes, and the motto: "We teach wherever the mails reach." When it was permissible for the employees of the institution to remove the foreign stamps from the envelopes, the writer made a collection of 1400 varieties in a single year, only from the mail received in his own department; and that was eight years ago. The present rule, "Stamps must not be removed," has made stamp collectors of all of our office boys!

What American Philatelists Collect.

The rank and file of American collectors is, of course, engaged in general collecting. When the hopelessness of the task dawns on such a collector, he will, as a rule, sell out and start in to specialise some country or countries. He is never missed, because new recruits are added every day to the general contingent. If the average advanced collector in this country were asked along what lines he is chiefly interested, I feel sure the answer would be: United States and Colonies, and British Colonies. For this reason I am inclined to believe that the "one country" specialist is a rather rare article over here. A great many advanced collectors have sold out their native land, and are devoting their entire interest to British Colonies. I do not suppose they want the matter referred to around the 4th of July. Of course the greatest collections in the British Colonial field are nearly all on your side of the water, but some beautiful and extensive collections are to be found here also. They will be heard of if Mr. Warren H. Colson lives long enough to complete his series of handbooks on representative collections. We are all anxiously looking forward to Part 2 of Mr. Colson's beautiful and novel work.

U.S. Colonials.

In collecting U.S. Colonies there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the field to be covered. Some collectors take in all the series issued under the Spanish dominion, and include Hawaii and Samoa and Panama in their Colonial collections. Others collect nothing issued before American occupation. In my opinion the latter way is the more logical, because the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guam did not become American colonies until the close of the Spanish-American War. Cuba, of course, never was an American colony, but for philatelic purposes it is generally considered as such. During the last two years a tremendous interest has been centred in the U.S.-Philippine issues and the issues of the Canal Zone. The supply is becoming more and more exhausted, and consequently the prices go up. If some day there should be a European demand for these issues, your dealers are liable to be treated to some surprises if it comes to stocking up. The Canal Zone is handicapped by being tangled up with the multitude of printings and varieties of the Panama surcharges, but it seems to me that the great number of collectors who are not interested in the Panama vagaries are perfectly justified in leaving them out, collecting varieties of the Canal Zone surcharges only.

Stamp Lovers All.

Since our second issue appeared we have continued to receive many complimentary letters from our readers, the majority of whom express themselves as highly satisfied with the lines on which the magazine is being conducted. We print a verselet from our old friend "Roy," and among the other short extracts—while we appreciate all—we may express our very deep sense of the compliments extended to us from so able a philatelist as Mr. Clifford A. Howes of Boston, and from our friend Mr. Willard O. Wylie, who has the distinction of conducting the most successful weekly stamp newspaper, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. Mr. Hilmer Djurling, too, who sends us a kindly comment, is the editor of the *Svensk Filatelist Tidskrift*, and whose delightful extempore address on "Philately in Sweden," at the J.P.S. meeting in Exeter Hall in June, 1906, is well remembered by those present on that occasion.

I FOUND *number two* of the "MONTHLY STAMP LOVER"
Well worth re-reading from cover to cover;
Should it keep this high standard, then all will confess
That "The Junior Stamp Lover" must score a success.

"ROY."

I HAVE received No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER, and congratulate the Junior Philatelic Society heartily upon its appearance. It could not fail to be satisfactory with the staff it is so fortunate as to possess.

I am glad to wish it all success and enclose money order to ensure its appearance at . . . . regularly.

C. A. HOWES (U.S.A.).

ALLOW me to congratulate you upon the initial number of THE STAMP LOVER. It has opened up along the right lines and comes the closest to being a purveyor of philatelic news of all the English publications. It seems to breathe enthusiasm, and this to my mind should be the motive of the successful philatelic publication. I know you will succeed, and my wish is that you may have a large measure of prosperity.

WILLARD O. WYLIE,
Editor of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, and Secretary of the National Stamp Committee, U.S.A.

I HAVE received my copy of No. 2 of THE STAMP LOVER which I much enjoyed. I am glad to note that it maintains the standard set by No 1.

OWEN FEARNLEY (Denmark).

ALLOW me to congratulate you on the first two numbers of THE STAMP LOVER. They are indeed splendid, and I am glad to see that there is plenty of news, articles, etc., in it, although it is Summer. It is quite a treat to see a stamp paper that is "alive" in the summer time. I think it quite unnecessary to have a new issue list. I hope you won't have one. I am sure it is not needed. Wishing your paper every future success and prosperity.

LESLIE. H. WHITE.

THE first number of THE STAMP LOVER has interested me greatly. I felicitate you upon the careful and scholarly editing and upon its handsome typographic appearance.

E. B. HILL (U.S.A.).

WILL you kindly insert my advertisement in the paper? . . Wishing your paper all Good Luck.

DR. S. KIRKPATRICK (South Africa).

ALLOW me to congratulate the J.P.S. for their new book, THE STAMP LOVER. . . . I should like another of June as I wish to take it regular and have them bound.

G. W. FARNDELL.

I AM just in receipt of No. 1 and it is beyond question the best first number of a philatelic magazine I have ever seen, and if the following numbers keep up the pace it will be the biggest 62 cents. worth ever I had the pleasure of receiving.

WM. E. AULT (U.S.A.).

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, the bright and popular journal issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., expresses through Mr. Charles J. Phillips a very cordial welcome, which is peculiarly gratifying coming from one of our English contemporaries.

"This is a capital paper," says Mr. Charles J. Phillips, in the issue of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* for 20th June, 1908, "edited by Mr. F. J. Melville, and supplied free to members of the Junior Philatelic Society. To non-members the subscription is 2s. 6d. per annum.

"No. 1, dated June, 1908, contains thirty-six large pages, the chief articles being:—

"'The Olympic Games,' by 'Croix Rouge.'

"'The Stamp Lover's Library,' by Mr. Melville, with a biography and portrait of Mr. Mount-Brown, and a careful description of his catalogues.

"'The 1d. Stamp of Bahamas,' by R. E. R. Dalwigk.

"A very full account of the Junior Stamp Exhibition, with a number of shorter articles, notes, etc. *Altogether a capital number, and a paper I wish all success.*"

Many thanks for these generous and kindly sentiments, which we heartily reciprocate.

The Badge of the True Collector.

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With the influx of a large number of new members, and the renewed vigour and interest amongst our old members, the J.P.S. badge is at present in great demand.

The stamp badge is a novelty which must appeal very strongly to collectors who are always glad to meet others of like inclinations, and the badge is an unobtrusive sign readily interpreted by fellow collectors.

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We give an illustration, actual size, of a bronze badge which is very elegant, tasteful, and inexpensive, and consequently is recommended for general wear.

With the continuous growth of the Society we may soon be able to identify any stamp collector in a railway carriage, a tram car, or in———the train of thought needs no expanding to the imaginative reader.

Badges are only supplied to members of the Society. Applications for the badges should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Selinger, 44 Digby Road, Green Lanes, London, N.

Manchester Branch Picnic.

June 27th last was a day of glorious sunshine and pleasant memories to those members of the J.P.S., Manchester, and their friends, who met together for their annual outing. A pleasant train-ride through the beautiful county of Cheshire, in all its glory of a beautiful summer's day, brought them to the Royal Forest of Delamere, one of the beauty spots of England. A couple of hours were spent in roaming through the woods, and the intellectual side was catered for by our esteemed friend, Lt.-Col. J. Holmes-Poulton. He imparted to the company everything that was worth knowing, from the Romans on the historical side, from the stone age on the geological side, right to the present day.

A splendid tea, served at a farm at Norley, made the possession of a healthy appetite a desirable thing, and, thanks to the generosity and forethought of Messrs. Brookes and Munn strawberries and cream were more common than 10 pfennig Germans in a penny packet. A game of cricket, played with a rubber ball, a kitchen shovel for bat, and an umbrella and walking-stick for stumps, proved so enjoyable and attractive that everybody, including ladies and old men like our President (who ought to know better), joined in.



MR. JAMES TAYLOR.

Altogether, the fun was fast and furious, and the day a glorious one, the only fly in the honey being the rapid flight of time. The daylight saving-bill seemed to everyone to have already become law, and the 8.27 train, which had to take us home, arrived, so everybody thinks, at least 80 minutes before its time. The whole arrangements, which were so admirably made, were carried out by Mr. James Taylor, assisted by Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., and Mr. W. Ward, and earned and received the hearty thanks of everyone present.

Mr. James Taylor has had the arrangement of all our picnics and social evenings, and so hard has he worked for the Society that a proposal to mark the appreciation of his labours was received with acclamation.

This has taken the form of a silver cigarette case, with an inscription recording the esteem and gratitude of the Society, and has been presented to him.

Like all good workers, he is modest, and blushed and protested that he had done nothing to deserve such an honour; but those with whom he has worked know better, and feel that they have marked, in but a slight degree, their sense of obligation to him.

I. J. B.

Manchester Exhibition Notes.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Exhibition proceed apace, and the various sub-committees have been appointed and are settling down to their work. To please the eight million people—mostly stamp collectors, who live within 40 miles of the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester—arrangements will be made with the railway companies to run excursions, and no doubt all the members of the London Societies will avail themselves of the facilities for meeting their Manchester brethren. The Exhibition will be open for three days and will be free to all. In addition to the show of stamps, and they will contain some big attractions, there will be music, lantern lectures, and, most important item of all, the first Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. The plans are in preparation as well as a general prospectus, and will be ready shortly. All communications on General or Financial matters should be addressed:—J. R. M. Albrecht, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester; on Advertising matter to Geo. White, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester; on Congress matters to J. J. Darlow, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester; on Exhibits D. A. Berry, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

As the work and expense involved in the Exhibition will be great, will correspondents be good enough to enclose stamped addressed envelopes with all communications requiring a reply.

All the Manchester papers, and a large number of north country papers, have already announced the coming of the Exhibition, and it is being looked forward to by not only philatelists but a large section of the general public.

I. J. B.

Philatelic Nothings.

Biscuit.

For saying, "In dealing with the third class, or cheaper countries, there are two *first class* examples in Sarawak and Siam," Mr. R. E. R. Dalwigk, writing in "Gibbon's Stamp Weekly," TAKES THE BISCUIT.

Bun.

For saying, "I do not for one moment think that there is a single issue—or even a single stamp—of North Borneo which is worth a place in any album," and in a subsequent paragraph lauding praises upon the stamps of Brunei, the same writer in "G.S.W." *takes the bun.*

Cake.

For saying that the provisionals of the Cayman Islands "are far more legitimate" than the ordinary issues of most great countries, a gentleman from Boston *takes the cake.*

The Exhibition Secretary.

So far there has been no proper acknowledgment of Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht's few years' able services to the Manchester Branch in that ungrateful position of secretary. Surely this must have been overlooked upon someone's part. Very few people, other than those who have held the post, can anyway realise the troubles of a secretary. Twice a secretary of large societies, I can speak feelingly. If anything goes wrong the secretary comes in for the chastisement, but let matters progress and fortune smile—Does the secretary get a share of the compliments? Oh, no. Praises are for other officials. Certainly the work of a Manchester secretary is far from being as laborious as that of a London one, on account of the membership roll, but there are quite as many growls to face. Mr. Albrecht was a quiet worker, hence many praises went into other quarters. In my mind, the secretary is the most important personage in any society. If the secretary does his work half hearted, where's the Society? The advance of the Manchester Branch is sufficient proof as to whether J.R.M.A. was a proficient worker. W. WARD.

Those Colour Names!

Ask the Ladies

What their ideas are of "heliotrope"? It is not usually catalogued now, but some time back my wife asked a draper to send in a few samples of mauve, or heliotrope as he chose to call it, to quietly choose from at home. The next day they were brought to me for adjudication or advice as to lasting qualities, because of old training and my objection to the word heliotrope as a definite colour-name. Six of the samples were merely faded tints of what had been mauves the previous season, as nearly as possible like the stamp-dealer's brown-lilac or getting on to his lilac roses—the crowning contrasts being a deep violet-blue and a sort of blood-red purple. Some of the stamps catalogued as "lilac-rose" are correct enough for the second word, but the foreword should be changed to "faded"—others are simply poor mixings of red-mauve tints, and a few of the prettiest might fairly be classed as rosy-mauve.

A Box of Colours.

To those amateur artists who still retain a box of good water colours properly named, it would be a useful pastime to test some on a strip of cardboard, so as to show the deepest shades to faint tints of the same, and compare them with the colours of stamps as named in catalogues. It is of the reds in particular I am thinking, because of the numerous tints possible between the vermilion and the lake colours, and the exercise is good training in quickly recognising a scarce shade of valuable stamps. It is fortunate, though, that the catalogue-makers do not yet go in for quite such minute differentiation as the writer on Bahamas in our first number—(may I congratulate him on being an associate of the "Royal" Society?) Such subdivision is bewildering to ninety per cent. of collectors, even of the senior brigade, who may be able to fix, in a general way, vermilion, carmine, rose, and lake; but when it comes to distinguishing between carmine and red-carmine, red-lake and carmine-lake, three experts out of ten would not pick out the same stamps as representing those names that Mr. Dalwigk did. Still it is good training to try, if you know what simple "red" is to begin with. I am pleased to see that he does not use the term "orange-vermilion" as so many do, for pure vermilion as a hue cannot have an orange tint.

Sweet Violets and Lilacs.

A few words more must be said about these flowers as connected with the colour-names. We know that violets—"penny a bunch"—vary from the Neapolitan blue shade to a purple colour, but the term as a colour-name cannot apply to both extremes. It has been customary in the past for artists and scientists to term most mixtures between red and blue as violets or purples indiscriminately, and, if necessary, to fix more precisely a particular shade, have used compound words like red-violet or blue-purple, the result being that what one man calls the first, another will call by the second combination. For *practical* purposes, therefore, it is necessary to avoid these terms, and so we use violet as being nearest to dark blue, and purple as nearest to deep red—while about midway between the two (which in the past might be called either name) the word mauve is more correctly used. The lilac flowers were described last month as either lavender blue or in tints up to light purple, but they are mostly seen as mauve, which is the cause of most of the catalogued lilacs being really mauves. It is very easy for anyone to pick out a number of stamps with these four names, and rearrange in pairs (light or dark) as a reference chart from lilac (of the lavender tint) to the slight pinky tint of mauve-lilac or lilac-mauve, along with the deeper bluish violet to a good central mauve, on to a purple-mauve or mauve-purple and deep purple. Each of these in turn may have other prefixes for minute subdivision of tints, such as light, dark, dull, or bright. I have over fourteen shades of an Australian stamp, quite as distinct when mounted overlapping in a row as the above reds are, but would not risk my reputation by an attempt to give them intelligible names in detail for any money, and for once the cataloguer wisely calls them only mauve and violet.

What about Roses?

As an instance of the difficulty of naming colours by flowers or fruits, &c., we know that there are great differences in the colour of apples and of plums, which makes them unsuitable as colour-names, as in the flowers already instanced, but the supposed most unfailing name of a colour is rose—yet the flowers are white, yellow, flesh tint, pink, bright to deep rose, and so on to crimson or deepest purple for the damask rose. When we come to stamps it will be found that the term covers quite common reds, without a suspicion of rosiness, and also carmine, but the special tint of the most usual or ordinary flowers is unmistakable, if once fixed in the memory, and is so definite that a prefix like lilac seems absurd, while no one thinks of calling a yellow stamp "rose" because a flowering rose happens to be of that colour. Why, then, should there be such confusion as to lilac? Claret colour ought to be clear, but there are wretched tints between browns and bricks called by that name; maroon or marone is very near it, but a trifle darker, being supposed to be a mixture of red with black.

And those Lovers!

Out on the cover there they look coldly at each other, and as if they were fairly blue with cold. True, it is a light or sky blue, like the winning colour at last boat races, and very near a turquoise. Though we claim lilac as a blue, it is not of this complexion, neither is ultramarine, yet a few stamps are very near it with that assumed name. In a general way the blues are simple, the most abused one (next to lilac) being the ultramarine, which has of late years got into use for a bright full-bodied blue, entirely different from the slightly greyish blue formed originally from *lapis-lazuli*, and which occasionally appears as cobalt blue. Both these being expensive to produce as inks, there are cheap imitations, but the French seem to have taken the word as too literally meaning "ultra" or "beyond" a bright blue, and the name has thus been unjustifiably associated with quite a deep blue, which is wrong, and English makers often call it "ultra-blue" now, knowing that it is not like the original ultramarine or "azure."

The Greens and Browns.

Quite a large family of each of these, besides their joint progeny. As coupled together we may first mention "olive" as either brownish green or greenish brown with a good margin of shades on either side. The normal green should be the colour of grass or early leaves of trees—the great fault of cataloguers is to describe light green as "yellow-green," and dark green as "blue-green," when there is not the remotest suspicion of a yellow or a blue tint. Another failing is the too common use of the word "pale" in place of light, which also applies to all other hues, the few stamps printed in pale inks being less than one-tenth of those listed. It is the *deepest* colour of the stamp that should give the colour-name. Emerald is the brightest light green with a bluish tint, myrtle being the darkest in general use, but some called bronze-green approach to black-green as distinct from the real deep blue-green. With browns we require compound names to express the shades, normal brown being a burnt umber or like old parcel paper. The prefixes explain themselves, starting from yellow, light, orange, chestnut, red, on to purple-brown (misnamed violet-brown by some)—with the greenish or olive-brown. Bistre is a peculiar colour, supposed to be from burnt beech, but as usually seen is something between an olive-yellow and a light brownish buff; in fact, many stamps now classed as olive-yellow would have been bistre twenty years ago.

(To be continued.)

B.W.W.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [August 1, 1908.

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English.—Smith's Monthly Circular, Nos. 1-12; English Journal of Philately, Nos. 1-21; Once a Month (1864), 1-9; Philatelic Record title page and frontispiece to Vol. XVII.; Hobbies, 237, 267-8, 272, 297, 302-302, 306, 374-5, 454; St. Martins le Grand, Vol. I., 1, 2.

Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.; Montreal Phil., Vol. IV., 12; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. I., 1, 3, 4; Vol. II., 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., 16 (17?); Vol. IV., 18, 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 2-7; Vol. II., 9; Vol. III., 6, 7, 8. 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Phil. Advocate (Ontario), Vol. III., 12, 14; Vol. IV., 20; Vol. VI., 30; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. I.

U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all except Vols. I., II., and IV. Post Office (N.Y.), No. 95, title to Vols. VII. and IX.; Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 38. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1-12; Vol. II., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9. Eastern Phil., Vol. XVII., 6; Vol. XX., 6. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-12; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12; Vol. IV., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4; Vol. II., 1-4; Vol. III. 1-6; Vol. IV., 1, 2, ?any after. North Western Phil., Vol. I., 1-4, 6; Vol. II., 3. St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 2-11; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 5; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 1-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. I., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Southern Philatelist, Vol. III., 15. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15, 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6; Vol. XX., 4; Vol. XXI., 9; Vol. XXII., 2; Vol. XXIII., 6; Vol. XXIV., 7; Vol. XXV., 4, ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

Belgium.—Le Timbre Poste (Moens), 13, 15, 18, 19, 67, 71, and title to Vol. VI.

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Wants and Offers

(Continued from Page 81).

If you want anything advertise for it in. "The Stamp Lover."

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GENERAL COLLECTION in Gibbon's Imperial Album (1 vol.), about 1500, all hinged; what offers or exchanges?—H. Jobson, Abbey Gate Cottage, Beaulieu, Brockenhurst, Hants.

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(No. 5)

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1899	Issue, 75c, black and orange, mint, O. G.	.90	.50	.37
1892-7	Issue, 30c, violet and orange-brown, mint, O. G. ..	.36	.35	.18
1886	Issue, 25c, brown, mint, O. G.	.16	.20	.12
1900	Issue, 15c, ultramarine, mint, O. G.	.12	.12	.08
1900	Issue, 12c, olive green and carmine, mint, O. G. ..	.16	.18	.09
1899	Issue, 6c, rose and black. mint, O. G.	.06	.06	.03
1900	Issue, 4c, yellow, mint, O. G.	.08	.08	.04
1900	Issue, 3c, green, mint, O. G.	.06	.06	.03
1900	Issue, 2c, orange-brown. mint, O. G.	.04	.04	.02
1886	Issue, No. 128, 5c, A. lilac, mint, O. G. .. .	2.50	2.00	1.00

Cat. No. (Scott's).		S.G.	Scott.	Ours.
316	Issue 1899-00, 2c, or.-brown, mint, O. G.	$0.12	$0.12	$0.06
317	Issue 1899-00, 3c, green, mint, O. G.	.75	.75	.38
311	Issue 1895, 5c, lilac, mint, O. G.	.12	.12	.06
320	Issue 1899-00, 15c, ultramarine, mint, O. G.	1.25	1.00	.50
313	Issue 1895, 25c, pale brown, mint, O. G.	.62	.60	.30
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SPECIAL NEW SEASON NUMBER NEXT MONTH.

The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE

Vol. 1. No. 4.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [September, 1908.

An Historic Meeting Room.

"PRINCE HENRY'S COUNCIL CHAMBER" SECURED FOR THE FORTHCOMING J.P.S. MEETINGS.

SINCE the demolition of Exeter Hall the London meetings of the Junior Philatelic Society have not been held in so comfortable and pleasant quarters as could be desired. It has been the intention of the Committee, therefore, that new and improved quarters should be taken for the ensuing season, and the search for a hall suitably located in a central position has not been an easy one in crowded London.

We are now, however, able to announce that arrangements have been made whereby the Society's London meetings will be held in quarters which are elegant and luxurious—quarters which have the charm of historical and antiquarian interest to such an extent that we propose to devote an article to the new room forthwith, feeling assured that the interest in the meetings will be enhanced by the knowledge of the unique associations of the rendezvous.

The new room is known as Prince Henry's Council Chamber, and is situate at 17 Fleet Street, over the Inner Temple Gateway, and quite close to the publishing office of THE STAMP LOVER.

The site of 17 Fleet Street is probably that mentioned in a list of the possessions of the Knights' Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, dated 31 and 32, Henry VIII. (1539-40), as occupied by a house called *The Hande*, and at the dissolution of the Order in 1540 it became the property of the Crown. In the year 1610 the house was evidently styled *The Prince's Arms*, as is shown by the Inner Temple Records, and it appears to be clear that the name was given to it in reference to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James the First.

Later (1665) the name of the house has been changed to *The Fountain*, and in 1795 the front part of the house was used for a famous waxworks exhibition, known as Mrs. Salmon's Waxworks. The *Morning Herald*, Jan. 28, 1795, states that "the house in which Mrs. Salmon's waxworks have for above a century been exhibited is pulling down; the figures are removed to the very spacious and handsome apartments at the corner of the Inner Temple Gate, which was once the Palace of Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James the First. . . ."



HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, OB. 1612.
From an Engraving by W. Finden after the Original of Mytens.

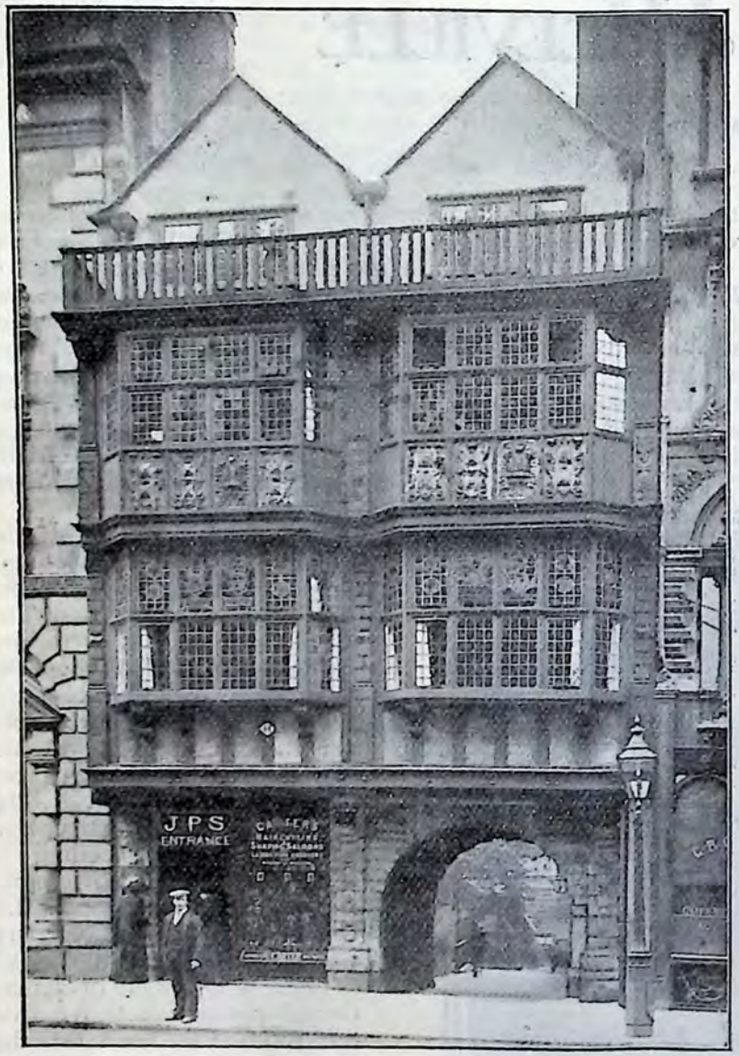
Mr. G. L. Gomme, of the London County Council, points out that "though there can be little doubt that The Prince's Arms was a tavern, it does not follow that the chief glory of the house, the front room on the first floor (the new meeting room) has no associations of a more interesting character. The central portion of the design of the decorated ceiling in this room has an obvious reference to Henry, James I.'s elder son, who in the year 1610 was created Prince of Wales."

There is also some evidence, though not so conclusive, that the room was used for the Council Chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall, under Prince Henry.

As Mr. Gomme points out, "fine buildings were not at this time available for public purposes, whereas the designing and construction of such a room as the front room on the first floor of No. 17 Fleet Street, for the ordinary purposes of a tavern, are not in accord with the general evidence as to tavern building."

Until a few years ago the building had a false façade, comparatively modern in date, and completely screening the ancient work. It also bore a huge signboard with the inscription: "Formerly the Palace of Henry the VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey," since proved to be inaccurate.

This false façade has now been removed, and the old one exposed, repaired, and its missing features reinstated. The façade as now visible is—as nearly as could be ascertained by analysis of the work, and by comparison with prints contemporaneous with the building—a reinstatement of what was erected in 1611; the only exception being the ground storey, which, including the archway to the Inner Temple Lane, has been set back about five feet, as necessitated by the widening of Fleet Street.



NO. 17 FLEET STREET,
Where the Junior Philatelic Society's Meetings will be held.

It will be observed that the building is a fine example of a 17th century timber constructed city house. The front overhangs storey by storey, each protecting that below it from weather, and giving additional floor space. The large bay windows were designed to afford the maximum of light obtainable from the then narrow street. On two of the decorative panels are carved the badge of the Prince of Wales, the three feathers of Bohemia.

Inside the building the chief feature of interest is the room in which the Junior Philatelic Society will henceforth hold its meetings. It is well proportioned, and is agreebly lighted by two wide bay windows during the day, and by electricity at night. No doubt it was originally panelled all round in oak, similarly to the portion now remaining on the west side which is undoubtedly contemporaneous with the original structure, and which is a very good specimen of the work of the period.

The great treasure of the house, however, is the plaster ceiling of this room. It is believed to be unique in design, and is one of the best of the remaining Jacobean enriched plaster ceilings. It is perfect alike in conception and execution. In the middle of the design occur the Prince of Wales' Feathers, accompanied by the letters P.H. and enclosed in a star-shaped border.

The windows referred to above are of great beauty and in keeping with the traditions of the room. The window on the right as one enters is the "Royal" window, the two central lights of which are filled with representations of the coats-of-arms of Henry, Prince of Wales, and, by way both of contrast and historical continuity, of His Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales. The arms and inscriptions have been carefully copied from the Garter plates of both Princes affixed to their stalls as Knights of the Garter in the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor.

The other or "Municipal" window is illustrative of associations with the city of London.

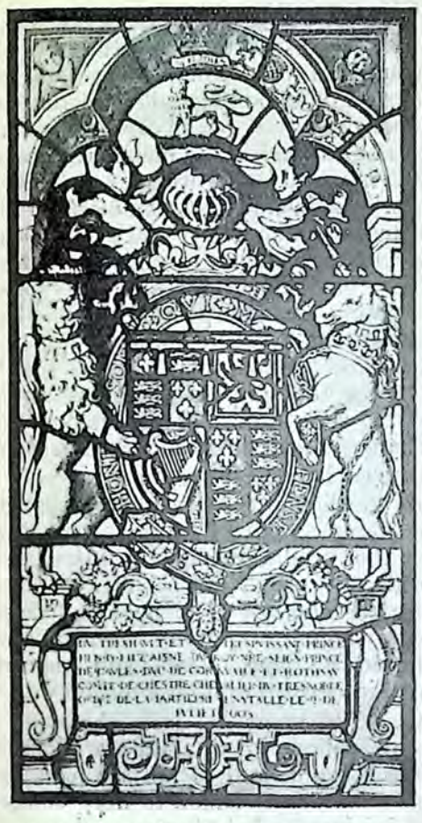
A fuller history of the room and description of the architecture and the windows will be found in the London County Council papers (No. 977).

It is amid such unique surroundings that the forthcoming meetings of the Junior Philatelic Society will be held, surroundings which will add greatly to the pleasure of the gatherings. The furniture, it need scarcely be added, is of the handsome and comfortable type, and we have no doubt that the future philatelic associations of No. 17 Fleet Street will be both delightful and memorable.

No. 17 Fleet Street, London, E.C., is a sufficient address to enable one to find it without any difficulty, but we may add, for the convenience of some, that it is immediately opposite the Fleet Street end of Chancery Lane, and is but a few yards east of Temple Bar. It is passed by a great number of 'bus services, and is of easy access through the

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PRINCE HENRY'S WINDOW IN THE NEW J.P.S. MEETING ROOM.

Temple from the Embankment trams, and the Temple Station on the District Railway. All the Tubes (Stations: Strand or Chancery Lane), and the S.E. and C. Ry. (Ludgate Hill and St. Paul's Stations) are within a few minutes' walk.

The annual general meeting will be held here on Saturday, 5th September, and beginning with October the ordinary meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays in the month.

The Society will hope to have the pleasure of meeting many visitors from the country and from abroad in their new quarters, and all philatelists may be assured of a hearty welcome.

The portrait of Henry, Prince of Wales, illustrating this article, is from an engraving. Views of the Council Chamber and the exterior are from photographs specially taken for THE STAMP LOVER.

J.P.S. Notices.

Annual General Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society is to be held on Saturday, September 5th, at No. 17 Fleet Street (Prince Henry's Council Chamber), at 7 p.m. prompt. Hall will be open from 6 p.m. for sale and exchange. Business: Reception of Reports; Election of Officers; Revision of Rules. No further notice of this Meeting will be issued.

Subscriptions.

All subscriptions of members, except those already paid for the season 1908-9, become due on 30th September. To facilitate the work of the Honorary Secretary, subscriptions should be sent without delay to Mr. Arthur Selinger at 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.W. Remittances in postage stamps of any country can NOT be accepted in payment.

The New Programme.

This will be sent to press within ten days after the Annual General Meeting on September 5. Additional items from members and others are still required, and suggestions for the programme will be gladly welcomed by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

New Members.

The following new members have been elected since the last issue of THE STAMP LOVER went to press:—Henry John Macevoy, M.D., Edwin Dodds, Cadet E. R. Reed, R.N., Cadet W. T. L. McEwen, R.N., Wm. Duke, Richard Matthews, Captain C. Wafelbakker, H.M. 2nd Dutch Art. Regt., W. P. Cohen, George C. Asby, Arthur L. Nelson, Axel E. Johnson.

Our New Season Number.

From all the praise which has been showered upon THE STAMP LOVER since it made its first appearance we cannot but feel that we have, in a large measure, gauged the requirements of our good friends, the readers. At the same time we have been fully conscious of the fact that we were still only in the experimental stages of our journal. By next month, however, we confidently anticipate that we shall attain the higher stage of excellence at which we have been aiming, and in our New Season Number, to be issued under date October 1, we shall publish some articles of high importance. Our later plans include another special issue at an early date, but of this we shall tell our readers next month.

The keynote of our New Season Number will be the Mulready Envelope, and the articles will be presented in a form never before adopted by any philatelic journal.

A few of the contents (subject to revision):—

Early Postal Stationery.

By Major E. B. Evans. Illustrated with specimens.

The Art of William Mulready.

By W. G. Menzies. Illustrated with portrait of William Mulready, R.A., and his most famous paintings.

Contemporary Impressions of the Mulready Envelope.

Illustrated with a splendid reproduction of the portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, by J. A. Vinter, R.A., showing a Mulready Envelope. Also with numerous caricatures, &c.

John Dickinson, Inventor of Dickinson Paper.

Illustrated with portrait of Mr. Dickinson, views of the Paper Mills, and of the famous old house in Old Bailey.

On Collecting in Blocks and Strips.

By R. E. R. Dalwigk. Illustrated on a lavish plan with fine blocks and strips of great rarities.

Two Presentation Plates.

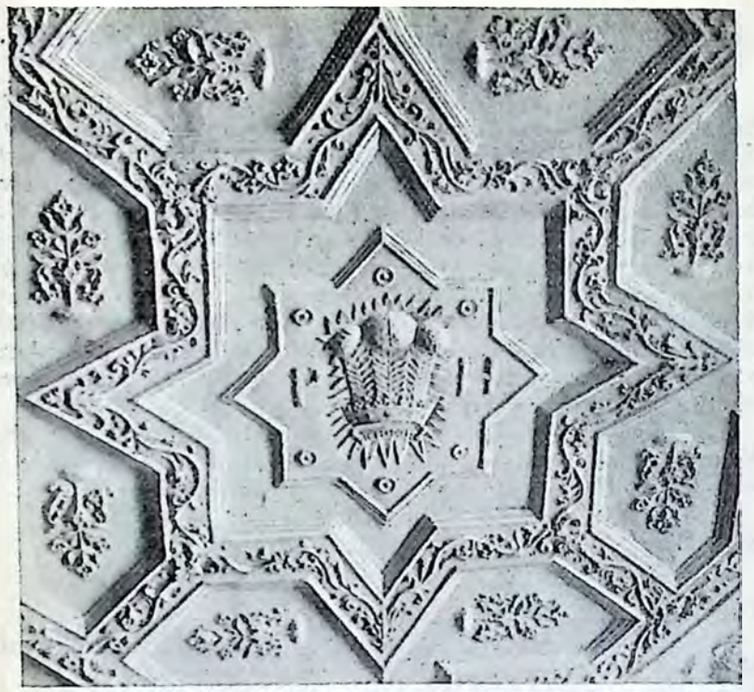
1. The Mulready Envelope. Double page descriptive plate.

2. A Penny Post Letter of 1686. An exact facsimile of a letter sent by Penny Post in the year 1686, showing the triangular postmark.

We have quoted sufficient to indicate that our October issue will stand out as the finest we have yet produced, and that it will be a fitting and an appropriate souvenir of the opening of a notable season in the history of the Junior Philatelic Society. In conclusion, we should like to remind our friends that they can make our hard lot a little easier by encouraging our advertisers, and by introducing THE STAMP LOVER to new readers.



H.R.H. THE PRESENT PRINCE OF WALES' ARMS IN THE ROYAL WINDOW.



CENTRE PIECE OF THE JACOBEAN ENRICHED CEILING, J.P.S. MEETING ROOM.

Those Colour Names!

Queen's Heads.

It was proposed to refer to some "Queen's head" stamps as colour illustrations, but too much detail would be required to make clear, so we will only mention about the dear old red penny issues and their immediate successors. There are variations enough in the red, as everyone knows—light, bright, dull, and dark—between vermilion and a deep rose colour, but they *were red*. Of late years it has become customary to call some red-brown and even orange, but I do not think it possible for any mint copy to be found that justifies either name. Some much-cleaned specimens have been reduced to a light, almost pale red, but there is no orange tint; many faded ones are a brownish red, and some were printed in a dull red that in after years became more like its successor of 1880, called "Venetian," red, often seen in stamps of Italy—so brown-red may be justifiable, not red-brown.

When the "receipt" stamps were made postals, the new design in 1881 was supposed to be in the same colour, a dull lilac, but the aniline dye—mauve—is said to have been first used then for the printing of stamps, and subsequent issues are catalogued as purple and "red-lilac," which last name is usually to be considered as short for mauve—and so the name lilac got extended to reddish and purple shades of all kinds, especially for stock types of Colonials. The King's head issue for home use started as a bright carmine, but has settled down to a scarlet, but there will necessarily be variations in different printings of the thousands of millions (*not* billions) already issued.

Pigments and Names.

Just a few words as to the reference to mauves and purples, which my words might seem to imply were actually made from the mixing of deep reds or crimson with blue. It was a theoretical mixing that was alluded to, as some pigments of the one colour would not combine with diverse pigments of the other hue. Many mistakes are made by accepting the ink-maker's description of the lakes or carmines used pigmentally to produce colours of quite a different description, but we need not go into that here.

As a Colour Dictionary,

Second edition, is now in the press, though not started when our first notes were offered to the Editor, there will be opportunities from next month of obtaining fuller information than has been touched upon here. We will close, therefore, with a list of the principal names used in the main divisions of colours, in case some readers are in doubt whether the names refer to light or dark tones. Incidentally, it may be remarked that our Editor seems to be practically teaching colour nomenclature by his illustrations in colour, in which the names are well fitted, as in the "rose-red" and the dull brown, though possibly "light" might be interpolated in the last combination, which is something between orange-brown and light chestnut—the previous wild Oates man being as near a normal brown as he well can be, though possibly warmed up by imbibing a little chocolate. If those old-fashioned lovers outside were only to change their hues monthly, what a cyclopædia of colour we should have in time!

Reds.—Beginning with the lighter ones, we have light red, which may be reduced to salmon pink or flesh tints, vermilion, scarlet, and carmine, as the brightest medium tones, and parallel with these, but with the special tint peculiar to roses, we may have pink, cerise (or cherry), rose, light and deep, on to crimson and magenta, verging on purple. Alongside of the latter deep reds should be lake, claret, and maroon. Venetian red is about equal in density with chestnut brown.

Orange and Yellows.—Not many are used for stamps—red-orange, orange, orange-yellow, deep yellow, golden, gamboge, and light yellow. Chrome and Ochre are pigments used sometimes for various tones from lemon to deep orange, and we may put in buff as joining the light browns.

Greens.—Pale green, yellow-green, light, green (normal or grass colour), emerald or bright green, deep, dark or myrtle, blue-green, olive (near to brown), and bronze-green, nearly black.

Blues.—These are numerous enough in various tones named fancifully by ink-makers that cannot well be described in black and white. We have Cambridge or light blue, and sky blue or azure, which may be said to cover cobalt and ultramarine, both of which are rarely met with in original pigments, being so expensive. Bright or royal blue as normal, deep, dull, Prussian, and dark blue or Oxford, with indigo often looking like a black-blue. There is also a dull dark blue joining on to slate, and a violet-blue as next to violet. Lilac or deep lavender should come in as near to ultramarine, but dull in tone; as usually seen it has a suspicion of a pale pinkish or heliotrope tint, which has helped to confuse it with mauve.

Violets, or red and blue mixtures.—As explained, these vary greatly, and "mauve," as near the halfway tone between red and blue, is usually thought of in light tints only, but is made as a printing ink as dark as the deepest violets and purples, though retaining to the critical eye an intermediate shade. Violet ranges from deep lilac to amethyst, a fine deep colour; purple running from a mauve-red or light purple to very dark shades, and connecting with the dark browns.

Browns and Greys.—The first have been mostly named, but we will repeat, commencing from buff or yellow-brown, orange-brown, bistre, chestnut, red-brown, chocolate, brown, deep or dark, purple-brown, and sepia as a greyish or black-brown. There is also olive-brown, a dull colour with a suspicion of green. Grey should be a black reduced in varying proportions with white or a colourless fluid—often combined with above colours and showing tints of blue, green, brown, etc. Slate as a colour name by itself is a dark greenish-blue-grey; if more green or blue visible those words are added.

B. W. W.

Postage Stamps of Malta.

By I. J. Bernstein.

The Colony of Malta consists of the Island of Malta, about 17 miles in length and 9 miles in breadth, the adjoining Islands of Gozo, Comino, and several islets, the total area of all being, roughly, equal to that of the Isle of Wight. It has a population of over 200,000, and is governed under Letters Patent as a Crown Colony by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Council of Government consisting of official and elected members. Italian continues to be the official language in the Law Courts, but it is simply a question of time for it to be superseded by English. The option of having their children taught English or Italian in the public schools was exercised by the parents in 1906 in favour of English to the extent of about 93 per cent.

It is situated in the Mediterranean, and is about 58 miles distant from Sicily and 180 miles from the African coast. To Great Britain it is of the utmost importance as a fortified Naval Station on the Highway to India and Australia, and is the Headquarter-base and resort for repair and refitment of our Mediterranean fleet. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, which is being extended and improved yearly. A breakwater, which will cost one million sterling, has been under construction these last five years.

Malta has always been a place of importance to all those nations that aspired to naval pre-eminence in the Mediterranean, hence it has been under the sway of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Arabs in the early days; under the Saracens, Norman Crusaders and Sicily in the Middle ages; lastly, under Spanish rule and Napoleon Bonaparte, from whom it was wrested in 1800 by the British. Its history thus marks the rise and fall of the powers that wished to hold the command of the Mediterranean. It is undoubtedly referred to in Homer's Story of Ulysses, and St. Paul was shipwrecked there A.D. 58, an event which is depicted on one of the current stamps.

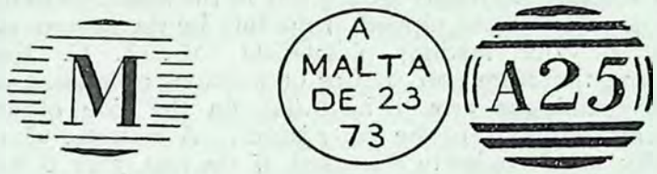
The Treaty of Paris, 1814, which settled the destiny of many of the European countries, saw Malta definitely ceded to Great Britain, and its history since then has been one of continued peace and prosperity.

Philatelic History.

Amongst the various improvements of civilised administration introduced by the British a postal service must be given a prominent place, and this, in the first instance, consisted, as at home, of a service to be paid in cash either on delivery or on handing a letter in at the Post Office.

Previous to 1857 a handstamp which read "paid at Malta" was impressed on all prepaid correspondence, but in September of that year stamps were introduced for foreign correspondence. There was a local charge of ½d per letter, which continued to be collected in cash, and letters from abroad, although fully franked, were subject to a charge of ½d for delivery.

The post-office being British, the stamps of Great Britain were used, and these can only be distinguished from British stamps used at home or at other places by the postmark employed, which consisted, till February, 1859, of the initial "M," in an oval of parallel lines. There are two distinct sizes of this obliterator, the "M" of the earliest type measuring 7½ mm. in width, and the latter 6½ mm, both being 9½ mm. high. These

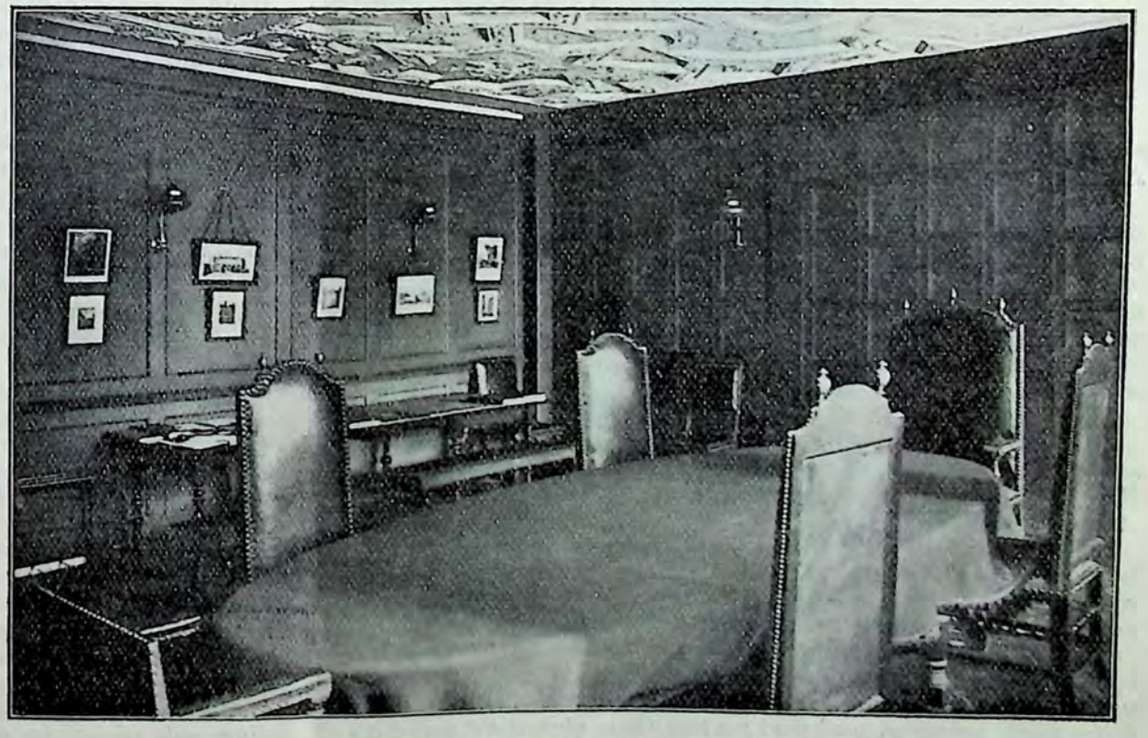


were superseded in February, 1859, by a postmark consisting of the device A25 in an oval of parallel lines. As this continued in use for the next 25 years, it naturally required renewing, and varied at different periods both in shape and size. On the introduction of the duplex mark in our own postal system it was joined to a round date stamp inscribed "Malta" and "date." Practically all the stamps of Great Britain in use at home between September, 1857, and December 31, 1884, can be found used in Malta. Taking all the various plate numbers, a most interesting collection of about 400 varieties can be made. These stamps issued and sold there, being the only ones available to prepay the postage on letters leaving the Colony, should certainly find a place in every collection as much as if they were overprinted Malta.

On November 10, 1860, a Government notice appeared announcing that to facilitate the work of the *Local Post Offices* stamps of the value of ½d had been ordered, and would be on sale at all the post offices of Malta and Gozo on December 1, 1861. The charges for local letters would remain at ½d per letter, and newspapers would be carried free.

All letters had henceforth to be prepaid by stamps, but the charge for delivery on foreign letters still was collected in cash.

As these stamps, which were used right up to 1885, had no franking power beyond the borders of the Colony, they are, strictly speaking, Government locals.



A PORTION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW J.P.S. MEETING ROOM.

They and all the other stamps issued by the Colony, however, must commend themselves to philatelists for their simplicity, and every one was issued to meet the requirements of a genuine postal need. One rarity the Colony has caused by one sheet of stamps being accidentally issued in an imperforate condition, and there has been one surcharge only. In the latter case an attempt to make money out of the stamp-collector by cornering an error was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of one of our leading philatelists (Mr. J. C. North). There are, therefore, no stamps of fictitious or inflated value, and the catalogue errs, if anything, on the side of under-estimating the worth of the early issues. A collector who can get really mint copies or fine used of the first 5 or 6 stamps under "full" catalogue is indeed fortunate.

The trade of the Island is mainly one of transit, the value of the goods actually landed being only about 8 per cent. of the total official figures for the imports. The post office traffic in 1885 was :—

	Letters.	Cards.	Newspapers.
Received, ...	426,720	16,308	304,540
Despatched, ...	547,548	17,292	170,964

In 1906 the figures were :—

	Letters.	Cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
Received, ...	1,988,129	299,372	875,849	49,401
Despatched,	3,000,487	347,581	408,694	15,468

The profit from the post office was, in

1891, ... £9,815
1899, ... £16,218
1906, ... £19,153

British coins are the only legal tender ; silver coins up to £5, and bronze coins from ⅓rd farthing up to 1/-. There are, however, banknotes issued by the Anglo-Maltese bank and the Banco di Malta in circulation.

The ½d. Orange.



The first indent to the Crown Agents was for the modest number of 100 sheets, or £50 worth of stamps, and is dated April 30, 1859.

The design was neat and simple, and consisted of the head of Queen Victoria in an elongated octagon on a background of horizontal lines about two-thirds the size of the stamp. The word "Malta" was inscribed in coloured letters on a label across the top side of the octagon, the lower portion being surrounded at the sides by a laurel wreath, and the bottom side by emblematic flowers, under which a label with white letters on a coloured background bears the device, "one half-penny," in two lines. The whole is placed on a framed background of engine-turning. The stamps were in yellow, and surface printed, and the order was placed with Messrs. De la Rue & Co., who, by the way, have, up to date, printed all the stamps of this country.

It is evident that the design and colour alone were selected by the Crown Agents, as each delivery made by the printers was on the paper then being used by them for all the other colonial stamps they were printing, and the perforations vary according to the machine they happened to be using at the time. Consequently, although officially only one stamp was used between 1861 and 1885, we philatelists are able to determine each printing, and find no less than eleven or more distinct varieties or issues of this first ½d. stamp of Malta.

The first order was delivered in buff on the blued unwatermarked paper then being used for certain stamps of India, Sierra Leone, etc. Before these were sold out a further supply of 106 sheets was obtained and placed on sale in November, 1861. These, however, although the same in colour, were on white unwatermarked paper. In 1862, 109 sheets were delivered, and these, although on the same paper, again differed—this time in shade—the colour now being a distinct shade of brown-orange, and constitutes really the third issue.

So small was the demand that these supplies sufficed till 1864, when a fresh supply was obtained, but by this time the white paper watermarked Crown and CC was in use, and the delivery consequently shows this variation from the preceding issue. The same perforating machine was still in use, and the original shade was reproduced.

We are told by one of the leading authorities that all indents were for £40 worth, or 80 sheets, but this is incorrect.

The demand for stamps must have remained fairly steady at the rate of about 24,000 per annum, for we find that this supply lasted until the year 1865. In that year the new stamps to hand were perforated by the machine Messrs. De la Rue & Co. had acquired, and which gauged 12½. Two deliveries were evidently made, as we find two distinct shades—the original buff shade, and one with a much larger percentage of yellow, called by our cataloguers "yellow-buff."

It is possible that the delivery in two shades arose through the printers "pulling" more sheets than were required for the preceding delivery, and then filling this indent with them, together with the fresh sheets required to make up the number, perforating both old and new as they were wanted.

In 1868 there was again a fresh supply, and by then the gauge 14 perforating machine had been reverted to by the printers as being the most satisfactory gauge, and the colour again was yellow-buff.

In 1872 a further supply arrived, which, however, only differs in the shade, which was slightly brighter.

The demand for stamps had by this time been nearly doubled, and a further supply was already required in 1874, which, although on the same paper (watermarked Crown and CC), and still perforated 14, was of a different shade, and is variously described as saffron or golden-yellow. It is quite distinct from any of the other shades of yellow that had, so far, been used, and gives the paper an oiled appearance, the colour showing distinctly through the paper.

In 1876 more stamps were wanted, and again the colour is the distinguishing feature. It is called brown-orange, but is considerably darker than the brown-orange of the unwatermarked stamps of 1861.

In 1878 Messrs. De la Rue & Co., either through stress of work or the breakdown of one of their perforating machines, brought the 12½ gauge machine into use again in conjunction with the gauge 14, and we have, about this time, issues of stamps in several colonies, with the compound perforation 12½ × 14, Malta amongst their number. They seem, in this issue, to have managed to revert more closely to the original shade. The paper remained the same—watermarked Crown and CC—till the next supply, which came in 1881, when the new watermark Crown and CA was adapted for this as well as all the other colonies. The colour was practically the same as that of the last supply, but the perforation was gauge 14 all round. It is exceedingly interesting to trace how these various varieties in paper, watermark, and perforation occur consistently in all the colonies whose stamps were manufactured by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. Two or three deliveries were made, which differ only slightly in shade, and they lasted till 1885, when a new era began in the postal affairs of Malta.

Reference List.

Jan., 1861, ½d. buff, on blued paper, perforated 14.
Nov., 1861, ½d. „ on white paper, „ 14.
1862, ½d. bn.-orange on white paper, „ 14.
1864, ½d. buff, wmk. C and CC, „ 14.
1865, ½d. „ „ „ „ 12½.
1868, ½d. yellow-buff, „ „ 14.
1872, ½d. bright „ „ „ 14.
1874, ½d. golden-yellow, „ „ 14.
1876, ½d. brown-orange, „ „ 14.
1878, ½d. yellow-buff, „ „ 12½ × 14.
1881, ½d. yellow-buff, C and CA, „ 14.

Issue of 1885.







In 1884, as the result of negotiations with the mother country, the control of the Post Office at Malta was, at the request of the Island Government, transferred from the Imperial Government, and by a decree, dated 9th December, 1884, it was announced that British stamps would cease to be available after the 31st of that month. A series of six values to take their place was prepared and issued on the 1st of January, 1885, on which day the colony assumed entire control of its posts.

It has always been stated that the issue of this set of stamps, and the assumption of the control of its postal service by Malta, was occasioned by the entry of the colony into the Universal Postal Union. That idea is entirely unfounded. Malta, as a matter of fact, was one of the original adherents to the treaty forming the General Postal Union (as it was then called), and its entry dates as from July 1, 1875.

The new stamps consisted of the following values, viz. :— ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 1/-, and three new designs were prepared.

The ½d. was in the original design, but the colour was changed to pale green. The 1d. stamp had the portrait of the Queen with the word "Malta" in a curved band at top, and "One Penny" in a corresponding band at foot, the sides having a row of six Maltese crosses, four others being placed in each corner above and below the curved labels. This stamp was originally printed in a deep rose, but in successive printings the shade varied to a rich carmine. The design of the 2d. stamp consisted of the head of the Queen on a lined background within a circle, the name of the colony on a white background in a straight tablet at top, the value to correspond at foot, the whole being enclosed in a single lined frame, the spandrels formed being filled by a Maltese cross and ornaments. The colour was grey, and varies in shade.

The 2½d. stamp shows the head of the Queen surrounded by an oval band, which bears the inscriptions of name and value. The whole is again in a frame, and the spandrels are filled by Maltese crosses. The colour adopted for this value was blue, and varied from ultramarine to a deep blue.

The 4d. stamp was of the same design as the 2d. value, and the colour was brown, which varies in shade.

In 1894 a sheet of this value managed to elude the officials appointed by the printers to detect any flaws or imperfections in their work, as well as the scrutiny of the Crown Agents, and was sent to the Post Office and issued by them without having been perforated. Used copies, singles and pairs, are known, and constitute the great rarity of the colony.

The 1/- value was in exactly the same design as the 4d. and 2d. values, but the colour varies from pale lilac to pale violet.

They are all surface printed on white, paper watermarked Crown and CA, and are all perforated 14. This set was in use in all about 16-17 years, consequently the number of shades to be found is considerable, and adds an interest to the series.

The stamps were printed in panes of 60 (10 horizontal rows of 6), four of which went to a sheet in the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values. Two of these panes constituted a sheet of the 2d., 4d. and 1/- values, and each pane had in the margin the plate number in a circle printed in white on a coloured ground. Additional interest can be imparted by collecting the stamps with this attached.

Reference List.

½d. pale green.
1d rose, carmine.
2d. grey, dark grey.
2½d. blue, ultramarine, dark blue.
4d. pale brown, brown.
1/- lilac, pale violet.

VARIETY.

4d. brown, imperforate.

(To be continued).

Brighton Branch.

Exchange Packet.

The Exchange Packet, which has been discontinued during the summer months owing to members being away, will be resumed. The October packet will start on its circuit on the 1st. Sheets must reach the Secretary *not later* than September 25. In order to avoid unnecessary postage charges, members will please send cash for stamps kept when notifying the Secretary that the packet has been despatched to next on the list. When sent by post the packet must be registered.

The Library.

The Branch Library now contains the following bound volumes :—

The London Philatelist, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.
Monthly Journal, Vols. 4, 5, 6, 17.
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Vols. 10, 11, 12.
The Postage Stamp, Vol. 1.
Philatelic Record, 1882, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1907.

The following current periodicals are kept in spring back covers, and can always be borrowed by members :—

The Stamp Lover.
The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.
The Postage Stamp.
Gibbon's Stamp Weekly.
The Herts Monthly Report.
The British Guiana Philatelic Journal.
The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.
The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society.

List of handbooks will be given next month.

"The Stamp Lover."

THE STAMP LOVER will be found in the reading rooms of the Brighton and Hove Public Libraries, and the Y.M.C.A. Members requiring extra numbers can obtain them of Mr. W. Morley, 69a Preston Street, Brighton.

All particulars relating to the Brighton Branch should be addressed to the Branch Hon. Secretary, J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.

Mounting and Arranging a Specialized Collection.

By R. E. R. Dalwigk.

A specialized collection invariably reflects in some measure the individual judgment and taste of the collector. Mr. Dalwigk's suggestions, however, will be serviceable in outlining some general principles for those who contemplate the arrangement of a specialized collection.

In the present era of highly and scientifically arranged specialized countries, it is a most regrettable fact that many grand collections are mounted in albums thoroughly inadequate for the purpose. Especially among beginners and young collectors is this the case, as their chief argument is that spare money is far better invested in stamps than in a good, first-class album.

The verity or otherwise of this argument depends primarily upon the collection. It is a matter of common sense that it would be ridiculous to mount a few coloured Salvadors in a thirty shilling album, and conversely it is *not* being economic to mount a good collection of Cape "wood-blocks" in a half-crown album!

Think a moment! Are not valuable paintings adorned by grand frames so that the pictures may be shown off to the best advantage? Is not rare China put in a good and decorative cupboard for the same purpose? Then why not put good stamps into good albums?

It is essential to have a thoroughly good album if you possess good stamps, and more particularly if you want them to be shown off to the very best advantage. As to which is the best album— there are several, and the collector must make his own choice, according to his own likes or dislikes.

Coming to the subject of mounting and arranging the stamps of a specialized country, it is a question that requires more thought and taste than most people imagine. Like most things, "method" is the backbone of arranging a collection, although, of course, one must display neatness and taste, which latter items have a large effect on the general impressions of your album. Neatness and tidiness are *most* important points, as, if you possess the finest collection of "Sydney views" in existence, and they are all mounted in a slap-dash method, they will not impress most collectors in nearly so forcible a way as if neatly arranged and properly classified. A collector friend, in looking through your pet country, wants all the difficult points explained by means of explanatory notes, as you must not be under the delusion that he knows all the points of the stamps of your choice.

To attain this end the first thing to do before starting to mount your stamps is to correctly classify them according to your catalogue, and assign your own varieties to their proper issues, and, if possible, always get hold of the correct dates.

The above are merely forewords, so now let us begin the operation of mounting and arranging, and let us hope the results will be satisfactory.

Having obtained your blank moveable-leaf album, you will find the first page somewhat as follows: "The Postage Stamps of....."; the country's name has to be inserted here. Now, whatever you do, do not write the name on the title-page in an unintelligible or indistinct hand, but write the name out in fancy capital letters (*as neatly as possible*), or, if you care to go to the expense, take your title page to a printer and have the title printed in.

On turning to page 1, further labour is necessary to obtain good results. On this page you should draw a map to show the whereabouts of your country or district in relation to its continent or its ocean, whilst on page 2 an enlarged map of the district should appear in detail.

Before mounting your postage stamps there are such items as essays, proofs, and colour-trials to be dealt with. The best system is, I think, to keep each issue and everything pertaining to that issue in a certain assigned block in your album. Some collectors prefer to have *all* their proofs (regardless of issues) either at the beginning or the end of their albums. This method, however, is not so effective as having the proofs, etc., of each issue placed *directly before* the issues to which they belong.

Another obvious question that crops up here is, "What is the most attractive method of arranging sets of various sizes on a page?" Certainly that is a question which requires some thought and taste. First of all, it must be understood that blank albums have a background of faint "quadrillé" lines, so that stamps may be mounted in order and proper alignment, as the exact centre of a page is easily found. There are many obstacles in laying down any fast rule for the positions of stamps on a page which I will explain later. Meanwhile I would recommend the following as good examples for the arrangement of all sets ranging from one to ten varieties. I stop purposely with ten varieties, as, should the set be larger, it should be continued on next leaf, as the overcrowding of a page is a *great mistake*.

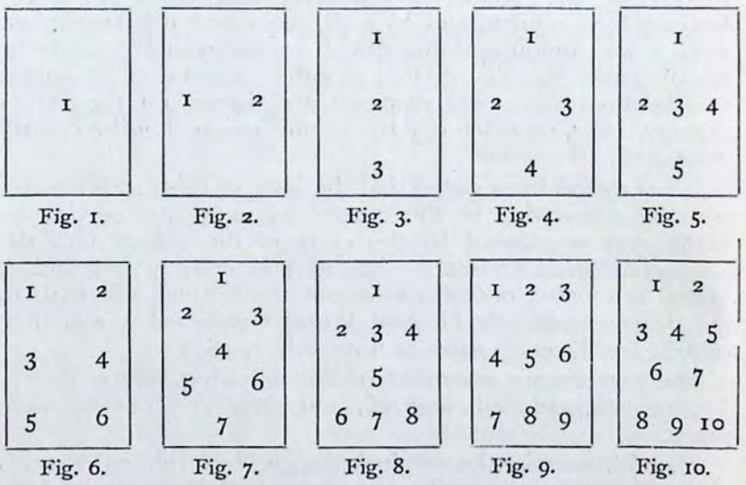


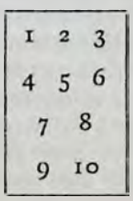
Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8. Fig. 9. Fig. 10.

All the above are distinct varieties, *no* shades or varieties being reckoned for.

The above gives a rough idea of the arrangement of various sized sets, but of course there are many instances when quite different arrangement is necessary to produce better effects. Let us take an example to show what I mean. The King's Head Single CA set of Grenada comprises ten values, but it would be absurd to arrange this set as depicted above, because the first six values (pence values) are all purple with another colour, whilst the remaining four values (shilling denominations) are all green with another combination. In a case like this it is clear that the first six stamps should be aloof from the remaining four, so as to fully demonstrate the difference between the pence and shilling values.

With this idea in hand fig. 10 would be reconstructed as under:



Let us take yet another, and, at the same time, a different obstacle, which requires individual arranging. I mean, of course, shades of a certain value.

There are four values in the set, let us suppose. There are, however, three shades of the first stamp and two shades of the fourth. value. How is the page to be arranged? Well, in dealing with shades it is always advisable to have all shades side by side so as to contrast with each other. Should there be ten shades of a value it is, of course, quite impossible to place them side by side, and, in such a case, they must occupy the entire page. To return to our four values—they should be arranged as under, so as to fully contrast in shade.

1a	1b	1c
	2	
	3	
4a		4b

From the above two examples it will at once be seen that one has to exercise one's own judgment and taste to a great extent, as there are numerous cases when special arrangement is necessary to suit this or that particular set of stamps. In the above illustration I have put three shades of the first value, assuming that they are catalogue varieties and not my own discoveries, as, should you come across uncatalogued shades or varieties, do *not*, on any account, put them on the above page, for if you start always inserting *your* own shades at random, you will most certainly have to rearrange every page in your album several times over, an expedient which by no means improves your stamps, especially if they are unused. To provide for one's own shades, etc., there is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is to have the following method as your basis (that is to say, only if you are taking up uncatalogued varieties and shades). On the first page there should be the complete set, as listed in Gibbons' Catalogue, and none of your own shades whatever, as these latter should always have a separate page allotted to them, so that there is no trouble about any rearrangement of the first page when a new shade makes its way into your album. This method is advocated by many well-known philatelists.

Having mounted all your single specimens of an issue to your satisfaction, the next page will be occupied by pairs of each value, which will require different arrangement, in many cases, to single specimens. In the case of pairs, I should be inclined to consider nine pairs as the fullest possible complement for a single page, whilst seven should be the limit, except in cases of necessity. Below are examples for the successful arrangement of pairs.

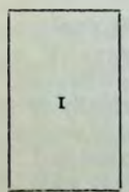


Fig. 1.

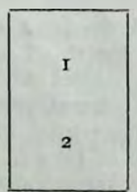


Fig. 2.

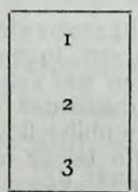


Fig. 3.

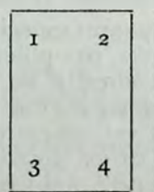


Fig. 4.

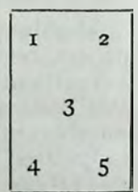


Fig. 5.

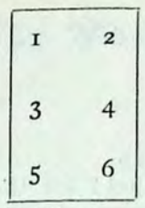


Fig. 6.

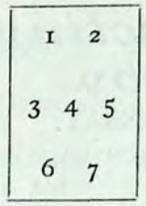


Fig. 7.

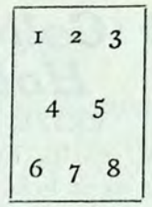


Fig. 8.

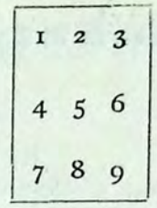


Fig. 9.

All the above are liable to alterations, as described in mounting single specimens; that is to say, in the case of shades, distinct colours for shilling values as opposed to pence issues, etc.

The next page should contain blocks of four of each value, and they can, with advantage, be mounted in exactly similar positions on the page as occupied by pairs. Blocks naturally take up a large amount of space, and, therefore, *five* blocks should be the limit for a single page.

Many collectors take much larger blocks of their favourite countries, and these should each have a separate page, as two large blocks stuffed on to one page spoils the general appearance both of the blocks and of the page.

As albums differ so greatly in size, I must explain that all above schemes are for pages of about 10 or 11 inches high, by 7 or 8 inches broad. This will, I think, be found to be the most convenient-sized album in every way, as smaller albums usually break up sets into two or three pages, whilst a larger album becomes somewhat bulky and heavy for transport.

The stamps all mounted, the second operation takes place, namely, writing your own notes about the stamps or issues, as the case may be, above the stamps. When there are no prominent varieties to be noted, it will be found most convenient to write your notes at the top of each page; but in the case of errors, etc., a small note to that effect should be written just above the stamp in question. As I pointed out earlier, write very clearly, as, when finished, you will never regret the extra time involved—good writing being the main secret of a fine page.

In writing your own notes, do not put down quantities of information, but only the most important items, in the shortest possible space, and, above all, be accurate in your statements, and do not put down *your* ideas, unless, of course, you are certain that your ideas are correct.

The following should be regarded as necessary notes to every sort of collection:—Date of issue, watermark, perforation and paper, whilst notes on quantities printed, stamps held by speculators, auction prices of rarer varieties, etc., etc., all tend to give your collection a better finish, and also to interest philatelists when perusing your album.

A last remark—Do not disfigure a good album by inserting *any* bad specimens. Bad specimens are often to be seen in collections, the excuse for their inclusion usually being, "I have just put it in until I get a good copy"—a very bad principle indeed. If a rare stamp is not in your album, leave a blank, and do not insert a dirty or torn specimen; it deadens the page at once, and, moreover, is of no value whatever.

The J.P.S. Auction.

The first Auction Sale of the new season will take place at the Society's Headquarters, No. 17 Fleet Street, on Saturday, 3rd October. It is particularly desired that lots for inclusion shall reach the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, "Binduli," Grove Park, Chiswick, W., before 10th September.

Stamp Collecting as a Hobby.

PRIZE ESSAY.

By E. C. T. Finch (Age 14¾).

Stamp Collecting as a hobby? What a field for thought this sentence opens out! Amusement, instruction, observation; stamps teach us all this.

When the boy from school returns home in the evening, after lessons are done, what can be better than to spend an hour or two with perhaps his stamp album his sole companion? But in addition to the amusement stamp collecting affords, how it cultivates the mind!

It promotes a power of observation and a spirit of enquiry detecting fraudulent specimens and noticing minute differences in issues. This sense of observation does considerably more for us than we ourselves suppose, and surely this power has one of its first roots in stamp collecting.

Then there is the geographical knowledge we learn. Out-of-the-way islands, situated in the vast Pacific, are committed to memory by a single postage stamp a thousand times more readily and thoroughly than an hour's work at a geography book.

Again, there are the historical incidents stamps recall to the mind; whole histories of countries may be traced by the enterprising and observant collector. He sees the sudden change of a monarch's head on a stamp, for instance. The question immediately rises in his mind, "Why this change?"

Look at the Servian "Death Mask" stamps; what a grim tragedy was enacted to cause the issue of those souvenirs of anarchism!

Commemoration stamps convey past memories to us—see the gallant defence of the Shipka Pass, illustrated in the Bulgarian issue of September, 1902; while there are the other type of stamps issued in memory of famous men, namely, the 1896 issue of Ecuador, commemorative to Roca, Nolhoa, Olmedo, and Elizalde.



E. C. T. FINCH,
Author of this month's Essay.

Glimpses of the beauties of foreign lands are seen in many issues. What, indeed, could be more beautiful and picturesque than the 1894-1900 issue of the Congo Free State?

It is not often we find stamps assisting charitable funds, yet such is the case in the 1905 issue of Russia, which was sold several kopecks above face value, the difference being given to a fund for widows whose husbands had perished in the Russo-Japanese war.

What a knowledge of foreign monies, too, stamps give us! What non-collector knows off-hand the values on Chinese stamps, or that kopecks belong to Russia, marks to Germany, paras to Turkey, without referring to some volume of reference?

Then coats-of-arms and standards of different countries become, to the stamp collector, quite familiar, until the spread eagle of the earlier German issues, the Russian eagle, and the swan of Western Australia seem as old friends as the Union Jack of Old England.

And so, with our album in front of us, we have a book of amusement and instruction, a book conjuring up whole histories of nations. We must surely agree that stamp collecting is one of the best hobbies ever taken up by mortal man.

The Library.

Mr. E. A. Smart having resigned the office of Librarian, Mr. D. B. Armstrong has been appointed to that Office. He intimates in the following Notes some plans for the improvement and development of the Library, in the carrying out of which we trust he will have the hearty support of all members, and of the readers of The Stamp Lover.

Having taken over the work of the Library which our friend and colleague Mr. E. A. Smart has relinquished through pressure of other duties, I have to announce the acquisition of the following books:—

By Donation.

"The Philatelic West." Vols. 32 to 40. L. T. Brodstone.
"The Lady Forger." The Society.
"Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes." (Two editions.) The President.
"The Young Stamp Collector." The President.
Westoby's "Great Britain." The President.
"Nunn's Philatelic Directory." Anonymous.
"The Winzer Collection." Anonymous.

By Purchase.

"London Philatelist." Vols. 1 to 15.
"Philatelic Record." Vols. 2 to 13.
"Colonial Stamps." Lockyer.
"Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain." Philbrick and Westoby.

By Exchange.

"Stamps." Vols. 4 and 5.

Wanted.

Has any member duplicates or volumes they can spare for the Library of the following?

"Gibbons Stamp Weekly." Vol. 3.
"Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal." All after Vol. 14.
"Philatelic Record." Vol. 1. and all after Vol. 13.
"London Philatelist." All after Vol. 15.
"Philatelic Journal of Great Britain." All except Vols 13, 14, and 16.
"Stamp Collector." All except Vol. 8.
"Album Weeds." (Earee).
"Royal Society's Works." All wanted.
"Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe." (Westoby).
"British India. Philatelic Society of India."
"Philatelic Journal of India." All wanted.
"American Journal of Philately." All except Vol. 17.

Members are especially requested to send *all* duplicate papers, books, pamphlets, etc., to me for the Library. If we have them already we can use extra copies for exchanging. We have a number of duplicates on hand, principally odd numbers of various current philatelic magazines, which we shall be pleased to exchange for books not at present contained in the Library. A full list will be sent by me upon application.

All gifts and donations towards the Library or the binding

fund will be duly acknowledged by the Librarian at the address given below.

In the case of bound volumes and also volumes that are bound by the Library after receipt, the donor's name and the date of the work being added to the Library, will be inscribed inside the cover.

Library Tickets.

Tickets issued prior to 1st June, 1908, expire on the 30th September, 1908. The Hon. Librarian will be glad if members will renew same promptly. A small charge of 2d. is made for a Library Ticket entitling the holder to the use of one volume at a time, or 4d. for a Student's Ticket upon which any number of books may be withdrawn at one time, subject to the discretion of the Librarian, for the purposes of study and research. Postage on books borrowed must be paid by the borrower both ways, but town members can arrange to have same reserved for them and delivered to them at the book-stall during ordinary meetings of the Society, by sending a post card to the Librarian a few days previously.

Reading Room.

It is hoped that it will be possible to make a permanent feature of the Reading Room for current journals at the meetings from 6 to 8 p.m. each meeting night during the season. Every publisher of a philatelic journal should see to it that his journal is supplied regularly to the Library, where it will be kept in the Reading Room while current, and will be available for the use of members of the Society free.

Book-Stall.

During the coming season it is proposed to greatly extend the facilities offered by the Society's Book-Stall which has been such a popular feature of the last few seasons' meetings. The Stall, which will be in charge of the Librarian, will be well supplied with all the leading philatelic publications, including the majority of current stamp journals, recent philatelic handbooks, the Society's works, Mr. Melville's books, etc. There will also be a large assortment of Albums of various makes on view for the inspection of members contemplating the purchase of such, and of those unrepresented illustrated prospectuses will be supplied gratis on application.

The Librarian desires to call the attention of American and Colonial readers to the fact that the Library is particularly weak in American and British Colonial philatelic publications, and desires to respectfully solicit donations of any philatelic journals published in the United States, India, Canada, Australia, etc., of which all will be most acceptable additions to the Library.

All communications respecting the Library, Reading Room, and the Book-Stall should be sent to—D. B. ARMSTRONG, Woodville, Riggindale Road, Streatham, S.W.

ADVERTISING

In "The Stamp Lover" pays, because the journal goes to enthusiastic stamp collectors, and **every copy tells.** The next issue will be a Special New Season Number, of which 5000 copies will be issued, and advertisement copy should be in the Business Manager's hands by the 15th of September for inclusion in that issue.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 71.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

1681. * *Heraclitus Ridens: At a Dialogue between Jest and Ernest Concerning the Times.* Numb. 5. Tuesday, March 1, 1681.

Jest reading a Billet per Penny Post.

Sir,

You are requested to increase our number with your Divertive Company at the Nuptials to be celebrated between Mr Popular Fears and Mrs John Jealousie, two of our faithful Congregational Friends, tomorrow at Sedition-Sellers-Hall, in Common-wealth-lane near Toleration-Street, and to bring this Ticket along with you, which will give you a present and welcom admission to

Your true Protestant *Mercury* Friends
Frau. Smith, Anab. Teacher.
Manyass. Ben. Harris } Bridemen.
Lang. Curtis. }

Well! Certainly this penny-Post was the most happy invention of this fortunate Age: there was never any thing so favourable to the carrying on and managing Intrigue: that and the Press being unpadlockt, are two incomparable twins of the Liberty of the Subject! one may Write, Print, publish and disperse ingenius Libels, either against particular persons of the Tory party, or the Government it self, and no body the wiser or the better for it. . . .

Heraclitus Ridens, Dec. 27, 1681. [Contains among other matter]

Oberon King of Fairies to the Prince of Whigland. A Congratulatory Poem on his happy Restauration, written on the leaves of a *Medlar-Tree*, and sent by the Penny Post.

Hist. MSS. Commission—10th Report, Appendix, Pt. IV., pp. 59 seq.

The MSS. of Capt. Stewart, of Alltyrodyn, Lhandyssil, [Wales.]

p. 125 [Under] IV.—Family and Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, 1670 to 1800.

Many London letters in this collection are stamped with the Penny Postmark, which was of the following shape :—



The earliest instance of this mark [*i.e.*, in this collection] is on a letter dated on the 9th of December, 1681, written by [Humphrey (Henchman)] the Bishop of London to Sir John Moore, when Lord Mayor [of London], and instances further occur at intervals down to the year 1754.

Mr Vincent, in his last edition of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" (1881), says that the Penny Post was first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, an upholsterer, in 1681; that he assigned his interest to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, in 1683; that the Court of King's Bench in 1690

adjudged that it belonged to the Duke of York as a branch of the General Post, and that it was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the Crown. This institution was improved and made a two-penny post in July, 1794.

p. 132.—Stamped on the letter of 9th Dec., 1681, as above, is the Penny Post mark, then recently introduced, as follows :—



* *Kings Bench. Coram Rege Roll.* 2023. mem. 24. Mich 1682.

Hulkes v. Wm. Dockwra.

Dockwra alleged to have set up post &c. at St Margaret's, Westminster in violation of patent of Ld. Arlington (Postmaster General) £2500 claimed and other sums (apparently calculated at the rate of £100 per week).

Verdict.

Dockwra owes £100 for contempt of Court but not £2500. Dockwra discharged.

Clark (Andrew) Life and Times of Anthony Wood, 1632-95—5 vols. 1892-1900 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)

Vol. III. pg. 31.

1682—News in the letter dated 25 Nov. S. [=Sunday] that the right and profits of the penny post[4] adjudged [23 Nov. 1682] to be the duke of York's; wherfore he gave it to sir G (eorge) Jeffryes [the notorious Judge] who had stood up for him, and Sir Georg Jeffryes farmes it out to (William) Docwra who pretended a right before in it.[5] Or thus—The duke of York hath gained the point as to the penny post against (William) Docwray the manager of it. The said duke hath given it for a time to Sir Georg Jeffrys his favorite who rents it out to Docwra. The news is sent that he [the Duke of York] hath taken it to himself and added it to the Post Office.

Vol. III. pg. 33.

1682—Dec. 2 S. [=Sunday] [In] a letter to Mr. (William) Fulman; not sent:—Duke of York hath gained the point as to the penny post against [William] Docwra the former manager of it.

Vol. III. pg. 310.

1689 Sept.—(Wood 276 A no. CCCCCLXXVI is 'An advertisement on the behalf of William Dockwra, merchant, concerning the penny post,' at the foot of which is written, 'The reader is desired not to take away this paper.' Wood has a note on it. 'This paper was dispersed in every coffee-house in Oxon in the beginning of Sept. 1689.')

[There is a copy of this *very scarce* printed piece (undated, but attributed to the year "1690?" in error) in the Brit. Mus. Library, under the press-mark, 816. m. 10 (62).]

Edwd. Chamberlayne's "Anglice Notitia: or, The Present State of England," 2 Pt. 11th Editn. *1682, pp. 245-6.*

Of the Penny-Post.

Moreover, to the Benefit and Advantage of this Nation, but especially of this City; there is lately Erected another Post, called the *Penny-Post*, invented and contrived by that ingenious and knowing Citizen of *London*, Mr. *William Dockwray*, whereby for one Penny is most speedily conveyed any Letter, or any Parcel, not exceeding one pound weight, or ten pounds in value, to, and from, all parts within the weekly Bills of Mortality; To the most remote places whereof, Letters go Four or Five times a day; and to other Places of more Business, they go Six or Eight times every day, except Sundays, and except three days at *Christmass*, two days at *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*, and the 30th of *January*. For the better carrying on this great and useful Design, there are a very great number of Messengers employed, from Morning to Night; there are Four or Five hundred Receiving-Houses to take in Letters, within the City and Suburbs, and other places within the Bills of Mortality, where the Messengers call every hour, and presently convey the Letters according to their respective Directions. There are seven sorting Houses, and the Principal Office is kept in *Lime-street*, at the House of Mr. *Dockwray*.

The conveniencies of this useful Undertaking of the *Penny-Post*, are as follow. All Gentlemen, Countrey-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their arrival at *London;* Shopkeepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed for publication of any concern; Summons or Tickets conveyed to all parts; Brewers Entries sent to the Excize-Office; appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time saved in solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chyrurgeons, for what they shall want; besides many other advantages.

London Gazette—No. 1776—Thur. 23 Nov. to Mon. 27 Nov., 1682.

Whereas there hath been a Verdict lately [23 Nov., 1682, Trinity Term] obtained at the King's Bench-Bar, against Mr. Dockray [*i.e., William Docwra*], the Undertaker of the Penny-Post Office, whereby it is adjudged that such matters are under the Post-Master-General, Established by Act of Parliament: These are to give notice, (for the accommodation of all persons) That a Penny-post shall be forthwith erected within the Bills of Mortality, to be managed by Officers appointed for that purpose: And all persons lately employed in Managing, Receiving, and Carrying the said Penny-Post Letters are desired to repair to Mr. Frowde, at the General Post-Office in Lombard-street, there to receive farther Directions in this affair.

London Gazette—No. 1778—Thurs. 30 Nov. to Mon. 4 Dec., 1682.

[Among the] Advertisements

These are to give notice, That the PENNY-POST will be set up again on Monday, the 11th Instant [Dec. 1682], and that all persons may deliver in their Letters to the several Receiving-houses as formerly, which will be safely conveyed according to their Directions.

[The same advertisement repeated in No. 1779 of same paper.]

London Gazette—No. 1782—Thurs. 14 Dec. to Mon. 18 Dec. 1682.

Whereas several idle Persons have made it their business in and about the Cities of London and Westminster to discourage the several Receivers of the Penny-Post Letters, by telling them there is no Security given by the Messengers for the performance of their Duty for the safe Conveyance of Packets and Parcels committed to their Charge, not exceeding the value of Ten Pounds Sterling, and one Pound weight; This is to certifie all Persons who shall or may have occasion to

[4] 'Robert Moray invented the penny-post'; note by Wood in Moray's 'Corporation credit' Lond. 1682 (Wood 628 no. 6.)

[5] See Luttrell i. 244. See in Sept. 1689.

send any such Parcels by the said Messengers, Couriers, or Deliverers, relating to the Penny-Post-Office, That there is none employed in the same but such only as have given Bonds and security for their Fidelity: And all Persons who shall think they have any reason to complain of any miscarriage, are desired to do it at the chief office in St. Michaels-Alley in Cornhill, where it is at present kept.

This is farther to give Notice, That Letters and Parcels will now be conveyed by the Penny-Post to and from the most considerable places within five Miles of London: And also to desire all persons not to deliver any Letters to go beyond the seas to any Officers of the Penny-Post-Office, lest they miscarry, but only to such as are appointed by the Postmaster General, and are officers of the General Post-Office, whose Names have been formerly Published.

[This was repeated in No. 1783 of the same paper.]

London Gazette—No. 1812—29 Mch.-2 Apr., 1683.
[*Not* under heading of "Advertisements."]

The Officers of the Penny-Post, Established by Authority, do give Notice, That whereas the former Practice of keeping Holy-days at Easter and Whitsontide, has been found to be prejudicial to Correspondence, they are contented to give their Attendance on those days as at other times: But by reason many of the Letter-Receivers are Tradesmen, whose Shops will be shut up, such Persons who write Letters then are desired to leave them at those Coffee-Houses known to be appointed by the Office, that they may be collected and delivered in due time.

In the *London Gazette*—No. 1856—for 30 Aug. to 3 Sept., 1683, is a Proclamation for enforcing the Execution of the Act of Parliament for Settling the Profits of the Post Office on the Duke of York, etc., dated at Windsor, 25 Aug., 1683.

London Gazette—No. 1992—
18 Dec. to 22 Dec., 1684.
[*Not* under "Advertisements."]



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (AFTERWARDS JAMES II.)
After the Painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Whereas in several Books lately published, the Authors have presumed to set forth the Methods of the Penny-Post without Consulting the proper Officers, by which means they are mistaken in several particulars, wherof this is fit to be Corrected, (viz.) that three days at Christmas, two days at Easter, and Whitsuntide, and on the 30th of January, the Penny-Post does not go, Although since it was Established by Authority no Holy-days have ever been kept, but the usual Expedition has been performed for conveying Letters, etc., both in the Country Towns, and City, and frequent Advertisements thereof have been given in the Gazette, with advise that such Persons who write on those days should leave their letters, etc., at the Coffee-Houses, and such Shops that are then open, or at the General Offices, which are Six, and kept for the several Precincts at the places following (viz.) The principal Office in Crosby-House in Bishopsgate Street, That for St. Paul's at the Royal Bagnio Coffee House in Newgate Street, That for the Temple in Chichester Rents in Chancery Lane, That for Westminster in Chequer Court near Charing Cross, That for Southwark in the new Buildings in Fowlane near the Borough, That for Ratcliffe and the Hermitage upon Little Tower Hill, where the Officers attend all days alike from Seven a Clock in the Morning, until Ten at Night, Sundays only excepted.

[Also in *London Gazette*—No. 1993 for 22-24 Dec., 1684.]

London Gazette—No. 1997—Jan. 5, 1684.

This is to give notice, that one of the Six Offices of the Penny Post, Since they were lately mentioned in the Gazette (*viz.*, that for the Precinct of Westminster) is removed from Charing Cross into Dukes Court near St. Martins Church.

Historical MSS. Commission—15th Report, Appendix, Pt. II. MSS. of J. Eliot Hodgkin, Esq., F.S.A., of Richmond, Surrey.

pp. 324-325—[Under] "The Countess of Plymouth's Waterman [Wm. Howell]."

1684 Oct. 30 Paid the Peny Post for the letter $\frac{s.}{0}\ \frac{d.}{1}$

In connection of William Howell's charges for carrying letters and his payment of a penny to the short-lived Penny-Post, Mr. Hodgkin preserves amongst his documents touching postal matters some rather entertaining journals and broadsides, relating to the arrangements of the Government's Post Office and Docwra's Penny Post, *e.g.*: (1) "A Brief Director For Those That would send their Letters to any parts of England, Scotland, or Ireland," sm. 4to, *circ.* 1680 [much earlier]; (2) "A Penny Well Bestowed, Or a Brief Account of The *New Design* contrived for the great Increase of *Trade*, and Ease of Correspondence, to the Great Advantage of the Inhabitants of all sorts, by Conveying of Letters or Pacquets under a Pound Weight, to and from all parts within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster;* and the Out Parishes within the *Weekly Bills of Mortality*, For One Penny"; a broadside [single-sheet] covered with text on both sides, closing with this colophon, "London, Printed for the *Undertakers*, by *Thomas James*, at the *Printing Press in Mincing Lane*, *April* M.DC.LXXX" [considered by Mr. Hodgkin to be "unique"]. [Probably one of the, if not the, earliest printed issue of Docwra's Penny Post.] (3) "*Heraclitus Ridens*: At *A Dialogue between Jest and Earnest concerning the Times.* Tuesday, March 1, 1681, consisting of a single essay in original writing, entitled "*Jest* reading a Billet *per* Penny Post"; (4) "The London Gazette, Number 1856. Published by Authority. From Thursday August 30 to Monday September 3, 1683, opening with His Majesty's Proclamation, dated at Windsor, the 25th of August, 1683, "For enforcing the due Execution of the Act of Parliament, Entituled *An Act for settling the Profits of the Post Office on His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and His Heirs Males, and for Prevention of Treasonable Correspondence*, and other Inconveniencies arising by the Infringement of the said Act"; and (5) "the London Gazette, Numb. 2522, From Thursday January 9 to Monday January 13, 1689," containing an announcement touching the "*divers abuses*" that "*have been committed by persons who have hitherto taken in Letters to be carried to the General Post-House within the Limits of* East-Smithfield, Wapping, Ratcliff-Cross *and* Limus [Limehouse]."—*(To be continued).*

The Stamp Lover's Library.

DR. GRAY'S PHILATELIC WRITINGS.

THE CATALOGUES.

1. GRAY, John Edward, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc. A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors. London: Robert Hardwicke, 192 Piccadilly. [First edition.] 1862. Pp. xvi. + 54. Stiff boards. Size 4¼ × 6⅝. One shilling. Impression 1000.

   This has a half title which does not occur in the second edition. Contains a list of twenty works or articles which have been printed on the subject of stamp collecting.

   "After the English name of the country or place where the stamp is issued follows the foreign name of the place, or title of the King, or other inscription that may be on the stamps of that locality. In the description of the individual stamps, the lettering which is on the stamps is printed in *italic*. The list is arranged geographically, commencing with those of Great Britain and her Colonies, and each country in succession, with its Colonies or dependencies." *Introduction.*

   Colours are not noted except in a very few cases, *e.g.*, Great Britain "*One Penny.* Black and red. *Twopence.* Blue"; "Ionian Islands. 1. Engraved profile of Queen in oval, inscribed garter, in oblong erect frame. Orange, blue, and red"; Under New South Wales, Brunswick, etc., "coloured" and "white" papers are mentioned, under Oldenburg "Black ink, on coloured paper," and "Coloured ink, on white paper."

   Perforations not noted, but the term "dentated adhesive stamps" is used in a few cases only; and only a few watermarks (Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico) are mentioned. Reviewed *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1863, p. 13.

   "The first edition of 1000 was sold within three weeks." *Philatelical Journal*, April 20, 1875.

2. ——— SECOND EDITION—*revised and enlarged.* 1863. Pp. xiv. + 58 + 32. Stiff boards. Size 4¼ × 6⅝. One shilling.

   The 32 pp. consist of advertisements of "Useful books published by Robert Hardwicke, 192 Piccadilly, W."

   "The full use of the stamps in teaching geography and history can only be obtained when they are arranged in systematic and chronological order. This has, unfortunately, not been seen by many compilers of catalogues and collectors, who place their stamps of the different countries alphabetically, thus separating the stamps of neighbouring countries of the same royal house, of the same language, or kind of money, into different parts of their collection. Many of these compilers and collectors have not been consistent with themselves, and arranged their collections partly geographically and partly alphabetically; this is even less instructive and more difficult to consult, as it is not easy to recollect how the stamps follow each other." *Introduction*, p. vi.

   The list of printed articles and books is omitted from this edition.

   "The value of the work is very considerably increased by the addition of the colours to each stamp, and other emendations and improvements." *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, March 1, 1863, page 28.

3. ——— SECOND EDITION. As No. 2, but without the extra 32 pp. advertisements bound in.

4. ——— SECOND EDITION. As No. 2. Doubly interleaved. Gilt edges. Roan gilt. 2s. 6d.

   "Elegant to hold stamps." Advt. of Robert Hardwicke in *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1863.

   In the advertisements (p. 23) of "Useful Works published by Robert Hardwick," 32 pages referred to in No. 2, there is an announcement of the "Hand Catalogue" in which it is offered "Interleaved as Album, 2s. 6d., gilt edges."

   "This edition may also be purchased elegantly bound in roan gilt, with gilt edges, and doubly interleaved with good paper for making notes and additions, or for the purpose of being used as a portable album." *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, March 1, 1863, page 28.

5. ——— The Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors. THIRD EDITION. London: E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane; Bath: Stafford Smith & Smith, Queen-Square House. MDCCCLXV. Pp. xvi. + 96 + xxiv. Stiff boards. Size 4¼ + 6⅝. One shilling.

   Cover design, 1s. green stamp.

   Frontispiece, Mulready design, without value, or artists' and engravers' names.

   The illustrations were engraved by Mr. . . . . Whymper, father of Mr. Henry Whymper, the editor (after the second edition) of Oppen's Catalogue.

   This edition was stated to be in preparation in the notice of the previous edition in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, March 1, 1863, but it did not appear till (?) April, 1865, the *S.C.M.* for May 1, page 77, mentioning that it has "only received the work for review on the eve of going to press."

   The xxiv. pp. contain stamp dealers' advertisements.

6. ——— FOURTH EDITION. London: E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane; Bath: Alfred Smith & Co., Queen-Square House. MDCCCLXVI. Pp. xvi. + 180 + xii. Stiff boards. Size 4¼ × 6⅝. One-and-sixpence.

   Cover design, 1s. green stamp, surcharged "Fourth Edition, One-and-sixpence."

   Frontispiece as third edition.

   "Now takes the first place among British catalogues, by reason of its accuracy, completeness, and general excellency. The arrangement of the catalogue has been improved by the adoption of the now popular plan of division by continents, and placing the countries within those divisions in alphabetical order." *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, Sept. 1, 1866, page 141.

   The xii. pages consist of stamp dealers' announcements.

7. ——— Revised and corrected by Overy Taylor. FIFTH EDITION. London: E. Marlborough & Co., 4 Ave Maria Lane; Bath: Alfred Smith & Co. MDCCCLXX. [?April 1] Pp. xvi. + 210 + 1. Thin boards. Size 4⅛ × 6⅜. One and sixpence.

   Cover design, Type of 1s. green, but inscribed "One and Sixpence," and printed in rose.

   "We understand that another edition of Dr. Gray's catalogue is in course of preparation, but will probably not be ready for some months." Answer to COLLECTOR in *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, Dec. 1, 1867 (page 192).

   "We are justified in promising that the long-awaited fifth edition of Dr. Gray's work will very shortly be issued." *S.C.M.*, Jan. 1, 1870 (page 1).

   "Dr. Gray's Illustrated Catalogue is announced to be ready by the first of next month." *S.C.M.*, March 1, 1870 (page 48).

   ". . . . The only catalogue of stamps in our language at all *au courant* with the day. . . . The very elaborate and scientific descriptions of Dr. Gray, which tended rather to confuse most minds, have been judiciously pruned, and now the stamps are so described as to clearly identify everything, and yet not to overload the list with minute differences. This part of his task—and a by no means easy one—Mr. Taylor seems to have discharged particularly well." *S.C.M.*, May 1, 1870, page 76 (review).

A second notice contributed by "A Parisian Collector" [the *nom de plume* of the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby] appears in the *S.C.M.*, June 1, 1870, page 92.

Correspondence in *S.C.M.* on this edition: Mariano Pardo de Figueroa (viii., p. 111), Overy Taylor (viii., page 111), "P.I.A." on "Errors in Fifth Edition" (viii., p. 127).

8. ——— The Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps. Revised and corrected by Overy Taylor. SIXTH EDITION. London: E. Marlborough & Co., 4 Ave Maria Lane, and 14 Warwick Lane, E.C. Bath: Alfred Smith & Co., 7 Bath St. MDCCCLXXV. Serial issue in viii. monthly parts at sixpence each. Paper covers. Size 5¼ × 7.

I. [March 1, 1874], pp, 1-64; II. [April], 65-128; III. [May], 129-192; IV. [June], 193-256; V. [July], 257-320; VI. [August], 321-384; VII. [September], 385-448; VIII. [October], i-xvi. + 449-523.

The last part includes the Title Page, dated MDCCCLXXV., Introduction, Preface to Sixth Edition, Contents, Abbreviations, &c.

9. ——— SIXTH EDITION. Complete issue. MDCCCLXXV. Pp. xvi. + 523. Cloth boards, gilt lettered back and front. "Dr. Gray's Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps." Size 5 × 7.

The complete issue probably took place just before Christmas, 1874.

This edition is found in brown, blue, and in green cloth boards.

IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY.

It may be of some service to the reader having access to the British Museum Library to have the list of the editions of Gray's Catalogue there, with the press marks.

Gray (John Edward).

A hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the use of Collectors. *London*, 1862. 8°. 8227 a 26

Second edition. . . . Enlarged. *London*, 1863. 8°. 8247 a 7

The Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps. . . . . Revised and corrected by O. Taylor. Fifth edition. *London, Bath* [printed], 1870. 8°. 8247 aa 18

Sixth edition. *London*, 1875. 16°. 8245 aaa 28

ARTICLES, PRINTED LETTERS, ETC., ON STAMP COLLECTING, BY DR. GRAY.

The Postage Stamps of the World. *Young England*, June to August, 1862.

A new and complete set of postage stamp album titles. Geographically arranged by Dr. J. E. G., etc., of the British Museum. London: E. Marlborough & Co.; Bath: Stafford Smith & Smith. [? 1862].

The arrangement of Postage Stamps. *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1863, page 5 (Vol. i.).

The Sydney Stamps. *S.C.M.*, March 1, 1863, page 26 (Vol. i.).

On Postage Stamp Catalogues. *S.C.M.*, April 1, 1863, page 41 (Vol. i.).

A descriptive list of the envelopes, labels, and embossed stamps suggested before the issue of the vignette Mulready envelope. *S.C.M.*, May 1, 1863, page 52 (Vol. i.).

The Portrait on the Mexican Stamp. Letter to the editor. *S.C.M.*, April 1, 1864, page 61 (Vol. ii.).

Dr. Gray on the Prince Consort Essays. Letter to the editor. *S.C.M.*, May 1, 1864, page 78 (Vol. ii.).

Mr. [J. H.] Burns' reply to Dr. Gray on the Prince Consort Essays. See *S.C.M.*, June 1, 1864, page 95.

The Prince Consort Essays. Letter to the editor. *S.C.M.*, July 1, 1864, page 111 (Vol. ii.).

The subject is still further discussed by Mr. J. H. Burn in a letter to the editor, Aug. 1, 1864, page 127, and by a writer using the *nom de plume* "No Essays," Sept. 1, 1864, page 143; "A Country Parson," Oct. 1, 1864, page 160; E. L. Pemberton, Nov. 1, 1864, page 173; "Fentonia" [Miss Fenton], and "No Essays," Dec. 1., 1864, page 189.

Notes on the First Series of New South Wales Postage Stamps. *S.C.M.*, Nov. 1, 1864, page 170 (Vol. ii.).

Additional Notes on the First Series of New South Wales Postage Stamps. *S.C.M.*, Dec. 1, 1864, page 185 (Vol. ii.).

Additional Notes on the laureated Australian Stamps. *S.C.M.*, Feb. 1, 1865, page 25 (Vol. iii.).

Book Notice.

The Illustrated Catalogue of British and British Colonial Stamps, London, Healey & Co., 14 Wormwood Street, E.C. Price 6d. (3d. to J.P.S. members).

Time was when the young stamp collector was frequently deterred from the purchase of a stamp catalogue, with the aid of which to arrange and classify his treasures, on account of the comparatively large expenditure entailed, and also because on opening the book he found it crammed from cover to cover with intricate lists, complicated tables, lengthy descriptions, and wholly unfamiliar terms in such bewildering confusion that he was apt to become discouraged at once and consign the volume to the topmost shelf of his bookcase and register a vow that in future he would confine his philatelic reading to the gaudy illustrated price lists of cheap sets and packets presented to him gratis by vendors of such.

Of recent years, however, there has been taking place a revolutionary movement in the interests of the younger set in philately, and a number of prominent firms engaged in the stamp trade have, during the past eight or ten years, undertaken the compilation and issue of moderately priced catalogues based on more or less simplified lines, and calculated to meet the requirements of the philatelic novice. The latest of these efforts to provide a catalogue that will appeal to and be "easily understanded" of the young stamp collector now lies before us, and comprises a neat and attractive little volume of nearly two hundred pages and issued by the old-established and well-known firm of City dealers, Messrs. Edwin Healey & Co.

The book in question is the *Illustrated Catalogue of British and British Colonial Postage Stamps*, and, whilst dealing with standard varieties only, includes all Postage Stamps of the British Empire issued up to the commencement of the present year. It is printed in good clear type upon excellent paper, and contains nearly 1000 illustrations, and all are remarkably distinct.

The prices have received careful consideration and are, on the whole, very reasonable and compare favourably with those of other firms. The catalogue is of just the right size to go easily into the coat pocket, and is strongly bound in a good flexible cardboard cover, and altogether reflects the greatest possible credit upon its publishers. At the extremely moderate price of sixpence per copy this work should be within the reach of all, but in order that it may circulate the more freely amongst the members of the Junior Philatelic Society, the publisher has arranged to supply it to members of the Society only at 3d. per copy, post free.

Mr. Healey informs us that this, his second attempt at issuing a postage stamp catalogue, has been made owing to the splendid reception accorded to the first edition issued in 1902, and the large demand that exists for a really cheap and reliable catalogue. It is to be regretted that the stamps of the British Possessions only have been dealt with, and we shall hope at some future date to hear that Mr. Healey has decided to issue a second volume devoted to the stamps of Foreign nations.

If we might venture on a suggestion of a minor improvement on a later edition, it would be for the elimination of the subject of printer's rules which tend to confuse the pages. We refer chiefly to the double rules at the end of each country, which at first glance appear to get mistaken for surcharges.

The Stamp Lover

May be had each month immediately upon publication from any of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's bookstalls, and from the following stamp dealers :—

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The Publisher will be glad to hear from others, particularly those in provincial cities and towns, who are willing to sell THE STAMP LOVER. Terms on application.

Manchester J.P.S. Exhibition.

The plans of the forthcoming Exhibition of Postage Stamps, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society at Manchester, are now ready, and the Executive, composed of members of the Manchester Branch, are to be congratulated on their arrangements.

The ground floor of the Hulme Town Hall will be occupied with a press room and refreshment room in convenient proximity to the entrance. Upstairs, on the next floor, is the Exhibition Hall, where the chief display of stamps will be set out in the frames made specially for the Junior Philatelic Society's Exhibitions. The display will be continued in a minor hall. Upstairs, again, on the second floor, is the Congress Hall, where lectures, &c., will be given.

That the enterprise and initiative of the main body of the Junior Philatelic Society has communicated itself to its branches is evidenced by the bold manner in which its Manchester section has launched this ambitious project, and the good wishes of all members of the Society will go out to their colleagues in the strenuous work of their Exhibition.

We hope to publish further particulars of the event, which is to take place on February 18, 19, and 20, 1909, next month.

"A PENNY ALL THE WAY, The Story of Penny Postage" is the title of a fully illustrated booklet to be published on September 20. Price 6d., at all Bookstalls and Stamp Dealers. Order your copy now.

Stamp Chatter.

BY "BISCUIT."

On the Continent.

Philately seems to be flourishing in Germany, and I met many interesting individuals on a tour through Northern Prussia.

Foreign opinions are nearly always interesting, and in most cases make good reading for us at home. A collector was entertaining me one sultry afternoon on English matters philatelic.

"The English collectors," he said, "are a very practical lot; one cannot use any other expression to define them. They collect in a practical way, and their knowledge of their hobby is also very good and practical."

Coming from the lips of an impartial observer, and one who is not a Briton, we must consider this a high compliment, such as it was undoubtedly meant to be.

"Comparisons were ever odious," is a saying, but one which is not so true as it might be; in many cases comparisons are most interesting. My friend, being a good English linguist, takes in almost every philatelic journal, and his remarks upon them may be of interest. He showed the greatest interest "in the grand way in which they were got up and produced," and also commented upon their cheapness.

The regret he showed at the discontinuation of the *Monthly Journal* was quite touching; but still *he* is not the only one! The opinions expressed were interesting and varied to a degree, but space does not allow me to reproduce them here. I will suffice by giving the impression made by THE STAMP LOVER. "When it is a little older it will be the finest paper *of its kind* in the world!" That is the expressive way in which he summed up his review.

Mr. Melville must be weary of compliments and congratulations by this time; but still they come! "The spirit, success and life of THE STAMP LOVER is Mr. Melville." Does my German friend say too much? Why, certainly not, say I, and so do all readers and members of the J.P.S.!

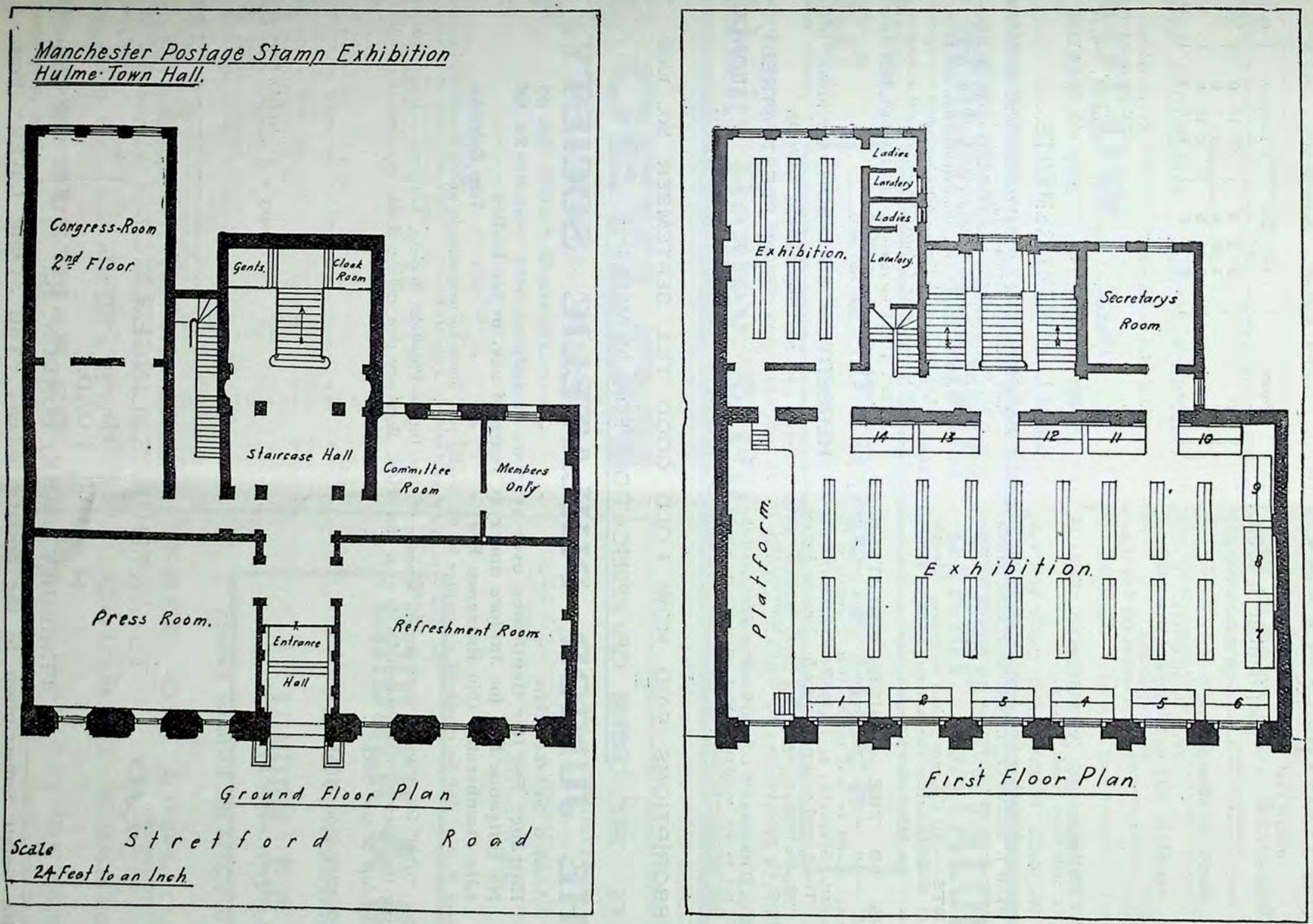
A Dan Leno of Philately!

Who is that? you may ask; but I guess we all know already. After the "biscuit" joke *who* could it be? The "biscuit" joke is really clever, and I didn't know at the time that I was making up such an extraordinary phrase. With regard to the "bun," does Mr. Ward object if I defend myself in this case?

First of all, Mr. Ward must not forget that the remarks he criticised are intended *only* for beginners and novices, and *not* for such experienced philatelists as the criticiser. North Borneo certainly has many very fine stamps for those who can pick them out, but not for those who are ignorant. Give a schoolboy five shillings to invest in Borneos. What does he buy? Why, the pictorials and such like rubbish! With that idea in mind I wrote the paragraph which annoyed Mr. Ward.

With regard "to lauding praises upon Brunei." Again Mr. Ward imagines I am writing for *his* benefit. Beginners don't want to make money out of stamps, or speculate--at least, I hope not—so there is nothing better than choosing a young country which will grow up with them.

Wicked imps have hinted to me that Mr. Ward expressed his criticism in such a way as to mean "that I didn't know what I was talking about." I condemn those people publicly here, as I am sure Mr. Ward insinuated nothing of the kind; they merely talked like that because Mr. Ward's "biscuit and bun" had given them indigestion.



First Plans of the Stamp Exhibition which the Junior Philatelic Society is organising in Manchester, at the Hulme Town Hall, on similar lines to the successful Exhibition at the Caxton Hall, in London, last March.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [September 1, 1908.

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EDITORIAL LETTERS should be addressed to FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

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Members of the Junior Philatelic Society are charged 6d for 24 words (minimum), and 1d for every 4 words extra. (No display). Non-Members, 6d for 12 words (minimum), and 1d for every extra 2 words. (No display). Remittance must accompany copy.

Unused Foreign or Colonial Stamps are not accepted in payment.

LATEST DATE for receiving Advertisements, **15th** of month preceding date of issue.

HERBERT F. JOHNSON, Business Manager,
THE STAMP LOVER,
44 FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—All Advertisements subject to Approval.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID NOW HOLD GOOD TILL SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

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(Every Member shall be considered a subscriber for the ensuing year, unless his resignation in writing is received by the Hon. Sec. by the 1st October.—*Rule III.*)

I beg to offer myself for admission as a MEMBER / LIFE MEMBER of the Junior Philatelic Society, London. I agree to conform to the rules governing the Society, and undertake to give the Hon. Secretary due notice if at any time I should desire to resign my membership of the Society.

Name in full (Mr., Mrs., or Miss) .....

Residence .....

State age if under 21 (Gentleman only) ..... I want a {Nickel (3d.), Bronze (6d.) / Silver (1/3), or Gold (10/6)} Badge.

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Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.; Montreal Phil., Vol. IV., 12; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., (17?); Vol. IV., 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

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Belgium.—Le Timbre Poste (Moens), 13, 15, 18, 19, 67, 71, and title to Vol. VI.

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(Continued from Page 104.)

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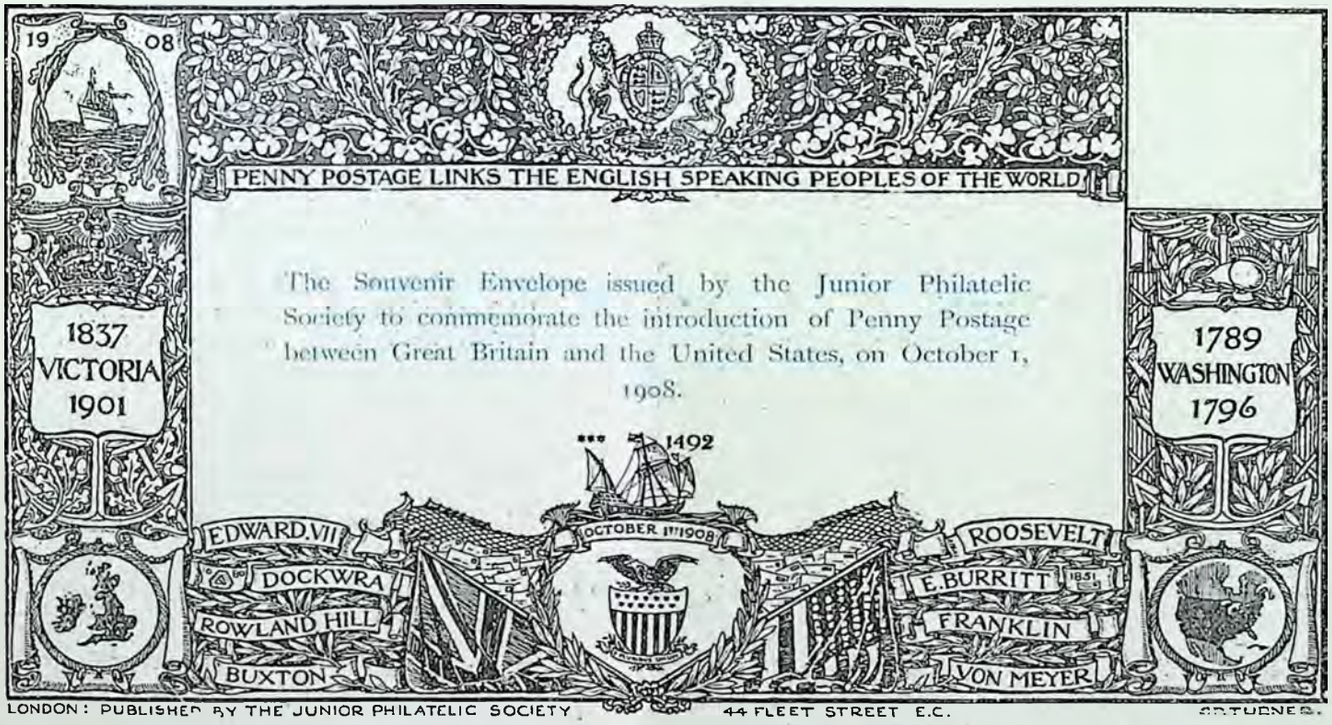


The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. I. No. 5.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [October, 1908.



The Junior Philatelic Society.

PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW SEASON. SOME INTERESTING NOVELTIES.

Novelties for 1908-9.

No. 1. The New Penny Postage Envelope.
No. 2. The Paper Making Exhibition.
No. 3. Demonstration of Lithography.
No. 4. Insurance of Exchange Packets.
No. 5. The Reading Room.
No. 6. Whit Week-end at Margate.

The Old Season and the New.

Last season was one of the most successful in the history of the Junior Philatelic Society. A great deal of excellent work has been done, and the Hon. Treasurer reported at the Annual General Meeting that the balance of £4 9s 8d carried forward from the season 1906-7 has been increased to a balance of £55 16s 8d in 1907-8. The officers elected for the new season are given in another portion of the paper, but we feel that the programme for the new season requires some particular comment, as it undoubtedly heralds a season's work of the highest importance.

The New Penny Postage Envelope.

Adapting, in one sense, the idea of the old Ocean Penny Postage envelopes, an envelope has been designed and published by the Society to commemorate the introduction of Penny Postage between Great Britain and the United States. The design, which is emblematic of various stages in the development of communication between the two countries, has been executed by Mr. S. R. Turner. The envelopes, which are of the large commercial size mostly used in trans-Atlantic business, are printed from a carefully prepared copper block. Copies of the envelope will be supplied to members of the Society through the post, or under cover, for 1½d. each, post free. Larger numbers, until the supply is exhausted, 7d. per dozen, or 3/6 per hundred, carriage paid.

The Paper Making Exhibition.

This will be the most notable event of the Society's year, and is in every sense a true novelty. The arrangements include the loan of an actual working paper making machine, from which

every collector, young and old, novice or hardened enthusiast, will be able to see and understand fully a process of which most of us can only form a vague idea from printed descriptions, no matter how lucid they may be. Here we should like to add that if any reader of THE STAMP LOVER has any novel or interesting exhibit of paper, paper materials, unprinted stamp paper, or any item which will add to the interest of the exhibition, will they communicate with the Editor of this magazine as early as possible? Fuller particulars and tickets of admission are in course of preparation.

Demonstration of Lithography.

At an ordinary meeting Mr. T. B. Widdowson, of the well-known firm of Leicester lithographers, has consented to give a paper and demonstration of the art of lithography as applied to stamp printing.

Insurance of Exchange Packets.

A scheme is in preparation to secure the insurance of the Exchange Packets, which will be continued monthly as usual throughout the year.

Reading Room.

The Hon. Librarian has arranged for a reading room to be conducted each meeting night from 6 to 8, when all the philatelic papers, the chief reference books, etc., will be available to members. It is hoped, also, to extend the plan to a regular weekly rendezvous, of which we shall give particulars later.

Whit Week-end at Margate.

By arrangement with Mr. Leon Adutt, the manager of the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Margate, which is recognised as a haunt of the collector on holiday, a party of J.P.S. members will spend Whit week-end at this philatelic hostelry, which is provided with all the leading stamp papers, and "mine host" is a philatelist.

The Badge.



Every member should wear his badge. If he has not got one he should secure one at once. Nearly five hundred of these serviceable trinkets are in use, and members find them very convenient in securing introductions to other collectors. The badge is supplied in various metals—nickel, 3d. each; bronze, 6d.; silver, 1s. 3d.; and gold, 10s. 6d. For general purposes the bronze badge is very neat and unobtrusive and inexpensive, and is specially recommended.

Officers for 1908-9.

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Committee—P. BEAUMONT, H. H. HARLAND, S. C. F. HARRIS, B. KIRBY, E. A. LEIGH, E. A. SMART, S. R. TURNER, and G. T. TURNER.

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Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange—W. DARWEN, 38 Featherstone Street, London, E.C.

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General Secretary—A. SELINGER, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

Official Organ—THE STAMP LOVER, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Revised Rules, 1908-9.

The passages in italics represent the alterations or revisions made at the Annual General Meeting on September 5, 1908.

1. The Society shall be known as "The Junior Philatelic Society," and its headquarters shall be situate in London.

2. The objects of the Society shall be to assist, by all means in its power, the best interests of young stamp collectors, including—

(1) The study of matters relating to the hobby.

(2) The bringing together of young collectors.

(3) Assistance in keeping the Albums of young collectors free from forgeries, speculative issues, and other album weeds.

(4) To encourage the publication of useful and instructive works for young collectors.

(5) To represent young stamp collectors all over the world, and to establish branches of the Society in various centres.

3. The subscription shall be 2/6 per annum, with an entrance fee of 2/6 for new members over 21 years of age. For new members under 21 years of age and for ladies there shall be no entrance fee. The payment of £2 2s. covers life membership. Every member shall be considered a subscriber for the ensuing year unless his resignation in writing is received by the Secretary by the 1st October.

4. Applications for membership shall be made to the Secretary, but must in all cases be accompanied by a remittance as per Rule 3. [*N.B.—Stamps cannot be accepted in payment*].

5. *The Committee shall consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Officers, and eight other members. Five shall form a quorum.*

6. *The subscription shall entitle to all advantages of membership, including the receipt of the official organ, and all other matters as detailed in the official prospectus.*

7. Members who desire to receive the exchange packets are required to submit two satisfactory references, and to sign their names to the Exchange Branch Rules.

8. A general sale and exchange is held before each meeting, from 6.0 to 8.0 p.m. No sale or exchange to take place during the business of the meeting.

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Presentation Plates: The Mulready Envelope and a Penny Post Letter of 1686.

Advantages.

The revision of the advantages offered to members of the Society alone shows a very considerable advance on previous years, and it is particularly in the direction of benefits to members resident in the provinces and abroad.

1. THE STAMP LOVER supplied post free.
2. Small advertisements of Wants and Offers in THE STAMP LOVER at half rates.
3. Other English and American journals may be subscribed for by J.P.S. members only at reduced rates.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,	-	2/2 instead of	3/3.
London Philatelist,	- - -	4/2 ,,	6/-.
Philatelic Record,	- - -	4/9 ,,	5/-.
Stamp Collector,	- - -	1/6 ,,	2/-.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain,		2/- ,,	2/6.
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.		3/- ,,	4/2.

4. Exchange Packets circulating monthly.
5. Lending Library of philatelic works.
6. Expert Committee expertising and valuating a limited number of stamps free annually for each member.
7. Auction sales of members' duplicates.
8. Bi-monthly meetings in London and other centres, at which many leading philatelists give papers and displays, the most important of which will be printed in THE STAMP LOVER.

J.P.S. Notices.

New Members Should Join Now.

Applicants for membership should note that the Junior Philatelic Society's year is just starting, and all subscriptions will date from October 1st. Therefore, applications should be sent in now to begin the new season. Thirty members have been elected during the past month, an average of one member a day. Next month's record will doubtless see an increase owing to the opening of the new season.

The thirty new members just enrolled are :—

John Ardron.
E. Berthoud.
M. Z. Booleman.
William van Booren.
G. H. Brooke.
Edgar Coombs.
A. Hugh Double.
F. D. L. Green.
William F. Hadlow.
Miss Muriel E. Hughes.
P. Beresford Lees.
William Lewthwaite.
Martha M'Dermatt.
J. C. S. Mummery.
C. T. Palmer.
Julian Park.
Dr. F. J. Paton.
Dr. W. H. Payne.
C. L. Pickard.
A. D. Sanderson.
George Sandilands.
Ignatius Sequira.
Arthur Smith.
Charles F. Smith.
E. H. Southwood.
H. F. Thirtle.
Arthur C. Toplis.
A. W. Walton.
Douglas M. Wiswell.
Mrs. Durlabhji T. Zaveri.

Subscriptions.

Subscriptions (2/6) of old members are now due, and should be remitted at once to the Hon. Secretary, A. Selinger, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

New Prospectus.

The new prospectus containing the completed programme for the year, revised rules, advantages, etc., will be ready shortly, and may be had post free from the Hon. Secretary.

Meetings for October.

Notice is hereby given that the first and second ordinary meetings of the ninth session of the Society will be held in Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, London, E C., as follows :—

Saturday, October 3—6.0 Auction.
—8.0 Presidential Address.
—8.30 Paper, W. E. Lincoln.
Saturday, October 17—6.0 Bourse.
—8.0 Paper and Display, "Cayman Islands," R. E. R. Dalwigk.
—9.0 Paper and Demonstration, "Lithography as a Method of Stamp Printing," T. B. Widdowson.
—9.40 Poem, by W. E. Imeson.

The Art of William Mulready.

By W. G. MENZIES of *The Connoisseur.*



WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A.

William Mulready, the designer of the envelope which bears his name, is perhaps one of the most notable figures in the art of this country during the first half of the 19th century. His work, though typical of a time when art in England was almost at its lowest ebb, is yet superior to that of many of his contemporaries, in that his drawing is perfect, his colour excellent, and is imbued with a depth and feeling quite foreign to the majority of pictures painted by the leading lights of the early Victorian school.

Wilkie, the painter of the "Rent Day" and the "Blind Fiddler," undoubtedly influenced Mulready at one period, and his earlier works, such as the "Carpenter's Shop" and the "Barber's Shop," bear distinct traces of a Wilkie atmosphere, but later his paintings give evidence of a greater individuality.

His progress in the world of art was one of the most remarkable of his time. Before he was twenty several of his works were hung at Burlington House, and in his twenty-ninth year he was made a full-fledged member of the Academy, his magnificent painting, "The Fight Interrupted," gaining him this high honour.

Though attaining fame at such an early age, it was not until comparatively late in life that Mulready produced those works of fine colour and consummate refinement and variety of execution in which his art culminated, and one has only to compare, for instance, "Punch," painted in 1813, with "The Sonnet," executed in 1839, to see the vast strides Mulready made in his later years. The latter is literally a masterpiece, and is well worthy of its high place in the art of the 19th century.

Mulready's work, like that of most artists, can be divided into periods. Before 1824—that is, up to about his fortieth year—he was under the Dutch influence of De Hooghe and Terburg, both of whom also influenced the work of Wilkie. Solid and powerful work is present in his canvases during this time; character rather than beauty pervades the faces in his

pictures, though in striving for the one he still contrives to give his characters' countenances both happy and pleasing.

Towards his fiftieth year Mulready made colour and freedom of design form the chief characteristics of his brush, and so excellent was the result that, writing of the "Whistonian Controversy," exhibited in 1844, Haydon in his Diary says: "There is a picture at the Academy, by Mulready, which is as great an epoch in the colour of our domestic school as was Wilkie's 'Blind Fiddler' in composition." Ruskin, too, writing of "The Butt," painted in 1848, declares it to be "a perfect piece of colour," and in similar words praises others of Mulready's canvases.

In the artist's own opinion, "Train up a Child" surpassed all his other works, and an examination of the subject discloses a finish and tone apparent in few of his other achievements.

Those who feel prompted to examine good and representative examples of Mulready's brush can find numerous examples both at the National Gallery and South Kensington. In the former collection amongst others are "The Last In" and "Crossing the Ford," whilst at the Victoria and Albert Museum such well-known paintings as "The Fight Interrupted," "The Seven Ages," "The Sonnet," and "Choosing the Wedding Gown," perhaps his most popular picture, can be seen.



CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN.
One of the most popular of Mulready's paintings.

The Library Month by Month.

The Librarian is pleased to be able to report that very satisfactory progress is being made with the Library, Book-stall, and Reading Room, all of which, it is hoped, will be in good working order by the first Meeting of the Season. Donations have been coming in in a highly satisfactory manner, and on behalf of the Library Sub-Committee the Librarian thanks the respective donors for the following:—

	Presented by.
Metropolitan Philatelist. Vols. 6 and 7, ...	J. W. Scott, New Zealand.
Chicago Collector's Monthly. Complete file to date, ...	F. A. Bochen, Chicago.
A.B.C. Catalogue. 6th Edition, ...	Messrs. Bright & Sons.
Philatelic Adviser. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,	,, ,,
Postage Stamps of Sarawak, ...	Charles Nissen.
Notes on South African Postcards, ...	,, ,,
Siam; Its Posts and Postage Stamps, ...	,, ,,
British Philatelist. Complete file to date, ...	,, ,,
Nissen's Catalogue of British Stamps (1908 Ed.),	,, ,,
Postage Stamps of China, ...	The President.
Catalogue of the Library of the Swedish Philatelic Society, ...	H. Djurling.

And current numbers of the following periodicals: Le Postillion, Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Der Nederlandisch Philatelist, Metropolitan Philatelist, West End Philatelist, Scillia Philatelica A., Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.

The Editors of the subjoined have kindly promised copies of their journals, regularly, for the Reading Room:—Philatelic Adviser, Metropolitan Philatelist, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

The following announcements are for the general information of members:—

The Hon. Librarian is anxious that members of the Society should at all times communicate with him, informing him in what special stamps, countries, or groups they are especially interested, or if only in a general manner. It will then be his endeavour to keep them supplied with the best books and articles that the Library contains dealing with that particular subject, as it is his desire to render all assistance in his power to his fellow Juniors, especially young collectors.

The Library now contains about 200 volumes, including a number of valuable and useful works, and is growing apace, being added to almost daily owing to the generosity of the Society's well-wishers.

Numerous applications for tickets for the new season are being received, and it is earnestly requested that all contemplating using the Library during the winter months will make application for membership tickets as early as possible. A charge of 2d. is made for a Library ticket.

The preparation of a complete catalogue of the philatelic works contained in the Library is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is hoped that such a list may be ready for publication before the close of the ensuing season. In the meantime a card file index of books has been compiled, and may be inspected at the Book-stall by members during meetings.

Several divisions of books have been re-classified and some re-numbered, whilst in the general conduct of the Library, and especially in the book keeping, numerous small innovations, which it is hoped will turn out to be great improvements, have been introduced.

Note the following change of address.

In future all communications respecting the Library, Reading Room, or Book-stall, should be addressed to the Hon. Librarian, c/o THE STAMP LOVER, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C., and *not* to his private address at Streatham as heretofore.

Early Postal Stationery.

By Major E. B. Evans.

(A Paper read at the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society, London, December 7, 1907.)

We take the liberty of prefacing this paper by an excerpt from a letter from the writer to the Editor. He says of Postal Stationery :—"It is far too much neglected, and it would be an excellent thing if some of the members of the J.P.S. would take it up, or parts of it. It is a very wide subject, as a whole, but it is one that should appeal to the 'Philatelist' as distinguished from the 'Speculator,' because there is very little money in it, and, consequently, very little rubbish." That Major Evans has already stimulated some J.P.S. members to activity in this direction will be clearly shown in the forthcoming meetings at Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.

I wish to say a few words upon a subject which I regret to state is an unpopular one with collectors, namely, what are called "entires," or postal stationery. I am sorry that the subject should be an unpopular one, but I acknowledge that there is a certain amount of reason for it. Envelopes, wrappers, post cards, &c., should, I think, be collected in their entirety, as issued by the Post Office; the fact that we are now allowed to cut the stamps off them and stick them on our letters does not make those stamps adhesives, and although the *stamp* is undoubtedly the most important and interesting part, it is only a part, and not the whole. The collection and study of envelope stamps (by which I mean stamps cut from the envelopes) is by no means uninteresting, and in the case of the stamps which, in this country, are impressed upon paper sent to Somerset House by private persons to be stamped, it seems quite unnecessary to collect anything besides the stamp, as that is the only official part; but in the case of the envelopes issued by the Post Office it seems to me that the whole should be collected, and in the case of post cards I think few people would advocate cutting out the stamps and collecting them alone.

The collection of these things entire is, I confess, difficult. They take up a lot of room, they are difficult things to arrange and to keep in a form that shall be handy for reference and will yet preserve them from injury, and they are almost impossible things to exhibit properly. I have never seen postal stationery exhibited as it ought to be, and if an exhibition were arranged with all these things duly spread out nobody would look at it.

From the dealer's point of view they are more troublesome still, and that point of view is an important one for collectors, as I will show. They take up an enormous amount of room in proportion to their value, and, what is worse still, they are very awkward things to send out on approval, as they are so liable to be damaged. I am not surprised that dealers have gladly given them up, but the result is that collectors have been obliged to give them up also. I have been trying in vain to keep up a collection of letter cards, and have almost given it up, because I cannot get them. Therefore, as I said at the beginning, postal stationery is unpopular, and I do not expect that I shall persuade any of you to specialise in it.

What I do wish, however, to point out is that, from a historical point of view, postal stationery has a very great interest. It is a most curious fact that all the early suggestions for postal stamps took the form of stamped wrappers, letter sheets, or envelopes. What the exact reason for this was it is difficult to say, but probably it was felt that a comparatively large piece of paper allowed more scope for the introduction of elaborate safeguards against forgery and fraud; whatever the reason may have been, the things introduced were undoubtedly of this nature.

In the year 1653, more than 250 years ago, a local post was established in Paris, by private enterprise. There was a regular post in France at that time, but, as was also the case in this country, the General Post did not deal with local letters, and if anyone wanted to send a letter from one part of Paris to another he had to employ a private messenger; there was no public means of sending letters within the limits of the city. London was equally badly off until some years later.

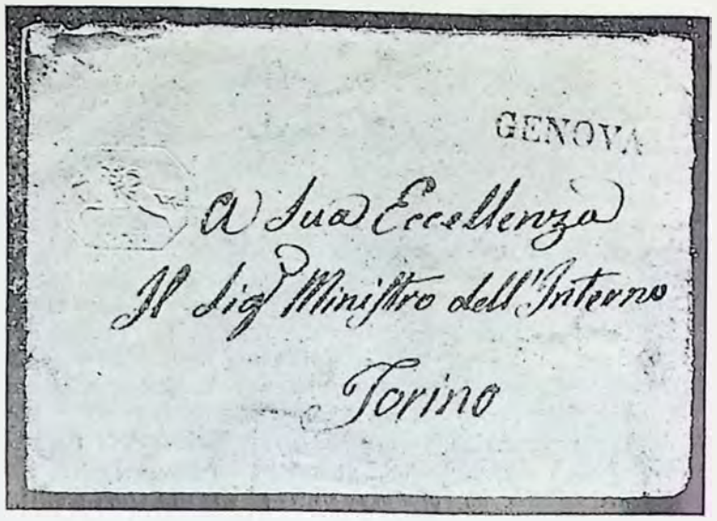
The local post which was established in Paris in 1653 was worked upon very advanced principles, indeed, for that period. Its promoter, or inventor, as he may be termed, was a Monsieur de Villayer, who invented one or two other things equally in advance of the time. His postal arrangements were excellent; he set up letter-boxes in all the principal streets of Paris, in which letters could be deposited at any hour. These boxes were cleared several times a day; the letters were taken to a central office, where they were sorted, and they were then sent out for delivery within a few hours after they were posted. In order to ensure prompt delivery, and that the letter-carriers might not be delayed on their rounds, the postage had to be paid in advance, in all cases; and in order that people might be able to post their letters at any time, and probably, also, to save the expense of establishing post offices and receiving offices where the letters could be handed in and postage paid in cash, all the letters had to be prepaid by means of what was called a "billet de port payé," a post-paid note or ticket, which had to be attached to the letter in some way, and was, in point of fact, a *postage stamp*—we cannot well call it anything else.

Unfortunately, not one single specimen of this thing is known to exist at the present day; all that we know is that it was a piece of paper bearing a special mark, and also a printed form in which the date of posting was to be written by the sender, thus cancelling it; that it was to be wrapped round the letter, or attached to it in such a way that it could be easily seen, and could be removed by the person who sorted the letters; and that one of these forms could be enclosed in the letter for prepayment of a reply. It is quite evident that it was what we should call a stamped wrapper or cover.

The mode of use accounts for the fact that none of them have been found attached to letters of that period, but at least one letter that was sent by that post still exists, or existed not many years back. The late M. Maury, editor and publisher of







Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, who studied the history of this Paris post, and obtained a good deal of interesting information about it, endeavoured to reconstruct one of these wrappers from the description that has come down to us. The printed form could easily be set up; the special mark was the difficulty, but M. Maury stated, and no doubt correctly, that the special mark of this M. de Villayer, who was an officer of the Court and was created a Count a year or two later, could only have been his coat-of-arms. He therefore placed a representation of the Villayer coat-of-arms at one end of the wrapper, with the printed form alongside of it, and, adding an ornamental border, he produced a fancy sketch of this "billet de port payé," which was the earliest of all stamped wrappers.

Some eighteen years later a similar system was established in London by William Dockwra, but that does not concern us on this occasion, because Dockwra did not make use of anything resembling a postage stamp.

About 165 years afterwards—in 1819—some postal stamps of a peculiar kind were issued in Sardinia. I call them *postal* stamps, because they were not exactly *postage* stamps. The carrying of letters was a Government monopoly in Sardinia as elsewhere, and the Government postal service left a great deal to be desired, as was also the case in other places. Post offices were few and far between, postal communication was very unsatisfactory, and there was, of course, a good deal of smuggling of letters. In order to prevent great loss of revenue to the State, and, at the same time, not to deprive the public of facilities which the Post Office was unable to provide, a law was passed in August, 1818, authorising the carriage of letters by private means, on condition that the postal charges on those letters were previously paid. So long as the postage was paid to the Government the authorities were willing to let other people do the work. The first arrangement was, that anyone who wanted to send a letter by irregular means had to take it to a post office, pay the postage, and get the letter marked, so as to show that the law had been complied with. This was very inconvenient, as the people who most required to send their letters by other means were, naturally, those who lived farthest from a post office. Consequently, a decree was promulgated in December, 1818, establishing the use of stamped sheets of paper, upon which people could write their letters, and could then send them in any way that they pleased, *except through the Post Office*. The stamps on these sheets did not pay postage at all; they denoted payment for the privilege of sending letters by more convenient means; according to the regulations it would appear that if a letter written on one of these sheets had been sent through the post, the person sending or receiving it would have had to pay the same amount as if the letter had been written upon a plain piece of paper. It is a little difficult to say what we ought to call the stamps upon these sheets; they were issued by the Post Office, they collected revenue for the Post Office, but they did not pay postage.

The first issue took place on January 1, 1819, and was a provisional issue. The stamps were printed in *blue* upon sheets of ordinary paper, as a temporary measure, while special paper with an elaborate watermark was being prepared; the permanent issue came out a year later, and consisted of sheets of this special paper with the stamps embossed plain. There were three values in each case—15, 25, and 50 centesimi—to be used for letters sent various distances. The illustrations given with this paper show, on a reduced scale, the three values of the embossed sheets.

Coming down to more modern times and to real postage stamps, we find that in our own country, also, the first suggestion was of an impressed stamp. In 1830 Mr. Charles Whiting proposed the issue of stamped wrappers for franking printed matter; he probably got his idea from the stamps then impressed upon newspapers, which passed free by post in consideration of the fact that they were heavily taxed.

Rowland Hill's earliest proposal seems also to have been an impressed stamp, but I would not lay too much stress upon this supposition. His proposals were a uniform rate and prepayment; the use of a stamp for indicating prepayment was a perfectly natural thing, and the form of the stamp was a matter of indifference. Still, the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry in their Ninth Report, published in 1837, recommended for the London District Post letter sheets and envelopes with very elaborate designs printed upon them, and made of paper with silk threads in it, of a similar nature to the paper which was afterwards used for the Mulready covers and envelopes, and for the early embossed envelopes and letter sheets. They recommended the issue of labels also, which could "be attached to other envelopes or covers," but the specimens published with the report were sheets or wrappers of two different values, and also one of the Penny sheets cut and folded in the form of an envelope.

In November, 1838, stamped letter sheets were actually issued in New South Wales, for local postage in the town of Sydney, and thus postage was prepaid out there by means of stamps some eighteen months before the system was brought into use in England. The stamp was an impression of the Post Office seal, embossed without colour on ordinary sheets of paper, which were sold at the Post Office; it was also struck to order upon paper and envelopes brought in by the public for that purpose.

Finally, we have the covers and envelopes issued in this country in May, 1840, with the stamp formed by Mulready's emblematic picture, which, as we all know, was superseded in the following January by the envelopes with an embossed stamp, the stamp which continued in use, with very little change, down to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. The Mulready covers and envelopes did not, of course, precede the adhesive stamps. Both were issued on the same day; the public had their choice of which kind of stamp they would use, and it must be acknowledged that from the commencement they seem to have decided in favour of the adhesive stamp as being the more convenient of the two natures; but this fact must not make us overlook the great historical interest of the stamped stationery.

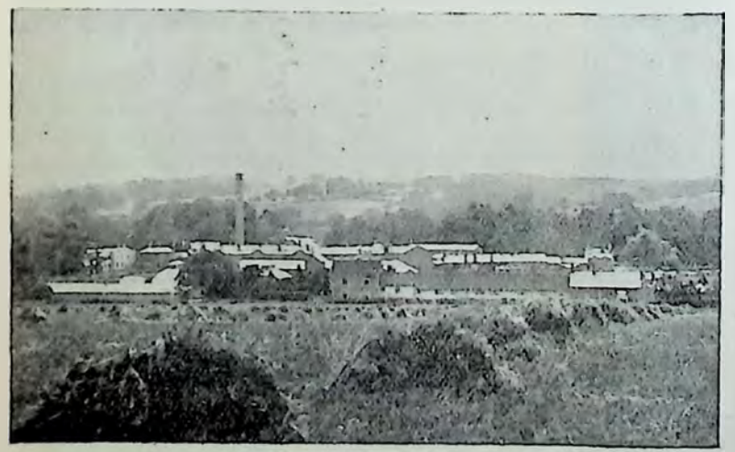
John Dickinson,

INVENTOR OF DICKINSON PAPER.

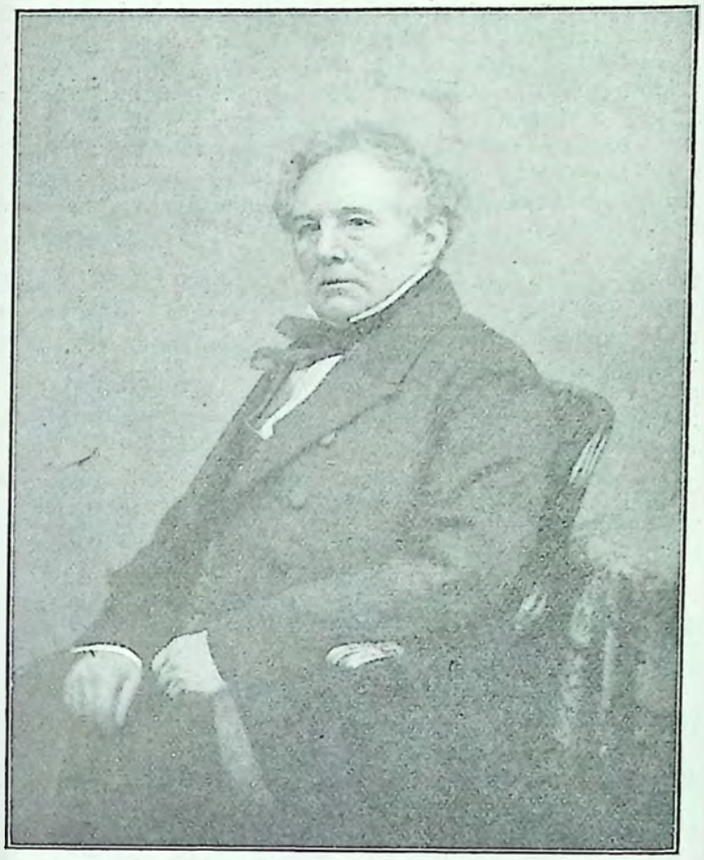
In the study of postage stamps, and the varieties of paper which have been utilised in their manufacture, Dickinson paper is of particular interest, having been used both for the Mulready envelope and for a number of early postage stamps in Great Britain and on the Continent. If the following account of Dickinson paper and its inventor arouses an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition of Paper Making under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, it will have served an additional and valuable purpose.

Dickinson paper has a special interest to the stamp collector because of its use in the production of the Mulready envelope in 1840, and for certain stamps issued prior to the introduction of perforation. Our particular study of the sidelights on the Mulready envelope would be incomplete without a description of the invention, which, although now obsolete, is of real importance in the history of the Mulready envelope and other early stamps.

John Dickinson, of whom we give a portrait, was the eldest son of Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N., and his wife, whose maiden name was Frances De Brissac. Born on 29th March, 1782, John was educated in private schools, on leaving which he became apprenticed as a stationer to the firm of Harrison & Richardson. The Queen's Printer, Andrew Strahan, being an intimate friend of the family, possibly had some influence in directing the choice of his business. He started a stationery business in 1804, in partnership with Mr. George Longman,



NASH MILLS,
Where the "Dickinson Paper" was made.



JOHN DICKINSON.

M.P. for the borough of Maidstone, a great centre of the paper industry. Their place of business was in Walbrook, whence it was transferred shortly afterwards to 65 Old Bailey, where it remains to this day.

In those days the stationer had to rely on a number of mills to execute his orders, and John Dickinson was not long in discovering the desirability of having a paper mill of his own. So he purchased Apsley Mill, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and began to manufacture his own paper.

Possessed of an inventive genius, the new owner of Apsley Mill experimented in various directions, and patented, in 1807, a new kind of paper for cannon cartridges, which, unlike the paper ordinarily in use, did not smoulder, and thus obviated a constant source of danger from accidental explosions. This paper is stated to have been of great value in the Peninsular War and the Waterloo campaign.

Paper until this time was made by hand, and, as in the case of many other hand-made products, the idea of applying machinery to the manufacture was "in the air." Gamble and Fourdrinier both had taken out patents for machinery to make paper by pouring the pulp upon a continuous web of wire, but Mr. Dickinson invented a distinctive system in which an ingenious perforated metal cylinder, covered with finely woven wire gauze, revolved in the pulp.

The superfluous water was carried off through the axle of the cylinder, leaving the fibres of the pulp on the surface of the wire as a continuous sheet of paper to be carried off by means of an endless web of felt. The details of the invention are outside the scope of our present article, but suffice it to say that the Dickinson method made a very closely woven paper, bearing but the slightest signs of wire marking, and giving the upper and lower surfaces of the paper an equally satin-like smoothness, which did excellent justice to the best wood engraving, and was much in demand among printers.

Apsley Mill was on the Gade, a stream which also served Nash Mills, about half a mile lower down. Nash Mills were acquired by Mr. Dickinson in 1811. It is at these mills that the paper, which is of special interest to the stamp lover, was made, and a view of them is given on another page. It is not uninteresting to note that a mill existed on the same spot at the date of the Domesday Book, the said mill subsequently becoming the property of the Abbots of St. Albans, and figuring in the chronicles of the abbey as "Asschemulle."

Mr. Dickinson, when he took Apsley Mill, went there to live, and in 1810 married Miss Ann Grover, the daughter of a solicitor and banker of Hemel Hempstead. He had a numerous family, of whom, however, only one son and three daughters arrived at maturity. After he purchased Nash Mills he took up his residence in the dwelling house attached to them. The extension of the use of machinery led to several strikes, and in 1830 a gang of machine breakers marched on Nash Mills, but seeing a party of foxhunters mistook them for soldiers and dispersed quickly. Had they not been thus scattered they would, nevertheless, have found the paper maker had placed the defence of the Mills under the skilled management of an old Peninsular officer, General Beckwith, who was prepared to give them a hot time.

The preparation of a paper which would offer securities against forgery received Mr. Dickinson's attention for some years. In 1817 he had patented a process similar to veneering in cabinet makers' work, by which he produced a paper then unequalled in machine-made paper for the reception of impressions from copper plates. This consisted of two webs of paper, made on different cylinders, one of very fine material, for the face of the paper, and the other of coarser, for the backing. In 1829 he patented a process for the introduction of cotton, flaxen, or silken threads into the body of the paper. This process was improved and formed the subject of another patent in 1839, when Rowland Hill was pressing forward his uniform penny postage campaign. It is this paper with the threads that is known to stamp collectors as "Dickinson" paper, although, of course, it is but one class of paper made by the firm, and one which has since become obsolete.



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FAMOUS FIRM OF PAPER MAKERS IN THE OLD BAILEY

It is well known that the Mulready envelopes and wrappers were printed on this paper, and Mr. Dickinson tried hard to get the contract for his paper to be used for the adhesive labels. In this matter he had the support of Mr. John Wood, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, who considered this paper to present the greatest difficulty of imitation. Rowland Hill was opposed, however, to its use for the labels, having a faith in watermarked paper, which has since been amply justified.

Mr. Dickinson saw Mr. Rowland Hill on several occasions, and *Wright and Creeke* quote a couple of letters from the paper maker. In the first, dated from Nash Mills, 3rd April, 1841, Mr. Dickinson wrote:—

DEAR SIR,

I am sorry not to be able to send you a sample of paper with threads in it, adapted for labels, but I have no doubt of being able to furnish you one in the course of the present week, sized in such a way as to make the threads adhere strongly, without the printing quality being impaired by the process.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN DICKINSON.

TO ROWLAND HILL, ESQ.

A week later (10th April) he sent fifteen sheets of tub sized paper, requesting that Messrs. Bacon & Co. might be allowed to try the printing of the labels upon them. Plate 11 of the 1d. was struck upon eight of the sheets in a rich red brown, and plate 2 of the twopenny upon the remainder. The penny impressions were without gum, the twopenny ones with gum. The authors of *The Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles* state that these, the only impressions of the line engraved stamps on Dickinson paper, surpass all other impressions in clearness and beauty.

The same authorities give some interesting particulars of the paper as supplied for the 10d., 1848, and the 1s., 1847.

Nash Mills, where the paper was manufactured, was originally a corn mill, but had been converted into a paper mill before Mr. Dickinson took it over in 1811. In 1813 a good portion of the premises was destroyed by fire. The machines Mr. Dickinson erected here, in or about 1830, for making duplex papers, were continued in use with little alteration until 1890. In 1838 the mill was making about 8 tons of paper weekly; in 1893 it was making 30 tons, and now its output is considerably over 80 tons.

Mr. Dickinson extended his business by erecting mills on the Gade below Nash Mills, the Home Park Mills near Kings Langley being established about 1825, and Croxley Mills, between Watford and Rickmansworth in 1830. Mr. Charles Longman, second son of Mr. Thomas Longman of Paternoster Row, became a partner in the business in 1830, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Evans, who came to learn the business in 1840, became a partner in 1850, after his marriage with Mr. Dickinson's younger daughter, while Mr. Frederick Pratt Barlow, the husband of the elder daughter, was admitted to partnership at the same time. Mr. Dickinson retired at the good age of seventy-seven (1859), and died at his London house, in Upper Brook Street, on January 11, 1869, at the age of eighty-seven.

The later history of the firm of John Dickinson & Company, Limited, is a continuation of the honourable record of the founder and his early partners, and since 1886 it has been a private company, with a capital of £600,000 divided into £350,000 of 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock, and 2500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each.

The head office still remains at 65 Old Bailey, and there are branches at 27 Upper Thames Street, E.C., Belfast, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Nottingham, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, and Sydney, N.S.W., which, together, absorb the enormous output of the mills, which is considerably over 200 tons of paper per week, in addition to cards, envelopes, and every description of stationery.

Brighton Branch.

All announcements respecting this Branch will be made in the future in THE STAMP LOVER, and separate notices to members discontinued.

October Programme.

Oct. 8.—Illustrated Paper: San Marino. Fred. J. Melville.
—Paper: A few Stray Notes on Philatelic Values. W. Mead.

Oct. 22.—Display: Greece, Mexico, Uruguay. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.

New Meeting Place: Royal Hotel, Queen's Road, Brighton. The Society's room will be open at 7 o'clock for exchanging, etc., and the literature to hand since last meeting will be on the tables. Displays and papers at 8 p.m.

Subscriptions.

All subscriptions fell due on 30th September. Any members who have not paid can pay their subscription to the Hon. Secretary at the first meeting, 8th October.

New Members.

The Branch will be pleased to welcome stamp collectors to the above meetings. Forms of application for membership and all particulars can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.

Any J.P.S. members visiting Brighton will be welcomed at the meetings.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 97.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

A Penny Post Letter of 1686.

With this instalment we present our readers with a facsimile of an original letter sent by the London Penny Post under date 1686. The triangular mark is seen on the address portion, and the letter itself contains a reference to the "peny *(sic)* post."

1689-1696.

Journals of the House of Commons.

DOCKWRA, William.

1689. Petition of him, referred to the Committee on the Bill for settling the Revenue, x. 226. See SUPPLY, 1431.

1690. Another Petition to the same Purpose, referred to the Committee, &c., on the Revenue, x. 384. See SUPPLY, 1433.

1690. His Case recommended to the King, x. 417.

DOCKWRA, William, and others.

1694. Petition of him, and others, Owners of several English Ships, relating to the African Company, and referred to the Committee on their Petition, xl. 190. See AFRICAN Company.

Journals of the House of Commons—Vol. X., pg. 226.

Jovis [Thursday] 18° *die Julii;* 1° Gulielini *et* Mariæ. (1689.)

A Petition of *William Dockwra* was read; setting forth, That the Petitioner, in Year 1680, at his sole Charge, set up a new Invention, vulgarly called The Peny Post: That the said Undertaking was, at first, managed by Rules and Methods quite different from those of the General Post Office, or directed by the Statutes 12° and 15° *Car.* II. di., for erecting the same; and is still continued upon the same Foundation laid by the Petitioner, having a distinct Governor and Servants apart from the Post House: That, to regulate and methodize this the Petitioner's Undertaking, it cost the Petitioner, with the Interest of his Money, above Four thousand Pounds, Part whereof he is still indebted, besides his loss of many Years' time: And though such his Undertaking proved itself to be a real and publick Good; yet the late King [James II.] when Duke of *Yorke*, caused Twenty several Actions at one Time, for pretended Penalties upon the Act of 12° *Car.*, II. di., and Two more at another, laid to Ten thousand Pounds, to be prosecuted against the Petitioner: And Matters were then so managed, by the Duke's Agents, that, under colour of Law, the Petitioner was turned out of all, and Possession taken for the Duke, just when the Undertaking was brought to good Perfection, and began to bring in a small Profit towards his Reimbursement, and Hopes of future Recompence: That the Petitioner, having thus suffered by the Imparation of his Estate, has disabled him from providing for his numerous Family, having a Wife and Eight Children: And forasmuch as the Incomes of the Peny Post never were made any Part of the General Post Office, or added to the publick Revenue, by any Act of Parliament; but taken unjustly from the Petitioner, and added to the Duke's private Estate; for which, as the

Petitioner is advised, he is no way releivable but in Parliament (the best Interpreters of their own Acts, and of the Petitioner's Service and Sufferings): And for that it hath been ever esteemed the Honour and Interest of this Kingdom, to encourage and reward those who first introduce any new and profitable Invention, for the publick Good of their Country: Any praying the Consideration of the House: to the end that he may be timeously provided for, and relieved.

Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who are to consider of the Bill for settling the Revenue.

Same Journals—Vol. 10, pg. 384—Martis [Tuesday]
22° *die Aprilis:*
2° Julielini *et* Mariæ [1690].

A Petition of *Wm. Dockwra*, Merchant, was read, setting forth, That the Petitioner in 1680, at his sole Charge, set up the new Invention of the Peny Post; which is still continued upon the same Foundation and Rules, as at first contrived by the Petitioner; and which are essentially different from those of the General Post, it not being possible to be comprehended within the Rules and Directions of the Act 12 *Car.* II. being inconsistent with the same; and, under colour thereof, it was ravished from the Petitioner, just when he had brought the same to Perfection, and it began to bring in some Profit towards his Reimbursement; the which, with the many Oppositions he met with, cost the Petitioner above Four thousand Pounds, with interest; Part of which he is, to this Day, in debt for; and the Damages that ensued to his Family thereon, has been, at least, Four thousand Pounds more: So that the Petitioner may modestly charge the Peny Post to be indebted to him, and those concerned with him, above Eight thousand Pounds; the Petitioner having a wife, and Eight Children, Seven whereof are unprovided for: That now the Bill for settling the Revenue is before this House, the Petitioner hopes he shall be included therein for Relief and Reward of his Sufferings and Service in the Matters aforesaid: Any praying to be heard in relation thereto; and that the House would relieve him therein, either by their restoring him to the aforesaid Undertaking, or by the settling a competent annual Pension upon the Petitioner, in lieu thereof, out of the Post Office, for a certain Term of Years, or otherwise, as to this House shall seem meet.

Ordered, That the Consideration of the said Petition be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for declaring the Hereditary Revenue of the Crown to be vested in their Majesties, is committed.

Same Journals—Vol. 10, pg. 417—Veneris [Friday]
16° *die Mair:*
2° Gulielini *et* Mariæ [1690].

The House having resolved into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Bill for declaring the Hereditary Revenue of the Crown to be vested in their Majesties—

Resolved, That the Petition and Case of *Wm. Dockwra*, Merchant, in relation to the Peny Post Office, be humbly represented and recommended to his Majesty from this House, to relieve him therein, as to his Great Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet. And that it be so represented and recommended to his Majesty by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Angliæ Metropolis, or *The Present State of London, etc.* . . . . First written by the late Ingenious Tho. Delaune gent. and continu'd to this present year by a careful hand. London, 1690. P. 345.

Sect. 10

Of the Penny-Post.

Besides the General Post for the carrying of Letters into all parts of the Kingdom, there is another Post Established, called, *The Penny-Post*; Which is an Extraordinary Advantage both to the City and Country-Towns adjacent; and is a mighty Encouragement to Trade and Commerce: For by this ingenious and useful Post, a man may send a Letter or Pacquet, not exceeding a pound weight, for One penny, to any part of *London*, or any of the Towns or Villages round about it, for 15 miles compass, and upwards: By which means all Gentlemen, Country Chapmen and others, may with great Ease and Speed give notice to their Friends, and those with whom they have Business of their Arrival in London, etc. . . . P. 346.

This Penny-Post is Managed by—

1. A Comptroller, Nathaniel Castleton, Esquire.
2. An Accomptant, Mr. Thomas Lawe.
3. A Receiver, Mr Francis Golling.

To this Post there also belongs six Offices, and to each Office two Clerks, and three to the General Office: To these six Offices there also belong about 100 Messengers constantly Employ'd in the Bringing in and Carrying out of Letters, by which they obtain a comfortable Livelihood: Every one of these Messengers giving 50 l. Security by Bond to the Office, for his Fidelity; they are also to be subject to the Rules and Orders that shall from time to time be given by the Comptroller, Accomptant and Receiver. The Names and Places where the Six Offices are kept, are as followeth, *viz.*—

1. The General Office is in Star-Court in Cornhill.
2. St. Paul's Office is in Queen's-Head Alley in Newgate-Street.
3. The Temple-Office is in Chichester-Rents in Chancery Lane.
4. The Westminster-Office is in St. Martin's-Lane, near Charing-Cross.
5. Southwark-Office is in Green-Dragon-Court near St. Mary-Overy's Church.
6. The Hermitage-Office is in Swedeland-Court near the King's Slaughter-house by East-Smithfield.

To these Offices all Letters are brought from the several Receiving-Houses, and from them are carried by the Messengers to the Several Places to which they are directed. The several Towns to which the *Penny-Post* goes every day are these that follow:

[Here follow about 150 names of places in and around London. At the end it speaks of the Penny Post as the invention of Mr. Murray and Mr. Dockwra, and says that after a trial at the King's Bench Bar, in the reign of King Charles II., it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of York, etc.]

(To be continued).

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Stamp Lover,
re Chalky Paper.

Dear Sir,

To distinguish the above from plain paper it is continually recommended to use a silver coin.

When you see anything in the way of a five-shilling piece employed for this purpose, it seems to me about as handy as taking a scaffold pole (instead of a straw) to tickle the cat, and often with disastrous results.

The straw in this case is a common brass pin (must be brass, not iron or steel), and a good magnifying glass. By adopting this plan the testing mark made on the chalky paper is quite unobservable to the unassisted eye.—Yours truly. G.

15/9/08.

Programme of Meetings.

LONDON. NINTH SEASON, 1908-9.

(Subject to Revision).

MEETING PLACE.—Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. (first floor). (May be reached from all parts of London by 'bus and rail).

TIME OF MEETINGS.—The business of the meetings is taken at 8 p.m., but the hall is open at 6 p.m. to enable members to meet and exchange stamps, and for auction sales of members' duplicates. The Reading Room will be open from 6-8 each meeting night, and all the current philatelic periodicals will be available to members.

BOURSE.—No charge or commission of any kind is made on exchanges effected among the members at the meetings. But the Committee point out that exchanging must be confined to the hours before or after the actual business (Rule 8).

IMPORTANT.—The annual subscription does not admit of the posting of regular notices of every meeting. Members are therefore urgently requested to keep the full programme by them for frequent reference, and to remember that the Meetings are on the First and Third Saturdays of each month. Consult also the J.P.S. notices in THE STAMP LOVER each month.

Reading Room with current philatelic periodicals and books at every meeting, 6-8.

Oct. 3
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Presidential Address.
- 8.30—Paper. WILLIAM E. LINCOLN.

Oct. 17
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Paper and Display, Cayman Islands. R. E. R. DALWIGK.
- 9.0 —Paper and Demonstration, Lithography as a Method of Stamp Printing. T. B. WIDDOWSON.
- 9.40—Poem. W. E. IMESON.

Nov. 7
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Display, Cyprus. DOUGLAS ELLIS.
- 9.0 —Paper, The Simple Life in Philately. C. B. PURDOM.

Nov. 21
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Historical Evening in Spain.
- —Display, Spain. H. L. HAYMAN.
- —Lecture, The Stamps of Spain. PERCY ASHLEY.

Dec. 5
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Display, with Notes, Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes. Major E. B. EVANS.
- 9.0 —Display, Old Letter Sheets, prior to 1840. S. R. TURNER.

Dec. 19
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Display, Greece. M. Z. KUTTNER.
- 9.0 —Paper, . E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.

1909.

Jan. 2
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Paper and Display, Russian Locals. J. W. JONES.
- 9.0 —Paper and Display, The Silk Thread Issues of Switzerland. ALEXANDER J. SEFI.

Jan. 9
- EXHIBITION OF PAPERMAKING as applied to the Manufacture of Postage Stamps. The Exhibits will include a working Paper-making Machine, showing the process in actual practice.

Jan. 16
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Paper, The Post in Morocco. D. B. ARMSTRONG.
- 9.0 —Display, Grenada. R. E. R. DALWIGK.

Feb. 6
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Paper, Heligoland. F. H. OLIVER.
- 8.30—Display, with Notes, Canada. Major H. C. FRENCH.
- 9.30—Display, The J.P.S. Permanent Collection. R. HALLIDAY.

Feb. 20
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Paper, Troubles of a Young Collector. C. W. CARE.
- 8.30—Display, Brazil and Uruguay. A. H. L. GILES.
- 9.0 —Display, Sirmoor. M. Z. KUTTNER.

Mar. 6
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Display, Foreign Countries. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
- 8.45—Debate, Should Stamp Collectors be Taxed? For, C. B. PURDOM; against, E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.

Mar. 20
- 6.0—Bourse. Ladies' Night. Members are specially invited to bring lady friends.
- 8.0—Display. Mrs. D. FIELD.
- 9.0—

Apr. 3
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Display, with Notes, St. Helena. H. H. HARLAND.
- 9.0 —Paper, Our Library. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Apr. 17
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Display, Guatemala. J. D. RAGG.
- 8.30—Paper, The 3d. Imperforate Beaver Stamp of Canada. ALEXANDER J. SEFI.
- 9.0 —Display, Bavaria. S. R. TURNER.

May 1
- 6.0 —Auction.
- 8.0 —Paper and Display, Egypt for moderate Specialists. P. L. PEMBERTON.
- 9.0 —Paper and Display, Turkish Locals. H. LEE.

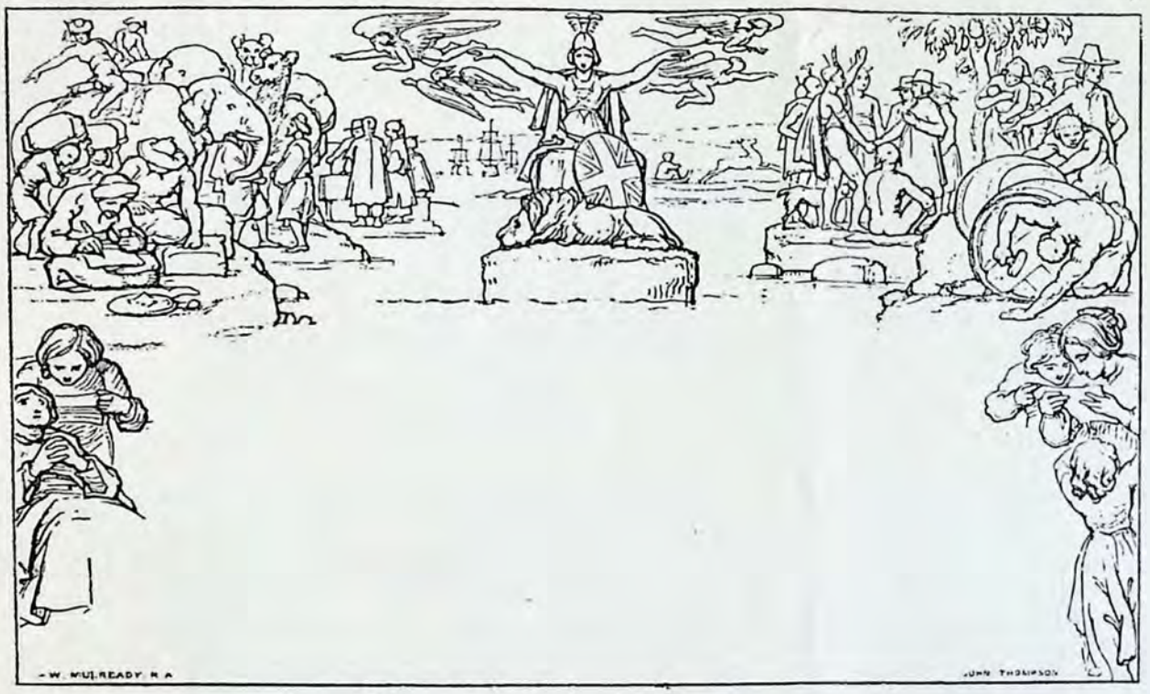
May 15
- 6.0 —Bourse.
- 8.0 —Display, the Later Issues of France. S. R. TURNER.
- 8.30—Paper and Display, the Surcharged Stamps of China. C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE.

June 5—Annual Excursion.

June 19—Mrs. Field's Garden Party.

Sept. —Annual General Meeting.

Extra Meetings may be arranged from time to time as occasion arises, and due notice will be given through the Philatelic Press. Suggestions for, and offers of, interesting items should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.



Rowland Hill

From a proof taken from the engraving on brass upon India paper, autographed by Rowland Hill.

Contemporary Impressions of the Mulready Envelope.

"Great is thy genius, Mulready! and thou shalt live ever,
By fame handed down to posterity on an *envelope!*"

The reception of the Mulready envelope by the public and by the press of 1840 was anything but flattering to the artists or to the promoters responsible for its production and for its issue. And at this distance of time there can be no question that the public and the press were right in their judgment in so far as its utility and its general artistic merit is concerned. Of its merits in regard to immunity from illicit imitation, even when one makes allowances for the non-invention of process engraving, one can scarcely find that it presented any serious difficulty to the forger intent on defrauding the public revenue.

Punch's jibe, with which we head our notes, is as unfair as it well could be, for Mulready's claim as an artist does not and never did rest upon this hastily-turned-out sketch for an envelope, and it would be equally unjust to judge Thompson's merits as an engraver on wood by the difficult and protracted piece of work involved in representing Mulready's envelope design upon brass.

That the Mulready envelope was a mistake few will deny. But it was not the mistake of the artists, who were the leading men of their day, and represented the highest excellence in their different departments. The blunder was probably Hill's, who, stirred from his usually practical ideas by the undoubtedly successful fruition of his long labours, saw in an envelope design of this character something that appealed to his own sentiment rather than to his generally accurate perception of what was required for the public utility.

The earliest newspaper notice of the design is one which may very possibly have been inspired by Rowland Hill, as is suggested both by internal evidence and by the close proximity of the date of publication to the completion of the brass engraving by Thompson. The design which Mulready had been given barely two days to execute (it was commissioned on December 13, and finished by December 15, 1839) had taken Thompson until April to engrave, and the *Morning Chronicle* of April 10 stated:—

> We have seen a proof impression of the design intended for the postage cover. It is a beautiful piece of art; and from its universal diffusion cannot fail to have an effect on the national taste. The various groups tell their own tale, and exhibit the working of the intelligence received from Britannia. The Messrs. Clowes are now, we understand, actively engaged in making casts from the matrix from which the proof has been taken. Few will regret the disappearance of the lions and unicorns when they see their places so well supplied; and we trust that, in other respects, the scheme will be found to answer the ends in view.

That these predictions failed to come true, and failed at a time when both public and press were unanimous in their approval of Rowland Hill's uniform penny postage scheme, should have satisfied the reformer that the envelope was an error of judgment, yet he is very bitter in his comment in his diary under date May 12, when he expresses his fear that some other stamp will have to be substituted for the Mulready.

> In departing so widely from the established "Lion and Unicorn" nonsense, I fear we have run counter to settled opinions and prejudices somewhat rashly; I now think it would have been better to have followed established custom in all the details of the measure where practicable. The conduct of the public, however, shows that although our attempt to diffuse a taste for fine art may have been imprudent, such diffusion is very much wanted. . . . I am already turning my attention to the substitution of another stamp, combining with it, as the public have shown their disregard and even distaste for beauty, some further economy in the production.

In this instance Mr. Hill deceived himself that he had the power, and that it was his duty, to stimulate the fine arts, when all that he ought to have considered was the appropriate and the utilitarian aspect. It was not a business-like envelope in any sense, either from the users' or from the Post Office point of view. One can scarcely imagine that it would appeal to the man of commerce for his business correspondence then any more than a gaudily coloured lithographic postcard showing the King and Queen, or Buckingham Palace, or what you like, would appeal to the merchant of to-day for a purely business communication. It was not a good envelope from the Post Office point of view. In the first place, it was not clear where it should be obliterated, and when obliterated it could have been still available for part postage by the addition of a postage stamp carefully affixed so as to cover the cancellation. In the matter of forgery "An Engraver and Printer" pointed out in the *Times* (May 4) that while the manufacture of an identical paper presented serious difficulties,

> . . . as I question whether the Postmaster-General contemplates employing an extra body of clerks armed with "Patent Rowland Hill Penny Post Pickers" to test the genuineness of each letter by picking a small piece of thread out of it, there will be no difficulty in ruling a plain paper in such a way as to defy detection from the casual examination the letters will receive. This difficulty being surmounted, the ornamental (!) portion is easily to be got over. In one week, and at an outlay of £5, it would be possible (I don't say politic) to engrave the whole, and supply plates at the low price of 5s. each that should

produce impressions which the sapient concocters of this "splendid effort of human genius" could not detect from their own performance when mixed together.

If any evidence were required of the confusion that so complicated a design caused in the work of the Post Office one need only refer to the number of even the most grotesque of the numerous caricatures of the Mulready envelope which were passed through the post without a stamp and without being surcharged.

The *Times* was particularly biting in its criticism of the design. "A Lover of the Fine Arts" wrote to the editor asking if it were possible that the whole thing was not a joke. "After the public have been waiting six months in order that the great artists might produce something 'worthy of the country,' can this be the result? Pray, be kind enough, sir, to inform us whether this piece of nonsensical buffoonery is really genuine."

The editorial columns of the *Times* also attacked the envelope. "We must say," says the editor, "we never beheld anything more ludicrous than the figures or the allegorical device by which it is marked with its official character—why not add embellished? Cruikshank could scarcely produce anything so laughable." The *Morning Post* and the *Weekly Dispatch* and other journals also published spirited denunciations of the design. Some of these were, doubtless, stirred to their attacks by the spirit of political antagonism, but there was no mistaking that the whole thing, envelope, wrapper, or design did not meet with general approbation.

Thackeray spoke up for the artists in *Fraser's Magazine* (June, 1840) under his pseudonym of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. We reproduce it here, as it is the best statement of the difficult conditions under which the artists worked, although in the matter of the engraving Thompson had a far more difficult task than Thackeray claims for him. The design was engraved, so we are told, by Sir Henry Cole, upon brass, not upon wood, which must have been infinitely more difficult, as his tools would constantly require sharpening—and it will readily suggest itself to anyone that it must be a very much more trying task to produce a design by cutting a surface of metal than by cutting a surface of wood, and a fine outline design at that.

A PICTORIAL RHAPSODY.

By Michael Angelo Titmarsh.

By the way, what is this insane yell that has been raised throughout the public press about Mr. Mulready's other performance, the postage cover, and why are the sages so bitter against it? The *Times* says it is disgraceful and ludicrous; the elegant writers of the *Weekly Dispatch* vow it is ludicrous and disgraceful; the same sweet song is echoed by papers Radical and Conservative in London and the provinces, all the literary gentlemen being alive and smarting under this insult to the arts of the country. Honest gentlemen of the press, be not so thin-skinned! Take my word for it, there is no cause for such vehement anger—no good opportunity here for you to show off that exquisite knowledge of the fine arts for which you are so celebrated throughout the world. Gentlemen, the drawing of which you complain is *not* bad. The commonest engravers, who would be ashamed to produce such a design, will tell you, if they know anything of their business, that they could not make a better in a hurry. Every man who knows what drawing is will acknowledge that some of these little groups are charmingly drawn; and I will trouble your commonest engravers to design the Chinese group, the American, or the West Indian, in a manner more graceful and more characteristic than that of the much-bespattered post envelope.

I am not holding up the whole affair as a masterpiece—*pas si bête*. The "triumphant hallegory of Britannia ruling the waves," as Matthews used to call it, is a little stale, certainly, nowadays; but what would you have? How is the sublime to be elicited from such a subject? Let some of the common engravers, in their leisure moments, since the thing is so easy, make a better design, or the literary men who are so indignant invent one. The Government, no doubt, is not bound heart and soul to Mr. Mulready, and is willing to hear reason. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum:* though all the world shall turn on thee, O Government, in this instance Titmarsh shall stand by thee—ay, and without any hope of reward. To be sure, if my Lord Normanby absolutely insists—but that is neither here nor there. I repeat, the Post Office envelope is not bad, *quoad* design. That very lion, which some of the men of the press (the Daniels!) have been crying out about, is finely, carefully, and characteristically sketched; those elephants, I am sure, were closely studied before the artist, in a few lines, laid them down on his wood-block, and as for the persons who are to imitate the engraving so exactly, let them try. It has been done by the best wood engraver in Europe. Ask any man in the profession if Mr. Thompson is not at the head of it. He has bestowed on it a vast deal of time, and skill, and labour; and all who know the difficulties of wood engraving—of outline wood-engraving—and of rendering faithfully a design so very minute as this, will smile at the sages who declare that all the world could forge it. There was one provincial paper which declared, in a style peculiarly elegant, that a man "with a block of wood and a *bread-and-cheese* knife could easily imitate the envelope"; which remark, for its profound truth and sagacity, the London journals copied. For shame, gentlemen! Do you think you show your knowledge by adopting such opinions as these, or prove your taste by clothing yourselves in the second-hand garments of the rustic who talks about bread and cheese? Try, Tyrotomas, upon whatever block thou choosest to practise; or be wise, and with appropriate bread-and-cheese knife cut only bread and cheese. Of bread, white and brown, of cheese, old, new, mouldy, toasted, the writer of the Double-Glouster Journal, the Stilton Examiner, the Cheddar Champion, and North Whiltshire Intelligencer,



Sir Rowland Hill.
From the painting by J. A. Vinter, R.A.

may possibly be a competent critic, and (with mouth replete with the delicious condiment) may no doubt eloquently speak. But let us be cautious before we agree to and admiringly adopt his opinions upon matters of art. Mr. Thompson is the first wood-engraver in our country—Mr. Mulready one of the best painters in our or any school. It is hard that such men are to be assailed in such language, and by such a critic!

Thackeray's claim for Thompson as pre-eminent among wood engravers is amply borne out in the records of wood engraving, and connoisseurs agree that he holds a higher artistic place than Bewick, whom many consider to be much over-rated. As very little is known of him, a few particulars may not be inappropriate here. He was born in Manchester, in 1785, and studied his art under Robert Branston, senior. Among his best-known engravings are those of Thurston's designs; Wm. Harvey's illustrations to Butler's Hudibras (1818), the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green (1832), Shakespeare (1836), and the Arabian Nights (1841.) The natural history books published by Van Voorst contain numerous specimens of his work, and one of the finest pieces of wood engraving extant is that which we reproduce here from the volume entitled "The Anniversary," published in 1829. This is after a particularly intricate design by Harvey, and is the best proof of Thompson's pre-eminence among wood engravers that we could present to our readers. We have seen, also, an elegant little engraving by Thompson, of Mulready's picture "Haymaking," for a reproduction of which we regret we have not the space. The work on which these two artists, Mulready and Thompson, together achieved particular renown was a delightful series



A Wonderful Piece of Wood Engraving (Exact Size), *Executed by John Thompson, the engraver of the Mulready Envelope.*

of illustrations to the Vicar of Wakefield, published in 1843. A further qualification for the selection of Thompson to engrave the Mulready envelope, if any further qualification were needed, was his previous success in engraving a bank note for the Bank of England, which defied imitation in or about 1818.

It would be absurd, therefore, to blame the artists for the failure of the envelope, though they could doubtless have produced a finer piece of work given the time and the space. A pictorial or a "fine art" design was out of place, and while Rowland Hill could, with difficulty, bring himself to accept the public verdict, it was doubtless largely because he had long fostered the notion that the success of his scheme devolved largely upon the supply of the stationery to the public rather than merely to supply the labels with the "glutinous wash" for the people to fasten on to their own stationery. And we believe that Sir Rowland Hill retained his affection for the Mulready envelope design till the end of his life. When Mr. Vinter painted the portrait we reproduce of the great postal reformer, we find that a front place is given to what Dr. Gray called Hill's "pet cover" the Mulready.

Philatelic Nothings.

½c. *Quebec Tercentenary.*

The half-cent stamp of the Quebec Tercentenary issue is exhausted! Is this stamp following the suit of the half-cent Jubilee? The latter stamp has compounded interest at over 75 per cent. in ten years. Dealers over the "pond" have ceased to include this stamp in the sets of the lower values, giving the preference to those who purchase the complete set. I must confess that, similar to 1897, I have been successful in securing a few, so I can but hope for a "repeat." Lest I should get into "hot-water" for saying so much, perhaps I had better explain that though I do not, of course, consider these stamps purely necessary, they are, at least, *bona-fide—i.e.*, on sale throughout Canada for a length of time to the public.

Philatelic Sport.

I wonder how many "Stamp Lovers" have ever witnessed a stamp chase? Friends of mine who saw one the other day say it was a sight of a life-time. Personally, *je crois que non!* You see, the stamps were mine, and I was after the stamps. I happened to be exhibiting several novelties to a few friends in the street. Just at the critical moment who should come down the street but a good braw north-easter. Naturally, the best stamp of the lot ascended high and dropped upon the top of a glass arcade roof. A looker-on put his foot on the next best, and gave me a look that signified the anticipation of a tip for his presence of mind. A third alighted, like bread and butter does when it drops—butter downwards—only the gum side in this instance—upon a salmon steak displayed by an adjacent fishmonger—What? No, it wasn't cod! With the help of a couple of loafers, a servant girl with a long brush, and a stout lady with a feather duster, I was once more in possession. I have firmly resolved never to show stamps in the open again. If anyone wants to view my stamps they will have to adjourn to the nearest—er—café.

Perf. edges in Cubans.

Going through a number of the 1st type 10 centavos Cuban Republic the other day, I discovered several from the edge of the sheet *perforated all round*, outside the outer ruling, which runs round the panes. I have not noticed any of the 2nd type so perforated, and I have handled a good few. Maybe this perforating was an experiment on the part of the American Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Stamp Adverts.

Now and again we see some really humorous advertisements in philatelic journals. Sometimes the advertiser is poetic, others make an attempt at being funny. The one that took my fancy the other day was as follows :—

"My collection cannot be compared with the gatherings of fair and beautiful women that pass along the Champs Elysees, or the high-stepping, graceful American girls tripping along Broadway, but my stamps are quite as charming, and the picture as perfect. Send want lists, etc."

Though I should very much like to mention this enterprising gentleman's name, I have too much respect, mingled with fear, of the advertising manager.



Dealers who Travel.

Recently I noticed several philatelic magazines giving notice of a dealer who had just gone to Paris, and in later issues again noting that Mr. So-and-So had just returned from Paris. This reminded me of the fashion paper advertisements—"Mr. Justso just returned from Paris with the latest styles." Of course the Continent has been the happy hunting ground for some time of English dealers—but in most cases for selling. My finding is that stamps of all sorts generally rule much cheaper in this country than either on the Continent or in America. Certainly there is plenty to be bought in France, Belgium, or Germany, in British Colonials, for instance. As to general runs of pricings, a comparison of Gibbons with Continental dealers will at once show that London easily leads for cheapness. What's that? Manchester? Well, if people don't trouble to come up and look—but there, I am trespassing upon the ad. manager's preserves again.

W. WARD.

The next issue of THE STAMP LOVER *will contain full-size reproductions of the finest pages in Mr. Henry J. Crocker's Championship Cup collection of Hawaiian stamps, with a special article.*

On Collecting in Strips and Blocks.

BY R. E. R. DALWIGK.

The collecting of strips and blocks is a side-path of Philately that has assumed large proportions in the last few years. A specialized collection of to-day would seem very incomplete—and shall I say uninteresting?—were it not for the blocks or sheets, which are undoubtedly of the greatest specialistic interest in determining and solving many of the knotty questions which invariably arise over many of the world's earliest adhesives. Many of "the old school" of collectors and the inexperienced of the present day seem to be at sea as to the attraction or advisability of collecting anything but single specimens; but then the plea of the former is certainly somewhat justified, as *their* code is "general" collecting, and their views of specialism are usually somewhat limited.

The specialist, on the other hand—although he has to contend with increasing expense—finds much valuable hidden information and the solution to many questions by the close study of his panes or sheets. It is to the collector of blocks and strips to whom we owe the knowledge of such items as:







the size and number of a sheet, the arrangement of types in a sheet or setting, the position in the sheet of any errors or interesting varieties such as errors of spelling, printing, *tête-bêches*, or other abnormal varieties. Surely when we consider the usefulness and assistance rendered to the stamp world in general by the collectors of strips and blocks we cannot—whatever our individual inclinations in collecting may be—do ought but praise and admire them for their endeavours to enlighten us upon some subject of philatelic interest.

The first, most simple—but not necessarily inexpensive by









any means—form of collecting otherwise than single specimens is the collecting of pairs. The usual method of collecting these is in horizontal pairs, but there are, of course, cases when a vertical pair is essential, or any rate is desirable.

A *tête-bêche* pair should, of course, be shown as it occurs, whether vertically or horizontally. The application of the term in philately is not literally exact, and vertically one might better describe the variety as *tête-à-tête*. When considering perforation varieties, such as imperf. between, it is often necessary to include mixed horizontal and vertical pairs in one's collection.

All imperforate stamps are, generally speaking, shown to better advantage in pairs than in single specimens, and among early stamps they are, no doubt, a sounder investment in that condition. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get even the commoner imperforate stamps in this condition, and the hunt for them is attaining exciting elements. One has only to venture upon the collecting of the commoner early Europeans



in pairs to find that stamps readily acquired in singles are practically unattainable in pairs, and the value of a pair of such stamps bears no comparison with the value of two singles of the same stamp.

Imperforate stamps printed close together, as in the pair of Great Britain 6d. embossed illustrated, could not be severed without detriment to one or other of the specimens. In instances (and there are many of them) where the same stamp exists in *perf.* and *imperf.* varieties a pair may be undoubted evidence of the imperforate, whereas a single specimen might be a perforated variety trimmed down.

Surcharges are often better shown in pairs. In the case of errors of overprint they are best shown where possible with the normal variety *se tenant*.

On the score of artistic management, which no doubt influences a large number to enter the ranks of the collectors





of pairs, strips, and blocks, pairs certainly enhance the appearance of one's album, and in the case of triangular stamps these are best shown in pairs arranged diamond fashion as in the Capes illustrating this article.

In dealing with strips of three we come to a less popular branch of philately, as pairs and blocks of four are the usual form of collecting for a specialized collection, although, of course, a specialist's collection can be widened and broadened out to suit the size of the philatelist's purse, and the special requirements of the subject of his study.

In many cases it is not too much to say that pairs would suffice where strips of three are shown, but, nevertheless, a strip shows up an error or variety better than an ordinary pair, in which latter case the error appears one sided, a failing which is easily and effectually remedied by collecting the prominent stamp between two normal neighbours. From the effective and decorative arrangement point of view, it is quite true to say that errors show to much better advantage in strips of three than anything else.



For instance, take the strip of three Grenada 4d. on 2/- provisionals, illustrated here, and note how very well the error with the "upright d" appears when set off by the normal variety on both sides. The same applies equally well to *tête-bêches*, and, in fact, to all kinds of errors and oddities, which, however, if desired, can be shown in pairs.

From the above remarks it will be seen that pairs are collected more especially simply as twos of each value to complete the collection, whilst strips of three are more frequently collected to show off varieties to their best advantage. Moreover, strips of three have a very pleasing effect on an album page, and, when mounted with a little taste and judgment, they form a really fine part in a collection of any sort or size.

Longer strips sometimes are desirable where there is a series of types in regular succession, horizontally or vertically, as in the case of Sarawak, 1875 issue, where there are five types which are repeated twice in each horizontal row of ten stamps





in the sheet. In this (and any similar case) the five types should be shown *se tenant*, and preferably in proper numerical order.

The collecting of blocks of four is in every way an extremely popular method of collecting, and one which appeals to nearly every class of philatelist. Even the conservative collector, who disfavours all things outside single specimens, shows some sign of pleasure at being shown his pet country represented in matchless mint blocks of four. As was the case with pairs and strips, there are cases when blocks of four should be collected by even those who generally exclude them. For the purpose of instancing what I mean, I think Egypt, Issue II., would be a very good example, as there are four types of each value which can be collected in square blocks of four. Each type could, of course, be got singly, but then the specialist would not know the relative positions of the four types. As a rule, blocks of four are collected purely for decorative purposes and the completeness of one's collection, as errors are apt to appear out of place when placed in a corner among three other ordinary varieties.

As a general rule, all perforation varieties show best in blocks of four, and such varieties as rough and clean cut, large and small holes, can at times only be distinguished when shown in blocks of four or more.



The neat square block of four has been the favourite with leading collectors for a long time past. Indeed, a few eminent collectors have practically confined their collections to such blocks. In America there have been two notable examples. Mr. Worthington stands out as an advanced collector who only takes blocks of four, and at the time of his death the late Mr. Henry Thorne was busy with a really superb collection of the stamps of the twentieth century in mint blocks of four, a collection the difficulty of compiling which is not readily conceivable to any but those who have experimented on it in *single* specimens.

Another form of block collecting is the collection of corner blocks of six, with margins and control number—a method which is extremely effective and decorative, but which does not enjoy the great popularity of blocks of four.





The last method of block collecting consists of half panes, complete panes, and all blocks of large dimensions. The great importance of collecting panes is that, by so doing, one can locate the exact positions of errors and varieties as they were originally printed. To collect panes of one's specialities is a very expensive hobby, but one which bears good fruit to those who have a leaning towards research on the untrodden paths of philately.

In the case of early English stamps (see illustrations) many collectors go in for large blocks for the sake of getting together the different "corner letter" varieties, which are all included in highly specialized British collections, and such pieces as the block of ten 2d. blue, no lines illustrated, would add a fascination to any collection, inasmuch as blocks show off the beauty of the stamp and the engraving, and also because the possession of such blocks is in other respects a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Other things which are to be gained by collecting blocks and strips are:—the methods of perforation employed (which in many cases may not be at all recognisable from single specimens); the exact nature of the plate employed, and other matters of varying degrees of philatelic interest.

These few remarks may show some of the unbelieving that in certain cases the collecting of strips and blocks is necessary, whilst more often it is to be or not to be at the will of the collector. At any rate it is interesting, and its results are often of general philatelic importance, especially if the collector studies a country about which information is meagre—a class of country which is not so rare as many people are apt to suppose.



New Books.

New books for notice and review should be sent to the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

A Penny All the Way: The Story of Penny Postage. By Fred. J. Melville. London: 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W. (Price 6d.; post free 7d.)

The author of this little work and the editor of THE STAMP LOVER being one and the same person, we are prohibited from commenting upon this new book. We shall content ourselves with a brief announcement of its contents, and with reproducing a few of its pictures, of which there are twelve full-page plates, and various other cuts. The book itself treats chiefly of the more obscure heroes of Penny Postage, beginning with Clement Oxenbridge and John Hill of the mid-seventeenth century; Dockwra and Murray of the later part of the same century; Elihu Burritt, whose pamphlet of 1851 is reproduced in full in reduced but readable facsimile; Mr. William Hastings, of Huddersfield; and bringing the story right up to date by including the new Anglo-American Penny Postage scheme, which is represented in the pictures by portraits of Mr. Sydney Buxton and Mr. George von Lengerke Meyer, Postmasters-General of Great Britain and of the United States respectively.

Die Postmarken von Schweden, 1855-1905. By Hilmer Djurling and Rudolf Krasemann. Leipzig, 1908: Verlag von Hugo Krötzsch & Co. (Price —.)

The two friends, Hilmer Djurling and Rudolf Krasemann, have long regretted that the beautiful and comprehensive work published by the Sveriges Filatelist Forening, in 1905—*Sveriges Frankotecken, 1855-1905* — has been almost inaccessible to philatelists outside of Sweden, on account of the language in which it was first published—Swedish. So the energetic young honorary secretary of the S.F.F. and the librarian, Mr. Krasemann, to both of whom German is as familiar as their native tongue, have presented a condensed translation in German, which is just published in the excellent series of handbooks issued by Hugo Krötzsch of Leipzig.

Kohl's Grosser illustrierter Katalog und Briefmarken-Handbuch. 8th edition, 1909. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz. (Price 7s. 6d., post free.)

Mr. Kohl's catalogue is getting "grosser und grosser," using the word in *der Deutsche sinn.* From 1256 pages in its seventh edition, it has grown to 1526 in its eighth (1909) issue, an increase of 270 pages. This catalogue is one which the student cannot afford to neglect; it is the scholarly catalogue *par excellence*, and would be of great service for its the literary index alone. Into the question of prices we have no desire to enter. We wish we could get stamps without prices. A lovely dream! But we are in stamp-collecting for pleasure, and while we should *like* to have all the stamps mentioned in those 1526 pages of Mr. Kohl's catalogue, it is no particular pleasure to dwell upon the *cost.* We therefore leave the pricing of Mr. Kohl's catalogue (or anybody else's) to some of our market-expertising readers to discuss in these columns, if they choose. For our part, we will look at the catalogue, and blind our eyes to the figures.

In the majority of important countries, and a good number of the lesser states and colonies, Mr. Kohl gives us a check list of the specialist order. Even the despised Abyssinia fills four pages, and the San Marino list is a particularly fine study of the stamps of this interesting little country. In the 1892 surcharge Mr. Kohl shows two full settings of the "Cmi 5" on 10 centesimi, and the "Cmi 10" on 20 centesimi overprints, the former being illustrated from a complete setting of *inverted* surcharges. It used to be thought that all these overprints were hand-stamped (*American Journal of Philately*, 2nd series, XVII., 93), the idea being evidently got from the freak varieties obtainable, although the number of different *types* should have led one to suspect a setting. The surcharges were given correctly as being printed in blocks of fifty at a time, by Mr. W. W. Munn, in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in 1897 (Vol. VII., p. 238).

The omission of local stamps from some of the catalogues must have been a matter for regret to some of the older collectors, and certainly among them are many of the more advanced juniors who are interesting themselves in the locals of Russia, China, Morocco, and the United States. These collectors will be interested to learn that Mr. Kohl catalogues Moroccan, Chinese, and U.S. locals, and the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

Next month we hope to publish a special article reviewing M. Arthur Maury's second volume of his magnum opus on France. Several other important new works are expected shortly.



AN OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ENVELOPE.

From "A Penny All the Way."

We deeply regret to learn, as we go to press with the notice of his book, of the death of Herr Rudolf Krasemann, who has, since his entry into philately, shown himself to be a painstaking and a productive student. Mr. Krasemann, we understand, died after a brief illness on the 3rd September, in his 33rd year. We had the pleasure of his personal friendship, and tender our sincere sympathy to his sisters and to the Swedish Philatelic Society in their great loss.

Postage Stamps of Malta.

(Continued from page 91.)

By the Editor.



The series of six stamps issued on January 1, 1865, was increased by the addition of a 5/- value on November 19. The stamp, which is of a large size, and of an upright rectangular shape, was surface printed in rose. The design comprises a medallion of the Queen in the centre of a Maltese Cross frame in colour on a white ground. An outer rectangular frame, partly broken into by the points of the cross, has, in the white corner spaces, small coloured crosses. At the top is a coloured tablet bearing the white capitals, MALTA, and another at the bottom bears the value in words, FIVE SHILLINGS.

The impression is surface printed, paper the usual Crown CC used for all the De La Rue stamps of similar size, and the perforation 14.

1885. Nov. 19. Wmk. Cr. CC. Perf. 14.
5/- rose.

On January 1, 1899, four new values were added to the set current in the island. They are of a pictorial character, engraved in *taille douce*, and printed by De La Rue. The denominations are 4½d, 5d, 2/6 and 10/-, the 4½d being usual stamp size, upright rectangle; the 5d being same size but horizontal. The two high values are large size, upright rectangles.



The design of the 4½d has for its central device a seascape, with a felucca or sailing-vessel in the foreground. The felucca is stated to be the fastest and the largest sailing-boat of the Mediterranean. It is decked, sits low in the water, and has a high bow and raking stern-post. The rig consists of three masts with lateen sails and a jib. A recent writer (*G.S.W.*, Vol. VII., p. 332) styles this vessel a xebec, but the encyclopædic definition of a xebec does not tally with the stamp picture, it being described as differing from the felucca in having both square and lateen sails, whereas the felucca has only the latter rig. Possessing, as we do, all the qualifications, if not the ambition, for a lordship of the Admiralty, we refer the point to some of our readers who are informed on nautical matters.

The felucca, as we will call it—it was so announced in the early days of its issue—and the scene in which it is set, are enclosed in a circle, with trefoil ornaments squaring up the central portion of the design, which is on a ground of colour. The white letters, MALTA, conform to the upper curve of the circle, and the upper corners each contain a small Maltese Cross in colour on a while tablet. A white tablet across the bottom of the rectangle contains the inscription of value, FOUR PENCE HALF PENNY, in coloured capitals.

The colour is brown, paper Crown CA.



The 5d is a horizontal rectangle; as centre piece it has an arched frame showing a galley of the Knights of St. John, to whose order Malta was granted by Charles V. in 1530. The sides of the design are occupied by trophies, Maltese crosses appear in the top corners, and white tablets above and below the centre frame bear the inscriptions, MALTA and FIVE PENCE respectively.

The colour is vermilion, paper Crown CA.



The 2/6 stamp of the large type, similar in size to the 5/- rose of 1885, bears as central device a figure of Britannia in an upright arched frame. Major Evans points out (and we bow to his military authority no less than his philatelic pre-eminence), that she has a sword, which she incautiously holds by the blade in her left hand. On her right is a shield bearing the arms of Malta, and there are flags to right and left. She appears to be standing on a segment of the terrestrial globe. The name Malta conforms to the curve of the arch in white letters on a ground of colour, and sprigs of leaves with a kind of Maltese cross pendant droop on each side of the central frame. The value, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE, appears in white letters on a coloured tablet across the bottom.

The colour is olive grey, paper Crown CC.



The 10/- stamp bears a picture in an irregular frame, purporting to represent the shipwreck of St. Paul off the island of Melita, assumed by some to have been the Malta of to-day. The spot on the island where St. Paul is supposed to have landed is pointed out to tourists to this day, but with what accuracy it may be left to the theologian to discuss. The Apostle is represented with an aureole, his right hand upraised; evidently he has just shaken off the venomous serpent, for the creature is seen in the picture. St. Paul is standing on the seashore, and in the background is the wrecked ship, and battling with the waves are two persons whom our knowledge of the Scriptures does not assist us in identifying. Above the picture the coloured letters MALTA POSTAGE appear on curved labels, with a Maltese Shield between the two words. The numerals 10——10 appear in angular shaped labels in the lower corners with the word SHILLINGS between on a straight white tablet.

The colour is deep blue, paper Crown CC.

All four stamps are perforated 14.

1899. January 1. Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf. 14.
4½d brown.
5d vermillion.
Wmk. Cr. CC. Perf. 14.
2s 6d olive grey.
10s deep blue.



The reduction of the inland rate for newspapers to one farthing for 2 oz., which took place on October 1, 1899, brought about the need for a stamp of this low denomination, which was issued the following year.

The design comprises a view of the harbour of Valetta, the modern Capital of Malta. The view, in a plain rectangular frame, covers nearly the whole of the stamp, with an outer frame which has ✠ MALTA ✠ at top and ONE FARTHING below in white letters on coloured ground. The stamp is engraved in *taille douce*, and is printed in brown.

1900. Wmk. Cr. CA sideways. Perf. 14.
¼ brown.
¼ red-brown.

The *Monthly Journal* for January 31, 1901, states:—"A correspondent at Mellieha Camp, Malta, tells us that ½d stamps ran out at that place at the beginning of December, and halves of 1d stamps were allowed to pass for postage; they were cut either diagonally or vertically. He adds that

he believes revenue stamps were also employed. Mellieha is a small village in the north-west of the island, and troops having been sent there no doubt caused a run on the Post Office."

On July 4, 1902, a provisional 1d stamp was created and issued by the overprinting of a quantity, stated to be 720,000 of the 2½d blue stamps, with the words "ONE PENNY" in black. The overprinting was done in panes of 60 stamps at a time. The second stamp in the ninth row bore the notorious "PNNEY" error. The overprinting occurs on two shades of the 2½d stamp, blue and ultramarine.

1900. December. Bisected vertically or diagonally.
½ of 1d carmine used as ½d.
1902. July 4. Overprinted in black.
1d on 2½d blue.
1d on 2½d ultramarine.
1902. July 4. Error of Overprint "Pnney."
1d on 2½d blue.
1d on 2½d ultramarine.



In 1902 arrangements were made to change the Queen's head stamps for "King's" head issue, and the values which appeared at various dates in the following year were :— ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, and 1s, all except the ½d being bi-coloured. In 1904 the Multiple Crown CA paper was introduced, and, of course, extended to the ¼d, 4½d and 5d pictorials.

1903. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.
½d green.
1d black and carmine.
2d mauve and grey.
2½d marone and ultramarine.
3d grey and mauve.
4d black and brown.
1s grey and violet.
1904-5. Wmk. Multiple Cr. CA. Perf. 14. King's Head and Pictorial types.
¼d red-brown.
½d green.
1d black and carmine.
2d mauve and grey.
2½d marone and ultramarine.
4d black and brown.
4½d brown.
5d vermilion.
1/- grey and violet.

In 1907 the penny stamp was issued uni-coloured on the ordinary multiple paper.

1907. Wmk. Cr. CA. Perf. 14.
1d carmine.

The *Stamp Collector* for November, 1906 (p. 164) announces that—

> The Government has decided to admit envelope, postcard and wrapper stamps, cut out and used as adhesive stamps, to pay both local *and foreign* postage on any packet sent from there [Malta], also the medallions cut from registration envelopes to pay for registration only.

The Stamp Lover

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The Publisher will be glad to hear from others, particularly those in provincial cities and towns, who are willing to sell THE STAMP LOVER. Terms on application.

Business Notes and News.

The idea of the Sectional Imperial Album is one of those products of the human intellect which we greet with the remark that "we wonder that it has never been tried before." It is such inventions which meet with success. In an early issue we hope to publish the results of a careful inquiry into the Album question, when we doubt not the "Sectional" will meet with its due share of commendation. *(See page 131.)*

Mention of this Album reminds us that we were particularly impressed on a recent visit with the present arrangement of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' shop window. Mr. Frank Gadden is to be congratulated on making a charmingly-arranged miniature stamp exhibition, which is an attractive advertisement for stamp collecting in a thoroughfare which is crowded daily.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt is taking advantage of the rapidly extending American circulation of THE STAMP LOVER by introducing his New Issue Service to American readers, and reminding his European clients of this very efficient service for the supply of new issues at 10 per cent. over face. *(See page 137.)*

Messrs. Glendining inform us that they have no lack of fine stamps for the season's auctions. With characteristic enterprise they have secured our back page for a series of advertisements.

We have had a good many American visitors this past summer, including several representatives of the stamp trade in the United States. This is a healthy sign, and we look forward with pleasure to renewing our acquaintance with our old friend, Mr. Albert W. Batchelder of the New England Stamp Co. of Boston. Mr. Batchelder takes a very active part in the philatelic life of the "hub," and while we condole with the Boston friends at losing him for a spell this winter, what is Boston's loss will be London's and England's gain. *(See page 133.)*

American advertisers, those experienced exponents of "strenuosity," are appreciating THE STAMP LOVER, as is shown by the number of U.S. firms advertising this month. We hope that many more will follow the splendid example set by these firms, and that THE STAMP LOVER will be a link for philately and the stamp trade in the two great English-speaking countries.

For an effectively displayed advertisement that of Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co. is worthy of special commendation. We venture to suggest that, generally speaking, British advertisers do not give the careful consideration to the style, arrangement and matter of their announcements that our American cousins do.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [October 1, 1908.

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EDITORIAL LETTERS should be addressed to FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

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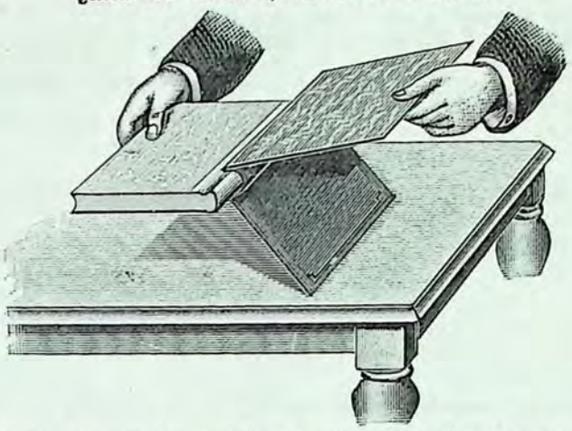
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7. Dominica,	10	0	6
8. Grenada,	12	0	6
9. Jamaica,	12	0	6
10. Leeward Islands,	6	0	4
11. Montserrat,	4	0	3
12. Nevis,	10	0	6
13. St. Christopher,	10	0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis,	4	0	3
15. St. Lucia,	12	0	6
16. St. Vincent,	8	0	4
17. Tobago,	6	0	4
18. Trinidad,	22	1	0
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FOREIGN POSTMARKS on stamps of Great Britain wanted.—H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE wanted—Old stamp catalogues by Mount Brown, Bellairs & Davie, Dr. Gray or others, dating from 1860 to 1870.—H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

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NORTHERN NIGERIA.—Single C.A., fine, Mint, 1/-, 1/6 each. 2/6, 4/- each. Perfect condition.—Ernest C. Hodgett, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria. Member J.P.S. 7

FOR SALE, very cheap: Fine stamps in fine condition.—Hamilton, Hunsdon, Herts. 8

WANTED.—To make these columns the recognised medium for members' offers of sale and exchange. The rates to members are 4 words a 1d (minimum 6d); to non-members, 2 words a 1d (minimum 6d).

KING'S HEADS for Sale. Mint condition. State wants.—Philatelist, Hatton House, Tennyson Avenue, King's Lynn. 5

WANTED.—Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d. State price or exchange.—R. E. R. Dalwigk, c/o STAMP LOVER.

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"THE FYLDE STAMP EXCHANGE." Members wanted; references required. No entrance fee or subscription.—Secretary, 118 Elizabeth Street, Blackpool.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFICIALS.—30, all different; catalogued 13/-, my price, 5/-. Selections of officials sent on approval at ½ Gibbons'.—A. Whaley, Bourne Avenue, Salisbury, Wilts. 7

ONE PENNY Red Plate Numbers.—Fine complete, clean set (except 77), 15/-.—A. C. Harland, The Hollies, Upper Highway, King's Langley, Herts. 5

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Wants and Offers.

(Continued from Page 132.)

If you want anything advertise for it in "The Stamp Lover."

WANTED.—Vol. 1., S. Gibbons' Monthly Journal.—H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., E.C.

PROOFS, Specimens, and Essays wanted by H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., E.C.

MISS A. A. Wijkhuyzu, Kerkstraat 289, Amsterdam, Member J.P.S., wants exchange in postage and fiscal stamps. Gives good exchange. 5

A TIP.—Go to Copthall Avenue, London Wall, E.C., the bargain hunter's paradise, 3 shops within 50 yards; best market for buying and selling. 5

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WANTED.—All errors and varieties of surcharged Niger Coast.—J. S. Higgins, jun., 7 Green Street, Manchester. 6

2 GOOD Collections required, one Colonial, one Early Europe. Immediate cash if cheap. (£10 to £150).—Apply Harrison, 79 Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.

COMPLETE BOOKS wanted by FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London:—

A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting (American edition), published Wycil & Co. Statutes, Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Broadsides, Pamphlets relating to the Post Office from the earliest times to the present day. Early stamp catalogues, all editions of Mount Brown, Booty, Gray. Early books on forgeries, by Stourton, Pemberton, etc.

CRIMEAN Obliterations on Stamps of Great Britain for sale. Speciality: fine used Great Britain.—H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

KING'S HEADS. Mint. Multiple ordinary watermark. Cayman, 4d. brown, 2/-; 6d. olive, 2/-; 1/- violet, 4/-; 5/-, Postage, 15/-. Gold Coast, 2½d., bi-coloured (rare), 1/6. Grenada, ½d. to 2½d., bi-coloured, (very rare), 10/-. Lagos, ½d. to 1/-, 5/-; 2/6, 6/-. St. Vincent, ½d. to 1/-, 3/-. Sierra Leone, 1d. (Ewen 1/6), 9d. Transvaal, 2½d. (Ewen 2/-), 1/1. East Africa and Uganda, ½a. to 8a., 4/6.—"Poplars" (Member J.P.S.), 149 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent, England.

PAPUA. Mint. ½d. to 2/6, Type I, 40/-; 6d., Type I, 3/6; 2/6, Type I, 15/-; 4d., Type II, 4/-; 6d., Type II, 3/6.—"Poplars" (Member J.P.S.), 149 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent, England.

LAGOS. Chalky Mint. ½d. to 1/-, 7/6; 1/- (Ewen 5/-), 3/-. Malay, chalky, 3c. (Ewen 3/-), 1/6; 8c. and 10c. (very rare), 3/6 each. Many other Singles and Multiples. List on application.—"Poplars" (Member J.P.S.), 149 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent, England.

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KING'S HEADS AND PICTORIALS.—For Sale, 118 mint (never mounted), values to 2/6. Collected through new issue service. Cost 46/-. Many now obsolete. A bargain, 47/6.—A. Maxwell (member J.P.S.), 38 Spring Hill, Sheffield.

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WANTED.—Old English Penny Reds, any issue; also, Penny Lilacs, in quantities; on entire envelopes or letter sheets.—E. Egly, Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds. 9

WANTED.—Great Britain and English Colonies. Clean Stamps on approval against European. Exchange Basis—Gibbons'. Register sendings.—R. Hasler, 10 Nassau Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. (Member J.P.S.). 6

FOR SALE.—Mint block of 48 I.R. Officials, ½d. blue green, Gibbons 017; cat. 5/- each, to be sold in singles at 2/7 each, or in pairs, etc., at 2/4 each. Guaranteed absolutely genuine.—H. P. Ereaut, Kenmuir, Melrose Terrace, Hammersmith. (Member J.P.S.).

WANTED.—St. Helena, 1865 (*short bar*), 3d and 4d, 1d 14 × 12½ pairs, strips or blocks, also proofs or essays of same Colony.—Harland, Lindale, Parsons Mead, Croydon.

WANTED.—Holland and Colonies—early issues in singles, pairs and blocks, used or unused; also, later issues in blocks, mint.—Kirby, 74 Alleyn Road, Dulwich. 6

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KING'S HEAD COLONIALS.—30 different, price 6d. 50 different, 1/-. Six Australian (Crown A) free to every purchaser.—Harvey, 74 Aldworth Road, Stratford, London.

STAMP HINGES.—Sample 5000, 6d; assorted sizes, 8d; peel-off, 10d. Post free. Abroad extra. Also made in boxes. List free.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland.

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"Philatelic Record." Reprint Title Page and Index to Vol. 21,.. ..	0 1 0
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„ „ perf. 14, $2 sea-green (cat. 7/6)	4	0
„ 1891, 5 dol. on 10 dol. on red (cat. 10/-)	7	6
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. I. No. 6.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [November, 1908.



HENRY J. CROCKER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WITH HIS COLLECTION OF HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

J.P.S. Notices.

New Members.

Since No. 5 of THE STAMP LOVER was published the following 75 ladies and gentlemen have been elected members of the Society :—

LIFE MEMBERS.

J. M. Wilson. Geo. H. Worthington

MEMBERS.

Henry S. Adair.
Colin A. Arrol.
H. Leonard Ashford.
H. O. Bannister.
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C. E. Hussman.
R. H. C. Johnston.
Oliver Lambert.
Thomas Letts.
Benno Loewy.
Frank H. Melland.
Frank Millhouse.
Miss M. E. Milsom.
J. B. Ouellet.
Harry L. Perkins.
Elliott Perry.
G. C. Phillips.
Lieutenant F. Piens.
G. M. Pottinger.
P. Raggett.
W. H. Rawdon-Smith.
A. Rosenberg.
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Howard Scharschmidt.
P. Schweedt.
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Ulmont Stewart.
O. Thresher.
J. H. Tite.
Chas. R. Trowbridge.
H. Holt Trulock.
Arthur B. Tucker.
F. J. Tunmer.
W. G. D. Turner.
T. M. Wears.
Carl E. W. Welcome.
A. R. C. Westlake.
Reginald N. Wright.
Lieut.-Col. Ernest F. Würtele.
Harold Zschaul.

Subscriptions.

Old members are once again reminded that their subscriptions for season 1908-9 are now overdue and should be remitted without delay to the Hon. Secretary, A. Selinger, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N. It is especially pointed out that THE STAMP LOVER cannot be sent to any member who is in arrears with his subscription.

New Prospectus.

The new prospectus containing the completed programme for the year, revised rules, advantages, etc., is now ready, and may be had post free from the Hon. Secretary. Any member who can use extra copies for stamp collecting friends should write stating the number of copies desired.

November Meetings.

Members, intending members, and visitors are requested to note that the November Meetings, at the Society's new meeting room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. (Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 1st floor), are arranged for as follows :—

Saturday, November 7—	6 p.m.	Auction.
	8 p.m.	Display. Cyprus. Douglas Ellis.
	9 p.m.	Paper. The Simple Life in Philately. C. B. Purdom.
Saturday, November 21—	6 p.m.	Bourse.
	8 p.m.	Historical Evening on Spain. Display. Spain. H. L. Hayman. Lecture. The Stamps of Spain. Percy Ashley.

Paper Making Exhibition.

It has been decided to open this a day earlier in view of the widespread interest the venture has aroused. It will be held at the hall of Clifford's Inn, nearly opposite the Society's regular meeting room in Fleet Street, on Friday and Saturday, 8th and 9th January, 1909. Tickets will shortly be ready, and may be had from H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

Manchester Branch.

The General Committee announces that it has, on 17th October, dissolved the Branch of this Society in Manchester. Arrangements have been made for the transfer to the main body of the Society of those members of the late Branch desiring such transfer.

Auction.

Stamps intended for sale at the auctions held at the first meeting in each month should be sent to the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, 23 Spencer Road, Grove Park, W., not later than the 10th of the previous month.

The Library.

The Librarian is again pleased to report that the donations have been very freely given and he wishes to thank, on behalf of the Library Sub-Committee, the donors for their kindness :—

	Presented by.
Standard Catalogue, 1907 and 1908, ...	Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.
Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia, ...	C. A. Howes.
Twentieth Century Philatelic Directory, ...	B. L. Fuller.
North American Collector. Complete file to date, ...	W. Newhart.
British Guiana Philatelic Journal. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, ...	W. B. Ferguson.
"What Philately Teaches," ...	John N. Luff.
Reference List of Stamps of Panama, ...	
Philatelic Quillings. Complete file, ...	Publisher.
The Postage Stamps of Portugal (Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.), ...	Philatelic Record Co.
The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland, ...	,,
The Stamps of the Duchy of Modena and the Modenese Provinces, ...	,,
The Stamps of the Canal Zone,	G. L. Toppan.
Notes upon the United States and Confederate Stamps and their varieties,	

Odd numbers of Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, The Postage Stamp, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, and Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, from J. W. Jebb, A. O. J. Readhead, and A. H. L. Giles, Esq.

Westoby's Stamps of Europe. Volumes I. and II., By purchase

Owing to ill health Mr. Douglas Armstrong has been reluctantly compelled to resign the position of Honorary Librarian to the Junior Philatelic Society.

Mr. Bernard B. Kirby has been appointed as Librarian, and it is trusted that he will receive the same support so generously meted out to his predecessor.

Mr. Kirby's address is 74 Alleyn Road, Dulwich, S.E., and all communications should be sent to him there.

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Mr. "Hawaiian" J. Crocker.

During his recent visit to London Mr. Crocker kindly favoured THE STAMP LOVER *with an interview and with a private inspection of his famous collection of Hawaiian stamps, which secured the Second Gold Cup at the London Exhibition, 1906.*

We had been waiting for news. And we got it *with a vengeance.*

It was in the wireless telegraph cabin, and the time was after midnight. The decks were deserted, and as we sat with the cabin door ajar we could hear nothing but the tramp of the officer on the bridge, and the lapping of the waters against the ship as we ploughed on homewards.

We were six days out from New York. And the wireless chart said that we ought to "speak" with the *St. Louis* that night. She—the *St. Louis*—had sailed the day before from Liverpool.

The operator had his writing pad ready on the table.

Biz—biz!

Several times we had sent electro-magnetic waves out in the hope of getting a reply, and the rod on the mast above us had been spitting electricity into the night.

And then came the answering click, click.

It was the ship we had been expecting. She was some miles away on the outward course.

And the news!

At first it was not quite clear; our ears must surely be deceiving us.

The message was repeated three times at short intervals. And so we were forced to believe it. I forget the exact words, but I think they were:—

"Earthquake at San Francisco. City wholly destroyed."

There was other news. Somewhere's Hotspurs had beaten Something United at football. But what of that?

We had a score or so of 'Frisco people on board. They were sleeping peacefully, unconscious of homes wrecked and friends in danger.

"Good-night," clicked the receiver.

"Good-night," tapped my friend.

And so we passed the *St. Louis.*

My friend put on his cap, and left me to carry up a little slip of paper to the Captain.

And as I waited for his return I thought of San Francisco, and wondered of "Hawaiian" J. Crocker.

Mr. Henry J. Crocker has long had the distinction of being the most eminent philatelist on the Pacific Coast, and what more natural than that my thoughts should turn to him and to his collection?

Happily Mr. Crocker was safe.

Out of forty-three of his stamp albums in San Francisco at the time eleven were completely destroyed. His masterpiece—the collection of Hawaiian stamps—was safe in England awaiting the then impending International Exhibition of 1906. His Great Britain, which included such gems as the 4d green, plate 17; 10d, plate 2; 6d chestnut, plate 13; mint £1 anchor and £1 cross and the plate numbers complete, was destroyed. His British North America and his British West Indies went also. But the greatest loss of all was his superb specialised collection of Japan, which was the finest collection of these stamps ever brought together.

Like many of the visitors to the International Exhibition, 1906, I had seen Mr. Crocker's Hawaiians, but, in the feast of philatelic wealth there, one's palate was perhaps surfeited, and one did not take all the advantage of the opportunities the display afforded for study. It was a very pleasant sound in my ears, therefore, when the telephone bell rang and I heard a cheery, hustling voice say: "I'm Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco. I shall be very pleased to show you my collection. Come right along."

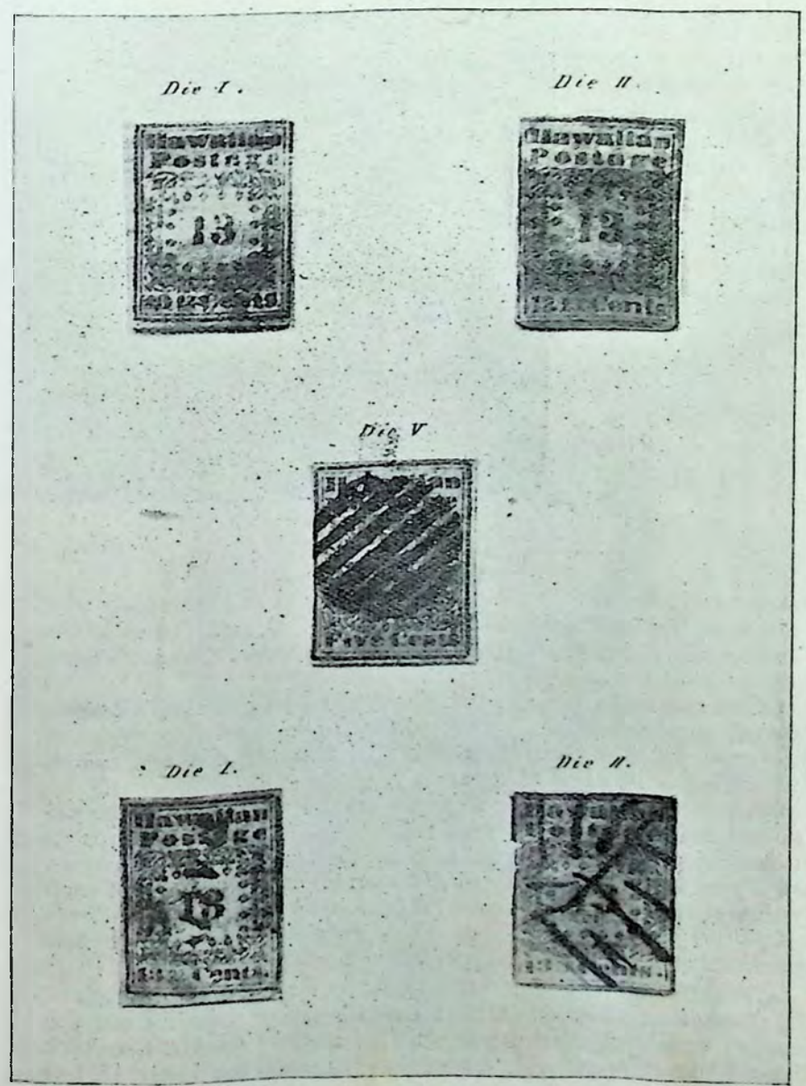
And I went; and, though my pen be inadequate, I shall endeavour to hand on some of the delights of the chat over the collection to my readers.

Mr. Crocker began collecting stamps, "even as you and I," at school. A few of his fellow-scholars collected stamps, but more collected birds' eggs and other more or less collectable objects, and many was the curious exchange he would effect in

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.



1851. 2C BLUE.



1851. 5C AND 13C.

the way of a "tidmarsh's egg for a stamp." Beginning stamp collecting in 1871, he had, almost from the start, quite a cannibal's predilection for "Missionaries," as the 1851 stamps of Hawaii are familiarly styled, both by those who have and by those who have not got them.

Mr. Crocker spent nine years of his life, after leaving school, away from his home, but he kept up his stamp collection on general lines by correspondence, still keeping a weather eye open for Missionaries and Hawaiians generally. In later years his fame as a stamp collector spread all along the coast, and whenever a stamp was found it would be taken to Mr. Crocker, and thus on the Pacific shores some of the gems of the Crocker collection were, figuratively speaking, cast up.

The "Missionaries," 1851.

The four stamps catalogued as the 1851 issue of Hawaii are among the rarest stamps in the world. They are unpretentious, type-set stamps printed on a thin, bluish paper. There are two types of each value. Of the 2 cents stamp there are but two copies known of Type I. Mr. Crocker has one of them; the other is in the Tapling Collection, and is kept along with its fellow, Type II, apart from the rest of the collection in the Cracherode room at the British Museum. Mr. Crocker's copy is illustrated here.

Of the 5 cents there are no fewer than four copies all used, two of them on entires. One of the single 5 cents is shown in the centre of the page from Mr. Crocker's album, and one of the entires is illustrated separately.

One of the most choice pieces in the collection is the unbroken strip of three 13 cents "Hawaiian Postage" stamps on entire original, a strip which is unique. Two of the stamps are Type I, and one is Type II. An unused specimen of each type and two used specimens of each type are included.

Of the "H.I. and U.S. Postage" stamp there are two specimens, one of each type, used together.

The difference between the two types referred to in each of the foregoing stamps is best described by pointing out the relative positions of the initials H and P. In Mr. Crocker's Type I the letter P is not completely under the letter H, but starts farther away from the frame. In Type II the first upright of H is almost in a straight line with the upright of the P. Mr. Bacon's Variety I and Variety II in the Tapling Collection are the other way about.

Here in this one collection we have sixteen copies of the great rarities of this 1851 issue of the Hawaiian Islands. The Tapling Collection contains twelve.

1853 (King Kamehameha III).

Mr. Crocker's collection presents a fine display of these stamps, engraved by Dearborn, and printed by Holland of Boston. The 13 cents value was evidently engraved first, and the portrait transferred to another plate, and new inscriptions added for the 5 cents, as is to be seen by the two dots in the portrait frame left by the removal of the two vertical rules in the tablet. The rare, thick paper 5 cents (the first printing) is represented by a number of used copies on originals.

The use of the rather peculiar value, 13 cents, is explained by the fact that the postal rate up to this time was 5 cents for the Hawaiian postage, and 8 cents for the postage to and in the United States, making 13 cents in all. The chief value required, however, was the 5 cents stamp, and the stock of this having run short, some of the 13 cents value were surcharged "5" in manuscript. Of these Mr. Crocker has two.

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.



1851. 5C ON ORIGINAL.

Of the later printings of these stamps the collection contains entire panes of twenty.

With regard to the reprints or unissued prints of 1867 Mr. Crocker is of the opinion that this printing was ordered a long time before they were delivered, the delay being due to the mislaying of the plates. In the meanwhile, the National Bank Note Company had executed an order (1865) for 200,000 5 cents stamps, and, the more efficient style of engraving being approved, the others, when they arrived, were considered obsolete, and were not put into use. The "reprints" of 1889 were really Government facsimiles, made from dies which had been defaced when the stamps became obsolete, but were restored (as nearly as possible) to the order of the Hawaiian Government in 1889.

The Numerals.

The most complete study has been made by Mr. Crocker of the issues known as the Hawaiian "Numerals," of which the collection contains *several* hundreds—532 in all. The varieties of paper are indicated in the catalogue, but in addition there

re eleven settings, and sub-varieties in the settings, all of which this painstaking philatelist has carried to the extent almost of finality. His reconstruction of setting V B, 2 cents dark blue on bluish (illustrated), a discovery of his own, he is particularly proud of, the reconstruction being complete, except for the stamp No. 10. One of the finest pieces in this section of the collection is the superb block of six of the 2 cents blue on bluish, of August, 1859. The 2 cents on greenish blue, called variously "robin's egg" or "duck's egg," is represented by a complete reconstructed plate, including two unused copies.

In the scope of our article we have been able only to note the rarer pieces in the collection, but the whole collection is on the same grand scale, and while the country is undoubtedly a difficult one, and one whose earlier issues are removed from the regions of possibility for the average collector, such a collection is a splendid lesson in individual effort and original study, quite apart from the cost of compiling it. Hawaiians have long appealed to some of our giants in philatelic prowess, particularly in America. Among others we recall F. W. Ayer, John N. Luff, M. H. Lombard.

To the general collector who can appreciate a real study in stamps, whether he has copies of his own for comparison or not, the news that Mr. Crocker is preparing a book on the stamps of this country will be highly welcome, and as it will be produced in the most artistic and scientific style, with superb illustrations from this famous collection, there can be no question that it will be an epoch-making volume.

Mr. Crocker's accomplishments outside of philately include the driving of a four-in-hand, at which he is particularly skilled, and there is a rumour that a certain philatelist, whose identity is sufficiently veiled by the letters C. J. P., suffered from *mal de mer* of an aggravated description when Mr. Crocker began describing (Hawaiian) numerals in his coach and four on the sands of the Pacific coast.

The mariner's tale, too, is worth the telling. Mr. "Hawaiian" Crocker once took a couple of sea-captains out for a drive, and after a while he started on some of his fancy driving. To those who are accustomed to steering a straight course the first sensations of an ornamental drive of this nature are not altogether of the most comfortable order. But the sea-captains complained not a word. A day later, however, they produced a mysterious package, and with due ceremony and palaver they presented it to Mr. Crocker, saying that it was a little token of their appreciation of his hospitality. Mr. Crocker thanked his guests, and on unwrapping the package disclosed a mariner's compass. Was it a delicate hint that he should learn to steer a straight course in driving?

Mr. Crocker did not tell me in plain words, but he showed me most clearly that he has the secret of *enjoying* his stamps. That is a secret which consists in more than study, more than collecting: it consists in making others interested in your study and in your collection. One must share one's treasures to enjoy them, and while I do not wish to suggest that Mr. Crocker should split his block of six 2 cents blue on bluish and give me half, or that he should "swap" eight of his Missionaries for a few of my paltry Turks, I submit that he was making me a sharer of his life-work and study by the real pleasure he seemed to take, and certainly afforded to me, in showing me his collection.

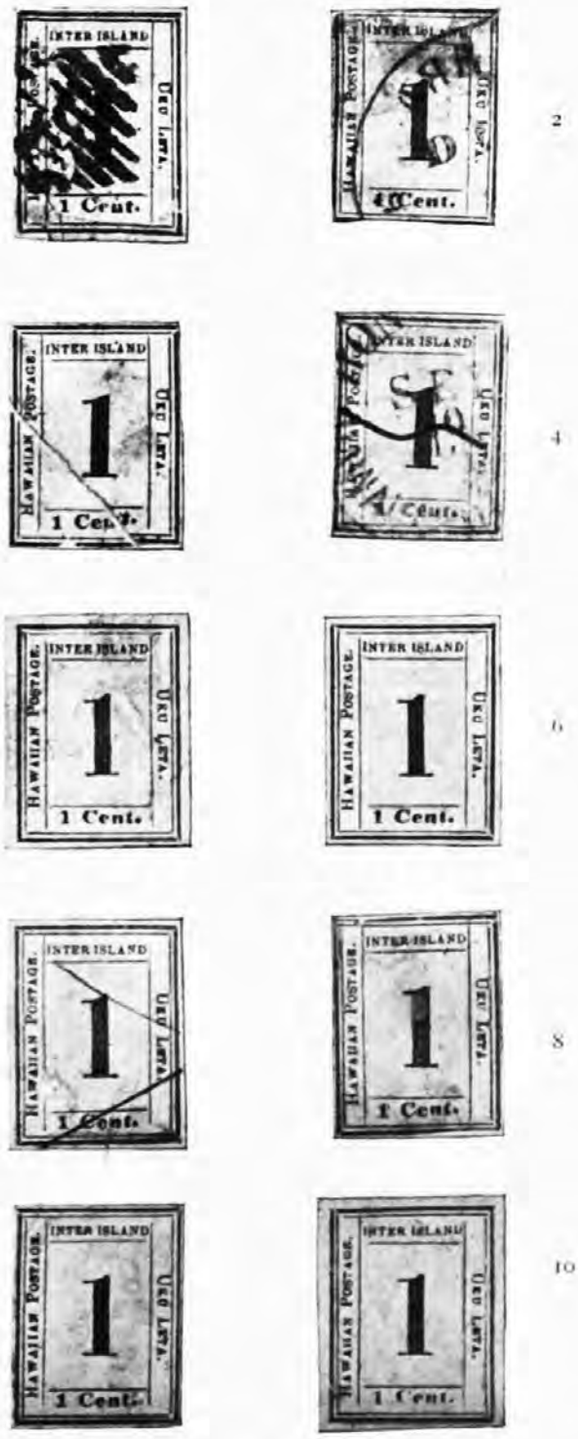
And Mr. Crocker is in sympathy with the youngster—in fact, with anyone who is really interested. He did not tell me this; but one day while he was in London he looked in to the British Museum to see the Hawaiians in the Tapling Collection, and he produced a number of photographs of his own stamps for comparison with those in the Museum. Some youngsters who were looking at the collection at the time were attracted by the display of photographs, and evinced an interest in a way which will doubtless readily suggest itself to those who have been young themselves and can remember it.

Some specialists might have said: "Go away, you boys."

But not Mr. Crocker. He was interested to find them interested, and (he little knew that THE STAMP LOVER was making notes) he explained in a bright, chatty manner some of the points of interest in the Museum Collection, and showed them the photographs of his collection, which was awarded the second Gold Cup at the International Exhibition in 1906.

Before I left Mr. Crocker I had a hearty invitation—and

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.



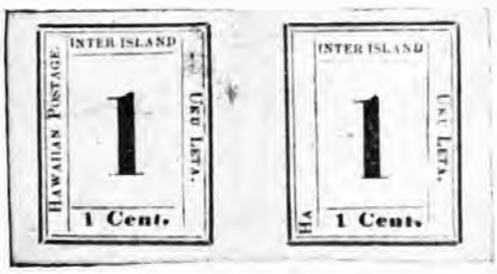
AUGUST 1, 1859. 1C PALE BLUE. (CROCKER'S PLATE 1A.)

yes, certainly, if "the winds do blow" (winds which need to be "raised") me on to the specific Pacific shores where he dwells I'll risk my neck a thousand times (that's rather often, but I speak in ecstasy) on the new coach he promised to get if only to spend a few nights dipping into the other of the thirty-two albums he saved from the fire.

We must not conclude without thanking Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for placing a room at our disposal for our photographer to take a special portrait of Mr. Crocker. The photographe has happily caught him turning to the page whereon Plat VII of the Numerals is displayed. Messrs. Stanley Gibbon have kindly lent three of the fine blocks illustrating thi article, while others appear here for the first time.

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.







1864. 1 CENT BLACK. WOVE PAPER. RARE USED. (CROCKER'S PLATE IV.)
LAID PAPER. SHEWING ERROR "HA . . ." FOR "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." (CROCKER'S PLATE VII.)
LAID PAPER. RARE USED COPY. (CROCKER'S PLATE VII.)

Souvenir of the Crocker Collection.

The superb illustrations of the Crocker Collection, which appear in this number, have been reproduced, along with the above letterpress, in separate form, and a limited edition of 150 copies has been printed in an art paper cover for any readers who would like to have the finest impressions possible from these plates. The book contains 12 pages and cover, and eight large plates about 9 × 12 inches in size. The plates are loose, and available for insertion in any springback or inter changeable album.

The price for this reprint is 1/2, post free, and as the issue is limited to 150 copies, any reader desirous of obtaining one should make early application.

Articles for "The Stamp Lover."

THE STAMP LOVER is the journal of the Junior Philatelic Society, and we trust our members will assist in its work as much as possible. We shall esteem it a favour if specialists in particular will undertake articles which are suitable for fine illustrations on their favourite subjects. The small advertisement columns are being already well used by members in announcing their wants, but with the large membership which the Society has there should be many more pages of those advertisements, which at all times make interesting reading. The rate to members is 24 words for 6d., and 4 words 1d. afterwards. To non members the rate is 12 words 6d., and 2 words a 1d. afterwards. Numbers of letters have been received by the Business Manager assuring him of the success which has attended the advertisements published.

The Stamp Lover Perforation Gauge.

The back page of THE STAMP LOVER this month forms a useful perforation gauge and millimetre scale. It is to be hoped that readers will find it of utility to be able at all times when a gauge is required, to turn to the back page of THE STAMP LOVER. This feature will be preserved in subsequent issues.

Brighton Branch J.P.S.

The second meeting of the season was held on Oct. 22, Mr. Mead being in the chair. Mr. Douglas Charles Smith was elected a member. A very interesting display of the stamps of Greece, Mexico and Uruguay was given by Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., the various printings of Greece being a strong feature. Several of the town names of Mexico were also shown. At the conclusion, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Miss K. Foster, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Giles, and carried with acclamation.

J. IRELAND, *Hon. Sec.*

Mr. H. L. Hayman's Collection of Spain.

The collection of the stamps of Spain, which Mr H. L. Hayman is to show at the London J.P.S. on Saturday, November 21st, is a very important one, and Professor Ashley is a delightful and interesting lecturer. We have no doubt, therefore, that there will be a record attendance at 17 Fleet Street on November 21st, so we should advise all members to particularly note the date, and to be in their seats early on this occasion.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 118.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

Luttrell (Narcissus) "Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs from Sept. 1678 to Apr. 1714."—Oxford, 1857.

Vol. II. pg. 118.

1690 *Oct.* 14.—His Majestie [K. Will. III.] hath granted Mr. [William] Dockwra 500*l.* per ann. out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the 1st projector thereof. [For 7 years—Renewed in 1697 for 3 years longer].

Vol. IV. pg. 125.

1696 *Tuesday*, 13 *Octob.*—Sir Leonard Robinson, Chamberlain of London, dyed on Sunday [11th Oct.], and upon Friday next [16th Oct.] 'tis said there will be a new election at Guildhall; Mr. Eyres, Mr. [Thos.] Cuddon, Mr. Amie, Mr. [Wm.] Dockwra, stand candidates for the same, being a place, since the taxes and loanes have been so great, worth near 5000*l.* per ann.

Same Vol. pg. 199.

1696-7 *Saturday*, 20 *March.*—Mr. Frowd is made comptroller of the foreign post office in the room of Mr. Brocket; and Mr. [Wm.] Dockwra comptroller of the penny post in the room of Mr. Castleton, turn'd out.

Same Vol. pg. 553.

1699 *Tuesday* 29 [should be Fri. 25] *August.*—Several articles are exhibited against Mr. [Wm.] Dockwra, comptroller of the penny post office, who succeeded Mr. Castleton, for divers misdemeanours committed by him: he has been once heard before Sir Thomas Frankland and Sir Robert Cotton, postmasters general; and is to be heard again.

Same Vol. pg. 652.

1700 *Tuesday*, 4 *June.*—The lords of the treasury have resolved that Mr. [William] Dockwray, comptroller of the penny post, be removed for mismanagement, upon which the commissioners of the general post office have ordered Mr. Castleton to be restored to that place.

Vol. V. pg. 92.

1701 *Tuesday*, 23 *Septemb.*—'Tis reported Dr. Loyd, late bishop of Norwich, and Mr. Dockwra, a gent. of 3000*l.* per ann. in Hartfordshire [not I think the Wm. Dockwra of the Penny Post] have taken the oaths to the present government.

[This apparently relates to a Mr. Dockwra of Puckeridge, Co. Herts, and not to Wm. Dockwra of the Penny Post].

The New State of England, under their Majesties K. William and Q. Mary, by G. Miegge, London, 1691.

The Peny Post is such a contrivance that for one Peny a Letter or Parcel not exceeding one pound Weight or ten pounds in value, is presently conveyed from all parts of the Town and suburbs to the remotest Places thereof. He that sends pays one Peny, and when the Letter or Parcel gets beyond the Bounds of the Weekly Bills of Mortality, the Receiver pays another Peny. To carry on this useful Design, first there are about the Town four or five hundred Houses to take in Letters or Parcels. And to carry them . . . there are about 100 messengers imployed from Morning till Night to call every hour at the said Houses and take what Letters and Parcels they find there, Who carry the same to their respective offices and whence the Letters and Parcels are dispatched . . . The offices are six in number.—The General, St. Paul's, the Temple, Westminster, Souwark, The Hermitage. The General is in Star Court in Cornhill and has 3 clerks whereas the rest have but 2 clerks each . . . Everyone of the messengers gives £50 security by Bond. . . . And for this contrivance the Publick is indebted to that ingenious Citizen of London, Mr William Dockwrea, who settled it some years since not without much trouble and cost. But the late King, when Duke of York, sued him for the same as his Right, and carried it from the Inventor—so that the benefit of it is now inherent to the Crown.

The Post Man—No. 223—From Sat. 10 Oct. to Tues. 13 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 13—On Sunday last [= 11th Oct. 1696] died Sir Leonard Robinson kt. late Chamberlain of the Honorable City, and amongst many other worthy Candidates, I hear that Mr. Thomas Cuddon and William Underhill Esq, Citizen and Brewer of London and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, stand Candidates for the said place. [Mr. Amie, Mr. Eyres, and Mr. Wm. Dockwra (projector of the first Penny Post) were also candidates.]

The Post Man—No. 224—From Tues. 13 Oct. to Thurs. 15 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 15—It is the general opinion of the Town

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.



JULY, 1859. 2C PALE BLUE ON BLUISH.

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.



APRIL, 1864. 2C DEEP BLUE ON BLUISH. THE CORRECT TENTH STAMP IS MISSING FROM THE PLATE, ITS PLACE BEING FILLED BY A SECOND COPY OF STAMP NUMBER NINE. (CROCKER'S PLATE VB.)

that Mr. Thomas Cuddon, Citizen and Leather seller will succeed the late Chamberlain, being a person universally esteemed every way qualified for the discharge of so great a trust and one whom formerly very generally declined polling tho he had a considerable Majority, next Sir Leonard Robinson.

The Post Man—No. 224—Tues. 13 Oct. to Thurs. 15 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 15—Sir Leonard Robinson [late Chamberlain of London] is to be interred this evening in St. Lawrence Church from Mercers Chappel; and on Friday next [16th] will be a common Hall to chose a new Chamberlain.

The Post Man—No. 225—Thurs. 15 Oct. to Sat. 17 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 17—On Thursday [15 Oct., 1696] the Corps of Sir Leonard Robinson late Chamberlain of this City, were carried from Mercers Chappel and interred in St. Lawrence Church, being very honourably attended, and the Pall supported by 6 Aldermen.

The Post Man—No. 225—Thurs. 15 Oct. to Sat. 17 Oct., 1696.

London, Oct. 17—Yesterday [16 Oct.] came on the election of a Chamberlain of this City at Guild-hall where there was as great an appearance of Citizens as has been known upon any occasion.

There were 11 or 12 Candidates for that place, but at last the Majority of hands fell upon Mr. Thomas Cuddon a Linnen Draper, and Mr. Amey, and the Sheriffs upon view of the hands declared Mr. Cuddon duly elected, but Mr. Ameys Friends demanding a Poll it was granted, and continued yesterday, and will be so this day.

The Post Man—No. 226—From Sat. 17 Oct. to Tues. 20 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 20—The Poll for Chamberlain of this City continued yesterday [19 Oct., 1696] till 5 in the afternoon, after which the Books were cast up, and there appeared at the first casting up to have poled for Mr. Aymy [Amie] 2583, and for Mr. Tho. Cuddon 2592 but upon a review the Sheriffs found that Mr. Cuddon's number was 2593.

This day the Sheriffs will declare the Chamberlain; but 'tis said Mr. Amey designs to demand a Scrutiny.

The Post Man—No. 227—Tues. 20 Oct. to Thur. 22 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 22—On Tuesday last [20 Oct., 1696] Mr. Thomas Cuddon was declared by the Sheriffs duely elected Chamberlain of this City, but Mr. Aimy demanded a Scrutiny which still continues.

The Post Man—No. 228—Thurs. 22 Oct. to Sat. 24 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 24—The scrutiny into the Poll for Chamberlain begins this day.

The Post Man—No. 230—Tues. 27 Oct. to Thurs. 29 Oct. 1696.

London, Oct. 29—On the 16th instant began the Election of Chamberlain of this City; the principal Candidates were Mr. Thomas Cuddon, and Mr. Amey, whose numbers hapned to be so equal as not to be determined upon view, whereupon a Poll was demanded by Mr. Amey, and carried on to Monday the 19th, when the Books were cast up and Mr. Cuddon appeared to have a Majority of 10 voices, but Mr. Amey being dissatisfied demanded a Scrutiny, and on Monday night both Parties met with the Books of the Poll and Lists of the Livery Men of the several Companies; the Scrutiny continued till very late, and proved so much to the advantage of Mr. Cuddon, that tho there remained several Companies to be scrutinized, yet Mr. Amey gave up the Cause, and yesterday [28 Oct.] there was a very great appearance of Citizens at Guildhall, and the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c., being present, the Common Serjeant declared upon the Hustings that Mr. Thomas Cuddon was duely elected Chamberlain of this City, and that it appeared upon the Scrutiny, that he had gained 71 hands of Mr. Amey, whereupon the people gave a very great shout as a mark of their satisfaction.

After which Mr. Cuddon was sworn, and took possession of the office of Chamberlain with the usual Ceremonies.

The Scrutiny above mentioned continued till near one of the clock; and 'twas observed that about 15 young fellows

with Clubs, Swords, etc., had planted themselves near the Hall Gate, who exclaimed promiscuously against Mr. Cuddon, and the Whigs, Presbyterians, &c., calling them Damn'd Dogs, with other such villainous Language; but especially they were observed to enquire, when Mr. Cuddon would come out, which rendring them suspected of some ill design, 3 of them being Lawyers Clarks were seized after some resistance, and the rest dispersed themselves, which 3 were carried to the Counter for that night, and the next morning before Sir Thomas Lane who committed them to Newgate.

(To be continued.)

J.P.S. Opening Meeting.

On Saturday, 3rd October, the Junior Philatelic Society held its first meeting of the new season at Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. After a successful Auction the President gave his tenth annual Presidential address, in which he briefly reviewed the work of the Society during the past season and spoke of the things it intended doing in the future. The envelope recently published by the Society in commemoration of the inauguration of Penny Postage with America has been a great success, and a number of congratulatory letters have been received. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. S. R. Turner for the design.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln followed with what he described as an illustrated paper on the subject of "History as taught by Stamps"; the history of the world was traced from 600 B.C. down to the present time, and a number of stamps illustrating the various points described were shown—the Pyramids on the Stamps of Egypt, Olympic Games on the Stamps of Greece, Carthaginian Galleys on the recent issue of Tunis, St. Paul's Shipwreck on the 10s. Malta; as a person of importance in the history of the world, Christopher Columbus received a good deal of attention; his various voyages and discoveries, which are so fully portrayed by a large number of the stamps of North and South America, were described and the stamps shown. The paper was most interesting and instructive, and Mr. Lincoln pointed out that in studying history as taught by postage stamps we have a novel way of increasing our store of knowledge of this fascinating subject. A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lincoln was proposed by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Darkin, and carried unanimously.

The Second Meeting.

On Saturday, October 17, the Society held the second meeting of the season at Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. The President stated that, owing to the arbitrary action taken by the officials of the Manchester Branch, the General Committee of the J.P.S. had been compelled to dissolve the Branch.

In the absence of Mr. Dalwigk, Mr. Harte-Lovelace kindly read his paper on the stamps of the Cayman Islands, in which the writer pointed out one or two interesting things that are to be found in these much-talked-of stamps. Numerous shades are found in the King's Heads, and in the Queen's Heads two shades of the ½d and three shades of the 1d were noted. Varieties exist in the shading on the forehead of the King's Head series; in the first the shading continues right across to the outer line, and in the second it stops abruptly near the hair. At the close Mr. Dalwigk's collection was handed round for the inspection of the members. Among the most interesting stamps represented, one noticed a strip of three, ½d on 5/-, Provisional, and a large number of proofs. Mr. Adutt's collection of Caymans was also handed round, as it contained several varieties lacking in Mr. Dalwigk's collection, notably the double surcharge, 2½d, Provisional. Mr. Melville proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dalwigk for his paper and display, and to Mr. Harte-Lovelace for reading the paper, and also to Mr. Adutt for his contribution to the display. Mr. Crouch seconded, and it was carried. Mr. Adutt responded on behalf of Mr. Dalwigk and himself.

A poem by Mr. W. E. Imeson, entitled, "A Study in Chalk," was next read by the Chairman, and caused a good deal of amusement.

Mr. T. B. Widdowson, of Leicester, next gave a paper and demonstration, "Lithography as a Method of Stamp Printing." Forgers usually adopt lithography for producing their imitations, so it becomes necessary for a philatelist to acquaint himself with the various differences between lithography and other methods of printing. Mr. Widdowson explained these fully, and demonstrated by numerous experimental illustrations the results on lithographic stones. Whereas engraving stood up from the paper to a certain extent, lithography was perfectly flat, owing to the fact that while an engraving is from a cut-into plate, lithography is flat on the stone. At the close of his most interesting lecture a large number of questions were asked by members seeking enlightenment on various points, all of which Mr. Widdowson kindly answered to their satisfaction. Mr. Melville proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Widdowson for his very instructive address. Mr. Adutt seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

THE CROCKER COLLECTION.



1865. 5C BLUE ON BLUISH. TWO PANES UNSEVERED.

Postage Stamps of the Confederate States of America.

By L. W. Crouch.

Introduction.

Among the most interesting series of postage stamps are those issued by the short-lived Government of the Confederate States of America. They are interesting, historically, as relics of the great American Civil War, which raged for four years, and in which England was so nearly involved. They are also interesting philatelically, as I hope to prove to you in this paper. For the greater part of my information I am indebted to a most valuable article by Major E. B. Evans, which was published in Volumes II. and III. of the *Monthly Journal*, and also to Major Evans himself, who has most kindly given me information on many points.

Historical.

One of the causes of the secession of the southern states from the United States was the slavery question: the North desired the emancipation of the slaves and the South wanted to keep up slavery. In the South there has always been much mutual hatred between the whites and the blacks, and racial wars, accompanied by lynchings of the unhappy negroes, have broken out from time to time. The inhabitants of the Southern States were also more narrow-minded and less advanced than those of the North. South Carolina was the first state to secede in December, 1860, and was quickly followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, in the order named. The representatives of these six states met at Montgomery (Alabama) in February, 1861, decreed the Constitution of the Confederate States, and established a provisional government. Mr. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Stephens were elected President and Vice-President respectively of this government on February 9th: the whole assembly called itself a Provisional Congress, which was only to last one year. During this period seven more states joined the confederation, viz.:—Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri: the seat of the government was removed to Richmond (Virginia) on May 20th, 1861. The permanent government was organised in February, 1862, and Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Stephens were invested for six years with the powers they already exercised. They were destined never to complete their term of office. All these secessions and the formation of this new nation were conducted peacefully at first, but the United States could not allow itself to be split up with impunity, as to allow one state to secede from the main body would be a dangerous precedent. War broke out soon after (May, 1861), and was really fought to decide whether or not one state was to be permitted to break away from a confederation of states. It emphatically decided in the negative. It is not necessary here to go into the operations, but suffice it to say that after the fortune of war had wavered from one side to the other, the Federals obtained the upper hand, the main Confederate army was surrounded and captured, and the Union was firmly established.

By an Act approved by the Provisional Congress on February 9th, 1861, it was enacted that all the laws of the United States of America, in force and in use in the Confederate States of America on November 1st, 1860, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, should be continued in force until altered or repealed by the Congress.

By an Act of Congress, approved March 15th, 1861, entitled "An Act to prescribe the rates of postages in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," the rates of postage were fixed as follows:—For letters, 5 cents per ½ oz., if conveyed less than 500 miles; 10 cents. per ½ oz, if conveyed more than that distance; and for drop letters (*i.e.*, letters to an address in the same town), 2 cents each; for printed matter, various rates per quarter for periodicals sent out by the publishers (this rate did not affect the stamps, as the amounts were collected quarterly from the publishers, and the parcels were not stamped); for other newspapers, circulars, etc., under 3 oz. in weight, 2 cents, and 2 cents per oz. over that weight; for books, 2 cents per oz.; and for newspapers, circulars, &c., posted for delivery only, 1 cent each; the letter registration system was repealed.

This act also enacted that "until postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured and distributed, the Postmaster-General may order the postage of the Confederacy to be prepaid in money, under such rules and regulations as he may adopt."

By section 1 of an Act of Congress, approved April 19th, 1862, the postal rate for letters was increased to 10 cents per ½ oz. for any distance in the Confederate States.

Mr. John H. Reagan, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, issued a proclamation to all postmasters, under date of May 13th, 1861, requiring them (*inter alia*) to render to the Post Office Department at Washington their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st May, taking care to forward with the said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Post Office Department of the United States, in order that they might receive the proper credits therefor, in the adjustment of their accounts, and to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which should have accrued from the postal service prior to the 1st June, 1861, on which day Mr. Reagan took over the entire management of postal affairs.

The instructions with regard to the return of all the United States stamps do not seem to have been fully carried out, as after the war large numbers of remainders were found in the Southern post-offices. As has been mentioned above, the postage on letters was to be paid in money until stamps were obtained and issued. This system was found very inconvenient, and several postmasters issued stamps of their own, in the same way as the postmasters of the United States did prior to the issue of stamps by the Government in 1847. With these postmasters' stamps I do not propose to deal, as they form a study by themselves.

The regular stamps were a long time forthcoming, as owing to the disturbed state of the country and owing to the fact that the South depended on the North for most commodities, paper and printing ink were scarce and persons capable of engraving and printing stamps scarcer. The difficulties in this direction encountered by the Confederate States Post Office Department are best told in the words of the Confederate States Post-Master-General's report dated November 27th, 1861:

> "Propositions were submitted early in March last from parties not residing in the Confederate States to supply them, and the Department was led to believe they ought to be obtained by the time it could be organised, and prepared to take control of the service. But the political changes then going on so rapidly and the increasing probabilities of hostilities between the new and the old Governments soon rendered the fulfilment of the first proposition to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes impossible.
>
> "On the 16th March a proposition was submitted by a gentleman having the means and capacity for manufacturing them to establish a house in the city of Montgomery for that purpose, and for the purpose of doing any other engraving, lithographing and printing which might be required by the Government. Assurances were given him that he should have the contract for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes,

and at his request and to facilitate the early manufacture of them he was furnished by the Department with designs for the various denominations of stamps in order that he might complete the necessary engravings by the time his presses and other materials could be prepared. He left that city, as he said, for the purpose of carrying into effect that enterprise and nothing was heard from him afterwards.

"On the 27th of March the Department advertised for proposals for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes in newspapers in the following cities, to wit:—Montgomery, New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Savannah, Columbus, Richmond, Memphis, and Louisville. No proposals in response to this advertisement were received from any establishment in the then Confederate States. The only proposals made in answer to this advertisement were one from Richmond and one from Baltimore proposing to furnish lithographed stamps. The proposition from Baltimore was regarded as most favourable, both on account of the style of the work proposed to be done and the terms on which the supplies were proposed to be furnished. But the collision between the citizens of that city and the Federal troops on the 20th of April and consequent suspension of communication with that city prevented further negotiations on the subject."

The report goes on to relate several other failures of the Department to obtain satisfactory stamps, and then says:—"Urged by the wants of the public, the Department was induced, as a temporary expedient, to make arrangements with a lithographic establishment in this city (Richmond) for the manufacture of lithographed stamps." Other attempts to get finely engraved stamps are then related, but the contract with the lithographers brings us to the first issue by the Government.

Issue of 1861.

Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, of Richmond (Virginia), were the firm of lithographers who were contracted with for the supply of stamps "as a temporary expedient." However, the Confederate States Post Office Department were nearly a year finding suitable stamp engravers, and Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig printed all the stamps till at any rate the middle of 1862, with the exception of one or two supplies of 1 cent and 5 cents stamps which were printed in London.

There was a great scarcity of paper and printing ink in the Confederate States, and the manner in which the contractors obtained the necessary supplies is rather interesting. The Confederate States Government contracted for a large supply of paper and envelopes—this stationery was sold by a citizen of New York to a Mr. Joel White, a stationer of Montgomery. It was delivered at a certain point in Kentucky, whence Mr. White transported it within the Confederate lines. The ink employed came at first from the North and was run through the blockade via Baltimore and Washington. When the United States authorities about those cities became more vigilant it came by sea, mostly by way of Charleston.

The 5 cents was the first value issued; the *Richmond Examiner* of October 19th, 1861, gives the date of issue as October 18th, 1861. The exact date of issue of the 10 cents is unknown, but was probably about November, 1861. Major Evans, in his article, places the 2 cents with this first issue, but a report of the Postmaster-General, dated February 28th, 1862, says: "Two cents stamps have been very much needed, and it is believed that the Department will be able to supply them soon," so March, 1862, is a more probable date for this stamp.

The size of the sheets of these stamps is not known, but they were printed probably in horizontal rows of 10. At the bottom margin of the sheet there appears, "Lith. of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va."; on the sheets of the 5 cents this is in upright block capitals, on the sheets of the 10 cents in small italic block capitals. In the sheets of the 10 cents the stamp immediately above the beginning of the marginal inscription shows a flaw in the right side of the circular band, one of the spike-shaped ornaments being white.

The 5 cents bears a portrait of President Jefferson Davis. The portrait on the 10 cents was, according to Colonel H. St. George Offutt, the First Assistant Postmaster-General and chief of the Contract Bureau, originally "designed for James Madison, but the artist made a caricature of it." It appears, however, that the portrait is really intended for Thomas Jefferson and was copied from the portrait on the United States 5 cents of 1851.

The Postmaster-General's report of February 28th, 1862, says:—

"The first postage stamps were delivered to the Department, under the contract by which it is now supplied, on the 15th of October, 1861. Since then 9,289,400 5 cents stamps have been received, equal to $464,470.00
and 902,100 10 cents stamps, ... $90,210.00

Making in all 10,191,500, ... $554,680.00"

As the 5 cents and 10 cents in blue and rose respectively were issued in February, 1862, we may take the above figures as representing approximately the numbers of the 5 cents green and 10 cents blue supplied by the contractors.

Both these values are known rouletted, but this is probably of a private nature.

Reference List.

5 cents green.
10 cents blue.

Issue of 1862 (January).

This issue was obtained from Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. of London, as the Confederate Government were afraid that Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig would be unable to supply a sufficient quantity of stamps to meet the public demands. According to the report of the Postmaster-General, dated November 27th, 1861: "On the 1st day of October a confidential agent was provided with ample means, and despatched to Europe to procure the manufacture of steel dies and plates for printing stamps of the several denominations provided by law, and for procuring for use, as soon as practicable, 15 millions of stamps, and to forward the dies, plates, and stamps to this city." Another report, dated February 28th, 1862, says: "The Department, however, has just received from Europe, under the order referred to in my last report (see supra), 2,150,000 5 cents stamps, equal to $107,500." Apparently this consignment contained only 5 cents stamps and no plates. Other consignments of 1 cent and 5 cents stamps were despatched later; concerning these Colonel Offutt says: "I think that at least three plates, and about the nominal value of 400,000 dollars of printed stamps ready for use (among which were some of the 1 cent) were shipped by De La Rue & Co. on a vessel that was captured by the United States off the port of Wilmington, N.C., and the agent of the Department threw the plates overboard; the stamps were captured, but what disposition was made of them I never knew. These plates were never recovered, but subsequently one plate, denomination 5 cents, and one plate, denomination 1 cent, were successfully shipped to Richmond, and were, with some other matters (the printing press from the same London house being among them) sent southward, prior to the evacuation of Richmond, in charge of a special agent, with a view to their safety in the event of that city being captured, but what became of them I do not know."

The 1 cent stamp bore a portrait of John C. Calhoun, and the 5 cents a portrait of Jefferson Davis. The 1 cent was never issued owing to a change in the postal rates. Both stamps were printed by typography in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. Mr. Coster, in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1874, states that the 1 cent was printed from three stages of the plate, but Major Evans is of the opinion that "the differences seem hardly to amount to more than might exist between good impressions and poor impressions

from the same plate." Colonel Offutt also doubts the accuracy of this account.

Reference List.

5 cents blue.
Prepared but never issued.
1 cent orange.

Issue of 1862 (February and March).

Although, as above mentioned, consignments of 5 cents stamps were obtained from London, they did not supersede Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig's lithographed stamps, but were in use concurrently with them. The 2 cents had not been issued at the date of the Postmaster-General's report of February 28th, 1862, as above mentioned, but must have come out some time in March. About February, 1862, the colours of the 5 cents and 10 cents were changed from green and blue to blue and rose respectively. The new 2 cents stamp bore a portrait of Andrew Jackson, the 5 cents and 10 cents being, of course, of the same design as those of 1861. The 5 cents and 10 cents were printed from the same stones as those of 1861, and the sheets, the size of which is unknown, bear the same marginal inscriptions. The 10 cents stamp over the first part of the inscription shows the same flaw.

The Postmaster-General's report, dated December 7th, 1863, states that 557,200 2 cents stamps, value $11,144.00, were supplied between July 1st, 1862, and June 30th, 1863. These must have been the lithographed stamps, but we have no record of the number supplied between February 28th, 1862, and June 30th, 1862.

The 5 cents blue is known rouletted unofficially.

Reference List.

2 cents green.
5 cents blue.
10 cents rose.

Issue of 1862 (June or July).

This issue consists of a re-issue of the lithographed 10 cents in blue. Several theories have been propounded for the reason for all these changes of colour, but Major Evans' seems to be the most plausible. He says :—

> "According to Colonel Offutt's original statement, a supply of the 5 cents stamps made by De La Rue & Co. was received and issued before the end of 1861 ; the supply was very likely only a small one, as dies or electrotypes were being sent out. A 5 cents blue, having been received from England, it would be natural enough to use green for the 2 cents, and when the first English supply was exhausted, and the lithographic stone of the 5 cents was again brought into use, it would be equally natural to print stamps from it in blue—both because that was the colour of what was to be the permanent issue of that value, and because there was another value being printed in green. I think we may safely assume that the colour of the 10 cents was changed at the same time, so as to avoid having two stamps of about the same size printed in the same colour. Later still, when a further supply of the small 5 cents was received, together, perhaps, with a plate for printing them from, it would be safe to return to blue for the 10 cents, because the difference in size, and in the general appearance of the two stamps, was sufficient to prevent confusion."

The re-issue of the 10 cents in blue may be distinguished from the first issue by being printed in a brighter blue and by showing a very worn state of the stone.

Reference List.

10 cents blue.

Issue of 1862 (July ?).

As has been mentioned above, one or more plates for printing 5 cents stamps were sent over to the Confederate States by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The Post Office Department had contracted with Messrs. Archer & Daly of Richmond for supplying postage stamps and, accordingly, this firm employed De La Rue & Co.'s plates for printing the 5 cents stamps. The size of the sheets is, of course, exactly the same as of the London impressions. The stamps printed by Messrs. Archer & Daly may be recognised by the rough printing ; the paper employed is quite different from that used by De La Rue & Co., which is always glazed. The paper used for the local impressions varies considerably in thickness. A report of the Postmaster-General, dated December 7th, 1863, gives in a list of "the stamps supplied to postmasters from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863," the number of 5 cents issued during that period as 37,953,977, value $1,897,698.85. Another report dated November 7th, 1864, states that 3,626,600 5 cents stamps, value $181,330.00, were supplied to postmasters from July 1st, 1863, to June 30th, 1864. This gives a total of 41,580,577 5 cents stamps, value $2,079,028.85 ; whether any further supplies were issued I do not know, but probably not. As this stamp was first issued about the beginning of July, 1862, the above figures may be taken to represent the number issued.

Reference List.

5 cents blue.

Issue of 1863 (January).

Some time in January, 1863, Messrs. Archer & Daly supplied engraved 10 cents stamps for the first time. The die for this stamp was engraved by Mr. Archer, who had been in the employ of the American Bank Note Company of New York, the well-known stamp printers. His specialty was in letter and scroll engraving. This die was the only one engraved by him. According to Mr. Corwin, "he was brought to Richmond for the express purpose of attending to the engraving on steel of the new stamps for the Confederacy, and inasmuch as Mr. Halpin had not yet arrived, immediately following his appearance there was provided with the proper utensils and dispatched to a quiet village, where, in a few weeks, he produced the die of the TEN cents blue."

The prominent feature of this stamp is the value being expressed in words "Ten Cents." The portrait is of Jefferson Davis and was engraved from a photograph. There is rather an amusing story told about this portrait. The President was walking across the park in Richmond one day, on his way to his office, when he met a tall North Carolina soldier, who thus accosted him : "Is your name Davis ?" "Yes." "President Davis ?" "Yes." "I thought so ; you look so d— much like a postage stamp."

The size of the sheets of this stamp is unknown. A great outcry was raised against the portrait, and the stamp was soon withdrawn. In consequence it is now rather scarce.

Major Evans lists this stamp on laid paper, but it is not now mentioned in the catalogues.

Reference List.

TEN cents blue.

Issue of 1863 (April ?).

A new die for the 10 cents stamp was prepared owing to the dissatisfaction with the die engraved by Mr. Archer. This new die and a die for a new value, 20 cents, were engraved by Mr. Halpin, an engraver in the employ of Messrs. Archer & Daly. The new 10 cents die bore a better portrait of Jefferson Davis and the value thus "10 cents." The 20 cents bore a portrait of Washington.

The first plate constructed for the 10 cents showed frame lines round each stamp. It is not known how many stamps a sheet contained, but probably 200 stamps in 2 panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10. This plate was constructed from the first state of the 10 cents die, the two states of which will be explained under the next issue. One of the distinguishing marks of the first state is a flaw in the lines of shading immediately below

the bust and over the "E" of "Cents." This flaw was apparently repaired on some of the stamps on this plate, as specimens of the 10 cents with the rectangular frame are known with the flaw corrected. Apparently there was no marginal inscription on the sheets of this stamp.

The 20 cents stamp was printed in sheets of 200 stamps in 2 panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10, the panes being placed side by side. Under each pane there is a marginal inscription in Old English letters, "Archer & Daly, Richmond, Va."

The plate of the 10 cents showing the rectangular frame was abandoned very soon, and this stamp is extremely scarce.

A report of the Postmaster-General, dated December 7th, 1863, states that 10,417,700 10 cents stamps, value $1,041,770.00, were issued from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863. This number must have included the lithographed 10 cents blue, the TEN cents, the 10 cents with the rectangular frame, and probably a few of the common 10 cents. The same report states that 95,100 20 cents stamps, value $19,020.00, were issued during that time, which small number indicates that this value was issued towards the end of that period. Major Evans gives the date of issue as 1864, but this report proves that it was about April or May, 1863. In another report, dated November 7th, 1864, it is stated that 1,833,300 20 cents stamps, value $366,660.00, were issued between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864, but this number no doubt includes some printings by Messrs. Keatinge & Ball.

The 20 cents is known divided diagonally and used as a 10 cents.

Reference List.

10 cents blue.
20 cents green.

Issue of 1863 (June).

As I have mentioned before, the plate of the 10 cents with rectangular frame was abandoned. Four new plates were made, two from the first state of the die, and two from the finished die. These plates were numbered and all used concurrently. The two states of the die are usually called dies A and B. Die A is distinguished by the incomplete appearance of the corners and by the flaw already described; die B shows the finished work of the engraver, the corners completed, the flaw corrected, and a thin line drawn all round the design; the head had also been entirely re-engraved. These four plates all contained 200 stamps each in 2 panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10, the panes being placed side by side. Below each pane was a marginal inscription and the plate number. This inscription was originally "Archer & Daly, Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va." in italics. Portions of this were at an early date erased. Plates 1 and 3 are known inscribed "Archer" (with a space after it), "Bank-Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.," and plate 4, "Bank-Note Engraver, Richmond, Va," with the "s" of "Engravers" erased.

The 2 cents bears a portrait of Andrew Jackson; the die for this value was also engraved by Mr. Halpin. The plate contained 200 stamps in 2 panes of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and apparently bore no marginal inscription.

The 2 cents and 10 cents dies A and B are known on laid paper.

The Postmaster-General's report, dated November 7th, 1864, states that 869,200 2 cents stamps, value $17,384.00, were issued between July 1st, 1863, and June 30th, 1864. These, no doubt, were all engraved stamps. The same report tells us that 33,450,400 10 cents stamps, value $3,345,040.00, were also issued during that period. This number must have included some printings by Keatinge & Ball.

Reference List.

2 cents rose-red.
10 cents blue. Dies A and B.

Issue of 1864.

Sometime in 1864 Messrs. Keatinge & Ball of Columbia (South Carolina) obtained the stamp-printing contract, doubtless owing to the threatened evacuation of Richmond, and the plates and machinery were handed over to them. They used the plates engraved by Archer & Daly, but altered the marginal inscriptions.

They probably did not have occasion to print any 2 cents stamps though they may have done so. They altered the marginal inscriptions on all four plates of the 10 cents to "KEATINGE & BALL, Bank-Note Engravers, COLUMBIA, S.C.," and erased altogether the inscription on the plate of the 20 cents.

The stamps printed by the Columbia firm may be recognised by the rough printing and the brown dull gum. The Richmond prints are always clear and have almost colourless shiny gum.

Major Evans chronicles the 10 cents die B on grey-brown paper.

Reference List.

2 cents rose-red?
10 cents blue. Dies A and B.
20 cents green.

The Perforated Stamps.

All the stamps before described were issued imperforate, but we find all the engraved stamps and the typographed 5 cents perforated. Mr. Coster says: "In the early part of the late war Mr. Offutt (the Assistant Postmaster-General) ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co. a perforating machine, and on its arrival in Richmond he applied it to a few sheets of each value for the purpose of seeing 'how the thing worked.'" These perforated sheets were duly issued, though now no copy of the perforated 5 cents is known. This perforation gauges 12½. Other perforations are known but all these are fraudulent. The unissued 1 cent is known with a forged perforation.

Reference List.

2 cents rose-red.
5 cents blue (unknown).
10 cents blue. Dies A and B.
20 cents green.

Bogus Stamps.

During the war several absolutely bogus varieties were printed for sale to collectors. Of these two are in the design of the small De La Rue 5 cents but with the word "Five" erased and "Ten" substituted. One bore the same portrait as the genuine. It was printed in sheets of 70 in 7 rows of 10. Major Evans mentions a sheet in his possession issued as an advertisement by a bookseller at Atlanta. There is printed on the back:—"This sheet of stamps is presented by The Old Book Store. Is printed from the genuine plate captured at the fall of Atlanta on Confederate made paper. Stamps of this kind that have passed through the mails are very rare, bringing from $10 to $30 each." These labels are found in blue and carmine.

Another bogus variety is a would-be 10 cents stamp in the same design as the last but with a portrait of General Thomas J. Jackson, commonly known as "Stonewall" Jackson, the famous Confederate general. Several stories have been told as to its origin, but there is no doubt that it is absolutely fraudulent. It is said to have been printed by Messrs. Hoyer & Ludwig, and is only known in carmine, the ink for which colour is said to have been made from the juice of "the Pokeberry," whatever that may be.

A Study in Chalk.

By W. E. Imeson.

I.

The "Chalkies" on the warpath are,
With good intent, no doubt,
To fight them—on as friendly lines—
The "Anti-Chalks" turn out.
Tho' Multiple C.A.'s may be
Accorded now a place,
I vow, for one, I'll not face "chalk,"
I'd sooner chalk my face!

II.

For philatelic terrors new
Some folks will hunt about,
The specialist in chalk will soon
Have chalked a "new line" out.
There'll be no knowing chalk from cheese—
(Tho' chalk, at least, ne'er *walks!*)
The man that mentions "chalk" to me
Will have to "walk his chalks!"

III.

With Dover chalk and Brighton chalk,
And chalk from—Lord knows where
(I need not name the milkman's chalk—
Whose *watermark's* not rare!)
We'll have our work cut out, indeed,
("Chalked out," I p'raps should say),
If once we're led by devious paths
To walk the chalky way.

IV.

They'll soon list "White" and "greyish" chalk,
And "gritty" chalk and "fine,"
Tho' expert "Chalkies" chalk it out—
Say, must we toe the line?
As free-born Brits. we answer "No!"
That path we'll never walk;
Then let this be our motto—and
Let's chalk it up—"No chalk!"

Philatelic Nothings.

THE Envelope.

So the J.P.S. has beaten all records by the publication of an envelope which already bids to outclass the Mulready in scarcity. And it's even commemorative. I was in the Stamp Lover—or, I should say, Mr. Johnson's office in Fleet Street—when the daily paper reading public stormed it to secure a souvenir of the Anglo-American Penny Postage. We had all sorts of visitors—of all nations. It was curious to note that nobody required the envelopes for themselves—but for their little boys—or nephews.

Its Purchasers.

Most of the tales spun by the purchasers were also interesting. One old gentleman, all the way from Philadelphia, Pa., was quite affable. Both the Editor and Manager of The Stamp Lover were rude enough to forget to invite our American friend to take a seat. He, however, came round the counter and made himself at home, and told us how his ancestors crossed with the "Maypole." A lady told us that stamp-collecting was such a funny sort of hobby, and she could not see why people wasted their money on bits of paper. As she purchased six envelopes she was allowed to depart with the same opinion.

On the Continent.

I was much struck with the strictness of the Dutch Post Office during a recent Continental tour. On September 30th last I was in Holland, and, requiring a supply of stamps, I hied myself to the nearest office. Whilst being served I caught a glimpse of a new stamp. Naturally, I demanded to be supplied with some. It was the new 1½c., China-blue, for the new Postal Card rate. Plead, cajole, and almost threaten, but of no use. Very special instructions had come down from The Hague that none must be sold before October 1st—the next day. As it was then past five o'clock, I pleaded that I could not, by any means, get them used elsewhere before next morning. No use, I had to be classed with the Dutchmen, and wait.

The New Dutch Stamp.

The new stamp had been kept (officially) secret by orders from headquarters, so that, from information I have afterwards received, I was the first person, outside the officials, to handle the new stamp. Quite a record. One London dealer had the cheek to tell me that he already knew of the proposed issue (before I had shown him the stamp), but he could not tell me the form it was to take—he said he had forgotten. Those who collect records of new issues will be pleased to know that the earliest postmark is 6.0 a.m., two hours before the opening of the Post Offices anywhere in Holland, where it was first sold. Can anyone solve this peculiar problem?

The Grand Duchy.

Whilst in Luxemburg I had the opportunity of finding a Post Office with a few of the last issue in stock. As it had already been given out in our philatelic press that these had been demonotised, I made inquiry. The official reply was that the last issue are still valid for postage. This I proved correct, for I mailed some correspondence home, franked with these stamps, which carried without necessity for any surcharge.

W. Ward.

New Stamps for U.S.A.

Mr. C. A. Howes kindly sends us information that a new series of stamps is being projected in the United States. The values announced are the same as now current, except the 13c, $2, and $5, and the portrait will be confined to busts of Franklin on the 1 cent, and Washington *on all the others*. The news has come as a surprise to the U.S. collector, not a word of it having been whispered until the following appeared in the newspapers:—

DESIGNS FOR A NEW SERIES OF STAMPS.

Washington, 11th October.—The bureau of engraving and printing has completed designs suggested by Postmaster-General Meyer for a new issue of United States postage stamps. The new stamps will be of the following denominations: 1 cent, 2 cent, 3 cent, 4 cent, 5 cent, 6 cent, 8 cent, 10 cent, 15 cent, 50 cent, and $1. The 2 cent stamp will be the first distributed and it is expected that shipments to postmasters will commence some time in November.

The new issue has been designed with the object of obtaining the greatest simplicity commensurate with artistic results. The profile has been taken in each instance, giving a bas-relief effect. All the stamps are of a similar design, containing a head in an eclipse, the only decoration being laurel leaves on either side of the eclipse. The lettering is in straight lines, at the top being "U.S. Postage," and at the bottom the words "Two Cents." The 1 cent stamp contains the head of Franklin, while all the others will bear that of Washington, taken from busts by Houdon.

New Books.

New books for notice and review should be sent to the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER, *14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.*

The present season is opening well, and the literary promise of the winter, 1908-9, is of an exceptionally attractive nature. Large books and small books all serve to increase our already vast mass of accumulated research, which is bursting the walls of the den in which the student attempts to cope with the comprehensive philatelic library. They also spread the knowledge and the interest which lie in stampic research, and bring new adherents to the hobby, new students to add in time their quota to the knowledge of stamps.

The Postage Stamps, etc., of the Fiji Islands. By Charles J. Phillips, 1908, with 15 photogravure plates and other illustrations. London: Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, W.C. Paper covers, price 21s; post free, 21s 5d; abroad, 21s 9d; library edition, bound, 30s.

The contributions of Mr. C. J. Phillips to philatelic knowledge would scarcely do him justice in a bibliography on the usual lines. We have searched for his name in Kraseman's *Bibliographie*, but do not find it there. The reason is, doubtless, that while Mr. Phillips has influenced philatelic thought and stimulated the taste for the acquisition of stampic learning, he now, for the first time in print, gives us a specialist volume under his own name. His book on Fiji is a lesson to the advanced philatelist, for Mr. Phillips contrives to be scientific without being uninteresting. Indeed, he is delightfully pleasant to read, and he does not sacrifice the general reader to the specialist who is mainly interested to discover what else there is to find in the way of varieties.

Mr. Phillips has made the stamps of Fiji an especial study for some years, and the fruitage is now before us. He plates the *Fiji Times* Express stamps, and gives a documental history of them. He corrects the statement in the Royal Society's *Oceania* that these stamps were used only for paying postage on the *Fiji Times* Express. He sums up his evidence as to the local validity of the stamps in question as follows:

> "I am of opinion that when first issued the *Fiji Times* Express stamps only paid postage throughout the Fiji group, but that at some time later the proprietors secured their recognition by several of the Australian Colonies."

The notice on which this latter opinion appears to have been based is one in the *Fiji Times* for December 17, 1870:

> The postage on letters for New Zealand will for the future be as follows:—
>
> From Levuka, ... 6d
> From Districts, ... 9d
>
> G. L. GRIFFITHS,
> *Proprietor.*

There is also a note from the *Philatelist* (April, 1871), in which two of the stamps are stated to have been used "to defray the postage to Melbourne of a copy of the *Fiji Times*, which was brought over to England by the last Australian mail.

If, however, these stamps paid the full postage to New Zealand, or to Melbourne, or to Sydney, and it is not impossible that an arrangement might have been made with the steamship companies to affect this, the evidence is scarcely sufficient to justify the belief that they were handled by the postal authorities in the Australian Colonies, and handled without further charge. We should certainly regard these stamps as locals, locals which had a *bona-fide* purpose to serve, and which are by no means a negligible quantity in the study of the postal service in the Fiji group.

One of the most interesting discoveries Mr. Phillips has made in his study of Fijian stamps is the method of altering die of the CR stamps to VR.

About four years ago he noticed in examining the "VR Engraved" issue that there were traces of a white circle round the "V" of the monogram, and enlarged photographs of these and the 1871 stamps revealed the secret which has been subsequently proved by correspondence our author has succeeded in procuring. The large photographs reproduced as plates in the book give an excellent idea of the process which Mr. Phillips describes as follows:

> The original dies were made of a very hard wood, similar to our box-wood; perhaps this was the Australian iron-wood. A hole was drilled in the die and a plain piece of wood inserted, which was engraved by hand with the letter "V" and the lines in the background, which were made to join as well as possible with those of the original die.
>
> In the 1d the circle formed by the junction of the plug with the old die is very visible; it runs under the left base of the crown and cuts off the extreme end of the "R," and then is continued through the inner circle, which shows a break under the point of the "V." The extreme left curve of the "R" had to be re-engraved on the plug, and is thicker than in the original die.
>
> In the 3d the junction of the plug is not so distinct as in the case of the 1d; but I would draw attention to the end of the tail of the "R," which has been entirely removed, and not re-engraved on the new plug, probably as it would have come exactly on the junction of the plug with the old die.
>
> In the 6d the circle of the new plug is very distinct. The 1871 stamps had an inner hexagonal design, consisting of a thick and a thin line inside the circle. In removing the "C," portions of these lines were cut away, and the engraver omitted to re-engrave them upon his new plug. The tail of the "R" is also cut short.

All the sections of this book are so interesting that it is impossible within the limitations of our space, to say nothing of the restrictions of the copyright laws, to more than dip in here and there, helping ourselves to some little tit-bit which strikes us particularly. In doing so and quoting these items we trust many of our readers may be induced to read Mr. Phillips' book for themselves.

The 5s. stamp is the subject of some especially interesting notes.

> I think it will be news to most collectors that the Five Shillings stamp was lithographed, but apparently this only applied to the first printing of 10,000 stamps.

Electrotypes were afterwards prepared and printed in anticipation of an order which never came, but none appear to have been issued for use in the colony. A second remainder of these was obliterated with special cancelling stamp consisting of a circle 24 mm. in diameter, enclosing the word "SUVA" at top, a curved line at bottom, and usually the date, "15 Dec. 00" in centre. The easiest points for distinguishing the lithographed and the electrotyped stamps are given by Mr. Phillips as follows:—

Issued, lithographed.	*Unissued, electrotyped.*
Star in left lower corner, some distance from label containing value. Tongue of "F" in "Fiji" well centred. Thin black line enclosing central circle.	Star nearly touches label. Tongue of "F" too near top of letter. Thick black line enclosing central circle.

Mr. Phillips describes some essays of the Queen Head De La Rue type, with the values and the name FIJI painted in by hand, from which he concludes that a series of Queen's Head stamps was under consideration, but that, owing to the death of the Queen, the plates were probably never made. We are glad that our author, though he has cut off the stationery branch in his philately, has seen fit to preserve and place upon record what he has discovered in the documental line on the postcards and letter cards.

The appendices to the book are important, and include—I. List of stamps issued by the British Government between 1875 and 1893, with date of issue and number of stamps

supplied; II. Return showing the number of stamps of all denominations despatched from the Government Printing Office, Sydney, from November, 1880, to 1902. (Prepared by Mr. A. F. Basset, Hull, from the official books in Sydney.)

To conclude our notes, let us say that Mr. Phillips has given us a specialist monograph which he has written in an easy, lucid style, which will enable the general collector, as well as the Fijian specialist to appreciate his labours. We hope he will write more, for he is a genial and an entertaining master.

Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français. Par Arthur Maury. Seconde Partie. Paris: Arthur Maury, 6 Boulevard Montmartre. Price for the two parts, 5 francs.

The first volume of the late M. Maury's monumental and surprisingly cheap work on the postage stamps of France has been in the libraries of many readers of THE STAMP LOVER for months past. The price of the complete work was 5 francs, and purchasers of the first volume were provided with a coupon which entitled them to the second part on its completion. The first volume alone was a bulky tome of 392 pages and well worth the 5 francs in itself, but the new volume brings the book up to 643 pages. The work is copiously illustrated, and no expense has been spared in its production, so we cannot but attribute to M. Maury a laudable desire to encourage the historical study of French postal emissions, and to bring the means of that study within the reach of the collector of modest purse.

M. Maury writes most interestingly. He quotes numerous documents, illustrates every phase of the subject, and gossips pleasantly about postal matters, even treating his readers to a little pleasantry at intervals. His humour reaches its highest point when he discusses the minor varieties of the Semeuse type. The extent of flat surface occupied by the background of M. Roty's familiar design lent itself readily to the production of varieties by the least scratch or knock administered to the plates while in use. Among the varieties illustrated M. Maury includes one on which a scratch has given the appearance of a torch being borne in the right hand of the figure. M. Maury calls it a *flambeau*, but we might suggest that it is that indispensable *bougie* for which visitors to the gay city used to pay so dearly on their hotel bills—at least that was the story; possibly they blamed the *bougie* in order to cover up other deficiencies in their accounts when returning to the bosoms of their families. Another of M. Maury's *Semeuse* illustrations shows the lady apparently on her way home, the bundle in her left hand, and a jug of—let us be charitable!—cider in her right hand.

M. Maury is very comprehensive in his studies. He has none of the limitations—shall we call them prejudices?—of most of our specialists. He tells the whole story and gives us a complete history of the stamps and stationery, and of the great social and commercial institution which is the be-all and end-all of their existence. The second volume, which is the one under notice, starts off with an account of the pneumatic post, following on with postcards, letter-cards, envelopes, wrappers, the telephone system, booklets of stamps, the International coupon, obliterations, and the various emissions of adhesives, together with the essays and trials which preceded them, are all treated in a vein which marks the author as a writer whose pen was facile, and whose wit was entertaining enough to give a special charm to his studies of what most writers would make a dull and difficult subject.

Catalogue Général de Timbres-Poste et Telegraphe, 1909. Paris: Alfred Montader, 16 Avenue d'Orléans.

This is a compact and straightforward catalogue giving substantial lists of most of the countries, and including telegraph stamps with the postal adhesives. The lists are not overloaded with minor varieties, and as the book is printed on paper of the India paper class the volume of 1020 pages is kept down to convenient pocket size. M. Montader is one of the editors of the *Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie*, and he has produced his new book much in the same style, and through the same press, but refers the student to the larger work for the minor varieties. The price of the volume is not indicated.

Gebrüder Senfs illustrierter Postwertzeichen-Katalog, 1909. Part I., Adhesives; Part II., Entires. Leipzig: Verlag von Gebrüder Senf.

We have received the two volumes which comprise the 1909 edition of the well-known Senf catalogue, which still retains its somewhat old-fashioned *format*. Two features which we should like to see reinstated in our Gibbons are the polyglot index to the countries, and also a polyglot dictionary of philatelic expressions, which render foreign catalogues convenient and readily accessible to the non-linguistic student. The second volume, dealing with postal stationery, occupies 544 pages, and is an evidence that one of Germany's leading firms has not ruthlessly cast out this interesting and not unimportant section of philatelic research.

Les Timbres de Brême: Description des differentes émissions et des marques secrètes. By Georges Brunel. Paris: Charles Mendel, 118 Rue d'Assas, 118bis. Price 1f 25c.

The author, M. Georges Brunel, has kindly forwarded a copy of this pamphlet dealing in a concise manner with these very-much-forged stamps, and giving 22 diagrams which will aid the collector in distinguishing between genuine and forged specimens. We hope to refer to this useful little work in a forthcoming special article in THE STAMP LOVER, but meanwhile, with the reviving interest in Europeans, some of our readers may find it to their advantage to procure copies of M. Brunel's useful work.

Catalogue-Memento pour servir de Manco-Liste. Europe and Colonies. By Paul Morand. Paris: Charles Mendel, 118bis Rue d'Assas. Price 90 centimes.

This is the second part of this handy little check list, which is of small pocket size ($3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$), and includes all the chief varieties. This part deals with Europe and Colonies, excepting France and French Colonies, which formed the subject matter of the first part. The two parts together cost 1 franc 50.

Forgery Collection.

Donations to the above collection are acknowledged from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., between three and four hundred, containing several large blocks and other useful items, Mr. W. H. Peckett, three hundred and fifty specimens in two books, and also from Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co., W. Morley, and the following members of the Society: Mrs. Davies, Miss Andrews, Messrs. Campbell, Hill (U.S.A.), A. E. Heather, C. L. Harte-Lovelace, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, Hebblethwaite, Hughes, Willgoos, H. F. Johnson, W. Maggs, M. J. Mitchell, and Cadet P. Rogers, R.N.

Further donations to the collection are asked for to make it as complete as possible and therefore of the greatest use to members. Any member of the Society can have the forgeries of the country he may be interested in, on approval, for inspection and comparison on receipt of postage.

Christmas Number.

The next issue of THE STAMP LOVER will be our Christmas Number, and will contain a number of special features, including an important paper by Mr. Widdowson on "Lithography as a Method of Stamp Printing," with specially prepared diagrams.

Anglo-American Penny Postage.

THE J.P.S. SOUVENIR ENVELOPE.

The novelty of the envelope issued by the Junior Philatelic Society to commemorate the introduction of penny postage between Great Britain and the United States attracted wide-spread attention not only in the two countries but in the Colonies and on the Continent.

On behalf of the Society greetings and congratulations on the inauguration of the new rate were extended to His Majesty the King and to President Roosevelt, the following communications being received in reply :—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
5 *October*, 1908.

The Private Secretary is commanded by The King to thank Mr. F. J. Melville for his letter of the 1st inst. containing the kind congratulations of the Junior Philatelic Society, enclosed in a Souvenir Envelope.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON,
October 10, 1908.

My dear Sir,—Your letter of the 1st instant has been received and the President thanks you for writing and for your kind congratulations.

Very truly yours,
W. LOEB, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.
Mr. Arthur Selinger.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales also graciously acknowledged the receipt of a similar communication, the following letter being received from the Private Secretary :—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S.W.

The Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales is directed to express His Royal Highness' thanks to the Junior Philatelic Society for the specimen of an envelope designed as an unofficial souvenir of the introduction of Penny Postage to and from the United States of America, which the Society has been good enough to forward for H.R.H.'s acceptance.

Their Excellencies the British and American Ambassadors send interesting communications which we print below :—

6th October, 1908.

His Excellency the British Ambassador at Washington.

"Thank you for the interesting souvenir envelope which you sent me. Having long been interested in, and endeavored to promote, the creation of an ocean penny postage, I am glad to hear of your commemoration of its granting.

"Faithfully yours,
"JAMES BRYCE."

His Excellency the American Ambassador at London.

"I have to thank you for your note of 1st October, with the interesting envelope enclosing it, designed to mark the introduction of Penny Postage between Great Britain and the United States. It cannot fail in time to be an interesting souvenir.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"J. WHITELAW REID."

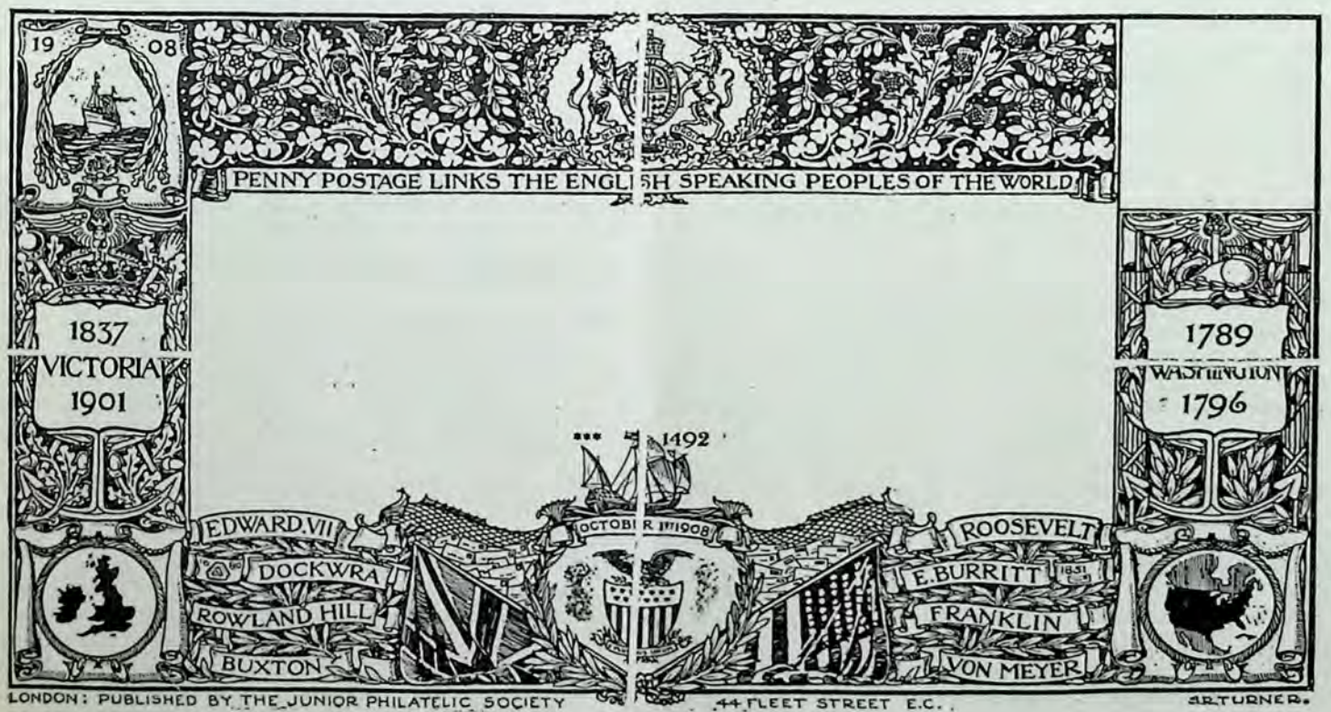
Communications have been received from nearly all the living ex-Postmasters-General of Great Britain, and the present Postmaster-General of the United States writes to the Hon. Secretary of the Society as follows :—

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
October 12, 1908.

My dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, and to assure you of my appreciation of your courtesy in sending me a copy of your President's book, "A Penny all the Way, the Story of Penny Postage." I am also pleased to have the excellent souvenir envelope in which your letter was forwarded.

Believe me,
Very truly yours,
G. VON MEYER.

The Society is deeply indebted to the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, who has lately given a new proof of his interest in the Society. At the time the last issue of this journal went to press announcing the envelope we were not aware that the envelope was contrary to a regulation of the British Post Office, which prohibits the use of printing on the right hand half of



IMPRESSION FROM THE ENVELOPE BLOCK AS DEFACED AT THE MEETING OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON OCTOBER 17.

the address side. An engraver's proof having been submitted to Mr. Buxton, the breach of regulation was pointed out to the President of the Society, but in view of the particular circumstances of the case Mr. Buxton decided to allow the Penny Postage souvenir to be accepted for posting at any post office in the country.

Meanwhile we had, in deference to the complication which had arisen with the Post Office, decided to limit the edition of the envelopes to 6000 copies, and the newspapers made particular mention of the limitation. Originally it was only intended to use the envelope in sending greetings from the Society to American philatelists by the first U.S. penny mail to leave England. But the rush of the public, as a result of newspaper notices, speedily monopolised the greater portion of the edition. The envelope has been eagerly looked for in America, where the news of its issue had been cabled, and as we go to press numbers of U.S. newspapers containing reproductions of the design are being received.

On Saturday, October 17th, the copper block from which the envelopes were printed was formally defaced at a crowded meeting, the President using a *graver* specially procured for the occasion. As the most convincing evidence that it cannot be used again we include an impression from the defaced die in this issue. In all there have been taken the following impressions from the block in its undamaged state :

Engraver's proof. 1.
Proofs on envelope, 12.
Envelopes, 6000.
Proofs on card, 150.

As our readers are aware, it was printed also in the October STAMP LOVER.

Correspondence.

THE POSTAL UNION MONUMENT.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to inform you herewith that the tablet of the Universal Postal Union is to be erected in *Berne*, and not, as you mention in your paper, No. 2, July, 1908, in Paris.—Yours truly,

BUREAU OFFICIEL DE RENSEIGNEMENTS, BERNE.
M. RAY.

UNITED STATES 2c GREEN NAVY ERROR.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

We wish to call your attention, and that of the philatelic public, to the fact that fraudulently perforated copies of the United States 2c green Navy error are on the market, and have recently been advertised and offered at prices ridiculously low, compared with the value of the genuine. It appears that some of the well-known imperforate greens have been perforated and sold as the genuine regular error. These imperforates have sold in recent years as "space-fillers" for the perforated stamp, at around $10.00 each, which appears to be about their actual market value.

Noticing, recently, that fine copies of the perforated navy error were being offered at $32.50 each, which we ourselves would be glad to pay for a fine specimen, and knowing that the really fine copies, as well as practically all the others, of our own original lot had long since been absorbed into collections, and believing the same to be true of the lot afterward discovered by Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs in Washington, and knowing, also, that the lot of imperforates existed, we began investigation of the matter.

As a result, the vendor who advertised these stamps has admitted to us that his copies were perforated by a stamp repairer.

When taxed with the matter, the party who offered these stamps gave us the excuse that he understood that most of those on the market had been produced by perforating imperforates, and to us his contention seemed to be that, as long as others were making "easy" money in this way, he did not see why he should not get his share of the plunder. It is to this intimation—that other dealers also have been quietly selling these fakes—that we wish to draw additional attention.

We are acquainted with the characteristics of the imperforates, are able to pronounce upon them, and shall be glad to examine and give our opinion, free of charge, upon any 2c green-navy errors purchased by collectors within the past few years, which are sent us for examination. We request that all stamps sent us for examination *be marked on the back by the owner for identification*, in order that there may be no question as to our returning the same stamps.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,
F. PUTNEY, JR., MGR.

18 East 23d St., New York,
October 9, 1908.

WHO INVENTED THE ADHESIVE STAMP?

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

In that eminently readable book, "The Stamp Collector," by W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon ; London, George Redway, 1898, at page 47 I find the following statement on the subject : "In England, Mr. Stead of Yarmouth is stated to have been the first who proposed the employment of the postage stamp as it is at present understood." This statement is evidently based on the following paragraph (p. 270) in that mine of philatelic knowledge, "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," by Messrs. Philbrick & Westoby (1881) :—

> "Mr. Stead, an inhabitant of Yarmouth, appears, from the evidence of Mr. Louis, formerly Superintendent of the Mails, given before the Committee on Postage, in 1829, to have proposed to the Post Office the principle of collecting postage by means of stamps ; but this proposal never seems to have taken any more tangible form, or resulted in specimens of any kind being produced."

Having had occasion lately to consider the question of who invented the adhesive stamp, I turned my attention to this phase of it. As it was inconvenient for me to follow out my investigations personally at the British Museum, I took the liberty of writing the Superintendent charged with the custody of parliamentary papers to verify the above statements, and this is his reply :—

> "Mr. Stead's statement is mentioned in § *1829* of the evidence of Mr. George Louis before the Select Committee on Postage, 23rd Feb., *1838*. In the First Report, 1838, p. 122 : 'It was communicated to me by Mr. Stead . . . that if sheets of paper could be stamped and purchased, and then, by using those stamped sheets of paper, persons might be at liberty to send their letters by conveyances not suitable to the Post Office hours.'"

(Mr. Stead's phraseology is rather quaint. He, of course, means that by using stamped sheets letters could be posted after hours, otherwise it was necessary to hand them in while the Post Office was open.)

Now this proves conclusively that Mr. Stead was no inventor at all. What he proposed were stamped sheets, but as these were in use in Paris in 1653, in Spain in 1716, and in Sardinia in 1818, the statements above quoted are erroneous and not founded on proper verification of the actual facts. How many years Mr. Stead was behind with his invention (?) it is impossible to tell, as the above quotation gives no date when he

made his proposal, and the year 1829 given by Philbrick & Westoby seems a confusion of the number of the paragraph of Mr. Louis' evidence.

Perhaps some of your readers resident in London will take the matter up, and give us Mr. Louis' evidence (the gist of which is given above) *in extenso*.

There are other phases of the subject which I may deal with at a later date.

T. MARTIN WEARS.

Dundee, 25th Sept., 1908.

[Mr. Louis' evidence takes the form of answers to about 385 questions, and fills many pages in the *First Report*. We give the full question and answer as given in § 1829, though we must point out that the *invention* of the postage stamp is not claimed for Mr. Stead by either of the authorities quoted by our correspondent. Hardy & Bacon simply give it as the probable first proposal of the kind *in England*, and they were quite aware of the Paris *billets de post payé* of 1653 and the Sardinian letter sheets. The proposal referred to is of some interest, nevertheless.

1829. Was a stamp ever before recommended to the Post Office?—Yes, I have heard of it sometimes; with regard to this plan of Mr. Hill's, the first time I ever heard of it was in consequence of the pamphlet which I understood he published, and distributed privately, for the payment of the postage of a penny, communicated to me by Mr. Gardiner, the Secretary to the Post Office Commission. I said, certainly stamped covers or stamped sheets of paper are better than the payment of postage, without thinking much about it, at the same time assuming it to be a decided point that the postage should be previously paid. I think sheets of paper, stamped, are used at Piedmont at this day; but the plan was recommended to the Post Office many years ago with this object. It was communicated to me by Mr. Stead, of Yarmouth, a gentleman who has interested himself a good deal about the Post Office, that if sheets of paper could be stamped and purchased, and then by using those stamped sheets of paper persons might be at liberty to send their letters by conveyances not suitable to the Post Office hours.

1830. (*Chairman*) A sort of assistance to the Post Office?—That was the way in which it was first put.—EDITOR.]

GREAT BRITAIN: MARGINAL VARIETY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—You ask for anything interesting for insertion in THE STAMP LOVER, so I am writing to say that Mr. Oswald Marsh has very kindly submitted to me (and, needless to say, I have bought it) a corner block of four, 2d value, of the 1887 issue, Great Britain, showing the two marginal lines of green and carmine *continuous*, instead of a continuous green line and short dashes of carmine under the tablet of value. Mr. Marsh says he does not remember ever having had the variety before. I have shown it to Mr. Dorning Beckton, who was much interested.

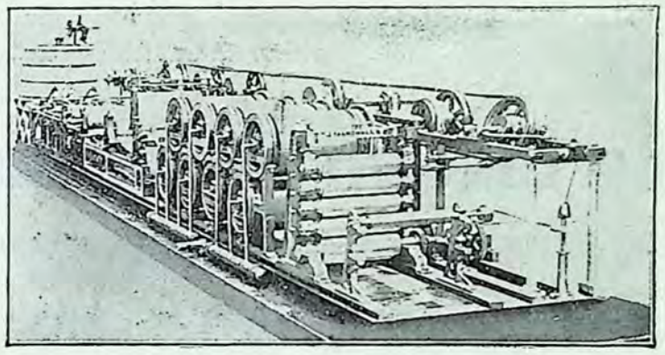
Personally, I have never seen or heard of the variety, and it must be one, if not the rarest, of the marginal varieties.—With kind regards, faithfully,

SAM. C. BUCKEY.

13th October, 1908.

Paper Making Exhibition.

At the request of numerous members who have taken a great interest in the Paper Making Exhibition announced in our last issue, it has been decided to extend the period of the Exhibition for two days in January instead of one. The Exhibition is intended to give a practical idea of the process as applied to the manufacture of postage stamps, and a working paper making machine will be exhibited in actual practice. Clifford's Inn Hall has been booked for the occasion for Friday and Saturday, January 8 and 9, 1909. Tickets (free) will shortly be ready, and may be had on sending stamped addressed envelope to H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.



THE PAPER MAKING MACHINE,
which will be the central exhibit at the J.P.S. Paper Making Exhibition, will be exhibited by Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., the well-known firm of Dandy roll makers.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [November 1, 1908.

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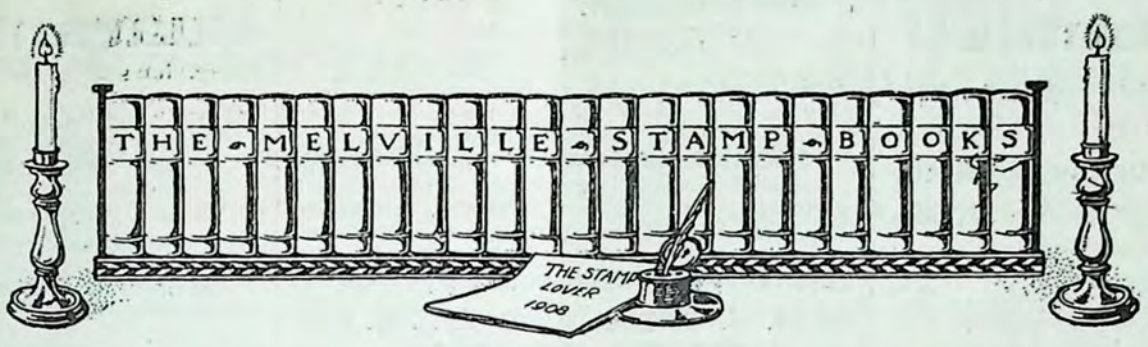
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B. Somaliland,	1903, 12 as, mint (No. 9) ..	1	6
B. S. Africa,	1890, 6d, deep blue, mint	2	0
,,	1891, 4d brown, mint	1	0
,,	,, 8d, lake and blue, mint ..	1	0
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Egypt,	O.H.H.S., 1, 2, 3, 5 mils, and 1 piastre	0	2½
India,	1865, 1 anna, pale brown, mint	1	6
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,,	,, 1883 ½, 1, 2 as, mint (cat. 2/-) ..	1	0
,,	,, 1899, 3 pies, carmine, mint (cat. 1/-)	0	3
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Orange State,	1882. ½d on 5/-, green, mint ..	1	0
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St. Christopher,	1884, 4d, grey, mint	0	6
Straits,	1902, 1, 2, 5 dollars, bank cancelled (3) ..	3	6
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103		4p bronze	. 5
104		6p blue	. 5
105		1sh green	. 7
106*a*		½p on 3p red	.40
107		½p on 1sh green	1.15
*109		2p on 6p slate	.40
*110		½p on 3p violet	.22
110*a*		PRNNY	5.00
111		2p on 3p violet	. 7
112		2p on 3p violet	.65
113		2p bistre	. 1
114		2sh 6p yellow	.22
115		5sh blue	.30
116		10sh brown	.45
*118		½p on 2p	.18
119		½p on 2p bistre	30
121*a*		2½p on 1sh inverted ...	.60
125		1p rose	. 1
127		6p blue	.22
129		½p gray	. 1
130		1p rose	. 1
131		2p bistre	. 2
135		1sh green	.40
*138		½p on 1sh	. 4
*139		1p on 2½p purple	. 6
140		6p rose and green	.20
142	1896,	½p green	. 1
143		1p rose and green	. 1
145		2½p blue and green ...	. 4
148		6p violet and green ...	.10
149		1sh yellow and green ...	. 4
150		2sh 6p heliotrope and green ...	.30
*178	1900,	½p green	. 2
*179		1p rose and green	. 3
*180		2p brown and green ...	. 5
*181		2½p blue and green ...	. 7
*185		1sh bistre and green ...	.30
216		½p on 2p brown	. 2

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5		4c brown and black	1.65
6		8c yellow and green	1.10
*8		24c rose and blue	3.85
8		24c rose and blue	1.15
9		32c yellow and black ...	1.20
10	1868,	2c brown, new 25	. 8
11		4c rose	.17
12		6c violet	.17
13		8c orange	. 6
14		12c blue	.20
15		24c green	. 6
16		30c claret	.12
17		32c red orange	.65
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Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.; Montreal Phil., Vol. IV., 12; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., (17?); Vol. IV., 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all *except* Vols. I., II., and IV., and whole Nos. 122-128, 131. Post Office (N.Y.), No. 95, title to Vols. VII. and IX.; Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 4, 9. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-4, 6, 11, 12; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12; Vol. I V., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4; Vol. II., 1, 2, 4; Vol. III., 5; North Western Phil., Vol. I., 2, 3; St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 3, 7, 11; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 5; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 3-5, 7-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. I., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15. 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6; Vol. XX., 4; Vol. XXI., 9; Vol. XXII., 2; Vol. XXIII., 6; Vol. XXIV., 7; Vol. XXV., 4, ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

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(Continued from page 163.)

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(Continued from Page 164.)

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Newfoundland, 1896, 3p blue*	10	0	1	8
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,, ,, 1d, No. 51*			8	0
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U.S.A., block 4 of No. 49*	£23	0	0	

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,, 1897, 5 sucre, No. 86			5	0
,, ,, 5 sucre, No. 92			10	0
,, ,, 5 sucre, No. 129			10	0
,, 1902, 20c slate, No. 177	3	0	0	10
,, ,, 20c slate, No. 228	15	0	4	0
,, ,, 20c slate, No. 218a	12	0	4	0
,, ,, 20c slate, No. 198a	20	0	6	0
,, ,, 1c, No. 246			3	0
,, ,, 20c, No. 241a			6	0
,, 1897, No. 778a to 778g,* complete set			18	0
,, ,, ,, ,, inverted,* ,, ...			30	0
,, 1886, 20c, No. 705*	5	0	1	3
,, 1897, No. 769, 20c*	5	0	1	0

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Collectors' Own Catalogue, 1909 ... ... .12

I buy Stamps. What have you to sell in the way of U.S. Stamps? Want to hear from Dealers. My big List is FREE for the asking.

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,, 2d on 6d ,, ...	30 0	
,, 4d on 6d ,, ...	30 0	
,, 8d on 1/- brown, ...	30 0	
Special price for set of four, mint, ...	90 0	
Canada, 1897, $2 violet, Jubilee, ...		3 0
Cyprus, 1882, 30 paras on 1 pias carmine		3 9
Seychelles, 1896, 36c on 45c brown and carmine, ...	3 6	

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71 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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I have recently bought the fine collection of BRITISH and FOREIGN STAMPS made by R. PEEL, Esq., of Oxford, and contained in Eight Philatelic Albums.

I shall be pleased to send Selections of any Country on approval on receipt of the usual references.

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,, 1905, no wmk., 2c or 4c	0 1
,, ,, ,, 10c	0 1½
,, ,, ,, 20c	0 4
,, ,, ,, 40c	0 8
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,, ,, mult., 25 or 30	0 2
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Cyprus, King, single CA, block of four, 2 piastres with control No. ..	16 0
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India, 1882, 9 pies rose	0 1½
Lagos, King, single CA, ½d to 6d, set in blocks of four	50 0
,, ,, ,, ½d to 5/-, set of 9	95 0
Malta, Queen, 1d on 2½d blue	0 1½
Mauritius, 1902, 12 on 36c	0 3
Natal, King, single CA, 1½d (blocks same rate)	0 2
Northern Nigeria, Queen, ½d	0 1½
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Transvaal, 1896-7, ½d (blocks same rate)	0 0½

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Barbados, 1858, 1/- black, *used* (cat. 10/-)	6	0
,, 1873, 5/- dull rose, unused (cat. 80/-)	50	0
,, 1898, ½d. on blued paper, mint, block of 4 (cat. 80/-)	40	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 3d., unused (cat. 30/-)	20	0
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,, ,, ,, 5/-, *used*, a great rarity	120	0
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British Columbia, 1861, 2½d., unused or used. Only	15	0
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British South Africa, 1897, £1, mint (getting scarce)	35	0
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,, 1868, on laid paper, 1c., fine, used, 50/-, do. 3c.	12	6
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,, 1899, 1r. 50c. slate and 2r. 25c. yellow, the two *mint*	16	0
Cyprus, 1882, Gibbons No. 22, a scarce stamp (cat. 40/-)	25	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Dec.), 1/- bistre, used (cat. 30/-)	20	0
Hong-Kong, 1874, Fiscal Postals, 2 and 3 dol., used postally (cat. 8/-)	5	0
,, ,, ,, 10 dol., used (cat. 60/-)	45	0
,, ,, perf. 14, $2 sea-green (cat. 7/6)	4	0
,, 1891, 5 dol. on 10 dol. on red (cat. 10/-)	7	6
Jamaica, Gibbons No. 101, unused, very rare (cat. 80/-)	50	0
Leeward Islands, 1897, complete mint set (cat. 159/-)	100	0
Zululand, 1888, ½d. to 1/- set of 10, used and fine (cat. 72/10)	40	0

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Ditto., WMK. CR. CA. SIDEWAYS, used, pair, 25/-.

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5/- red ,, - -	6d.
10/- blue ,, - -	2/-.
20/- green ,, - -	7/-.

MALTA.

5/- rose, used, - -	3/6.
10/- blue ,, - -	8/6.

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1d. red and black, -	1d.
2d. brown and black, -	2d.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER—Coloured Supplement, "The Birmingham Mail."



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. I. No. 7.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [December, 1908.

Paper Making Exhibition.

An Interesting and Instructive Display for all Stamp Collectors, at Clifford's Inn Hall, on Friday and Saturday, 8th and 9th January, 1909.

Tickets (Free) should be applied for at once.

The whole art of paper making will be the subject of the instructive and entertaining exhibition to be held by the Junior Philatelic Society in Clifford's Inn Hall, on Friday and Saturday, 8th and 9th January, 1909.

There will be a number of interesting exhibits, chief amongst which will be the exhibit of Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., Ltd., the largest and oldest established firm of "dandy roll" makers in the world. This famous firm has made the "dandy rolls" for papers which have been used for printing the postage stamps of a large number of countries, and at the present time turn out probably 75 per cent. of the "dandy rolls" used throughout the world.

The "dandy roll," it should be explained, is the gauze-covered cylinder on which the watermark "bits" or designs are set out and leave their mark on the wet pulp of the paper in process of manufacture. The founder of the firm in question was the inventor of the "dandy roll" so far back as 1826.

The paper making machine to be exhibited at the J.P.S. Exhibition is the smallest actual working paper making machine in existence, and it brings before the spectator a comprehensive elucidation of the details of the paper making process. It is on the Fourdrinier principle, and has been constructed to a 1-12th scale of a modern medium sized paper making machine. All the latest improvements have been embodied in it, and every section of it was subjected during construction to working tests. The wire part running off wet paper at the couch rolls worked satisfactorily, and then, as the first press, second press, drying cylinders, and calenders were added, further tests were made, and all were attended with the greatest success.

The machine, as it is to be exhibited at the J.P.S. Exhibition, will be 1 ft. wide and 8 ft. long, and will be in a central position, so that any number of collectors at the Exhibition will be able to see the whole process while the machine is working. The wire is of course not very wide, and will only admit of a narrow measured paper being made, and the speed will be low in order to allow proper draining for the pulp on the wire, for although there are two very powerful vacuum pumps for drawing out the moisture by the vacuum boxes under the wire near the "dandy roll," the length of the machine is too limited to allow of sufficient time for the drying except at a low speed.

"Dandy rolls," laid, wove, and other varieties are provided with the machine, with watermarking, which is one of the firm's specialities. It is hoped that it may be possible to have a special "dandy roll" for the occasion of the J.P.S. Exhibition, in which case it will be interesting to visitors to procure specimens of paper made on the spot under their own observation.

The vacuum pumps have been specially designed and work admirably; and there is an ingenious arrangement by which the wire shakes easily and regularly, causing the fibres of the pulp to "felt" together, and thus making the paper.

The drying cylinders consist of a group of eight rolls, each 4 inches in diameter and 4 inches wide, heated with gas on the Bunsen principle.

The machine is admirably suited to the present purpose of imparting a practical understanding of the chief details of paper making to stamp collectors, to whom a fair knowledge of the rudiments, at least, is an important essential. Of the

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY
1908-1909.

PAPER-MAKING EXHIBITION

IN

CLIFFORD'S INN HALL
(OFF FLEET STREET), on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
January 8th and 9th, 1909.

The Exhibits will include a Small Working Paper Machine exhibited by Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co.

ADMISSION FREE.

Open Friday 2.30-10 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m.-6 p.m.

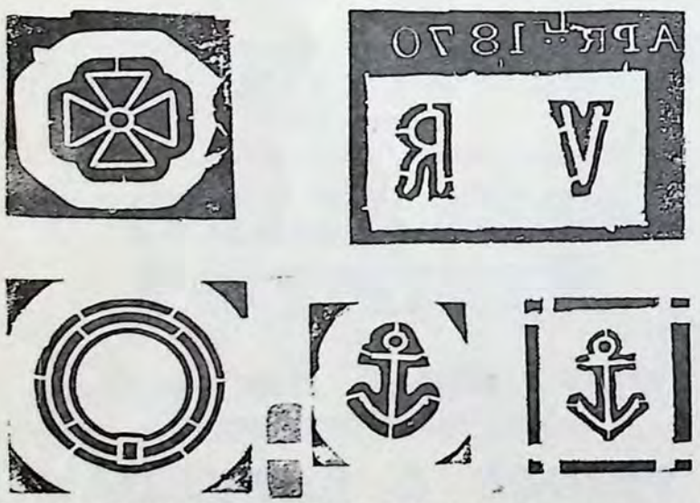
Tickets may be had from A. H. CLARK,
212 Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C.

practical value of the machine in technical work it may be mentioned that the leading paper trade experts have all carried out important experiments by the aid of the machine, and it has been found that not only were the results strictly comparative, but were the same as in actual practice. The owners have had samples sent to them, of fibres suitable for paper making purposes, from all over the world for their expert opinion, and more than one valuable paper making material of commercial utility has been discovered by its aid.

The American Government has been in treaty with Messrs. Marshall & Co., Ltd., for a complete plant, and probably by the time these lines appear in print the Woods and Forests Department of the United States will have a complete plant installed. The firm has gone a very great step towards the important ideal of imparting technical instruction in every trade by means of the actual plant used in the manufacture.

The exhibit of this interesting machine will not be the only item of concern to stamp collectors at the J.P.S. Exhibition. Numerous other matters associated with paper making for postage stamps will be exhibited, including sheets of unprinted stamp paper, curiosities in stamp paper, and Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co. have just consented to exhibit a series of unique proofs struck in printers' ink from the dies which were used to stamp out the "bits" for the watermarks on early English stamps. We give illustrations of a few of them herewith. The complete set will be on view at the Exhibition. The dies stamped the designs out of thin sheet brass, and the "bits," as they are technically called, were then sewn on to the wire.

Any other readers who can assist with the loan of items, or suggest where certain items of interest might be loaned, are urged to communicate at once with the Editor of THE STAMP LOVER, or with the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. A. H. Clark, 212 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.



SOME INTERESTING EXHIBITS TO BE SHOWN AT THE PAPER MAKING EXHIBITION (*see article on front page*).

J.P.S. Notices.

A Membership Record.

Some years ago, in 1905 to be precise, shortly after the Exhibition of that year, 108 members were admitted to the Junior Philatelic Society at one meeting. That was a record for this Society, and has not been beaten until the meeting of Saturday, November 21st, 1908, when it was announced from the Chair that 110 members had been admitted by the Election Sub-Committee. The list includes three life members.

LIFE MEMBERS (3).

F. L. Coes. J. R. Stanton. H. Quare.

ORDINARY MEMBERS (107).

Ernest R. Ackerman.
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E. W. Arnold.
Edw. O. Asplund.
Edw. C. Beck.
George A. Bell.
W. C. Bellows.
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Leslie H. White.
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Paper Making Exhibition.

The General Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to conduct and manage the Paper Making Exhibition at Clifford's Inn Hall, on Friday and Saturday, January 8th and 9th, 1909. The Committee includes the President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary of the Society as *ex officio* members of the Sub-Committee, and Messrs. A. H. Clark, L. W. Crouch, J. D. Ragg, E. A. Rowe, and H. Grellier.

Applications for extra tickets should be made at once. Tickets are free of charge, but stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed. Packets of tickets, 25, 50, and 100, are ready, and may be had for the use of schools, societies, etc., without charge.

Subscriptions.

The Hon. Sec. begs to remind members that subscriptions for the current season are now overdue. A great deal of trouble will be saved to the publishing staff and to themselves if they will remit same WITHOUT DELAY to the Honorary General Secretary, Mr. Arthur Selinger, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, N.

New Prospectus.

The new Prospectus, containing the full programme for the year, rules, advantages, etc., can be had, post free, on application to the Honorary Secretary, at above address. New members are especially invited to apply.

Meetings for December.

The meetings for December offer particularly attractive programmes, and members are reminded that they should be early in their seats on December 5, when Major Evans again visits the Society. The display of Greece on Dec. 19, too, affords an exceptional opportunity for acquiring an acquaintanceship with the intricacies of Athens and Paris prints, and the occasion is to be signalised by a gathering of specialists in the stamps of Greece, who include some of the leading philatelic students of the day.

Dec. 5—6 p.m. Auction.
8 p.m. Display, with Notes. Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes. Major E. B. Evans.
9 p.m. Display. Old Letter Sheets, prior to 1840. S. R. Turner.
Dec. 19—6 p.m. Bourse.
8 p.m. Display. Greece. M. Z. Kuttner.
9 p.m. Paper. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

Secretary's Answers to Correspondents.

H. H. N. (Sierra Leone) should apply to the Publisher for the information he requires.

W. E. I. and R. M.—Your poems are no less acceptable than the subscriptions so promptly sent.

J. B.—The dues for membership in the J.P.S. are 62 cents. in U.S. money, and 62 cents. entrance fee for applicants over 21 years of age. THE STAMP LOVER is sent free to all members.

The Stamp Lover

May be had each month, immediately upon publication, from any of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's bookstalls, and from the following stamp dealers :

LONDON—
BLUETT & Co., 432 Strand, W.C.
BRIGHT & SON, 164 Strand, W.C.
CRAWFORD & SON, 15 Crooked Lane, E.C.
F. R. GINN, 147 Strand, W.C.
LEWIS MAY & Co., 15 King William St., Strand, W.C.
W. H. PECKITT, 47 Strand, W.C.
W. SIMPSON, 46 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

BRIGHTON—
W. MORLEY, 69A Preston St.

MANCHESTER—
J. H. RHODES, 62 Market St.
TAYLOR BROS., 78 Faulkner St.

Library.

It is with great pleasure that I still announce that the list of donations to the Society's Library does not decrease. This month I have to acknowledge, with thanks, on behalf of the Library Sub-Committee, the following works :—

Sveriges Frankotecken, 1855-1905 Verzeichnis über die Postwertzeichen v. Schweden, 1901. Do. do. 1906. Philatelic Dictionary. Die Postmärken von Schweden, 1855-1905. Bibliographic der Spezial Werke. Filatelien sasom noje och Studium. Filatelien som under holding og Studium.	Presented by The Swedish Philatelic Society.
History of the Postage Stamps of France.	A. Maury.
Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Parts I. & II., 1907. "Gibbons Weekly," Vols. IV. & V. "The Postage Stamp," Vols. I. & II.	A. C. Tatham.
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Vols. I. to VIII.	Purchased.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., kindly send regularly a copy of *Gibbons Weekly* for the Society's Reading Room, and the Swedish Philatelic Society also send their Journal for the same purpose.

I might add that there are several volumes of duplicate philatelic journals for disposal, and I should be glad to let any member have a list if he wishes either to purchase or exchange.

I would again like to draw the members' attention to the Society's Stall, which is open at all meetings, and would urge upon them the desirability of making as many purchases from this as possible in order that the funds of the Library may be augmented.

Most of the current periodicals are on sale, as well as the albums of the principal firms, and also philatelic odds and ends such as mounts, grease proof envelopes, etc. The Stall makes a speciality of Mr. Melville's books, and the Librarian will be pleased to receive subscriptions for the new series of handbooks which are to be shortly published by this author.

B. B. KIRBY, *Hon. Librarian*,
70 Alleyn Road, West Dulwich.

Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., at Brighton Branch.

The most successful meeting of the Branch yet held took place on 10th November, Mr. Mead being in the Chair. The occasion was a display of the stamps of St. Vincent and the Bahamas, by Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society. Before giving the display, Mr. Castle remarked that he hoped that no member would go away discouraged because his collection might happen to be a small one. A short time ago he (Mr. Castle) had come across a memorandum of his, showing that in 1873 he possessed 240 stamps ! And although he now possessed more than that number, on being shown a collection of the stamps of a country of which he considered that he had, at least, a good number, he afterwards spread his own out a little more in order to make a better show ! He specially advised his hearers to pay attention to condition, and to insist on having well-centred copies, and also not to pay too much attention to minor varieties of perforation, which, in many cases, are caused by the irregularity in the machine used. The display then followed—first St. Vincent and afterwards Bahamas. The splendid show of these beautiful stamps was greatly admired, and at the conclusion the Chairman expressed the thanks of the members in a brief speech. In replying, Mr. Castle expressed the pleasure it had given him to give the display, and expressed his willingness to give another on a future occasion, which promise was greeted with applause. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Bertie Morley, a visitor, was unanimously elected a member.—J. IRELAND, *Hon. Secretary Brighton Branch*, 103 Western Road, Hove.

The Postage Stamps and Cards of Hayti.

By L. W. Crouch.

Introductory.



I do not think I need bore my readers with a description of the Republic of Hayti, its whereabouts, its government, its products, and its history. As everyone knows, it is a Republic whose management is entirely in the hands of negroes, and, as an almost natural consequence, the country is in a very backward and semi-barbarous condition. Revolutions seem to be the most popular pastime of its people, and the office of President is a very unenviable post. The present President is General Nord Alexis. A description of this man and of the other worthies whose portraits appear on the stamps will be given when I describe the stamps themselves.

A short explanation of the Haytian currency seems necessary. Until 1906 the currency was 100 centimes = 1 gourde = 4/2, but in that year, owing to the large use of paper-money and the depreciation thereof, it was altered to 100 centimes = 1 piastre = 4/2. The gourde then became merely a paper-money unit.

The postmarks found on the stamps of Hayti are nearly all of the same type, viz., two concentric circles with the name of the post-town at the top, and "HAITI" at the bottom, the date being in three lines in the centre. Some time about 1905 or 1906 a new type was introduced at Port-au-Prince, in which the centre circle is omitted, and all the lettering is larger. Both types are usually found in black, but the older type may sometimes be seen in blue.

British Post Offices in Hayti.

A British Post Office was established at Jacmel, a port on the south coast of Hayti, in 1865, the letter rate to England being 1/- per ½ oz. British stamps were used there, and may be distinguished by the postmark, which is a circular date-mark with "A" at the top, "JACMEL" across in a straight line, and the date in two lines below, combined with a horizontal oval obliteration consisting of three bars above and below, the office number C59, and a pair of brackets before and after the same.

About 1870 a British Post Office, issuing British stamps, was established at the Haytian capital, Port-au-Prince. The letter rate to England was still 1/- per ½ oz. The postmark was a horizontal oval obliteration containing the office number E53.

Hayti joined the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1881, and issued stamps of its own on that date. These Post Offices accordingly ceased their operations.

For a list of British stamps used in Hayti see Vol. VII., page 252, of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

Issue of 1881.

The contract for printing the stamps was awarded to Monsieur G. Richard, of Paris. Monsieur Mahé, in "My Souvenirs," published in the *Monthly Journal*, gives an amusing account of how nearly he had the printing of this first issue. A lengthy extract from it may be interesting :—

> The Haytian Minister had come to Paris to make arrangements with a printer in our city. The design had been accepted, the price agreed upon, and a contract entered into by the printer to supply the whole edition by a fixed date.
>
> But, sad to say, almost on the eve of the date fixed for delivering the stamps, the printer announced that it would be impossible for him to do so within the time appointed. There was a great ado on the part of the Minister and Chargé d'Affaires of Hayti in Paris. The date of issue had been published in the official journal; all the Post Offices had to be furnished with the stamps on a certain day, and at all cost the stamps must reach Port-au-Prince by the right time. There was not a moment to be lost; steps must be taken, and at once.
>
> The Manager of the *Credit Industriel et Commerciel*, a bank which had the charge of Haytian interests, Monsieur H. D——, who was one of my best customers, knew that I possessed a knowledge of printing matters which would enable me to carry out successfully an operation of this kind. He sought me out, explained the critical situation to me, and said at last :—'Monsieur Mahé, you alone can get us out of the mess in which we are now. I have assured the Minister that I knew a person upon whom we could depend, and I have undertaken to meet the case. It is absolutely necessary that you should do us this service; you cannot refuse us.' There was scarcely a fortnight for putting the matter right; it was running things very fine. However, I accepted, for by hurrying up a bit it was more than enough for carrying the matter out properly.
>
> I asked for a list of the values and colours, with the quantity of each stamp to be supplied, and I told Monsieur D—— that we were going to make a provisional issue by lithography, for that would give time to prepare a permanent issue, produced by a better process. I told him also that on the following evening I would submit a scheme, that I would have seen a printer, and have ascertained what would be the cost of the stamps per thousand, and I added that I would bind myself to supply, at the appointed time, the desired quantity of each value of the stamps.
>
> I spent a good part of the night in making sketch after sketch, and finally I was satisfied with the last I had made, in the designing of which I was helped by a piece of Haytian money bearing the Arms of the country. I had produced something similar to the designs of the issues of 1891, 1893, and 1898, but of a simpler nature, lighter and with better effect. At least, such was my opinion, which was shared by everyone.
>
> On the following evening, according to promise, I laid my plan before the assembled Council, who accepted it with enthusiasm; I had saved the situation. I told the Minister that I could supply the stamps at so much per thousand, all gummed and perforated, and that I undertook to be in time for the departure of the boat. My price, moreover, was considerably lower than that asked by the first printer.
>
> All was thus for the best, and peace returned to the minds of those gentlemen from Hayti. On the following morning—for it was a case of hurrying up—I was to receive the official order, and it would only remain to go straight ahead. But on the morrow all was changed. The night had brought wisdom to the Minister's printer, who, having learned what was going on and thinking better of it, had sent an express messenger to say that, thanks to a new method, he was able to promise the execution of the order which he had accepted. And there I was, left stranded, after all the trouble I had taken, and obliged to inform my printer that he must not reckon upon this work, for which he had to make special arrangements. I was rather ashamed of this blunder.

The design adopted by Monsieur Richard is said to have been the work of a Haytian sculptor, Monsieur Laforesterie, and opinions seem very divided as to its beauty. Monsieur Mahé describes it as "an old, bloated, white negress, with a grin on her countenance, and wearing, in the place of the Phrygian cap, a Madras handkerchief, like those which the aged Naiads of the bathing machine wrap round their heads." Mr. Melville, in his *The Postage Stamps of Hayti*, considers it "an admirable design, which shows the profile to great advantage. It is skilfully outlined, and printed boldly and clearly." But perhaps Monsieur Mahé is prejudiced!

The design is a head of Liberty to the left on solid ground, surrounded by a colourless circular band inscribed "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" above; the band is interrupted at the bottom by a shield bearing a figure or figures indicating the value; on either side of the shield on the circular band is the word "POSTE"; on panels on either side of the shield is "CENT."; the upper spandrels each bear two palm branches, a spear, and a flag; there is a small Phrygian cap surmounting the design between the two pairs of palm branches; in each of the lower spandrels is a pile of six cannon balls. The design is surrounded by a coloured outer line, the whole measuring about 18 × 22 mm., sometimes varying to the extent of ½ mm.

The design was engraved on wood by Monsieur Richard himself, and the stamps were printed typographically from plates formed of separate electrotypes, thus causing differences in their relative positions. The figures denoting the various values were on moveable metal plugs, which were dropped into the piercings in the plate. This method damaged the plate considerably, and numerous varieties of the shield, owing to such damage or to the imperfect fitting of the plugs, may be found.

In order that the Haytian postal authorities might choose the various colours for the different values, Monsieur Richard submitted numerous colour trials to them. I have only seen the 1 centime printed in black, pale blue, and olive-brown, and the 5 centimes in red-brown, though others must exist. They are very clearly and carefully printed on thin white paper, and all bear a violet control mark of an indistinguishable design on the face.



GENUINE 1C. IMPERFORATE.

These stamps were issued in panes of 50 stamps in five horizontal rows of ten, but were probably printed in sheets of six panes, arranged in two vertical rows. Some of these panes must have been placed *tête-bêche*, as a *tête-bêche* vertical pair of the 2 centimes is known, with a very large margin between the stamps.

Before the stamps were printed the paper was first tinted by a lithographic impression. The 1 centime and 2 centimes are known printed on the white side of the paper.

On the 2nd, 6th and 7th stamps in the second horizontal row in each pane there is a dot between "REPUBLIQUE" and "D'". The 1 centime, 3 centimes, and 5 centimes only of this issue are recorded showing this dot, but all values must necessarily exist with this variety, as one plate was used for all of them.



FORGED 1C. IMPERFORATE.

Owing to the method of printing as above described, one finds many varieties of the shield, such as double line at top, ditto at bottom, and the 20 centimes is chronicled as existing without the left side of the shield. In this issue battered shields are not so frequently found as on the perforated stamps.

The gum is thin and white or yellowish in colour.

These stamps were issued imperforate. The first supply consisted of the following numbers, according to *Le Timbre-Poste*:—1 centime, 300,000; 2 centimes, 150,000; 3 centimes, 150,000; 5 centimes, 150,000; 7 centimes, 250,000; and 20 centimes, 25,000. Probably further supplies of at least some values were received in imperforate condition, as the 2 centimes and 3 centimes are far commoner than the 5 centimes, which is rather scarce in comparison with most Haytian stamps. The 20 centimes stamp of this issue is the rarity of Hayti, but is only catalogued 20/- unused.

A few varieties of shade may be found, but not so many as in the perforated stamps.

Collectors should be very careful in purchasing these imperforate stamps, as some extremely dangerous forgeries are to be encountered, which apparently emanate from Paris. I have the entire set of these.

A characteristic of these forgeries is a double line at the bottom of the shield, which is much clearer than the genuine double-line variety, and is identical on all the values of the forgeries. A close examination and comparison with genuine copies will show the following further points of difference :—

1. The figures of value all differ in a more or less marked degree from those on the genuine.



FORGED 2C. IMPERFORATE.

2. The face in the forgeries seems to be heavier, and the expression is a pout, the mouth being drawn down.

3. The lettering of "CENT." is thicker and shorter in the forgeries, and the lettering in the circular band is shorter, and has hardly any perceptible serifs, whereas on the genuine there are large serifs.

4. The most notable difference is in the second "U" of "REPUBLIQUE." On the genuine stamps this letter is upright, and has a large serif to its left arm. On the forgeries the letter is smaller, bent slightly to the right, and has no perceptible serif.

The points of difference are difficult to put into words, but are apparent on comparison with the genuine.

I have only met with these forgeries in an uncancelled condition.









ENLARGED REPRODUCTIONS OF FORGERIES OF THE FIRST (IMPERFORATE) SERIES OF HAYTIAN STAMPS *(For descriptions see the article on this and previous page)*

Reference List.

White wove paper with tinted surface, imperforate.
July 1, 1881.—1 centime, vermilion.
2 centimes, violet.
3 centimes, bistre.
5 centimes, green.
7 centimes, blue.
20 centimes, brown.

Issue of 1882-3.



The stamps of this issue are exactly similar to those of the last except for the introduction of perforation, which gauges 13½. The 5 centimes and 7 centimes were the first values to appear perforated in August, 1882, followed by the 3 centimes in September, and then about the end of 1883, or possibly later still, by the 1 centime, 2 centimes and 20 centimes. The last value was in use for twelve years, as it was not superseded till a stamp of the same value in the 1893 Arms type was issued in 1895. As a consequence, instead of being the rarest, as in the 1881 issue, the 20 centimes is almost the commonest value of this set.

These stamps were printed in the same way, in the same-sized sheets, and on the same paper, as those of 1881.



GENUINE 5C., PERF. 13½.

Varieties of shade and impression abound in the stamps of this issue, as the plates were becoming very much worn. The tinted lithographic impression is as a rule a good deal lighter. Monsieur Moens, in his article on "The First Stamps of Hayti," makes a separate issue of those from worn plates, but this seems hardly warranted. The numeral plugs damaged the outlines of the shield very much, and on the seventh stamp in the second horizontal row the left-hand outline of the shield is badly battered, forming one or two scallops. The following defects in the frame of the shield may also be noted :—

(*a.*) With right outline entirely wanting.
(*b.*) With right outline and part of the ornament gone.
(*c.*) With line on right above the label deficient.
(*d.*) With the outline from the middle of the ornament on the right bowed out into a semi-circle.
(*e.*) With the outline curved inwards below the ornament on right.

One also finds half the outline missing on any side of the shield. All values are known with the dot after "REPUBLIQUE," which variety occurs, as noted above, on the 2nd, 6th, and 7th stamps in the second horizontal row.

A variety of the 20 centimes may be found showing the left hand top corner of the stamp badly broken and battered. It occurs on the 7th stamp in the 2nd horizontal row. I have not yet seen this variety in the other values.

Apparently the numeral plugs were renewed from time to time, as quite different types of numerals may be found ; these also were damaged after a time, and broken numerals are not uncommon. Owing to the wearing of the plates, many curious varieties may be found—sometimes Liberty has altogether lost her chin !

All values, except the 20 centimes, are known printed on paper without the lithographic impression, but are rather scarce thus. All values, except the 3 centimes, are known imperforate vertically, and the same may be found imperforate horizontally. The 20 centimes is recorded with double perforation. Horizontal pairs of the 1 centime, 2 centimes, and 5 centimes, may be found imperforate between the stamps, and a vertical pair of the 5 centimes, imperforate between, is in the Tapling Collection. The numbers of these stamps printed are not known. All that is known is that one of Monsieur Richard's consignments in 1883 consisted of 20,600 1 centime, 105,000 2 centimes, 70,000 3 centimes, 157,000 5 centimes, 71,000 7 centimes, and 33,000 20 centimes.

Very soon after the appearance of these stamps forgeries were made to defraud the Government. They are very close imitations and escaped detection for some years, and when first discovered were for some time thought to be a genuine issue. They were lithographed, and the design was transferred straight to the stone, with the numerals inserted in the transfer ; there are, therefore, no differences of type between the designs of the various values. The paper employed was quite white. Two gauges of perforation were used, both different from the genuine, namely, 16 and 14, the latter being first employed in 1886. The 1 centime is not known perforated 14. They were all used at Cap Haïtien, and are quite scarce, especially in unused condition. I take the description of the points of difference from Monsieur Moens' article in *Le Timbre-Poste*. They are sufficient to attract one's attention immediately :—



FORGED 5C., PERF. 14.

The letter 'R' of 'REPUBLIQUE' is too narrow ; the first 'E' of that word has the upper limb longer than the lower, instead of the contrary being the case ; the 'Q' appears to be smaller, and its tail is almost straight ; the last 'E' has the lower limb no longer than the upper.

The ornaments at each side of the shield are smaller than in the genuine.

The profile has a pointed nose with no visible nostril ; the lips are thin and the chin too large ; the two locks of hair by the side of the ear are short and hang down.

The lines of shading on the face are the same as in the genuine.

The letters of the word 'CENT' are too thick, the letters 'C' wider and more open, and the letters 'T' have the horizontal bars too heavy.

The piles of cannon-balls are closer together.

Of the numerals the '1' is too thick ; the '2' too wide ; the '3' too small (4 mm. high instead of 4½ mm.) ; the '5' has too wide a head, and the same is the case with the '7' ; in the '20' there is a defect at the left-hand end of the foot of the figure '2.'

Reference List.

White wove paper with tinted surface, perforated 13½.
December, 1883?—1 centime vermilion.
2 centimes violet.
September, 1882.—3 centimes bistre.
August, 1882.— 5 centimes green.
7 centimes blue.
December, 1883?—20 centimes brown.

(To be continued.)

A SPECIAL INTEREST ATTACHES TO

"The Postage Stamps of Hayti,"

By FRED. J. MELVILLE,

In view of the critical revolution now in progress in the Black Republic. The J.P.S. Librarian can supply copies of this interesting work at 1/1 post free (nearly out of print). B. B. KIRBY, Hon. Librarian, 74 Alleyn Rd., West Dulwich.

Philatelic Nothings.

Philatelic Gems in Amsterdam

Will be seen as well as "tiamonts" next year. British collectors who may arrange for their holidays in Holland next June will be assured of a rare time. I doubt which will prove of the greater interest—Dutch Stamps or Smocks, Sabots, or the score-skirted ladies of Windmill-land. Unfortunately, I fear I cannot anticipate any such interesting time in this cosmopolitan city of ancient and modern Holland. Should any of my readers be going—and for the first time—let me give them a tip, that they might be on their guard. If you see a stamp marked at, say, 10c. in Holland, don't buy it because you think it cheap at a 1d—because it will not be a 1d. Five Dutch cents. are about equal to twelve centimes, so take care—it is an easy mistake to make.

From Scotland.

Father of Philatelist: "A' hope ye hevna got that wee triangular Cape stamp a' bid ye no to get, Sandy?" Philatelic Son: "A' hopes a' hae, paw. If aw've no, a've been and wasted saxpence."

From Ireland.

Master O'Connor: "Fader, vill you gife me ein shilling to puy some stamps?" Mr. O'Connor: "Vat! Gife you a shilling? Vat haf you tone wid dat shilling I vas gife you only dree months ago?" (Seriously), "Mine poy, are you specialising in dose tear Cayman Islandts?"

[We have meddled with our contributor's Scotch, but his *Irish* is beyond us. We give both "on their merits."—Editor.]

Heard in the Train.

1st J.P.S.'ite (Referring to November STAMP LOVER): "Mr. Crocker must have a very fine collection."

2nd J.P.S.'ite: "Yes. I should think the best in the States. These Americans always have the best."

Sporting Gent opposite: "They think they have, but I'll lay either of you two gents. a hundred to six that Captain Greer's 'White Knight' 'll beat Boss Croker's 'Orby' at the next Irish meet. Yer game?"

A Christmas Tragedy.

A correspondent sends the following warning: "Philatelists should take precautions over handling their stamps at their Christmas dinner. If you get any Greece on your Bulgarian stamps while eating your Turkey, it will Servia right." The Inquisition has inquisited. No flowers, by request.

Remunerative Collecting.

Now and again one sees short tips in the Philatelic Press for cheap stamps to pick up at a penny each, or more—even when they are catalogued at that price which the vendor requires. Maybe a few would prove of interest to those STAMP LOVERS who also love a bargain. My tips are all for used stamps, and if you can get them less than catalogue—buy them!

St. Vincent, Queen, ½d.
Morocco Agencies on Gibraltar, 20c., single.
Canada, 1c., Quebec.
Cape, 3d., Britannia standing.
Ceylon, 4c. and 12c., King, single.
India, 6 and 12 annas, King.
Hong Kong, 6c. and 12c., King.
Mauritius, 15c., green and orange, Arms.
Newfoundland, 8c., Jubilee.
Seychelles, 12c., King,
Orange River Colony, 2½d. and 4d., singles.
Sierra Leone, 1d. mult., ordinary.
Hong Kong, 10c. mult., ordinary.
Tasmania, 1½d. on 6d.
Recent Nicaraguan surcharges, especially varieties.
U.S.A., 1c., Jamestown.
Holland, 17½c., current.
Luxemburg, 6c., new issue.
Spanish Morocco, 5, 10, or 25c.
German Morocco, 3 centimos.
And Philippines, 6 and 8c.

However erratic these may appear, take my tip—they're worth hoarding. W. WARD.

The Philatelic Punsters.

BY W. E. IMESON.

"Old Bluff" collected *Native States*
And *Afghans*, and what not;
Proud of his own, and boastful, too,
He damned each rival's "lot."
So, just to take him down, I brought
To him two knowing ones,
Both specialists, especially
In—philatelic puns!

Now, Sharpe and Blunt, the punning twain
In question, knew no fear,
Each owed Bluff one and, for a start,
Sharpe dubbed Bluff's *Bamras* "queer."
The bumptious Bluff, outraged, exclaimed,
"What! 'fakes,' my *Bamras*? Pooh!"
Then Blunt, so cutting, cut in "Yes,
So are your *Afghans*, too!"

Go! tell a newly-fledged M.P.
His maiden speech was "skite,"
And tell a love-blind mother that
Her first-born babe's a "fright"!
Then tell the "pote" that wrote this "pome"
That he "for nuts can't write!"
And *then* you'll have some notion how
Our victim looked that night.

The fiend Sharpe, thus supported, said,
"I knew they *Alwar* bad!"
Said Blunt, "With these a *Deccan* nor
A dean would scarce be 'had'."
Bluff roared, "As my name's Peter, on
The spot I bought them all!"
Said Sharpe, "Well, you robbed Peter, then,
When paying for *Nepaul!*"

"For this *Cashmere*—a mere *Cashmere*,
Mere cash I would not spare!"
"How *Dhar* you, Sharpe!" cried Blunt, "You'd like
To *Nabha* stamp so rare!"
"If you're not thro' the doorway sharp,
I'll just *Jammu Indore!*"
"Oh! shut it!" Sharpe cried; "if you don't,
I'll *Poonch* your head, you *Bhor!*"

"I'm *Soruth*, Bluff, to say it, but
Your *Jhinds* are 'fakes'—and poor
But show us *Nowanugger* lot,
We'd like to see *Sirmoor!*"
(Enough! now cries the reader—and
The writer—of these rhymes;
We cannot stand such puns, tho' we
Ourselves have *Scinde* at times!)

Enough, indeed—alas, too much!
We now repentant three
Know that within a padded room
Bluff's Christmas spent will be;
That, whilst we laugh and sing and joke,
Around that room he'll run,
And (victim of our own foul work)
Shriek out each ghastly pun.

There is, dear reader, rest assured,
A moral to my song;
In half-a-dozen stanzas more
I'll point it—'twon't take long.
But—hang it all! some try their best
A "poet" to offend,
For our unworthy Editor
Now makes me write—The End.

Correspondence.

THE STAMPS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Editor of THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. Armstrong's notes regarding the stamps of the Falkland Islands in your issues for July and August, and I note there are one or two inaccuracies which I trust you will allow me to correct.

Mr. Armstrong states that the first issue on unwatermarked paper—the one printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.—have a compound perforation of 14 × 14½. True, the perforation is produced by a single line machine as stated, but it is not a compound perf., and I should like to know Mr. Armstrong's authority for this statement. The catalogue description, "14, 14½," is quite correct, and this does not mean that the perforation is compound. As a matter of fact, it measures exactly 14¼, but as Gibbons does not go into "¼" gauges there is no other way of describing it than as "14, 14½."

Another point regarding this same issue. Mr. Armstrong infers that all the sheets of stamps printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. had imperforate edges. This may be true in the majority of cases but, at the same time, many sheets were undoubtedly perforated on one or more sides. The 6d. is, perhaps, the one most frequently met with with perforated edges.

On page 46 Mr. Armstrong says:—"The order for the new stamps was placed with Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., the well-known firm of printers and engravers, whose work was at that time in great demand for postage stamps by the various Colonial Governments." The latter part of this sentence is quite inaccurate. The only other Colonial stamps produced by this firm at this particular period were the Queen's Head stamps of the Transvaal which, it will be noted, are strikingly like those of the Falkland Islands. The only other Colonial stamps I can call to mind as having been produced by this firm—and these were not issued until many years later—are the first issues for the B.E.A. and B.S.A. companies.

Again, the statement that the Queen's Head stamps printed by De La Rue were perforated "with the special comb machines" is quite wrong. All these stamps were perforated by single line machines with the 14 gauge.

Regarding the King's Head stamps, Mr. Armstrong infers that it was probable the old plates were adapted for the new design. This is incorrect, as a little close observation would have shown. The King's Head design for the small stamps is 1mm. less in height than the old stamps, and the lettering of the name is distinctly smaller. There are many other points of difference, and the same with the large stamps. These stamps were entirely engraved and printed by De La Rue, and the portrait was reversed as compared with the Queen's stamps, not to comply with any "ancient unwritten law," but merely to bring them into line with all the other De La Rue productions.

The ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values were not printed in six rows of ten as stated, but in ten rows of six, though the 2d., 6d., and 1/- values followed the same arrangement as that adopted for the Queen's Head stamps.—Yours faithfully,

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

28th October, 1908.

A POST OFFICE CIRCULAR OF 1664.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—I have thought the enclosed notice, which I have just purchased, may be of interest to your readers.

Yours faithfully,

LEEDS, *Nov.* 14, 1908. W. V. MORTEN.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
November 23rd, 1664.

In consideration of many frauds, and abuses put upon Merchants and others by intercepting Letters and Bills of Exchange, to their very great damage, and to the exceeding scandal and reproach of the Office above-mentioned; there has been lately a strict and diligent inquiry made for the discovery of the Cheat: and one Knight is detected to have had a hand in the conveyance, who is now apprehended, and a Prisoner in Newgate, to whom all such as at any time have been abused under counterfeit names or authorities are advised to repair, and upon sight of the person to consider, whether they have not at any time made payment of money to him upon the said account.

And whereas one Lewis Gardiner, lately employed in the Letter Office, and known to be an intimate friend and acquaintance of the Prisoner, has now since the examination of the said Knight, absented himself, and is more than suspected to have been a principal Agent, and Confederate in the business; This is therefore to notifie that what person soever shall apprehend him, and bring him before the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bennett, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or any of His Majesty's Justices of Peace, shall have Fifty pounds for his pains.

He is a person of a middle stature, his hair bushy, and betwixt yellowish and flaxen, round faced, well complexioned, and aged betwixt twenty and thirty. It is not needful to amplify upon a crime so evidently destructive of all the benefits and enjoyments of Society and Commerce.

We shall only give further notice, that what person soever shall be found to receive and conceal the said Gardiner, shall be looked upon as Confederate with him, and be proceeded against as far as the Law will permit.

Sweden Error 20-30 ore. A 4th Forgery.

BY HILMER DJURLING.

The Swedish Philatelic Journal has on two earlier occasions—see Vol. 1903, page 147, and 1907, page 179—been in a position to discover forgeries of the valuable Swedish error 20-30 öre. In addition to this a 3rd forgery exists, which has not been mentioned in said journal, but is described in the work *Die Postmarken von Schweden.*

A 4th forgery has now been discovered by me in a lot of stamps from London. The copy in question had been found in an old collection, and investigations made after the extraction of the forgery have led to no result. The forgery belongs, however, to the relatively safe forgeries, as, on a hasty examination, the same shows considerable deviations from the genuine stamp.

Size.—A genuine stamp is 24½ × 22mm., while this forgery is 23 × 22mm., thus 1½mm. too short.

The print appears to be rather equal to the original, but on a closer examination one finds some differences in the very picture of the stamp.

The figures "20" are too little and are thinner than the original.

The paper is somewhat lustrous, has a gray tone of colour and is thicker than it should be.

The perforation.—The teeth are short and pointless. Perforated 12 instead of 13.

The cancellation is incorrect. Such a cancellation as on the forgery has not existed.

[*A considerable amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over.*]

J.P.S November Meetings.

On Saturday, November 7, the Society held the third meeting of the season at Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. An auction sale of members' duplicates occupied the early part of the evening. The President took the Chair at 8 p.m. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Donations to the Forgery Collection were acknowledged from the following members—Miss Cassels, Messrs. Ellis, Rowe, Gray, Atherley, Fearnley, Emerson, Wilgoos and Johnson. Mr. Melville said that every member of the Society should take an active interest in THE STAMP LOVER by submitting articles or any other information for inclusion in it.

Mr. C. B. Purdom read a paper entitled, "The Simple Life in Philately." He pointed out that to live the simple life it is necessary to have a good income, for simple living does not mean doing without meal-times, meat, hats, socks, or in adopting the many other fads some people indulge in, but it means doing without the unnecessary things that make life a burden and a nuisance, and place men out of harmony with the better things. There are classes of men who would shuffle out of life at once if they had any decency. As it is with men, so it is with stamps; in the first place, to collect stamps thoroughly it is necessary to have a good income, and secondly, the wise philatelist will ignore all unnecessary stamps and collect only straightforward issues. Mr. Lodge proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Purdom. Mr. Leigh seconded, and it was carried. Mr. Purdom responded, and Mr. Melville spoke briefly on the subject of the paper.

Mr. Douglas Ellis, Vice-President of the Society, followed with a paper and display of the stamps of Cyprus. Before the issue of the first postage stamps in Cyprus, the mail service was in the hands of Bell's Asia Minor Company, which ran a boat weekly between Larnaca and Alexandria in connection with the Indian mails, the time occupied between London and Larnaca being eight days. Mr. Ellis also gave full particulars of the stamps and their varieties, and the collection, which was displayed after the paper had been read, proved most interesting to all. Mr. Selinger proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ellis. Mr. Harland seconded, and it was carried.

The Onlooker.

The Late Sir W. B. Avery.

I deeply regret to have to record the death of Sir W. B. Avery, Bart. Sir William was a keen collector, and he certainly possessed one of the six greatest collections of stamps in the world. What is particularly interesting to us is that he had a warm sympathy for the young collector, and he has had no small influence in the work of the Junior Philatelic Society, an influence that was as unseen and unobtrusive as it was helpful and encouraging. Nine years ago, at the close of our first season, he assured us that he would be delighted to be of use to us, and would give us any information which would interest and encourage the young collector "in the pursuit of this most charming and interesting hobby." Sir William had been ill for many months past, and while staying at Torquay, shortly before the Imperial Exhibition at Caxton Hall, he expressed his willingness, if well enough to return to his Windsor home, to lend us his Post Office Mauritius for the Exhibition. Unhappily, he was not to recover from his heart and kidney trouble, and he died at his London residence in Portland Place on October 28, in his fifty-fifth year.

His Experiences as a Stamp Collector.

Sir William received his baronetcy in 1905. It may be acceptable to my readers to quote some of his experiences as given in No. 5 of *The Young Stamp Collector*.

Mr. Avery began when he was eight years old, and collected in a very rough and elementary way until he was about seventeen. He had then a collection of from 1500 to 1600 specimens, which he sold in 1876.

An interval of two years elapsed before Mr. Avery began collecting again, in 1878, in a Lincoln Album. He was fortunate enough to fill up most of the spaces, and had a very good number of rare stamps.

He did not care for the method of collecting which he was then following, and, as a result of a visit to a meeting of one of the philatelic societies, he learned to arrange his stamps on hinges, and to classify their perforations and watermarks. Then in 1887 he decided to sell his collection again.

He sold some portions of it, but as he saw some of his rarities go he recovered his interest and determined to begin again with a good Senf album. As he filled up one country after another he began removing these into blank albums. He had the opportunity of buying a good specialised collection of Australian stamps belonging to a Mr. Bullock, a resident of the colony, and to that he added the Australian stamps he already possessed, making it a much stronger and more perfect collection.



THE LATE SIR W. B. AVERY.

Since then Mr. Avery has specialised Ceylon, India, all English Colonies, Switzerland, France, a number of European countries, and several countries in North and South America and Africa.

Altogether, Mr. Avery's collection comprises between 90,000 and 100,000 stamps, most of the specimens being included in both the used and the unused condition.

Questioned as to the difficulties which he must have experienced in forming such a gigantic collection, Mr. Avery said: "In the early days I often felt most discouraged when I saw really fine collections of specialities, but I persevered, and, as the saying is quite true—most things come to those who know how to wait—I am glad to say that by waiting and patiently working I have now got many stamps which at one time I thought it would be impossible for me ever to secure."

The enormous collection, of course, includes most of the great rarities. For particular mention there are in it a pair of unused "Post Office" Mauritius, a number of the rare United States and Confederate "Postmaster" stamps, and the Two Cent stamp of the earliest issue of British Guiana.

American Philately.

On our snug little, tight little island we are apt, even philatelically, to become somewhat insular. We—most of us—think of our Gibbons, our stamps, and a cosy fire (not contributed to by either the catalogue or the stamps, but by best Wallsend or whatever it may be). And all the time the hunt for stamps—the joy of collecting—is as keen abroad as it is at home. I am asked by Mr. Adair, the Honorary Secretary of the American Philatelic Society, to remind my readers that there is a great big live Society of philatelists in America. The American Philatelic Society has been at work now for

twenty years, and it is over 1500 members strong. To attend one of the conventions of the A.P.A. (it was until the present year known as the American Philatelic Association) has always been one of the dreams of my life. I read the verbatim reports, and try to imagine that I am at an A.P.A. Convention, but some day I want the real thing. They appear to be brisk and well-conducted business meetings, with, no doubt, plenty of swapping and entertaining to vary the monotony of balance sheets and reports. Some day when we can send each other across the Atlantic for a penny all the way (and 2 cents back) —or perhaps sooner—my dream will be realised; but, in the meanwhile, I am glad to extend my best wishes for the A.P.S., and may its membership roll never grow less; may it wax greater.

A Weak Spot and a Suggestion.

The British membership of the A.P.S. is surprisingly weak. In the last report I find there are 15 members in England, none in Scotland, Ireland or Wales. Apart from Canada (23), the only other portions of the Empire represented are British Guiana (2), New South Wales (1), and Transvaal (1). I note that with the brisk recruiting that has been going on under the direction of Mr. Willard O. Wylie (whose visit to the J.P.S. will long be remembered) a number of English dealers have been joining the American Society, and I hope that collectors will follow suit. If I may, as a foreign member, suggest what is a defect in the great national society of America, I should say it was the absence of productivity. Since the old official organ, *The American Philatelist*, ceased publication, the Society has made no systematised attempt to record the results of the researches of the many eminent students of stamps in the United States. True, they have a fine and prosperous newspaper in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, but its pages, while filling a very valuable purpose in disseminating philatelic news, are not altogether suited for the adequate setting forth of elaborate and exhaustive studies, or of superb illustration. It seems a pity that much valuable study should be perhaps lost to the philatelic world in general by the scarcity of books by American philatelists, and no doubt the American Philatelic Society could, with the careful management of its well-filled coffers, encourage its members to give their knowledge in print for the benefit of their fellow-collectors throughout the world.



The Club-Room—When?

Another American Society which always is prominently in my mind is the enterprising and enthusiastic Boston Philatelic Society. This Society has now got its own club-room, on which great feat I tender my best congratulations. A club-room is one of the ambitions of every officer, and, at least, every town member of the Junior Philatelic Society. When shall we get it? A little bird whispers that it is very near, but I am not so sure. London rents are high, and after experiencing the luxury of Prince Henry's palatial Council Chamber on Saturdays we shall want something very, very nice on week-days!

Kom Zu Der Tentoonstellung?

Before I leave the subject of stamps and stamp collecting abroad let me remind my friends that if they want a really enjoyable philatelic holiday next year why not give Amsterdam a turn? Philately is very strong in Holland; there are numbers of wealthy collectors and able students in the Netherlands, and I am sure there will be a fine exhibition there in June next. It will be an International Philatelic Exhibition, and is to be held under the auspices of the Dutch Philatelic Society, which celebrates the 25th anniversary of its formation. One of our J.P.S. members (we have a good number in Holland), Mr. M. Z. Booleman, is acting as Secretary to the Exhibition. The display will be a competitive one, and I give the design of the medals on this page. The most terrible thing about the Exhibition to the readers of THE STAMP LOVER will be the name of the event—Der Internationale Postzegel Tentoonstellung; but this should not frighten any reader from writing for a copy of the rules and regulations, which have been printed in Dutch, English, French and German, or from sending his stamps to the care of the Executive Committee. Perhaps the Committee of the J.P.S. will get up a Co-operative Philatelic Holiday Association with a cheap inclusive ticket to Amster— (save the syllable!), so that we may all be together, have *mal-de-mer* together, and drink Schnapps together, from June 3 to 10, 1909. The Co-operative idea is not mine; it was suggested before the Whit. week-end visit to Mr. Adutt's splendid hotel at Margate was fixed up. By the way, I hope we're all going to Margate at Whitsuntide. I hear Mr. Adutt is preparing some philatelic delights, and if his Caymans are just a foretaste of what he has in other Colonies we may be sure we shall see something in Margate!



Paper Making While You Wait.

I hope every reader of THE STAMP LOVER within motoring or railway or steamship distance has made his plans for visiting the Paper-Making Exhibition the J.P.S. is giving "free, gratis, and no gratuities allowed." The dates are January 8 and 9, and the place Clifford's Inn Hall. The dates have been conveniently fixed, so that a large number of young collectors who were prevented from attending previous exhibitions held during school terms may attend during their Christmas holidays. Write to A. H. Clark, 212 Mansion House Chambers, E.C., for a free ticket, and if you write nicely I am sure he will part; at any rate, if he doesn't, just write a letter of complaint to the Editor of THE STAMP LOVER or to the "Onlooker."

The Sinfulness of Punning.

This is our Christmas issue, and, of course, greetings will soon be the order of the day. The Editor tells me that certain punning contributors this month will no doubt get what they deserve in their Christmas greetings. To avoid bombs being sent by post the addresses of W. W. and W. E. I. are withheld. I believe W. E. I., if the Editor let him, would get 17½ puns in the space of two scentymeters (his metre being of the gaseous order). A fit punishment for this versatile laureate would be to put something in his yuletide pudding which will make him dream that he had got to read right

through the proofs of a second edition of the *Stamp Fiends' Raid*. But I really set out on this paragraph to wish you all a Merry Christmas, and incidentally to tell you what would be the best and most acceptable articles to give the Editor of THE STAMP LOVER as Christmas presents. Give him—a REST. You can do this by sending him a good substantial article on the stamps of your favourite country, with a choice lot of the stamps on loan, in order to illustrate it. Seeing that the journal is for J.P.S. members and by J.P.S. members, the said members should not let the old man do quite so much of it.

ONLOOKER.

Lithography as applied to Stamp Production.

BY THOS. B. WIDDOWSON, LEICESTER.

With Diagrams by T. B. Widdowson and S. R. Turner.

The process of lithography as a means of stamp production has only been used in a comparatively few instances, chiefly, I suppose, on account of the ease with which lithographic prints can be "copied," or, if you like, forged. In fact, there are very few stamps that have been produced solely by its agency, but it is very desirable that all stamp collectors should understand the chief points of the process, as most forgers have adapted it to their requirements, but it will be readily understood that if a stamp is a lithograph, and that particular specimen happens to have been only issued as an engraved or surface printed stamp, it is clear it is a wrong one. I say "only issued" advisedly, as you will no doubt know that quite a number of stamps have been issued both engraved and also lithographed. For instance, Guatemala issued a lithographed stamp in 1886; this had been previously engraved, but it was not issued as an engraved stamp until 1887. The first issue of Hungary was also lithographed, and subsequently issued as engraved, and numbers of other stamps were similarly produced.

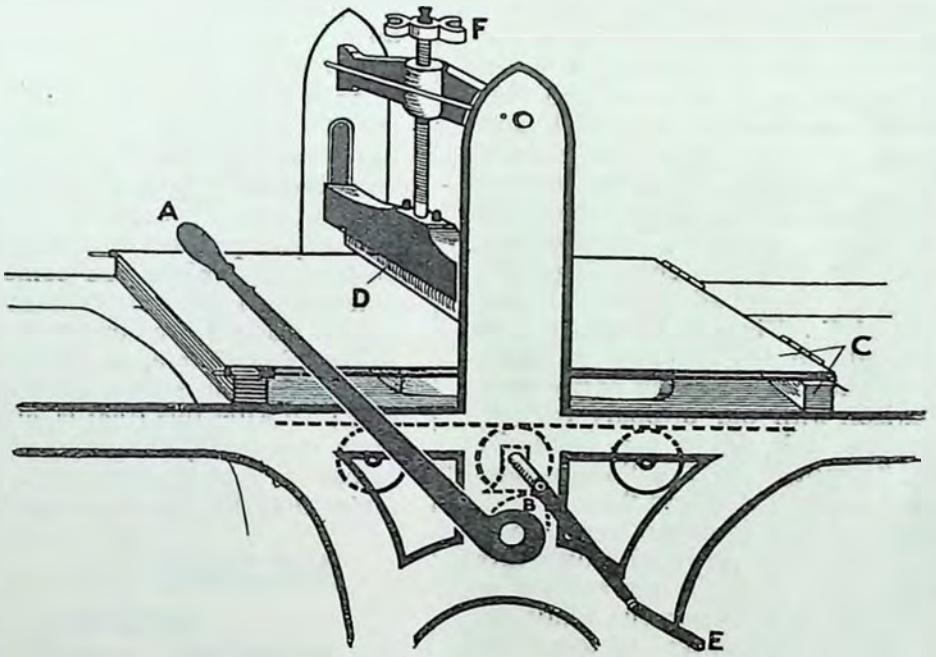


DIAGRAM OF A PRESS USED IN LITHOGRAPHY.
Drawn by T. B. Widdowson.

Lithography is entirely a chemical process, and all its various operations depend on the action of various agents, but the chief point is that all lithographic inks are composed of a greasy agent, with which is mixed the colouring matter. The agent which is universally used is linseed oil, and this is made into a varnish by boiling and burning only, and the older the oil is the better. It is often stored in large tanks 10 feet high, and left for from five to ten years to mellow like old wine, and various tricks and dodges are adapted to do away with this lengthy operation; but all such tricks are looked upon more or less as adulteration. After such a tank has stood for a long time, four or five inches of solid fat will accumulate at the bottom, and it has been found that nothing but age can get rid of this properly.

This greasy ink is, by the law of nature, opposed to water, with which it will *not* unite, but is repelled by it, and in this one fact lies the whole process of lithography. This ink is applied to a lithograph stone, and water being spread upon the stone left bare, enables a roller charged with ink to be passed over the stone, and the ink from the roller will feed the drawing from which impressions may be taken. This lithographic stone is (I was going to say "made in Germany") exported from Germany, as the only quarries where suitable stones are found (until a short time ago, when a new quarry was discovered in Italy) was at the Solenhofen Quarries in that country.

Let us first look at the various kinds of lithography that are adaptable to stamp production and these I will endeavour to explain in as simple a way as possible.

First we have photo lithography, but this has not been used for actual stamp production as far as I know, though it is the one chiefly used by the forger. I hope I shall not start any stamp lovers trying their hand at the game, in the same way that the articles on "Coining" did recently in several magazines.

In this process a photographic negative is made from the desired print (which must of course be in "line" work) by means of the wet plate process, as by this process an absolutely opaque negative can be easily obtained. This can either be the same size, enlarged or reduced as desired. From this a print is made on a sheet of bi-chromated gelatine-coated paper, which is afterwards coated with a thin coating of transfer ink, and this is developed in hot water, the parts not exposed to the light washing away and leaving the design in transfer ink, and afterwards transferred in the usual way!!

Oh, that "usual way," which generally leaves you as wise as when you started; so perhaps it will be as well if I just say a word about "that usual way."

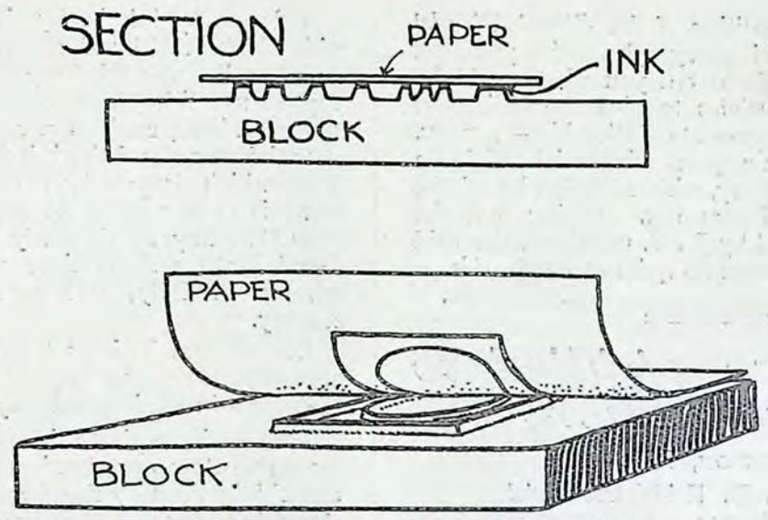
The transfer having been developed is dried and any part that is not required is stopped out, that is, painted over with a grease-killing solution, and when this is dry, it is placed between sheets of damp paper, and when just limp it is put face down on a clean lithographic stone (which has been carefully polished) and run through the press. This causes it to adhere to the stone and after being again damped on the back, the paper base is removed and the ink is left adhering to the stone. This ink, being of a greasy nature, fills up the pores of the stone; the remaining pores not filled by the ink are then covered with a thin coating of gum and left to dry. This forms, when dry, an insoluble film, which prevents the ink on the stone from spreading. On the stone being damped with water after the superfluous gum has been washed off, the ink roller, fully charged, is passed over the stone, the ink from which adheres to the parts of the stone where the ink was previously applied and not to the parts where the gum has dried in and is now wet. The impression is now taken

by laying the sheet of paper on the stone and running it through the press.

The illustration shows the working of a press; the pressure is applied by the lever A being lowered which brings the cam B upright; this raises the carriage C into contact with the scraper D, which gives the means of taking the impression as the carriage can now be pulled through by means of the handle E. The scraper can be regulated by means of the screw F for any thickness of stone.

Secondly, we have the transfer process. In this we have either a plate or block to start with, from which a transfer can be taken, and this is the process chiefly used in stamp production. The block or plate must, of course, have been previously engraved. In the case of the block, the part required is left and that part which is to show white is cut away and is called typographic or surface printing; while in the plate, the part that is to be printed is cut away and that showing white is left and is called *intaglio* and plate work, and is generally cut on either copper or steel. The first gives a flat surface of ink similar to a lithograph, while the second method shows the ink in raised ridges on the paper, which can be easily felt with the finger, but as in printing stamps very little ink is used compared with ordinary steel engravings, this is a test not to be recommended as it is not advisable to scrape your finger-nail across an unused St. Vincent to see if it is really a plate impression, although, in the majority of cases, the rich, velvety appearance of the work can be easily seen with the naked eye by comparison with our ordinary 1d. red, while with a magnifying glass the ink ridges can be easily seen. This is known as the "quality" of the line, against which a lithographed impression appears dull and flat.

The direct process is when the design is drawn direct on to the stone by hand, and this is done with a brush which lays on the stone an ink of a greasy nature in the correct way to make the required pattern. Ruling pens of various kinds are used also for this purpose where geometrical patterns are wanted. After this the printing is proceeded with in the "usual way."



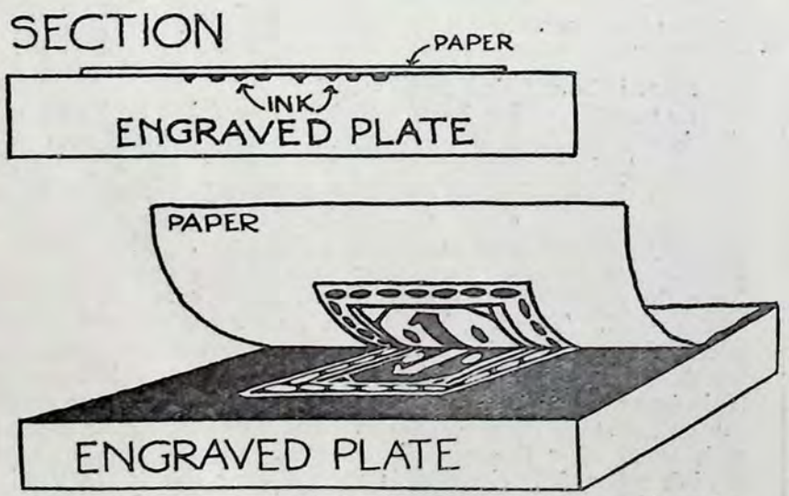
In typography, or surface printing, the design on the block is raised above the level of the non-printing surface. The ink is applied direct on to the lines of the design only.

You will thus see that there is a great similarity between the various kinds of lithography. In fact, they are practically all the same, the only difference being in a few of the minor details.

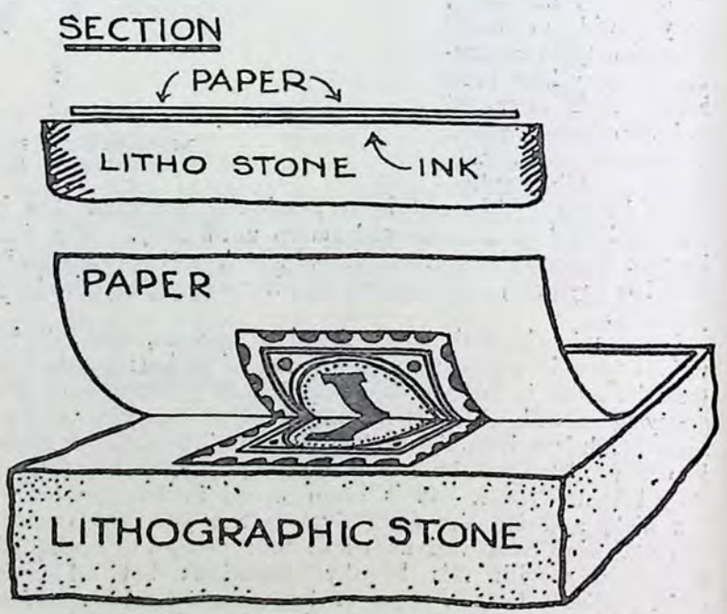
With the great advances that have been made in all photographic processes, many of which are closely allied to lithography, the forger's hands have been considerably strengthened, and it therefore behoves those of us who are acquainted with the various processes to help our fellow-collectors, so as to prevent them being "done." I might say that to-day it is a simple matter to take a photo of a line-engraving and make another line-plate on metal from it; while to make a photo litho reproduction of a given line-drawing is, in our trade, an every-day occurrence.

As I have previously said that if a stamp that is under examination is clearly a lithograph, and that particular stamp has never been issued as a lithograph, it is self-evident that it must be a forgery, and it seems almost incredible the number of stamps I have seen in even experienced collectors' albums that any acquainted with the graphic arts at all could easily detect. But when you come to a surface-printed stamp the difference in appearance is not so marked, and it is only by careful study that a correct decision can be arrived at.

The Rev. Earée, in his book on *Album Weeds*, gives a very misleading statement respecting lithography, as there he says:—"After this (that is, after the transfer has been put on upon the stone) the uninked parts of the stone are slightly etched or eaten away with acid gum." This gives the impression that the stone is left in relief, which is not so; the



In an engraved plate the lines of the design are *cut into* the plate, and the ink has to be forced *into* them. Only the lines which are thus cut into the plate show on the paper.



On a lithographic stone the design is absolutely flat and level with the whole surface of the stone. In inking the stone the ink only adheres to the portions which make up the design.

ink being flat on the stone is directly opposite to the engraved plate, where the ink is practically lifted by the paper from a deep hollow. Mr. Earée's work, however, has done much to help the collector to steer clear of forgeries, but I know there are many who say such carefully noted descriptions should not be circulated; but while there is so much human nature in man, as our friend, Mark Twain, says, so long will there be forgeries, while there are collectors to buy. There is no royal road to the summit of an experienced collector but study, and even the most experienced are not infallible.

I was much amused the other day to read that in distinguishing the difference between the Perkins Bacon and De La Rue prints of the Triangular Capes that the latter appear "Lithographic and more like specimens of surface Printing." If you carefully look at these stamps the characteristic quality of the line is altogether different to a lithographic, and the diagrams will help the uninitiated to understand the difference between the three kinds of printing.

N.B.—Mr. S. R. Turner's diagrams are intentionally exaggerated to show clearly the main differences in the various processes.—[EDITOR.]

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 149.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

State-Poems; continued from the time of O. Cromwell to this present year, 1697, etc.—1697. *pp. 246 deg.*

[In the opposite margin of the copy in British Museum is written, in a later hand, "1683," as, presumably, the date of the "Invention"—but this date is in error.]

On the late Invention of the PENY-POST, *by Mr. Dockwra. Volvitur & volvetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

What Fools are they, who use to cry,
Nature's grown crazy, old and dry,
No new Inventions now can boast
For that vast store of old was lost;
We know this is an Age of Light,
Our Grandsires all were under Night,
The sacred Story tells us, that
Our Fathers Boys and Girls begat
At nine hundred, so does too
Past five thousand nature now.
Imperial Ink, and dying Purple were
Counted of old Inventions rare,
With Napkins of peculiar Stuff,
That could the Force of Fire rebuff,
Throw 'em into't, they took no hurt on't,
Hot-brain'd *Nero* had a Shirt on't.
These with others fill the Roll,
Writ by learned *Panciroll.*
The modern Ages can produce,
Inventions too of wondrous use,
By which Dame Nature now may boast
Her prolifick Force not lost.
Printing, the Compass, and the Gun,
And that lost Art which Marble run,
Lacker, Mill'd Lead, the Sailing Carr,
And the New Lights, surprising rare.
All these have had their just Applause,
Have made throughout the World a Noise.
What God, what Man shall we accost?
Great Patron of the *Peny-Post?*



HENRY, EARL OF ARLINGTON,
Postmaster-General, 1667-1685.

Worthy, fam'd *Panciroll*, to stand
First in that list drawn by thy hand.
Mercury, thou Post of Heaven,
To thee the weighty Charge is given,
Thou long ago didst found a post
All along the Heavenly coast,
And daily thence thy journey takes
O'er Hills and Dales, o'er Floods and Lakes,
Wings at thy Head and at thy Heels,
Thou like a Pidgeon-Carrier sails,
Sometimes charg'd with Love and News,
Sometimes from *Jove* with *Billet-deux.*
Sometimes with Baskets, Boxes, Tickets,
Thy Mail is most stuft with Love-pacquets;
The Clouds give way, as thou dost go,
And full-charg'd Thunder makes a Bow.
Ah! thou, who with thy charming Rod
Canst control the sleepy God,
Vouchsafe to thy poor Foot-post Race,
That when the Day's Fatigue is past,
Into sweet Sleep they may be cast.
To give the way let no Man scorn,
Altho they carry ne'er a Horn:
Their Task is greater than the Sun's,
He goes to Bed when he has done,
They only rest an hour at Noon.
As in the Soul of Man we find,
Several fair Chambers are design'd;
The Heart, the Liver, and the Brain.
The lovely Guest to Entertain.
Five Port-hole Senses too were made,
By which all Objects are convey'd,
So that whate'er abroad was done
Is within as quickly known;
Whate'er is smelt, seen, felt, or heard,
As swift as flying Thought it runs,
Through winding Paths, and secret Turns,
And to the Soul's Apartment strait repair'd.
This way great *Dockwra* forth did chalk,

As a Parterre from the Grand Walk
Leads many ways, his nimble Men,
After their Round, return and meet again.
For twenty Miles these nimble *Mercuries*
Carefully convey advice.
Not Letters grav'd on Sculls, or Pidgeon-post,
Of greater Secrecy can boast.
Hail mighty *Dockwra*, Son of Art,
With *Flavio*, *Middleton*, or *Swart*.
In the foremost Rank of Fame,
Thou shalt fix thy lasting Name.
Nor new Inventors Fate thee hurt,
To be damn'd or beggar'd for't.

(To be continued).

Snowed Up.

ANECDOTES AND PRINTS OF THE MAIL COACH DAYS.

[*See the Coloured Plate Presented with this number of* THE STAMP LOVER.]

Except to those who can afford to indulge in such luxuries, the motor car may be looked upon as a device of the devil. The railroad was so regarded by our grandfathers, and, in their turn, the sires of our grandsires were not less troubled by the introduction of the fast mail coach. The sensation of speed at eleven miles an hour is said to have resulted in fatal cases of apoplexy in those good old times before speed limits and motor traps were invented to harass the *chauffeur*, and to mulct unfortunate automobilists in fines.

It had been our intention to discuss, as a suitable postal subject for our Christmas number, the mail coach in winter. At the last moment, however, the receipt for review of a handsome volume on *Old Sporting Prints*,* published as a *Connoisseur* Extra Number has given us the opportunity of taking the two tasks before us as one.

Of the *Old Sporting Prints* those which interest us chiefly are those in which the mail coaches appear. James Pollard is probably responsible, more than any other artist, for the handing down of realistic pictures of the old mail coaches on the road, and in the various difficulties with which they had to contend. Pollard, Mr. Nevill tells us, was the son of an engraver, and he made "the road" his speciality. In 1821 he sent to the Academy *North Country Mails at the Peacock, Islington*, a subject which he had found quite close to his home at Holloway. Other of Pollard's pictures were—*The Royal Mail leaving the G.P.O., St. Martins-le-Grand; West Country Mail Coach, at the Gloucestershire Coffee House, Piccadilly; The Royal Mail* (a coach passing a sportsman, who carries a gun, and is accompanied by a setter and a pointer); *Stage Coach Passengers seated at Breakfast*, and *the Coach in the Snow; Mail Coach in a Flood;—in a Drift of Snow;* —and—*in a Thunderstorm.*

Mr. Nevill gives an interesting account of the subject of the print after Pollard entitled, *Lioness attacking the Exeter Coach.*

> The Exeter Mail Coach, on its way to London, was, one Sunday night, attacked at Winterslow Hut, seven miles from Salisbury, in a most extraordinary manner. At the moment when the coachman pulled up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal. This produced a great confusion and alarm; two passengers, who were inside the mail, got out, ran into the house, and locked themselves up in a room above stairs; the horses kicked and plunged violently, and it was with difficulty the coachman could prevent the carriage from being overturned. With considerable consternation, the coachman and guard eventually perceived, by the light of the lamps, that the animal which had seized the horse was a huge lioness. As luck would have it, however, it was just at that moment a large mastiff dog came up and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse and turned upon him. The dog fled, but was pursued and killed by the lioness within about forty yards of the place. The beast, it was afterwards discovered, had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the roadside, belonging to a menagerie on its way to Salisbury Fair. An alarm being given, the keepers pursued and hunted the lioness into a hovel under a granary, which served for keeping agricultural implements, and by half-past eight they had secured her so effectually, by barricading the place, as to prevent her escape. . . . Notwithstanding the agitation and excitement produced by this incident, a fresh horse was procured and the mail drove on, after having been detained only three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Nevill recounts a number of other exciting adventures, but for these we must refer the reader to his book, which has the especial advantage of being accompanied by a fine series of prints in colours, including a number of mail coach prints, among which are *The Brighton Mail*, *The Bruce Passing the Peveril Coach and Manchester Mail*, *The Devonport Mail*, *The Holyhead and Chester Mails*, *The Liverpool Mail, near St. Albans* (all after Alken), and *Mail Coach in a Flood*, *Royal Mail Coach* (after Pollard), and others. The book is a handsome volume, which the student of postal history, who cannot afford to possess the originals, should possess for the sake of the prints, and also for the chatty narratives of Mr. Nevill.

* * * * *

The particular purpose of our article was to illustrate the difficulties of the mail coaches round about the Yule-tide season, in the days when winter *was* winter in Britain, and not the slushy, rainy, damp, and unpleasant season that we have come to know. The mail coach was introduced on the suggestion of Mr. James Palmer, of Bath, the first coaches running for their initial trips between London and Bristol on August 2, 1784.

A safe and quick method is found to convey
Our bills of exchange, and I promise to pay:
Political news from all parts of the town,
The Senate, the play, and each place of renown.

. . . . .

Effusions of friendship, or letters of love,
All beautiful, candid, as true as a dove.
J'espere, ma chere ami, qui ce bien avec vous,
And friendly whip syllabub chat *entre nous:*
The merchant, the lover, the friend, and the sage
Will daily applaud Mr. Palmer's New Stage.

That was all very well in the fine days of summer, but in the winter, when the snow was heavy, there was trouble for the coaches. In a great snow storm on February 1, 1799, many mail coaches were declared to be still missing in an official circular of April 27, thirteen weeks later! In 1814 the storm of January deranged the coach traffic between Edinburgh and Newcastle for over six weeks.

But one Christmas (1836) stands out in the history of the mail coach, and it is the subject of a number of the coloured prints by H. Alken. On Christmas Eve the coach from London to Brighton got as far as Crawley, but had to turn back. The mail from Brighton on Christmas Day got buried in a snow-drift a few miles out of Brighton. When the coach first got into difficulties the guard set off for assistance, and when he returned there was no sign of coach or occupants (see Alken's *The Brighton Mail*). Five times the Exeter Mail had to be dug out of the snow *en route* for London, the Manchester Mail was abandoned (see Alken's *The Bruce passing Manchester Mail*), and the Devonport Mail forced its way through a heavy snow-drift near Amesbury on the 27th.

The subject of our coloured plate, reproduced from *Old Sporting Prints*, by the courtesy of the editor of *The Connoisseur*, is the Birmingham Mail, which got into difficulties on Boxing Day, 1836. It was making for London, and had left Aylesbury a short distance behind when it broke down. After some repairs had been made the driver made a little headway,

* *Old Sporting Prints*, by Ralph Nevill. London: Published by "The Connoisseur Magazine," Carmelite House, E.C. Price—boards, 5/-; cloth, 7/6.



THE BIRMINGHAM MAIL NEAR AYLESBURY

The Guard Banbury proceeding with the Bags

Drawn by H. Alken

Engraved by R. Havell

Reproduced by the courtesy of the Editor of *The Connoisseur*.

but the snow was falling fast, and a hurricane was blowing the snow into the roadway. At last the coach was brought to a standstill, the snow quickly burying it axle deep. The two leaders were unharnessed, and the guard mounted one and the bags were slung over the other, and the guard set off for London. It was not possible to see the line of the road, and often he was quite off the track, in fields, clearing hedges, ditches, and other obstacles, but he reached London, though in a state of collapse. The original of the picture is by H. Alken, and it was engraved by R. Havell.

Two of the greatest of the mail coach heroes were the guard, James M'George, and the coachman, John Goodfellow, of the Dumfries and Edinburgh coach. Reaching Moffat, they had to abandon the coach, and rode saddle horses along with a post boy. When they found the horses could not proceed, they sent them back with the post boy, and went on afoot. When they must have at last realised that their effort was vain, their last act appears to have been to fasten the mail bags to a road-post where they would be readily seen, and both the guard and the coachman perished in the snow.

Devotion to duty was a notable trait in the old mail guards, and one's admiration for them is not diminished when one recalls that, at any rate in Palmer's days, they only got 10s. a week. They were supposed to get 13s., but during one of Palmer's many little differences with his chiefs at the G.P.O., it transpired that he was docking 3s. of their wages for uniforms, pensions, and sickness allowances.

Book Notices.

Spezial-Katalog und Handbuch über die Briefmarken der Schweiz. Berne: Ernst Zumstein, Briefmarkenbörse. Price 3/-.

M. Ernst Zumstein is a specialist dealer in the stamps of Switzerland, and his handbook-catalogue will make a little stir among those collectors who have steered clear of Swiss stamps on account of the rarity and the difficulty of the early issues. For that reason, perhaps, the later issues of Switzerland have not been much studied in this country, and it comes as a surprise to learn that the one solitary "retouch" of the Helvetia (standing figure) type catalogued by Gibbons is only one amongst many. Mr. Wickham Jones, who, we understand, has been the only English collaborator in the studies of the later retouches of Switzerland, recently startled the Royal Philatelic Society with an almost stupendous collection of these standing figure types, showing $\frac{1}{8}$ sheets, on some of which as many as 50 per cent. of the stamps had been retouched. That there is a big opening for the keen philatelic student in these stamps Mr. Wickham Jones has clearly shown, and happily almost concurrently with his display before the Royal Society Mr. Zumstein provides us with a useful guide.

The method of producing these standing figure type stamps must impress one as an extraordinarily round about process. The original die appears to have been of steel, from which by several stages we get finally impressions on soft lead mixed with graphite and covered with copper by a galvanic process, from which the stamps were printed at first (1882-1900) on a hand press, and from 1900 on a machine press in sheets of 400. Whatever may have been the purpose of the printers in adopting so unusual a process, the results certainly do not point to any advantage on the score of the identification of the specimens, for the number of retouches is ample evidence of the constant wearing of the printing plates. The complete sheets were in four panes of 100 stamps each, but, curiously enough, none even of the complete panes have reached collectors, all the sheets being cut up into half panes of 50 before being distributed to the post offices.

There are many interesting varieties to find among these stamps, and anyone interested will find Mr. Zumstein's book of particular value as a guide to the subject, and at the same time the author gives the results of a life-long study of all the postage stamps of Switzerland in a handy and inexpensive volume.

Les Timbres de L'Uruguay. Sigismond Jean. With plates and 120 illus. Paris: Charles Mendel, 118bis Rue d'Assas. Price, 2 francs.

It is over twenty years since Dr. Wonner, who was formerly Consul for Uruguay at Milan, published *Les Timbres de la République Orientale de l'Uruguay*, and it has long been recognised that a revision of that splendid early work, bringing the study of Uruguayan issues up-to-date, would be acceptable to the numerous collectors of those stamps. M. Sigismond Jean has compiled a new, concise handbook, covering the whole of the stamps to date, and containing a valuable series of postal statistics and documents. M. Jean corrects the date, November 1, 1857, given by Dr. Wonner for the "Montevideo" type, the date which still holds in Gibbons' catalogue. He gives the end of March, 1858, as the approximate date of issue in regard to which he follows Dr. Marco del Pont. M. Jean also explains the gaps in the sheets of the 240 centavos red, and illustrates a block of eight with a blank in the centre.

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

The stamps, it is well known, were lithographed by Mège & Aubriot of Montevideo. The stone was prepared for 204 stamps of 240 centavos to the sheet, but seven of the 180 centavos value were transferred in error. Evidently some impressions were taken from the stone before they were noticed and removed, the removal of the seven transfers of the 180 centavos leaving the seven gaps in the sheet thus:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	+	41	42	43	44	45	+	46
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
59	+	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	+	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	+	157	158	159	160	161	+	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174
175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	+	197

The seven crosses + indicate the positions of the blank spaces, the corrected stone having only 197 stamps, instead of the 204 originally intended. The existence of the 180 centavos red was known to Dr. Wonner, having been discussed in *Le Timbre Poste* 271, 272, but he considered it to be an imitation or a changeling. Only one copy is said to be known of the error.

M. Jean very thoroughly covers the successive series, and it may be noted that there are no fewer than fifty-four distinct issues of the regular postage stamps, the officials and postage dues being extra. Following a fashion in France M. Jean gives a comparative list of prices of Uruguay stamps from catalogues of 1865, 1872, 1880, 1895, and 1908; and there is an extensive and useful list of the postmarks.

The historical matter given is interesting, and is not overdone, and M. Jean has had the advantage of being able to carry out his researches on the spot, in the archives of the Post Office Department at Montevideo, and at the National Library of the Uruguayan capital. The illustrations are (with the exception of the frontispiece) of the somewhat coarse "line" class prevailing in French philatelic publications, but they serve to assist the student, and brighten the text of a capital little handbook on the stamps of one of the least speculative of the South American countries.

The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. 9th edition, 1909. Ipswich: Whitfield King & Co. Price, 1s. 6d., post free.

The date of the inception of an universal catalogue on a simplified plan for the beginner and general collector almost coincides with the first considerable movement on the part of young collectors for a definite place in serious philately. The old Birmingham Youths' Stamp Society was before the beginning of the modern movement. That Society, under the guidance of Mr. J. A. Margorchis, held its first weekly meeting on February 8, 1897, and the *Junior Stamp Collector* was started as official organ. The B.Y.S.S. did not last long, but the paper grew and waxed strong, dropping its claim to be "the only journal devoted to beginners" after three years, and becoming a grown-up paper, *The Stamp Collector*, which has amply justified its existence by a useful career. The J.P.S. started in 1899, and is now enjoying its tenth season, and Messrs. Whitfield King's Catalogue first made its appearance in the same year, and, with the exception of the years 1901 and 1904, it has been brought up to date in annual editions. Now it is promised that it shall be an unfailing hardy "Annual."

The King Catalogue is well printed and of handy pocket size, though, of course, it grows a little in bulk in each successive edition. The pictures are not so good as those in the heavier and more expensive catalogues, but the miniature wood-cuts are no doubt necessitated by the exigencies of space. Of the lists there is little to be said, except that the "simplification" has been on the whole very consistent, and we are told in the preface that an unusually large number of reductions have been made in the prices of the British Colonials, "many stamps being quoted as much as 50% lower than formerly." Of other changes we note that the stamps of the British South Africa Company are now listed as "Rhodesia," though, unless the change be prophetic, we scarcely see the need for this alteration; while Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sunjei Ujong are now grouped together under the heading of "Malaya." Our old friend, B.C.A., comes properly under its new title of "Nyassaland Protectorate," and British New Guinea gets its new name of "Papua."

As usual, Messrs. Whitfield King give in their preface a few statistics of the world's issue of postage stamp varieties. We trace these figures back to show the growth of the field for simplified collecting.

	1903	1904	1906	1907	1908-9
Total of Standard	4th Ed.	5th Ed.	6th Ed.	7th Ed.	9th Ed.
Varieties, -	17,382	19,242	19,778	20,496	22,382
British Empire, -	4758	5916	6059	6153	6849
Europe, - -	3917	4089	4224	4361	4685
Asia, - - -	3120	3628	3755	3856	4342
Africa, - -	3342	4005	4087	4469	4974
America, - -	4214	4585	4685	4688	4961
West Indies, -	1411	1510	1581	1637	1808
Oceania, - -	1378	1425	1446	1485	1612

Thus the publishers have found that, in the ten years of the issue of their simplified catalogue, they have been able to add more than 5000 new varieties. The figures may not be precise guides to the issuance of stamps throughout the world during the past ten years; in fact, the figures for America, showing a modest addition of three varieties between 1906-7, are too good to be true. Although the Seebeck business was dead and gone we had a notion that Colombia, Panama, and a few others, had been amusing themselves with less pretentious but no less unwelcome issues during that period.

The Postage Stamps of Hong Kong. By B. W. H. Poole. London: D. Field, Royal Arcade, W. Price 6d.

Mr. D. Field has reprinted in booklet form from *The West End Philatelist* the series of papers which Mr. B. W. H. Poole has been writing on the stamps of Hong Kong. The varieties described are priced, the prices being those at which the publisher can supply the stamps. The stamps surcharged "S O" and "S D" have worried many young collectors, and we take the liberty of quoting Mr. Poole's summarising of the case for these overprints.

> "The 2c. rose stamp of 1882 may occasionally be found surcharged with the letters 'S O' or 'S D' at the top and two Chinese characters at the base. The 10c. purple on red of 1890 is also similarly surcharged, but with 'S D' only. The letters 'S O' signify 'Stamp Office,' and 'S D," which superseded the other overprint, means 'Stamp Duty.'
>
> "One authority treats these as 'official' stamps. Another tells us that the surcharges were applied with a view to distinguish between those available for postage and those used as fiscals, in order to keep the accounts separate, but the surcharges were not of much use as people put the stamps on letters and the post office passed them. Yet another writer says that the surcharges converted the stamps into fiscals, but they were, nevertheless, allowed to be used for postage, as the postal authorities did not consider the surcharge altered their postal status; and a fourth, while agreeing that the stamps were intended as fiscals, averred that they were never allowed to be used for postage until they were obsolete so far as their fiscal duties were concerned.
>
> "From these somewhat conflicting statements, therefore, I think we may infer that the surcharges were applied so that the stamps could be used for some specific fiscal purpose, but that postal affairs in Hong Kong were so lax that they were freely allowed to pass as postage stamps when used on letters.
>
> "An interesting variety of the 2c. exists with the 'O' converted into a 'D' by the addition of a vertical stroke."

If we might suggest a small but useful improvement it would add, we think, to the utility of this writer's work if he disclosed the identity of persons he quotes as "authorities." We read new books with greater pleasure when we can turn up readily, from the author's own references, the other authorities on the same subject whose writings are buried volumes deep in periodical literature. But—and of more importance—the use of the appellation "authority" at any time needs, and doubtless deserves, justifying by naming.

Catalogue Prix-Courant de Timbres-Poste. 13th edition. Yvert & Tellier-Champion. Paris: Theodore Champion & Cie, 13 Rue Drouot. Price, 4 francs.

This catalogue, which reaches us as we go to press, has some points of resemblance to Scott. We like the plan of "indenting" in small type the sub-varieties or minor varieties, leaving the standard varieties distinguishable at the first glance. The short glossary of philatelic terms is also a useful feature, as also is the long table which goes by the designation of the "Certain and Quick Method of recognising immediately to what country a stamp belongs." When it is considered that many collectors must start the hobby with no other guide than a priced catalogue it is well that the rudiments of the art be concisely explained for their benefit in such productions.

The firm of Champion is one of the largest in France, and we note a number of stamps priced in this catalogue which we have not found offered for sale in any other catalogues lately to hand, and the publishers affirm in their *avertissement* that they supply about 95% of all the stamps asked for in want lists based on their catalogue.

[*Several book notices are unavoidably held over.*]

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,, 1876-1888, set of 15 different, including high values, only	1	0
Liberia, 1864, 6, 12 and 24c, set of three, unused (cat. 25/-), only	10	0
Monaco, 1885, 1c to 1fr, set of 9 stamps, unused, ...	15	0
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The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [December 1, 1908.

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Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.: Montreal Phil., Vol. IV., 12; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., (17?); Vol. IV., 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

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½d pale yellow-green	0	2	—	
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1d brown-red	0	6	—	
1d pale red	0	3	—	
1d pale orange-red	0	6	0	3
2d dull mauve	0	4	—	
2½d blue	1	6	—	
2½d pale blue	6	0	3	0
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(Continued from page 192.)

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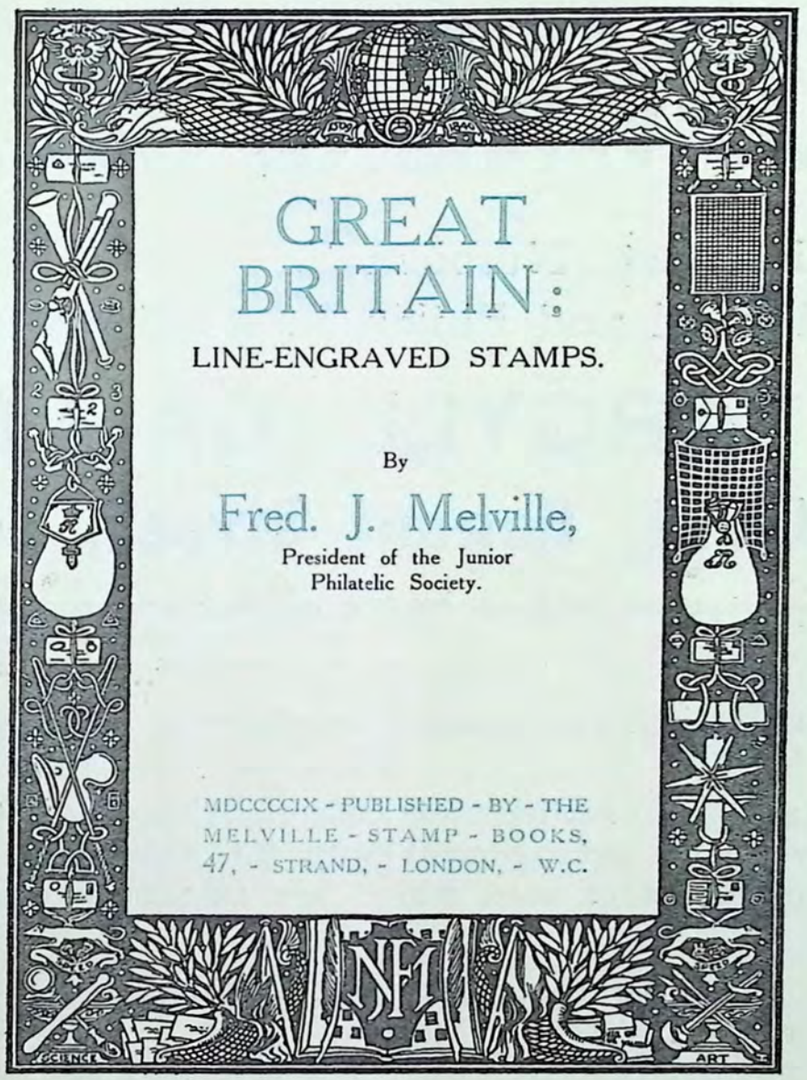
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EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY. PHILATELISTS' FUND. SEE PAGE 213.



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. I. No. 8.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [January, 1909.

Great Britain: Some Problems.

WHO ENGRAVED THE 1D BLACK?—HOW MANY IMPRESSIONS DID ONE TRANSFER ROLL TAKE?—THE PROBLEM OF THE BLUED PAPER.—THE WATERMARK "ERROR."

In the course of the preparation of our new work on the line engraved stamps of Great Britain, a number of interesting questions have arisen. The present may, therefore, be a convenient occasion for stating them, and *inviting our readers to let us have any information they may possess*, or any suggestions which may assist in clearing up doubtful points.

THE ENGRAVING OF THE HEAD.—Who engraved the penny black? At first glance the question seems to be unnecessary. Turn up *Wright & Creeke*, one may say. Others will say *Charles* Heath without a doubt, and may even be labouring under the impression that the attribution of the work to Charles has never been questioned. Here is the problem. Philbrick & Westoby, following many earlier writers, give Charles Heath; Wright & Creeke, without any explanation of the change, state that Frederick Heath did it. [Frederick was the son of Charles Heath.] Quite recently, in an article in *The London Philatelist*, Lord Crawford mentions Charles as the engraver, but a document we have recently examined seems to show that Frederick is, after all, not to be completely left out of, at least, a share in the work.

THE TRANSFER ROLL.—The second problem is raised by the illustration from a photograph (page 24) of a transfer roll. Not, indeed, one of the original transfer rolls used for the first English stamps, but a transfer roll employed at no very distant date by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, for the stamps of another country. The photograph shows plainly that the broad circumferential edge of the roller has been used for, at least, a second impression of the die, and probably for one, or two, more impressions.

BLUED PAPER.—The problem of the blued paper agitated the minds of those concerned in the manufacture of the stamps, and it was discussed by the Select Committee on Postage Label Stamps, in 1852. Since then philatelists have never tired of finding new theories, dismissing old ones and reviving them again, and yet the matter is still a more or less open question.



Second Large Crown Watermark.



Error of Watermark.

THE WATERMARK ERROR.—Another problem is: How far does the error of the large crown watermark extend? We quote a couple of extracts on this subject:—

[Page 53. 1d, Die II, Large Crown, second type. Perf. 14.]

An error of this watermark, apparently caused by a malformed "bit," has been recorded on stamps lettered MA or ML. Normally the error occurs on the stamp lettered MA, but if the paper was reversed before being printed upon, the error would occur on ML. Similarly, if the error should be discovered inverted it would bear the lettering HA, or, if reversed as well as inverted, HL.

[Page 56. 1d Plate Numbers]

The error of watermark has been recorded as found under the stamps lettered $\frac{AM}{MA}$, on plates 72. 73. 74, 78, 83. 84, 85, 87, 88, 89. 90, 91, 92, 93, and 96; and several of these plates are known with the error in the stamp lettered $\frac{ML}{LM}$.

On the 2d. blue the error is known on plate 9, and will doubtless be found on other plates.



JACOB PERKINS (THE FOUNDER OF PERKINS, BACON & CO.)
From: "Great Britain: Line Engraved Stamps." No. 1 of the Melville Stamp Books.

J.P.S. Notices.

New Members.

The new members since our last issue of THE STAMP LOVER are twenty-eight in number:—

Mrs. H. W. Barrett.
George Baker.
Harold A. Bowman.
Dave Coon.
Horace W. Davis.
V. H. Gregory.
L. G. Harris.
Wm. H. Hollenbach.
Wm. J. Klein.
P. W. Koebig.
J. Gregg Layne.
James Marland.
George Marples.
W. J. C. Pope.
Sam R. Simmons, jnr.
Joseph A. Steinmez.
J. H. Ball.
H. A. Borgmann.
H. P. Bugbee.
Oney K. Carstophen
Mrs. H. E. Collins.
Wilson C. Emery.
Robert C. Munroe.
John W. Prevost.
Isiah Rudy.
E. Stanger.
Edwin G. Ward.
Miss V. Weston Hanway.

January Meetings, etc.

The meetings for the remainder of January are as follows:—

Friday and Saturday, January 8th and 9th (in Clifford's Inn Hall, Fleet Street, E.C.), Paper Making Exhibition. Opening ceremony by Major E. B. Evans, R.A., at 12.30 on Friday, January 8th. The Exhibition will remain open till 9.30 p.m. on Friday, and will be open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th. Admission is free by ticket, which may be had from any stamp dealer, or from the Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition, Mr. A. H. Clark, 212 Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C.

Saturday, January 16—6.0 Bourse.
—8.0 Paper. The Post in Morocco, D. B. Armstrong.
—9.0 Display, Grenada, R. E. R. Dalwigk.

Junior Philatelic Society.

At the meeting held on Saturday, November 21st, Mr. Percy Ashley gave a very instructive lecture on the history of Spain from about 1830 to the present time. He said he divided the philatelic history of the country into three periods:—

I. 1850-68. — The reign of Queen Isabella II. to the successful revolution of Prim and Serrano.

II. 1868-74.—These years were years of violent experiment. After a limited monarchy, under Amadeus of Savoy (1870-73), three different types of republic, and a military dictatorship, the only son of Isabella II. was restored as Alphonso XII.

III. 1874 to the present time —Alphonso XII. died in 1885, and his son, Alphonso XIII. (the present king), was born in 1886.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 was a blessing in disguise, as, losing Cuba, Spain was free of what had for years been a burden to her. She was thus able to attend to her internal affairs; and, under the regime of the present popular monarch, the country is entering upon a new era of prosperity.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ashley's able lecture, Mr. H. L. Hayman showed us his magnificent collection of the stamps of Spain, which all the members greatly admired.

A feature of the collection was the number of large blocks it contained; the earliest issues and all the rarities were shown.

At the close Mr. Timms proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to both Mr. Hayman and Mr. Ashley for the most enjoyable evening they had provided by the lecture and display. Mr. Ireland (Hon. Secretary of Brighton Branch) seconded, and it was carried with enthusiasm. Both gentlemen briefly responded, and Mr. Hayman handed the President some duplicates he had for the Society's Permanent Collection, for which he received the very cordial thanks of the members present.

Major Evans at the J.P.S.

On Saturday, December 5th, the Society held the fifth ordinary meeting of the season at 17 Fleet Street, E.C. An auction sale occupied the earlier part of the evening. Donations to the Permanent Collection were acknowledged from Mr. H. L. Hayman, and to the Forgery Collection from Messrs. Wilkin & Van Booven. The President took the chair at 8 p.m.

Mr. Melville, in introducing Major Evans to the meeting, spoke of the deep interest he had taken in the Society from the first, and the kindly sympathy he had evinced in its early difficulties. He was going to-night to give us a display with notes, "Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes." Major Evans thanked the President for his kind words and said it gave him great pleasure to come amongst us. The envelopes he intended to show us were first designed about 60 years ago in connection with the "League of Universal Brotherhood." They were issued with the intention of stirring up public opinion to the numerous advantages that would accrue to commerce from an Ocean Penny Postage rate, and thus bringing about by popular feeling their much-desired reform. The majority of the envelopes were designed and printed by James Valentine of Dundee, and the designs are ingenious. Apparently, the "League of Universal Brotherhood" had other interests besides those of reform in postal rates, for a number of envelopes were shown in connection with the League, emblematic of Peace and Commerce, Anti-Slavery, Intemperance, and Sunday labour in the Post Office. Several of the Anti-Slavery envelopes bore designs from Uncle Tom's Cabin, while several Temperance envelopes were illustrated with Hogarth designs. At the close Mr. Douglas Ellis proposed, and Mr. Collins seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Evans for his very interesting display and notes, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. S. R Turner then gave a display of "Old Letter Sheets prior to 1840," among which were some very nice things; the very interesting London 2d. post was fully represented, and there were also a number of Colonial, Italian, and French covers. Mr. Sherbourne supplemented Mr. Turner's display by showing a Dockwra cover of 1686. At the close of the display Mr Melville proposed, and Mr. Timms seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Turner, which was carried with enthusiasm.

The President announced that Major Evans had kindly consented to open the Paper Making Exhibition in Clifford's Inn Hall, on Friday, January 8th, at 12.30.

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The Universal Postal Union.

A tabulated list of the Countries, Colonies, etc., comprising the Universal Union, their class in, and the date of their entry into the Union, compiled from information specially supplied to THE STAMP LOVER *by the Bureau of the Union at Berne. To this are added particulars of dates of first issue of postage stamps, the postal rate from Great Britain, and the currency equivalents, compiled by Mr. D. B. Armstrong.*

Country.	Date of Entry to U.P.U.	Class in U.P.U	Date of Issue of First Stamps.	Postal Unit from Britain. Per oz.	Currency Equivalent.
Abyssinia, ...	Nov. 1st, 1908	—	—— 1894	2½d	16 guerche = 1 taler = 2/1
Algeria, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	——	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
Antigua, ...	July 1st, 1879	I.	Aug., 1862	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Argentine Republic, ...	April 1st, 1878	V.	May 1st, 1858	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 4/-
Ascension, ...	Oct. 1st, 1896	I.	——	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Austria and Austrian F.P.O.,	July 1st, 1875	I.	June 1st, 1850	2½d	100 heller = 1 krone = 10d
Bahamas, ...	July 1st, 1880	I.	June 10th, 1859	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Barbados, ...	Sept. 1st, 1881	I.	Apr. 17th, 1852	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Bechuanaland Protectorate,	March 1st, 1901	I.	Feb., 1886	1d since March, 1901	,, ,,
Belgium, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	—— 1849	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
Benadir, ...	July 1st, 1904	VII.	—— 1903	2½d	Italian currency
Bermuda, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	Sept. 13, 1865	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Bolivia, ...	April 1st, 1886	VI.	—— 1866	2½d	100 centavos = 1 boliviano = 1/9
Bosnia and Herzegovina, ...	July 1st, 1892	V.	Apr. 28th, 1879	2½d	Austrian currency
British Guiana, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	July 1st, 1850	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1$ = 4/2
British Honduras, ...	Jan. 1st, 1879	I.	Jan., 1866	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
British North Borneo, ...	Feb. 1st, 1891	I.	—— 1882	1d since May 24, 1899	100 cents = 1$ = 2/4*
British Solomon Islands, ...	Sept. 22nd, 1907	—	Feb. 23rd, 1907	1d since Apr. 1, 1905	English currency
British Somaliland Protect.,	June 1st, 1903	I.	June 1st, 1903	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	16 annas = 1 rupee = 1/4
Brazil, ...	July 1st, 1877	III.	—— 1843	2½d	1000 reis = 1 milreis = 2/3
Bulgaria, ...	July 1st, 1879	V.	May 1st, 1879	2½d	100 stotinki = 1 leva = 10d
Cameroons, ...	June 1st, 1887	VI.	—— 1897	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
Canada, ...	July 1st, 1878	I.	—— 1851	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1$ = 4/2
Cape of Good Hope, ...	Jan. 1st, 1895	I.	Sept. 1st, 1853	1d since Sept. 1, 1899	English currency
Caroline Islands, ...	May 1st, 1877	VI.	—— 1899	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
Cayman Islands, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	Oct. (?), 1900	1d since May 24, 1899	English currency
Ceylon, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	—— 1855	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1 rupee = 1/4
Chile, ...	April 1st, 1881	V.	July 1st, 1853	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/6
Colombian Republic, ...	July 1st, 1881	V.	—— 1859	2½d	100 centavos = 1p = 4/- (about)
Congo Free State, ...	Jan. 1st, 1886	VII.	—— 1885	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
Cook Islands, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Feb. 29th, 1892	1d since Jan. 1. 1901	English currency
Corea, ...	Jan. 1st, 1900	VII.	—— 1885	2½d	100 cheun = 1 wen = 1/8
Costa Rica, ...	Jan. 1st, 1883	VI.	—— 1862	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/8
Crete, ...	July 1st, 1875	VII.	—— 1898	2½d	100 lepta = 1 drachma = 10d
Cuba, ...	May 1st, 1877	VI.	—— 1855	2½d	100 cents = 1$ = 4/2
Curaçao, ...	May 1st, 1877	VI.	May 23rd, 1873	2½d	100 cents = 1 gulden = 1/8
Cyprus, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1880	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	40 paras = 1 piastre = 1¾d
Denmark, ...	July 1st, 1875	IV.	Apr. 1st, 1851	2½d	100 öre = 1 krona = 1/1
Dominica, ...	July 1st, 1879	I.	May 4th, 1874	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Dominican Republic, ...	Oct. 1st, 1880	VI.	—— 1865	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso.
Dutch Indies, ...	May 1st, 1877	III.	—— 1864	2½d	100 cents = 1 gulden = 1/8
Danish West Indies, ...	Sept. 1st, 1877	VI.	Nov., 1855	2½d	100 bits = 1 franc = 10d
East Africa and Uganda, ..	Dec. 1st, 1895	I.	May, 1890	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1 rupee = 1/4
Ecuador, ...	July 1st, 1880	VI.	—— 1865	2½d	100 centavos = 1 sucre = 1/8
Egypt, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	—— 1866	1d since Apr. 1, 1906	40 paras = 1 piastre = 2½d
Eritrea, ...	July 1st, 1904	VII.	—— 1893	2½d	100 centesimi = 1 lira = 10d
Elobey, Annabon, & Corisco,	May 1st, 1877	VII.	—— 1869	2½d	100 centivos = 1 peseta = 10d
Falkland Islands, ...	Jan. 1st, 1878	I.	June 19th, 1879	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Fiji Islands, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Nov. 1st, 1870	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
France, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1849	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
French Colonies, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	—— 1859	2½d	Various
Gambia, ...	Jan. 1st, 1879	I.	Jan., 1869	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Germany, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	Jan. 1st, 1872	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
German East Africa, ...	April 1st, 1891	VI.	—— 1893	2½d	64 pesas = 1 rupee = 1/4
German South West Africa,	July 1st, 1888	VI.	—— 1897	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
German New Guinea, ...	Jan. 1st, 1888	VI.	—— 1897	2½d	,, ,, ,,

Country.	Date of Entry to U P.U.	Class in U.P.U.	Date of Issue of First Stamps.	Postal Unit from Britain. Per oz.	Currency Equivalent.
German F.P.O., ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1870	2½d	Various
Gibraltar, ...	Jan. 1st, 1876	I.	Jan. 1st, 1886	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Gold Coast, ...	Jan. 1st, 1879	I.	July, 1875	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Gt. Britain & British F.P.O.	July 1st, 1875	I.	May 1st, 1840	,, ,, ,,	———
Greece, ...	July 1st, 1875	V.	—— 1861	2½d	100 lepta = 1 drachma = 10d
Grenada, ...	Feb. 1st, 1881	I.	—— 1861	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Grenadines, ...	Sept. 1st, 1881	I.	———	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Guam, ...	May 1st, 1877	III.	—— 1899	2½d	100 cents = $1 = 4/2
Guatemala, ...	Aug. 1st, 1881	VI.	—— 1871	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/8
Hawaiian Islands, ...	Jan. 1st, 1882	I.	—— 1851	2½d	100 cents = $1 = 4/2
Hayti, ...	July 1st, 1881	VI.	—— 1881	2½d	100 centimes = 1 gourde = 4/-
Holland, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	Jan. 1st, 1852	2½d	100 cents = 1 gulden = 1/8
Honduras, ...	April 1st, 1879	VI.	Jan. 1st, 1866	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/8
Hong Kong, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	—— 1862	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = $1 = 2/- (about)
Hungary, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	May 1st, 1871	2½d	100 filler = 1 krona = 10d
India, ...	July 1st, 1876	I.	—— 1850	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	16 annas = 1 rupee = 1/4
Indo-China, ...	July 1st, 1876	III.	Jan., 1889	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
Italy and Italian F.P.O., ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	March, 1862	2½d	100 centesimi = 1 lira = 10d
Jamaica, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	Nov. 23rd, 1860	1d since May 24, 1899	English currency
Japan and F.P.O , ...	June 1st, 1877	I.	—— 1871	2½d	100 sen = 1 yen = 2/.
Kiauchou, ...	Jan. 1st, 1899	VI.	May, 1900	2½d	100 cents = $1 = 2/4
Labuan, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	May, 1879	1d since May 24, 1899	100 cents = $1 = 2/4
Lagos, ...	Jan. 1st, 1879	I.	—— 1874	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Liberia, ...	April 1st, 1879	VII.	—— 1860	2½d	100 cents = $1 = 4/2
Luxemburg, ...	July 1st, 1875	VI.	—— 1852	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
Malta, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	Jan., 1861	1d since 1899	English currency
Marianne Islands, ...	May 1st, 1877	VI.	—— 1900	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
Marshall Islands, ...	Oct. 1st, 1888	VI.	—— 1897	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
Mauritius, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	Sept. 21st, 1847	1d	100 cents = 1 rupee = 1/4
Mexico, ...	April 1st, 1879	V.	—— 1856	2½d	100 centavos = $1 = 2/- (about)
Monaco, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1885	2½d	French currency
Montenegro, ...	July 1st, 1875	VII.	May, 1874	2½d	100 heller = 1 krone = 10d
Montserrat, ...	July 1st, 1879	I.	Sept., 1876	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
Natal, ...	July 1st, 1892	I.	June 1st, 1857	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Nevis, ...	July 1st, 1879	I.	—— 1861	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Newfoundland, ...	Jan. 1st, 1879	I.	Jan. 1st, 1857	,, ,, ,,	100 cents = $1 = 4/2
New South Wales, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Jan., 1850	1d since April 1, 1905	English currency
New Zealand, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	July 13th, 1855	1d since Jan. 1, 1901	,, ,,
Nicaragua, ...	May 1st, 1882	VI.	—— 1862	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/8
Norway, ...	July 1st, 1875	IV.	—— 1854	2½d	100 öre = 1 krona = 1/1
Orange River Colony, ...	Jan. 1st, 1898	I.	Jan. 1st, 1868	1d since Dec. 1, 1900	English currency
Panama, ...	July 1st, 1881	VI.	—— 1878	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/8
Paraguay, ...	July 1st, 1881	VI.	—— 1870	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 7d
Persia, ...	Sept. 1st, 1877	VI.	—— 1870	2½d	20 shahi = 1 kran = 3½d
Peru, ...	April 1st, 1879	V.	Dec. 1st, 1857	2½d	100 centavos = 1 sol = 2/-
Philippine Islands, ...	May 1st, 1877	III.	Feb. 1st, 1854	2½d	100 cents = $1 = 4/2
Porto Rico, ...	May 1st, 1877	III.	—— 1855	2½d	100 cents = $1 = 4/2
Portugal, ...	July 1st, 1875	IV.	—— 1853	2½d	1000 reis = 1 milreis = 4/6
Portuguese Colonies, ...	July 1st, 1877	IV.	Jan., 1868	2½d	,, ,, ,,
Queensland, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Nov. 1st, 1860	1d since April 1, 1905	English currency
Southern Rhodesia, ...	March 1st, 1901	I.	Dec., 1890	1d	,, ,,
Roumania, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	Jan. 1st, 1865	2½d	100 bani = 1 leu = 10d
Russia, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1857	2½d	100 kopecs = 1 rouble = 2/1
St. Christopher, ...	July 1st, 1879	I.	April 1st, 1870	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
St. Helena, ...	Oct. 1st, 1896	I.	Jan., 1856	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
St. Lucia, ...	Feb. 1st, 1881	I.	Dec. 18th, 1860	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
St. Vincent, ...	Feb. 1st, 1881	I.	May, 1861	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Samoa, ...	May 8th, 1900	VI.	—— 1877	2½d	100 pf = 1 mark = 1/-
San Marino, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1877	2½d	100 centesimi = 1 lira = 10d
Sarawak, ...	July 1st, 1897	I.	—— 1869	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = $1 = 2/4
Salvador, ...	April 1st, 1879	VI.	—— 1867	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 1/8
Servia, ...	July 1st, 1875	V.	Apr. 18th, 1866	2½d	100 paras = 1 dinar = 10d
Seychelles, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	Apr. 5th, 1890	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1 rupee = 1/4
Siam, ...	July 1st, 1885	VI.	Aug. 4th, 1883	2½d	64 atts = 1 tical = 1/2

Country.	Date of Entry to U.P.U.	Class in U.P.U.	Date of Issue of First Stamps.	Postal Unit from Britain. Per oz.	Currency Equivalent.
Sierra Leone, ...	Jan. 1st, 1879	I.	—— 1860	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
South Australia, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	—— 1855	1d since April 1, 1905	,, ,,
Southern Nigeria, ...	Oct. 1st, 1903	I.	Jan., 1901	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	,, ,,
Spain, ...	July 1st, 1875	II.	Jan. 1st, 1850	2½d	100 centimos = 1 peseta = 10d
Straits Settlements, ...	April 1st. 1877	I.	—— 1867	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1 $ = 2/4
Surinam, ...	May 1st, 1877	VI.	—— 1873	2½d	100 cents = 1 gulden — 1/8
Sweden, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	July, 1855	2½d	100 öre = 1 krona = 1/1
Switzerland, ...	July 1st, 1875	III.	April 5th, 1850	2½d	100 centimes = 1 franc = 10d
Tasmania, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Nov. 1st, 1853	1d since April 1, 1905	English currency
Tobago, ...	Feb. 1st, 1881	I.	Aug. 1st, 1879	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	,, ,,
Transvaal, ...	Jan. 1st, 1893	I.	—— 1869	1d since	,, ,,
Trinidad, ...	April 1st, 1877	I.	Apr. 11th, 1851	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	,, ,,
Turkey, ...	July 1st, 1875	I.	—— 1863	2½d	40 paras = 1 piastre = 1¾d
Turks and Caicos Islands,	Feb. 1st, 1881	I.	Apr. 4th, 1867	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	English currency
United States of America,	July 1st, 1875	I.	Aug. 5th, 1847	1d since Dec. 1, 1908	100 cents = 1 $ = 4/2
Uruguay, ...	July 1st, 1880	VI.	Oct. 1st, 1856	2½d	100 centavos = 1 peso = 4/2
Venezuela, ...	Jan. 1st, 1880	VI.	—— 1859	2½d	100 centimos = 1 bolivar = 9d
Victoria, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Jan. 5th, 1850	1d since April 1, 1905	English currency
Virgin Islands, ...	July 1st, 1879	I.	—— 1866	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	,, ,,
Western Australia, ...	Oct. 1st, 1891	I.	Aug 1st, 1854	1d since April 1, 1905	,, ,,
Zanzibar, ...	Dec. 1st, 1895	I.	Nov. 10th, 1895	1d since Dec. 25, 1898	100 cents = 1 rupee = 1/4

NOTES.—Argentine—paper fluctuates—*paper* peso = about 1/11. Brazil—paper fluctuates—*paper* milreis = 1/-. Columbian Republic—the actual currency is inconvertible paper. Corea—the value of the so-called Corean dollar is only 1 1/10d, the Japan paper 1 yen being largely in circulation. HONG KONG and MEXICO—the dollar has considerable fluctuation (the price given is for the silver dollar).

Stamp collectors should not put too much confidence in the equivalent values given in the following countries—Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Salvador, and they should also bear in mind that obsolete postage stamps of such countries should not be allowed for in proportion to their *face* value, the majority coming under the Seebeck Code.

J.P.S. Permanent Collection.

Donations to the above collection have been received from the following members of the Society, and are acknowledged with thanks: —

Mr. G. H. Brooke
Mr. A. Rosenberg.
Mr. H. L. Hayman.
Mr. V. Dobroisch.
Mr. E. G. Collins.
Miss R. A. Pearson.
Mr. Timms.

Mr. Dave Coon of Hancock, Michigan, U.S.A., has sent an assortment of stamps of the United States for the collection with the following remarks :—

TO THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

There has sprung up within the last few months a number of collectors who specialised, as a side line, in the current two cent. red of the United States.

The list herewith presented to the Junior Collection is mostly composed of a variety of shades taken directly from envelopes and removed without the aid of water so as to more clearly show the exact colour of the stamps as they came from the Government.

The three topmost stamps are imperforate, and are something new, being supplied by the Government for use in the Shermack Mailing Machine, which mechanically perforates, separates, moistens, and attaches the stamps on to the envelopes. These are especially acceptable because of the short time they will be in use, the new issue taking their place within a few days or weeks.

The Government has also passed a new Bill allowing large users of stamps to perforate their initials, or other marks, on the stamps to protect them from petty thieves. Note stamps perforated B.B. (Butler Brothers).

The large variety of shades in the ordinary "two centers" are shown below these stamps. There may be one or two almost the same, but even at that there is still a large assortment. Attention may be also called to the poorly centred copies of United States stamps, it being very hard to obtain a really well centred stamp without a great deal of searching.

NOTE.—Donations of stamps for the Junior Philatelic Society's Permanent Collection (which is available for reference by members) should be sent to R. Halliday (Curator), Rosmead, Montem Road, Slough, Bucks. Common stamps in good condition are required as well as better-class stamps.

The Stamp Lover

May be had each month, immediately upon publication, from any of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's bookstalls, and from the following stamp dealers :

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MANCHESTER—
J. H. RHODES, 62 Market St.
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The Postage Stamps and Cards of Hayti.

By L. W. Crouch.

(Continued from Page 178).

Note.—There is a small printer's error which escaped my notice in the instalment of this article that appeared in last month's Stamp Lover. The variety, the 20 centimes, described in the fifth paragraph on page 178 does not occur on the 7th stamp in the *second* horizontal row as stated, but on the 7th stamp in the *third* horizontal row. I have recently seen a copy of the centime stamp of the first issue (1881) with a rough pin-perforation, doubtless of a private nature. It is cancelled with an unusual postmark, of which only part unfortunately appears on the stamp; it consists of a rectangle, at the end of which, placed vertically, appears the word "Poste."







Issue of 1886-7.

The stamps of this issue are of practically the same design as the last. Their *raison d'être* is the fact that Monsieur Richard found that owing to the wear of the plates they were not giving good impressions. He accordingly engraved a new die for each value, into which the numeral was inserted; the blocks forming the plates were therefore complete in themselves, and there are consequently no traces of lines above or below the numerals. They were printed on tinted paper in sheets of the same size as before, and were perforated 13½. The gum is as before.

The 1 centime and 2 centimes were issued about March, 1886, the 5 centimes not until March, 1887. No other values were printed from new plates owing to the appearance of the Salomon portrait issue.

In the 1 centime and 2 centimes the points of difference from the corresponding values of the last issue are as follows:—The "Q" of "REPUBLIQUE" has its tail turned to the right, and the last "E" is more closed; there is an apostrophe after the "D" instead of a dot; the words "CENT" are thicker; the lines of shading on the face are vertical instead of horizontal; the figure "1" is shorter, and the serif slopes more; the figure "2" is taller and larger.

The re-engraved 5 centimes is easily recognisable by the large figure "5." There are other differences—the "Q" of "REPUBLIQUE" has its tail turned to the right; there is an apostrophe after "D" instead of a dot; all the lettering is thicker; the head is considerably larger; besides these, there are several minor points of difference.

The numbers printed were, as far as can be ascertained, 310,000 1 centime, 180,000 2 centimes, and 75,000 5 centimes. The 2 centimes is rather a difficult stamp to obtain, especially unused.

I have not heard of any varieties other than those of shade.

Reference List.

White wove paper with tinted surface, perforated 13½.
March, 1886.—1 centime, vermilion.
2 centimes, deep violet.
March, 1887.—5 centimes, green.

Postal Fiscals (1885).

Although apparently quite unauthorised, there is in the Melville and Giles collection the 70 centimes orange fiscal stamp, issued in 1883, used postally. The copy illustrated is postmarked "Jérémie—10—mars—85."



This stamp was issued for use on Bills of Lading, and is therefore inscribed "Connaissements."

In the writer's collection there is a copy of the 20 centimes "Effets de Commerce" stamp of 1883, also used postally at Jérémie, but the date is illegible.

Reference List.

Fiscals used postally, white wove paper, perforated 13½.
70 centimes orange, "Connaissements."
20 centimes grey, "Effets de Commerce."

Issue of 1887.

The story goes that when the question of the design of the first issue was mooted in the Senate, President Salomon refused to have his likeness portrayed on the stamps. On the issue of the "Liberty Head" stamps his enemies immediately discovered that the allegorical portrait of Liberty was a striking likeness of Madame Salomon. The papers took up this discovery, and eventually Salomon was forced to permit his portrait to be placed on the new stamps.

President Salomon held office for some years, and ruled with a rod of iron. He was a snake worshipper by religion.

The printers submitted several essays to the postal authorities, all with the same border design. The design selected was a smiling full-face portrait of Salomon, on a background of crossed lines within an oval; above in a slight curve and heavy white characters is "HAITI," on either side of which on white shields are coloured numerals of value; below the portrait is another white shield, in which in white on a solid oval is a numeral of value; this shield is superimposed on a scroll, which is inscribed "UN CENT" on either side of the shield on the 1 centime stamp, and on the other values "DEUX" "TROIS" or "CINQ" on the left, as the case may be, and "CENT" on the right; the whole is on a finely-engraved background, measuring 20¼ × 24¾mm.

Essays show, in the place of the President's head, either the Arms of Hayti or a large white numeral on a horizontally-lined background; the former are of the face value of 3 centimes, and the latter of 5 centimes. These latter are found duly gummed and perforated, and printed in blue or carmine, while the former may be met with in various colours. Mr. Melville is of the opinion that these essays were produced after the flight of Salomon and just prior to the Arms issue of 1891. In my humble opinion they should be assigned to the year 1887, and were struck at the same time as the proofs of the 1887 issue, for the purpose of submission, together with such proofs, to the Haytian Government for them to choose from.





Essays—Reference List.

Arms type.
- 3 centimes dark yellow-green.
- „ yellow-green.
- „ violet.
- „ blue.
- „ dark rose.
- „ rose.
- „ deep orange.
- „ orange.
- „ dark lake-brown.
- „ lake-brown.

Numeral Type.
- 5 centimes blue.
- „ carmine.

I do not know the name of the printers who supplied these stamps. The stamps were printed in *taille douce* in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, and are excellently done; apparently they are a French production. The paper is a thick white wove, and the perforation gauges 14. The gum is yellowish and rather thick.

The 3 centimes is known to have been issued imperforate.

Proofs of all four values may be met with. In Mr. Melville's collection there are die proofs in black of the 1 centime, 2 centimes, and 5 centimes, struck on a single piece of card.

Shortly after the issue of this series one of the periodical civil wars broke out, as a result of which the well-hated Salomon was forced to seek refuge in Cuba badly wounded. He was succeeded by General Legitime. The new authorities found it inconvenient to make a new issue, and decided to retain the "Salomon Head" stamps, which were, however, to be placed upside down on the envelope, or the letter would be treated as unpaid.



Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 14.
- November, 1887.—1 centime lake.
- 2 „ violet.
- 3 „ blue.
- 5 „ green.



Revolutionary Issues (1889).

At this place mention must be made of some little known stamps which are supposed to have been made at this period during the revolution which overthrew the bloodthirsty and tyrannical President Salomon. As mentioned under the last issue, he fled the country, and President Legitime reigned in his stead.

The first has been styled a "revolutionary" stamp, and is said to have been used at Cap Haïtien. I have been shown a specimen by Mr. Melville. It consists of a black circular hand-stamp with white lettering; within a white circle at top appears "HAITI," with a cross before and after, in the centre "POSTES," and below "CAP HAITIEN." The cover, upon which this hand-stamp has been struck, also bears the ordinary circular date-stamp of Cap Haïtien, dated the 5th August, 1889. This appears to have been used at Cap Haïtien during a shortage of proper adhesive stamps.

An old cover has been shown to me by Mr. Willy Jacoby. This cover is dated the 17th September, 1845, and emanates from Gonaives. The only indication of its postal character is an upright oval black hand-stamp of a similar nature to the so called "revolutionary" stamp above described. It contains a double-lined white oval, inscribed between the lines at top "GONAIVES," and having between the lines at bottom a pair of crossed branches; within the centre oval is "PAYÉ" with a star below it. There is no other postmark on the cover. This is evidently an old paid mark used at Gonaives long before the introduction of adhesive postage stamps. It occurs to me, therefore, that, these black hand-stamps having been used in all the post towns of Hayti before 1881, when the stock of stamps failed at Cap Haïtien in 1889 during the revolution, prepayment of postage in cash was revived, and with it the old black hand-stamps. This theory is corroborated by the fact that the "revolutionary" stamp is not obliterated by the date-stamp, as would be the case if it was a veritable postage stamp, but that the latter is struck by the side of it.

In 1889 there also appeared a series of what are euphoniously called "essays," but are probably merely bogus. They consist of a set of eight values running from 1 centime to 50 centimes, an unprecedented high value at this period. They show a full-face portrait of President Legitime, in an oval; above appears "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI," below "CENT" and "POSTES" in two lines, the latter curved; upon the last two words is an overprint of the figures of value. They were printed in two operations, the head and numerals of value being in green in all values. All values were printed on coloured paper, and were rouletted in colour.

The 20 centimes and 50 centimes may be met with showing the Haytian Arms in the place of Legitime's head.

Reference List.

A.—With portrait of President Legitime.
Coloured wove paper, rouletted in colour.
- 1 centime carmine and green on flesh.
- 2 „ „ „ yellow.
- 3 „ „ „ buff.
- 5 „ „ „ green.
- 10 „ blue and green on salmon.
- 20 „ „ „ rose.
- 30 „ „ „ salmon.
- 50 „ „ „ rose.

B.—With Arms of Hayti.
Coloured wove paper, rouletted in colour.
- 20 centimes blue and green on rose.
- 50 „ „ „ „

(To be continued).

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 186.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

Calendar of Treasury Papers. XLIV. 56.

1697 [? about April 20]. 56.—Petition of William Dockwra, of London, merchant, showing that at his sole charge he set up the penny post, and that about 14 years since he was deprived thereof by the arbitrary power of the late unhappy reigns; that the House of Commons ordered his case to be recommended to the King on his accession, on which 500*l. per ann.* was granted him for seven years; notwithstanding which he was above 10,000*l.* the worse for setting up the post; that he was about a month back appointed to manage the penny post in room of Mr. Castleton, but the salary was a bare 200*l. per ann.*, on which 40*l.* was taxed for the Capitation Act., &c.; praying the continuance of the pension of 500*l. per ann.* to bring up his eight children, most of whose portions had been sunk in setting up the penny post.

Minuted:—"20 Ap. '97. To be continued for 3 yeares" "Wt. signed."

Accompanied by "A short but true state of the hard case of Mr. Dockwra that set up the penny post, *anno* 1680, which the late K. James ravisht from him. Represented by way of acco[t] of Debtor and Creditor."

Also a printed copy of the votes of the House for 16 May 1690 which included the resolution referred to. 4 *pages.*

Treasury Papers. Vol. XLIV. No. 56.

A true state of the hard case of Wm. Dockwra that set up the Penny Post in 1680, and which the late King ravisht from him.

The principal cash out of pocket to lay the foundation and bring it to practice barely at 6 per cent. per annum, unto the year 1690 as it made it appear in Parliament -	£4400	0	0
To loss of his commissions and correspondents and all his business for above three years which the Penny Post took up all his time to model and regulate it and above a year after expending out of stock with a family then of 9 children -	4000	0	0
	8400	0	0
Penny Post to Mr Dockwra Dr			
To the balance p. contra - - -	6000	0	0
To simple interest at 6 per cent. from 1690-1697 - - - - -	2500	0	0
	£8500	0	0
The place of Comptroller of Penny Post Dr			
To the great labour in the diligent management and execution of the office for his eldest son to spend his time and to assist him therein it is wages hard earned for the work at £100 per ann. - - -	100	0	0
To the capitation tax already assessed for the full salary of £200 - - -	40	0	0
	140	0	0
to balance	60	0	0
	£200	0	0

Contra Cr

By His Majesty's gracious allowance of a pension for the first 7 years for which none would give 4 years purchase yet value it at - - - - - - -	2400	0	0
The balance which the Penny Post owes to Mr Dockwra 1690 is - -	6000	0	0
	8400	0	0

Cr

By his Majesty's gracious continuance of a second seven years if valued at 5 years purchase tis but - - - - -	2500	0	0
There will then remain balance to the loss of Mr Dockwra's family besides the loss of all the benefits and profits which naturally was merited as a reward for so good a service to the King and country -	6000	0	0
	£8500	0	0

Contra Cr

By the salary of the said place the same allowed Mr Castleton being bare - -	200	0	0

(Note) To close this representation

The sume of the case is this, if Mr Dockwra had the pension of £500 per annum for ever (being out of its own income) it would never be sold for the money that would repair his loss by two or three thousand pounds but he only petitions for a second 7 years to preserve his family from ruin and throws himself at his Majesty's feet for his future bounty and generosity for his service to the King and Kingdom at the cost of his great labour and care and his children's fortunes.

Calendar of Treasury Papers. XLVII. 11.

1697, Aug. 4. 11.—Letter signed "Jos. Blake" to Mr. Lownds as to a recompense to "poor Mr. Robert Murry," [originator of the Penny Post] his fellow citizen, for his activeness both in the malt and other proposals in Parliament, who had been in custody in a sponging house for a month, in the house of one, Armstrong, a bailiff, at the Two Golden Posts, in Boswell Court, behind St. Clement's Church. Dated 4 Aug. 1697. 1 *page (quarto).*

The Post Boy—No. 292—Thurs. 18 Mch. to Sat. 20 Mch. 1697 (*i.e.* 1696-97).

London, Mch. 20.—It is said Mr. Castleton, Comptrouler of the Peny-post Office is to be removed, and is to be succeeded by [Mr Wm.] Dockwra, who was the first projector of that Office; Mr. Collin, Collector of the said Office, is removed, and is succeeded by Mr. Ralph Blackhall.

The Post Boy—No. 293—Sat. 20 Mch. to Thurs. 23 Mch. 1697 (= 1696-7).

London, Mch. 23—We hear Mr. Sampson, who discovered some Frauds in the Penny post Office, is to be well rewarded.

Calendar of Treasury Papers. LV. 46.

1698. [? About Aug. 12]. 46.—Articles exhibited by Mr. Mr. Bauden against Dockwra for mismanagement of the penny post, &c.

Minuted:—"12 Aug. '98. His articles to be sent to M. Dockwra, and Dockwra to make answer in writing; then my Lords will hear both sides." 1 *page.*

Calendar of Treasury Papers. LVIII. 32.

1695-1698. 32.—Accounts of incidents for the Penny Post Office for the years 1695 to 1698. 6 *pages.*

British Museum. Stowe M.S. 747 f 93.
[A letter from Wm. Dockwra]

To
Mr John Houghton
Apothecary
at y^e^ corner of East-cheap
in Grace-church-street

Chief Office Penny Post
25° Apr. 1698

Sir

Its somewhat more than time you had the papers I send you herewith most of which are for townes and places that are taken off from the Penny-Post, decreasing its Revenue, and abateing the peoples conveniences in hopes of adding more profit to the Generall Post. The list haveing been publick I thought you wou'd have noted them, such as Woodford-Row and Bridge Chigwell, Abridge Ongar's Epping and all y^t^ road.

Pudding Pye house in Hare street, Hornchurch Langley &c: is not serv'd p. Penny Post; the rest are such places and houses as are so sottish as not to take y^m^ in even gratis: cast no more of yo^r^ Pearles before such swine, they are cheifly at Stepney Lymehouse Ratcliff Poplar, send no more so directed, and yo^r^ Blackwall Brother trade, non est inventus.

As to all others come hither they have had my own peculiar care to stamp and forward them according to yo^r^ direction from Week to Week, these return'd will guide yo^r^ forbearance to wast (sic) any more to those places, but to those who accept y^m^ I hope in some time 'twill answer yo^r^ Just expectation w^ch^ is heartily wished by

S^r^ Yo^r^ Affectionate friend and Serv^t^
(signed) Wm. Dockwra
Author of the Penny Post.

The London Post—No. 36—From Fri. 25 Aug. to Mon. 28 Aug. 1699.

London, Aug. 28th.—Several Articles of Misdemeanour having been exhibited lately against Mr. [William] Docwra Comptroller of the Penny-Post Office, before the right honourable the Lords of the Treasury, their Lordships referred the examination of the same to the Governours of the General Post before whom he had a full hearing, on Friday last [25 Aug., 1699] upon every Article, many of which were plainely proved upon him; however he is to have Another hearing this day [28th Aug.]; after which the Governours of the General Post are to make their Report to the Lords of the Treasury.

The Flying Post—No. 671—Sat. 26 Aug. to Tues. 29 Aug. 1699.

☞ Whereas in a News Paper call'd, *The London-Post*, &c. published Yesterday [28 Aug.] a Paragraph is inserted concerning Mr. [William] *Dockwra*, His Majesty's [K. Will. III.] Comptroler of the *Penny Post Office;* these are to let the World know, That the Publication is notoriously False; for there was not one dishonest Action proved against Him: But it plainly appear'd to be a Design of *Malice* and *Revenge* of some very ill Men, conspiring against him: Of which there shall be a further Account of their Falshood and slandering his Reputation.

Calendar of Treasury Papers. LXIII. 16.

1699 [?about Aug. 28].—Three certificates to the effect that search had been made at the Petty Bag Office, the records of sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and the Crown Office, in the Court of Queens Bench; and that in neither of them, from 1697, had Mr William Dockwra taken the several oaths, &c. Dated 30 and 31 May 1698, and 28 Aug. 1699.

(To be continued).

Book Notices.

Books, Pamphlets, &c., sent for notice and review should be sent to the Editor, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W., and the price should in all cases be clearly indicated.

The Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1909. Edited by Percy C. Bishop and Chas. Nissen. London: Chas. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, W.C.

The one and only "Annual" is to hand as we go to press. The features which we value most in this publication are the very useful literary index, the story of the year, and the directory of philatelic societies.

Of special articles we note one of a high degree of interest entitled "British Rarities," by the Editor of the *British Philatelist.* We quote his notes on the rarer stamps of the ever popular line engraved series.

> The diminutive Halfpenny of 1870 is seldom met with printed from plate 9 (value £3), unused; at one time that plate was supposed never to have been put to press.
>
> Of the One Penny and Twopence there are many varieties, dependent on combinations of die, watermark, and perforation. The scarcest of the lower value is printed in red-brown on blue paper, watermarked with Large Crown, and perforated 16 (value £4, unused); whilst of the Twopence, plate 5 or 6, on Large Crown, and perforated 16, is the rarest (value £20, unused); I remember a mint copy being picked out of a dealer's stock at the price of 15/-, and subsequently sold for somewhere about £80!
>
> Of the Three Halfpence the only rarity is the error, "OP-PC," on plate 1, an unused copy of which would probably fetch about £20.

Of other articles and notes we may mention Condition in the Auction Room, Postmarks and their Collection, The Stamps of Cyprus, The Stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports, and The Skilling Banco Stamps of Sweden.

Altogether the *Annual* is as good value as ever, and will, no doubt, increase its circle of friends with its present issue. The *Annual*, by the way, can be had at the J.P.S. bookstall, at the meetings, or from the Hon. Librarian, Mr. B. B. Kirby, 74 Alleyn Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

Concise Description of the Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder, Leipzig. Described by A. Reinheimer. Leipzig: Commissioner Carl Ernst Poeschel. Price

We have received for notice the English edition of the volume prepared by Mr. A. Reinheimer describing the collection of proofs and essays formed by Mr. Martin Schroeder of Leipzig. The collecting of proofs and essays has already been discussed in these pages by Mr. Dalwigk, though he was inclined to the opinion that proofs and essays were not sufficiently appraised by dealers, nor yet fully appreciated by the serious collector. The serious collector knows to his cost, however, that at least in some directions proofs and essays are by no means given away, and to form such a large general collection as Mr. Schroeder's must have required very considerable sacrifices both of time and money. Mr. Schroeder was naturally strongest in essays of German and German States Stamps. Italy and the Italian States are finely represented, and we note a particularly interesting document which he has very properly included under "Sardinia," an original document relating to the use of the now well-known Sardinia letter sheets. Great Britain is not so strong, but there are a few highly interesting items, *e.g.*, a pair of incomplete proofs of the one penny (Die I.), and twopence (white lines) without values or corner letters. The term "die proof" is an error in referring to the penny red with "voided" right upper corner. Essays of Great Britain are mostly conspicuous by their absence.

But the charm of Mr. Reinheimer's book is the very fine series of illustrations (the descriptions are limited to a straightforward list or catalogue) produced by collotype, and no fewer than 438 of the rarest pieces in the collection are thus presented in this volume, which we can recommend every student collector of postage stamps to acquire and keep ready for constant reference.

Rare United States Envelopes. By J. Murray Bartels and Victor M. Berthold. Reprinted from the Transactions of the American Philatelic Society. Volume XXII., Part 1.

This pamphlet is evidently a foretaste of the feast of good things we have been led to expect in the next issue of the year-book of the American Philatelic Society. This particular portion has apparently been printed off to secure for it a wider circulation in separate form. Mr. Berthold is wonderfully keen on U.S. envelopes, and his collaborator, Mr. Bartels, is one of those advanced philatelist-dealers of whom the trade possesses all too few. Those who are interested in the envelopes of the United States will not need to be recommended to this pamphlet, as the authors must be well known as the leading experts on the subject. The price is not mentioned, but doubtless it can be had from the Hon. Secretary of the A.P.S., or from Mr. Bartels in the Old South Building, Boston, Mass. The enthusiastic collector of varieties in the literature of philately may thank us for the information that of the two copies we have seen of this work so far one has a white paper cover, the other a brown-orange cover.

The Acme Stamp Album. Ipswich: Whitfield King & Co. Price 5/-.

We are glad to find the interchangeable album becoming cheaper. The increase of specialism amongst younger collectors and amongst the large body of collectors of riper years, but not of overloaded purses, has demanded a cheaper but substantial blank album with interchangeable leaves. Many have been using filing arrangements of their own adapting. The new album submitted to us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. brings us much nearer the requirements of Mr. Pemberton's "moderate specialist." The Acme is a "spring back" album, and while this arrangement has the distinct advantage of not piercing the leaves or having any metallic parts displayed which might in time injure the leaves, yet it suffers one drawback in that it does not open like a well-bound book. One has, therefore, to take the leaves out to work upon the collection. Perhaps a modification of the hinging of the leaves would surmount this difficulty. At the low price of five shillings this album is an excellent one for the medium collector.

Nunn's Directory. The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain. Boscombe: compiled and published by Chas. J. Endle & Co. Price 6d.

This old-established directory, now in its twentieth edition, is the only reference book of its kind in this country, and is doubtless of considerable service to all having many dealings with the trade. Messrs. Endle offer all philatelic workers a useful convenience in maintaining this little directory up-to-date.

Kobayagawa's Catalogue of Japanese Revenue Stamps, 1909. Yokohama: The Jun Kobayagawa Co., 34 Water Street. Price 50 cents., post free.

This is a useful little booklet for both postage stamp and revenue stamp collectors, the "explanatory guide" giving the meanings of the various native characters which appear on postal and fiscal labels.

Philatelic Nothings.

More Work for Major Evans?

I have heard a rumour that there is every likelihood of two ancient Indian Native States having their own governing powers restored. Whether Lord Morley will acknowledge this as being correct I do not know—but one can look upon the possibility of such, since many Anglo-Indians look upon the Native Government as the cure for some of the present troubles.

Penny Postage for Afghanistan.

The brother of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who is probably the Controller of the Afghan Financial affairs, has created a penny postal card rate. My information does not give details as to whether a card of any special design or stamp will be provided.

Another Philatelist!

I have just had the following from Southern Nigeria :—

dear sir,

i have to be a stamp colector, at once sent me your valuble prise catalogue. Sent me sampel of all your stams. i do very big busines here in merchant and agent. Sometimes even honest and keep all goods sent me, and sent answer mail before. i have wife and two childs colect and sent me stams. Sent letter very quick urgent with Christmas present or i buy no more stamps. Sent me your photograph i can show my family and friends they all do busines from you always.

Waiting now answer quick urgent,
Your loving relation friend,
S. J. R——.

One can imagine sending "a sample of all the stamps" I have. "Sometimes even honest!" Evidently the gentleman is separated from his family, for does he not say his wife and children collect for him. "Send my photograph to show his family and friends!" But I do not like the "Loving relation friend" insinuation.

Dealing with the West Coast.

Dealing with the West Coast of Africa brings forth some very funny epistles. Some two years ago I received a letter that correctly "told me off," as they say in the North. I had been receiving batches of West Africans from a coloured "pusson," and sending him back their value. However, one lot consisted of nearly all very badly damaged and post-marked copies that were practically useless against their value, if in good condition. Having done business for a good period with my correspondent, I kept, and sent him their value. The letter I got was as follows, with necessary dashes for adjectives :—

"My Dear Friend,—I received your letter of March 20th, and you are a — thief. I send you always the same stamps as before, but you only send me half the value instead of twice. . . . You say the stamps are bad torn, when I have picked the best. . . . I can always receive three and four times the money out here. . . . I now enclose you another lot. . . . Hope and trust you are in the health as it leaves me.—Your great friend, ———

"P.S.—You are a Shylock."

I possess many funny letters, even to one where the writer tells me all his family troubles, how he had to take to preaching and obtained converts, so that they could collect stamps for him to send to me, but the above easily takes the cake—even if it is only the postscript. Evidently Shakespeare has got out there, and is read.

W. Ward.

Correspondence.

WHO INVENTED THE ADHESIVE STAMP?

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

I am sure all interested in the history of postal reform are indebted to you for giving the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Louis' evidence as it appears in § 1829 of the First Report, but perhaps you will kindly permit me to answer your comments on my last letter.

You say "the *invention* of the postage stamp is not claimed for Mr. Stead by either of the authorities quoted by our correspondent." To me the words "In England, Mr. Stead, of Yarmouth, is stated to have been the *first* who proposed the employment of the *postage stamp as it is at present understood*," mean that Mr. Stead was the inventor of the adhesive stamp; although, no doubt, in view of the Paris *billets* of 1653 and the Sardinian letter sheets (of the existence of which, of course, Hardy and Bacon are quite well aware, a statement I never controverted), "no proposal of the kind emanating from this country during the present century (nineteenth) can, strictly speaking, be called *original*." (H. & B., p. 47).

On turning to their work (pp. 40, *et seq.*), I find that they naturally treat the subject "The Issue of Postage Stamps" in chronological sequence, mentioning Mr. Stead's proposal before that of Sir Rowland Hill of 1837, the reason being obvious, because Philbrick and Westoby give Mr. Stead's proposal as having been made in 1829, which, as I have already pointed out, seems a confusion of the number of the paragraph, *viz.*, 1829 above referred to. Had P. and W. stated that Mr. Stead suggested stamped covers or envelopes, H. and B. would, in all likelihood, have ignored Mr. Stead's proposal; indeed, the whole *embroglio* seems to have arisen in consequence of two errors by P. & W., *viz.*, the year 1829, and the proposal of collecting postage by *means of stamps* attributed to Mr. Stead.

The errors of P. and W. are all the more curious, because, I am told, they took the greatest pains with their work. To summarise, these errors consist in giving the year 1829, which is evidently erroneous, or for which no authority has as yet been produced; and "collecting postage by means of *stamps*," should read *stamped sheets of paper*." That these mistakes lead H. and B. astray is quite obvious.

T. MARTIN WEARS.

Dundee, 13th November, 1908.

HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR, — Your interesting article on the Crocker Collection of Hawaiian Stamps, in THE STAMP LOVER, has aroused a great deal of attention in this country, as no doubt that is the most interesting article that has so far appeared in your spicy paper. While Hawaiian stamps are so popular and eagerly sought after at the present time, I thought perhaps your many readers would be interested to know that the writer of these lines has been a student and searcher for these rarities a good many years, and has succeeded in adding many fine specimens to his collection, as the following items will prove. These fine rarities are all on the whole entire letters or envelopes, viz. :—

5c surcharged in manuscript, on 13c; 3 fine copies, each on envelope used in combination with U.S. stamps.

Another 5c on 13c, off the cover; very fine Honolulu post mark.

5c blue, 1855; 8 copies, each on letter with U.S. stamps.

5c—5c, 1855 (unsevered pair), and 13c, with 2 copies U.S., 10c, 1861.

5c and 13c, 1855, with U.S. 12c black.

3 single copies 13c, 1853, each one on entire envelope.

2c blue, numeral, on bluish paper, on whole envelope.

1c black, numerals; 8 copies, each one envelopes.

5c blue, numeral, Scott 21-22, 6 copies, each on separate envelope, used with U.S. stamps.

5c blue, numeral, Scott 21, single copy, and an unsevered pair used with 3c—5c U.S., 1861, all on one envelope. This cover is of the greatest rarity, probably the only one in existence.

2c rose, No. 27 and 28 Scott, all on covers.

In addition to these I have many other fine things in Hawaiians on covers, but not so rare as those I mention. I hope these few lines will stimulate your readers to give Hawaiian stamps more attention. They will find them of the most interesting character.

Yours truly,

JNO. F. SEYBOLD.

Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.

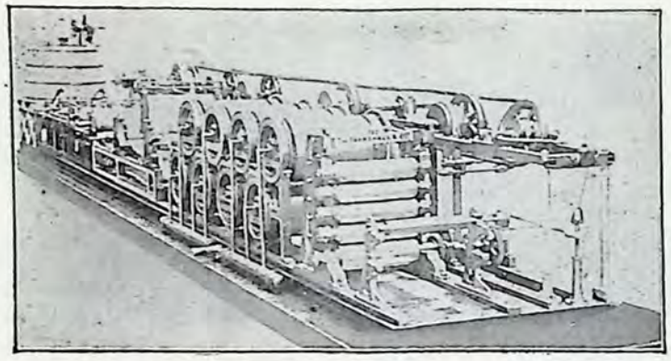
Philately at a Distance.

A PAPER READ BY C. B. PURDOM.

Most of the papers read to the Junior Philatelic Society are written by philatelists and from a philatelic standpoint. Whatever distinction this paper of mine may possess lies in the fact that it cannot be so described. The writer is not a philatelist, though at one time he did lay humble claim to that name, and the standpoint from which he writes is distinctly *non*-philatelic. The writer's aim is to give you some idea of what your hobby appears to one who is quite outside; one who has had some little insight into philately and knowledge of philatelists, and who has, therefore, some power to judge impartially both the hobby and the hobbyists.

My philatelic career began with the action of a friend who, out of the largeness of his heart and the bulkiness of his collection, presented me with a half-dozen or so of the commonest of common Europeans one spring morning. From that day until two or three years ago, when I was compelled to give up all my interests in stamps, my enthusiasm knew slight bounds except those which came from my pocket. When I think of my philatelic days the most pleasant to my memory are those early days when I did not even know that such an august name as philately applied to my liking for the little pieces of paper I kept so carefully in a small black note-book. In those days the money I had to spend upon my collection was small indeed. And yet the pleasure I got out of my few stamps was as great as the pleasure I subsequently obtained from the many stamps I afterwards possessed. Some of you may be able to appreciate what I say when I remark upon the delight it gave me to be able to make an addition to my collection from a better class packet of varieties of one of the most minor of medium stamps. How proud I was of the visibly growing collection, and how I studied each specimen, and arranged and re-arranged them!

From my own experience and what I have observed in others it is evident to me that those who find the greatest pleasure in their stamps are not necessarily, nor usually, those who have the largest collections. A collector with a modest collection and with modest funds can be the possessor of all philately's joys. For, as I understand stamp collecting, it is not a matter of large collections, fabulous prices, rare varieties, and expensive albums. True philately does not consist of any of these things. Philately consists of the knowledge and understanding of stamps, both common and uncommon, the knowledge of their manufacture, the various circumstances which caused them to be issued, the peculiarities and meaning of their designs, and the varied powers they represented.



THE PAPER MAKING MACHINE

which will be the central exhibit at the J.P.S. Paper Making Exhibition, will be exhibited by Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., the well-known firm of Dandy roll makers. Remember the date, Friday and Saturday, January 8th and 9th.

I think these questions well worth considering: What is philately? And what constitutes a philatelist? Is philately the mere accumulation of stamps, one after the other? And is a philatelist a person who collects stamps together just for the mere sake of collecting? Or is philately the scientific collecting and classifying of stamps and the investigation of their origins, and the philatelist the person who devotes himself to this task as a pleasant recreation? Is the basis of philately cash or greed, or is it love of study of postal issues? Is the philatelist one who can buy stamps or one who cares to study them? These questions are worth thinking about, as they concern the justification of the time and money you devote to your hobby. If philately is just a matter of how much money you can spend, or how much money you can make, or how many stamps you can get together in a given time, then I do not think it a hobby to be encouraged. I do not suggest that the monetary element should not enter, for that would be foolish, but monetary considerations should not predominate. If cash will make me a philatelist and only cash will keep me a philatelist, if it is money here and money there, a continual pay, pay, pay, then I and everyone else, it seems to me, could do very well without philately. And if stamp collecting can only be justified because it is a human instinct to collect things, because of the peculiar satisfaction a man has in piling up things for himself, especially if they be valuable things, then you endeavour to justify it from the primary element in the greatest of human vices. Mere desire for acquisition, for the possession of things, is greed. If the innate greed of man, exhibited in a mild form, is the justification of philately. then it can *not* be a healthy hobby. I have often and often heard the argument urged in favour of philately, that the collecting instinct is almost universal, and therefore it must be right and good to collect. At one time it was a universal instinct that it was right for men to kill their grandmothers, but that it was not a right instinct even the most extreme philatelist would agree to-day. That the instinct to collect is found amongst almost all men demonstrates nothing but its reality. The question is: Is it an instinct to be fostered or to be done away with? Is it good or bad? I maintain that the mere desire to collect is not a good thing, considered as an end in itself. The justification of collecting is to be found in its aim. If collectors collect for the purpose of study, and not for the mere pleasure of collecting, then there is something reasonable and sensible in the collecting of stamps.

I think the idea of philately as the scientific study of stamps should be firmly established and clearly understood. So many so-called philatelists collect stamps just because it is fashionable, or because they have money to spend, or perhaps think there is a possibility of making a little money at it. It is appalling when one thinks how many there are who "*collect*" because they can "make a bit" at it. How many dupes and fools must there be in the ranks if these are at all successful? But do not let anyone think that because I would term philately the scientific study of stamps I am anxious to make the philatelic burden one grevious to be borne, for that is far from my intention. But I wish to put before you what appears to me to be the only justification of the continued existence of the hobby. If philately is not what I have just said it to be, what is it? I should really like to know. If what non-collectors say about stamp collecting and collectors be true, then collectors must indeed be mad, and when not mad then really wicked. But I am persuaded that they are wrong. I have been a collector myself and can testify to the pleasure that is in it. As a hobby, as I have above described it, it is one of the most pleasant and instructive of all hobbies. It gives men a world-wide outlook and tends to create world-wide sympathies. It causes the collector to lose his provincialism and to forget that his is the only civilized country. The collector is continually reminded of the existence of the Frenchman, Italian, Russian, and Chinaman.

There is the incentive for him to study the history and character and peculiarities of the various peoples whose stamps are contained within his album. And if he is to rightly understand the stamps he possesses, if he is to be a philatelist in the full sense of the term, he must do all this.

There were a number of other points I was anxious to write a little on but forbear for fear of making my paper too long, but there is one remark I cannot close without making, and it is this: Amateur dealing is becoming the bane of the hobby and will in time wreck it. Like all amateur trading it is unsound and does much harm to the true collector and the true dealer. As a trade, the stamp trade can be conducted on as firm and sound lines as any other trade, but the irregular dealing in stamps is unfair to the *bona fide* trader, and destructive to all true philatelic interests. The amateur dealer cannot be relied upon, for he has no reputation to care for, and will generally sell just whatever he can get a man fool enough to buy. Amateur dealing is not a hobby, neither is it healthy trading. Exchange between collectors is quite another thing, and is quite legitimate: it is one collector obliging another, and nothing more. In my collecting days the amount of amateur dealing I saw almost sickened me. Both young and old collectors were taking part in it; the result was, in most cases, they collected only those stamps on which they could make a profit. They collected for profit, not for study; they joined the societies, not because of the philatelic help so gained, but so that they could dispose of their wares. Beware of the amateur dealer. He will do you little good, and would care nothing what harm he might do you. I would not have you, however, go away with the idea that by amateur dealing incomes are swelled. Though that may be the case in some instances, in the long run and in most cases the reverse is the fact. The opportunities of securing a little profit by a bit of judicious speculating seem so tempting that many are led into it, when, had they known what the end would be, they would not have ventured. Let the collector mind his own business and the dealer his, and all will be well.

Philately has a future full of interest and encouragement, but only so far as its true meaning is understood. Let philatelists collect for the purpose of study, and study with the aim of recreation, and those who view philately from a distance will not regard it as so foolish a hobby as heretofore.

NOTE.—*The above was written, I believe, a few years ago. I had quite forgotten it until the other day, when the Editor of* THE STAMP LOVER *sent me a proof for correction. I am so overcome with admiration at my audacity in preaching so searching a sermon to philatelists that I can find nothing to correct in it.*

Earthquake in Sicily.

DONATION LIST OPENED BY THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.
DISPLAY OF SICILIAN STAMPS BY Mr. WICKHAM JONES.

An unusual series of incidents has enabled us to make use of these columns for a late announcement. THE STAMP LOVER, being printed in Scotland, had the misfortune to get part of its "make up" held up in the snow-storms of Christmas week. The delay could probably have been partly made up but for the fact that New Year is a holiday time in Scotland. When writing our article, "Snowed Up," for the Christmas Number, we little thought we should be in a similar difficulty with THE STAMP LOVER.

Mr. J. W. Jones, who was to display "Russian Locals" at the first January meeting, was unable to fulfil his engagement, and at the last moment, in view of the terrible and vast catastrophe in Italy, the officials of the Society asked Mr. Wickham Jones, F.R.P.S., if he would show his superb specialised collection of the fine old stamps of Sicily, so that an opportunity might be given to the members present of contributing their modest share to the funds which have been started for alleviating the dreadful distress in the stricken island.

Mr. Wickham Jones responded readily, and though unable to be present himself, he sent his collection, which is one of the finest collections of these old European stamps in existence. A subscription list was opened, and £3 12s. 9d. was contributed during the evening. It was decided to leave the list open, so that other members who were not present at the meeting, and philatelists generally, may have the opportunity of sending any amounts they care to donate. **The money, which will be handed over to the Lord Mayor's Fund, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Society, Mr. A. Selinger, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.**

The amounts received so far are acknowledged as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
D. Ellis,	5	0	A. H. Harris,	2	0
R. Sansom,	5	0	I. A. M.,	1	3
H. Lee,	5	0	H. F. Crohn,	1	0
F. J. Melville,	5	0	X.Y.Z.,	1	0
H. F. Johnson,	5	0	A. R. Maisey,	1	0
H. H. Harland,	5	0	A. B. Tucker,	1	0
B. B. Kirby,	2	6	F. W. Stickland,	1	0
A. G. Harrison,	2	6	R. H. Archibald,	1	0
H. P. Grant,	2	6	E. H. Cross,	1	0
W. Tunstall,	2	6	A. D. Sanderson,	1	0
A. Grellier, jr.,	2	6	A. E. Beach,	1	0
E. A. Leigh,	2	0	A. J. Watkin,	1	0
G. B. Kirby,	2	0	E. Aggleton,	1	0
A. H. L. Giles,	2	0	W. J. C. Pope,	1	0
C. A. Greening,	2	0	A. R.,	0	6
W. J. Clarke,	2	0	S.H.D.,	0	6
H. Elwell,	2	0			
A. C. Tatham,	2	0	Total,	£3 12	9

The usual official report of the meeting will appear in the next STAMP LOVER, but it may be mentioned here that during the preliminary auction conducted by Mr. Gibbert-Lodge in the usual meeting place, at 17 Fleet Street, the electric light suddenly failed. The last few lots in the auction were sold by candlelight, and meanwhile, when the electricians decided that nothing could be done to secure the return of the lights for the meeting, arrangements were made to carry through the programme of the meeting at Anderton's Hotel opposite. A delay of a little over ten minutes was the only inconvenience suffered by the untoward incident. The meeting on January 16th will be in Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, as usual.

The Paper Making Exhibition.

All the arrangements for the Paper Making Exhibition are now practically complete, and the organisers have expectations of a very successful event. Major Evans has kindly consented to perform the inaugural ceremony at 12.30 on Friday, the 8th inst., on which day the Exhibition will be open till 9.30 p.m. On the Saturday the show will be open from 10 a.m. to 6. p.m.

The Exhibition will be held in Clifford's Inn Hall, which is best reached from the entrance to Clifford's Inn in Fleet Street. The Exhibition will be entirely free, but tickets of admission, supplied gratuitously by any of the stamp dealers or from the Hon. Secretary, should be obtained for presentation at the door.

Among the interesting items in connection with the Exhibition, Mr. W. B. Hadlow has kindly presented a quantity of paper watermarked Z.A.R., prepared for an issue of stamps by the late South African Republic. Specimens of this will be available to visitors.

A variety of sheets of watermarked, but imprinted, stamp papers will be shewn, Dickinson paper, moulds for stamp papers, dandy rolls, proofs of watermark dies, etc.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. are shewing proofs of stamps, some dandy rolls, Star watermark paper, bank note moulds, etc.

Mr. Lewis Evans has kindly loaned his blocks of 2d. line engraved on Dickinson paper, which will doubtless prove one of the most interesting items in the hall. He has also loaned a specimen of the first watermark made in Great Britain.

There will be two enquiry bureaux in the hall, where visitors will be able to get any information required about the Junior Philatelic Society; and two bookstalls, which will be under the charge of the J.P.S. Library Sub-Committee.

J.P.S. Library.

The Honorary Librarian has much pleasure in reporting that the Society's Library is still making very satisfactory progress owing to the generosity of donors.

I have this month to gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—

Reference List of the Revenue Stamps of the U.S.A.	Presented by G. L. Topham.
Volumes II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."	H. Clark.
"Gibbons Stamp Weekly," Vols. VI. and VII.	Mr. Wilgoos.
"Gibbons Monthly Journal," Vol. XVII.	Mr. Grimes.
"Gibbons Stamp Weekly," Vols. VI. and VII.	A. C. Tatham.
"Stamp Collector," Vol. VIII.	H. Lee.
American Edition. "A Penny All the Way" (1st and 2nd U.S. editions).	W. H. Colson.
Various Philatelic Literature.	W. E. Imeson.

In connection with the above list I should like to point out that until Mr. Clark's donation the Society's Library was almost entirely deficient in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. I should be glad to hear from any generous reader who would care to donate some of the missing volumes, especially Volumes I. or VI.

Also I might add that the series of *Gibbons Monthly Journal* is complete, except for Volumes XV., XVI., and XVII., and it appears very desirable that file should be completed as soon as possible.

B. B. KIRBY, *Hon. Librarian*,
74 Alleyn Road, West Dulwich,
London, S.E.

The Twopence (Experimental Plate) Impressions on Dickinson Paper.

Our recent article on Dickinson paper has produced some interesting correspondence, and two corrections which we are glad to have the opportunity of making.

Mr. Lewis Evans, writing on October 28, says:—"I notice, in No. 5 of your paper, an article on my grandfather, John Dickinson, F.R.S., in which you have a picture of 'Nash Mills, where the Dickinson Paper was made,' but I believe that as a matter of fact *all* the Dickinson silk thread paper was made at Apsley Mills, half a mile higher up the valley.

"As regards adhesive stamps on Dickinson paper, I have two blocks, six in each, of the twopenny stamp, one block printed in blue and the other in red, or red-brown. These were proofs sent down to Mr. Dickinson, and the upper right-hand corner of each stamp has been wiped off before printing so that they could not be used. . . ."

Taking Wright & Creeke as our guide in the reference to the 1d and 2d (line engraved) stamps on Dickinson paper, we were led into the error of describing the impressions of the twopenny value as being from plate 2. Plate 2 was without white lines, and the illustration we give of Mr. Evans two blocks of the 2d on Dickinson paper show—

(a) The white lines under POSTAGE and above TWOPENCE.
(b) Lower angles blank.
(c) Upper right corner erased.

Considerable interest has been aroused in these impressions by the correspondence addressed by the Earl of Crawford to our esteemed contemporary, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* (Nov. 14 and Dec. 5, 1908). His lordship contended in his first letter that these Dickinson trials were printed from an experimental plate of twelve impressions of the 2d value, without corner letters, and with the upper right angle of each stamp erased.

This contention has now been fully verified by the blocks in Mr. Evans' possession, and a further interesting point has been ascertained, *viz.*, that only eight of the twelve impressions were taken on each of the small pieces of Dickinson paper supplied for the trials.

Mr. Evans has shown us a copy of a letter from Mr. Joshua B. Bacon, forwarded to Mr. Dickinson by Rowland Hill.

69 FLEET STREET,
March 9th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your favour of the 6th inst., enclosing five small pieces of paper which we have printed, three of them in pink, and two in blue ink, and gummed the backs of the whole of them, and which I have now the pleasure of returning herein. The very small pieces sent renders it impossible to give any opinion which could be depended upon as to its printing or gumming qualities, but, with this very necessary reservation, I should say that, as far as the imperfect experiment has been tried, the paper appears to stand the gum very well, but not to print quite as well as the paper now in use. We ought to have at least six or eight *sheets* of paper to enable me to give an opinion of any value. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your humble servant.—

(Signed) JOSHUA B. BACON.

Mr. Hill's letter, enclosing copy of the above, and asking Mr. Dickinson if he can supply the six or eight *sheets*, we reproduce in an interesting *facsimile*.

To return to Mr. Evans' correspondence. In a letter under date November 13, he describes his two blocks of the 2d. (which we have since seen and acquired on loan; they will be on view at the Paper Making Exhibition).

"My red block has margins on the top and right hand sides, the left hand edge has been carefully, and the bottom roughly cut.

"The blue block has margins on the bottom and right sides, the left edge is carefully, and the right roughly cut.

"The top row of the red stamps is not identical with the top row of the blue; but the *bottom* row of the red and the top row of the blue are identical.

"I have therefore no doubt that taking Lord Crawford's notation I have

In red Nos., 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. In blue, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.

"I rather believe that some twenty years ago the Nos. one and five red, and five and nine blue were cut off, and incorporated in the collection of Mrs. John Evans; but I will find out about this during the next few weeks.

"It is quite clear that my blocks only consisted of two rows of stamps at the time they were gummed, as the gum has run over the upper and lower edges of both blocks, and shows very clearly on the face of the stamps along those edges, though none shows at either end of the blocks.

"I believe that the blocks originally consisted of only eight stamps, although printed from the plate with twelve stamps on it, and I fancy that this may have arisen from the smallness of the pieces of paper sent by Mr. Dickinson, and that Bacon, finding they were not large enough for three rows of stamps, took care to get two rows of perfect impressions, and cut off the imperfect third row before gumming. This is rather borne out by Mr. J. Bacon's letter 9th March, 1841 [see above] returning the printed sheets to Rowland Hill, where he talks of them as 'the five small pieces of paper,' and later on adds 'the very small pieces sent renders it impossible to give any opinion as to its printing or gumming qualities, etc.'

"Another alternative would be that after printing he cut off one row of stamps from each and left it ungummed, to see whether the gumming had any effect on the stamps; this seems improbable, as in



THE TWOPENCE EXPERIMENTAL PLATE FROM WHICH THE DICKINSON PAPER IMPRESSIONS WERE MADE.

his letter 9/3/41, he distinctly says 'he gummed the backs of the whole of them.'

"If my suggestion as to the paper only yielding impressions of 8 stamps out of the twelve is right, there would be only 16 red stamps and 24 blue ones printed; and there will be only 6 blue for collectors to find, instead of 14, as Lord Crawford suggests. . . ."

In a further letter, 9th December, 1908, Mr. Evans writes:—

"I have now been able to examine the two pairs of 2d test stamps, blue and red, in the late Mrs. Evans' collection. They are Nos. 1 and 5, red, and 5 and 7, blue, and with my two blocks of six complete two rows from the same plate, 1 to 8 in red, 5 to 9, blue. They have a margin about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide on the left, and are clearly identified from the photograph you left with me as the above numbers.

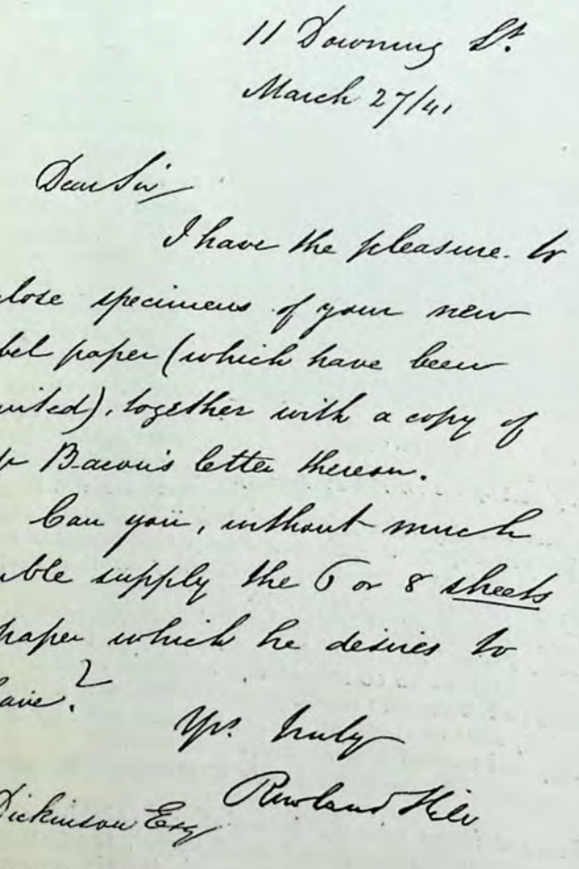
"These stamps have simply been cut off my blocks and in no way trimmed, so that they exactly fit on to mine and make the whole matter quite clear.

"Thus I am able to account fully for two out of the 'five small pieces of paper' originally printed."

Rowland Hill forwarded for Dickinson, on April 10th, fifteen *sheets* of tub sized paper to Perkins, Bacon & Co., of which eight were printed from plate 11 of the penny value, and the remaining seven *sheets* are unaccounted for. Lord Crawford says:—

"It is within the bounds of possibility that they were printed from plate 3 of the 2d value, but I think it most improbable; no one has, to my knowledge, reported a 2d stamp, type 2, with corner letters, and printed on Dickinson paper."

The impressions from the experimental plate are, therefore, limited to the "five small pieces of paper," three of them



11 Downing St.
March 27/41

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to enclose specimens of your new Label paper (which have been printed), together with a copy of Mr Bacon's letter thereon.

Can you, without much trouble supply the 6 or 8 sheets of paper which he desires to have?

Yrs truly
Rowland Hill

J. Dickinson Esq.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM ROWLAND HILL TO MR. DICKINSON ASKING FOR THREAD PAPER FOR TRIALS OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.



THE UPPER BLOCK IS OF THE 2D IN RED, THE LOWER IS OF THE 2D IN BLUE, BOTH ON DICKINSON PAPER.
The gum having run over the edge of the paper shows on the face, and is strong evidence of only two rows of the experimental plate having been impressed on the small pieces of paper.

printed in "pink" (red-brown), and two of them in blue, in blocks of eight. The distribution of the copies known is as follows:

PRINTED IN BLUE.	16 stamps.	Two pieces of paper.
Mr. Lewis Evans has	6	Accounting for one "piece."
In the collection of the late Mrs. John Evans,	2	
Lord Crawford has a pair and a single,	3	Accounting for half of the second "piece."
Plain Anchor has	1	

There remain, therefore, four copies of the blue 2d not accounted for.

PRINTED IN RED.	24 stamps.	Three pieces of paper.
Mr. Lewis Evans has	6	Accounting for one piece.
The late Mrs. John Evans' collection,	2	
Lord Crawford,	1	

Leaving 15 red stamps to be yet accounted for.

Our illustrations of stamps show:—

(1) A pull of the experimental plate of 12 impressions. The individual stamps may be identified by hair lines and minute flaws.

(2) The red 2d on Dickinson paper in Mr. Evans' collection showing the gum on the front of the stamps at the edge. The stamps are Nos. $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{8}$ on the experimental plate.

(3) The blue 2d on Dickinson paper, stamps Nos $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{8}{12}$ on the plate.

While on this subject we may mention that the *British Philatelist* (November) contains some notes on the subject to

the effect that there was sufficient information to warrant the statement in Wright & Creeke that there was a printing on Dickinson paper from plate 2 (no white lines) of the 2d, and that the impressions were gummed; but we venture to think the remarkable way in which most of the evidential matter in connection with the production of the line engraved stamps has been preserved makes it extremely unlikely that such a printing could have been made from the full size plate of 240 stamps (and probably seven impressions on the remaining seven *sheets* of paper), without a copy being known.

The *British Philatelist* for November falls into a curious error in regard to another experimental plate, one of twelve impressions, but of the penny value. The editor says:—

"As can be seen, the upper right hand corner of each stamp is missing, and we should imagine, from the similarity of the omission, that the erasure was made on the roller."

Had the erasure been made on the roller it would have been identical on each stamp on the plate, which is not the case. Of this particular plate we have examined several pulls, and find that the varying erasures on the plate occur in the same positions on each pull, which leads us to the opinion that the erasure was made on the plate. Apart from other differences, the three right hand stamps in the *British Philatelist* illustration show a slanting erasure cutting away more of the reticulated border than the other nine stamps on which the erasures leave a more distinct curve in the remaining impression.



A PULL OF ONE OF THE 1d. EXPERIMENTAL PLATES [IN GREEN], *on which several trials of cleaning have been made, including (9) soap and water, (10) Turps, (11) Alkali, (12) Acid.* (Block kindly lent by the *British Philatelist*).

"Ten Minute Papers" at the Brighton Branch.

A very successful meeting was held on November 26, presided over by Mr. W. Mead. Messrs. Tom F. Blake and C. R. Drury were elected members. It was decided to open an Exhibition fund for the Stamp Exhibition to be held at Manchester, in February next. Mr. Herbert Clark was elected Hon. Treasurer, and all subscriptions should be sent to him.

Mr. W. Mead, the Chairman, read a paper entitled, "The Old or the New." This contained some interesting arguments on both sides, but Mr. Mead, being a great admirer of the older issues, it was not difficult to see that his sympathies were with these, and who shall say he is not in the right?

Mr. Herbert Clark read a very sound paper entitled, "The Study of Postage Stamps." This contained matter of interest to all collectors, and the writer urged all to take the trouble to study and to be able to classify their stamps, as they would then find it much easier to keep their collection free from forgeries and speculative issues, and their interest in their own and other's collections would be greatly increased.

A paper, entitled "Present Day Philatelic Journalism," was read by Mr. J. Corner-Spokes. This was an interesting review of the current philatelic literature, and as the writer was able to point out the chief guiding principles of each of the journals named, the paper was decidedly instructive, and showed that the writer was well versed in his subject.

"A Suggestion for Starting a Collection on Practical Lines" was the somewhat lengthy title of a paper read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Ireland. The writer suggested that the collector just starting should collect on a system by limiting himself to postage stamps only, and admitting no surcharges or varieties, but to insist on fine—if possible mint—copies, and also to have a fixed limit for high values. To illustrate the principle, a page arranged for Natal was shown to include stamps up to 5/- face value only; 31 stamps thus made this country complete.

Mr. Bertie Morley went into the question of "Undesirable Philatelic Advertisements" in a paper which showed that the writer had given considerable thought, and some experience, to the subject of the ethics of advertising, and laid down some principles by which the "undesirable" element could be avoided.

Mr. Charles J. Smith gave a paper on the lighter side of philately entitled, "In Philatelia's Garden: a Philatelic Fable." This, when published, should have the effect of making fresh converts to the philatelic fold, and, with this object in view, is to appear in the local press. More articles like this in the lay press would probably have a very good effect in the making of new collectors.

Mr. G. Lumgair, who had not written a paper, gave some very interesting information on the subject of the "Post Paid" stamps of Mauritius, and stated that to his knowledge the plates were still in existence *five years ago*. Another subject on which Mr. Lumgair was able to give some information was stamps overprinted "Specimen." It appears that seven copies of each new stamp that appears overprinted "Specimen" are sent to each country in the Postal Union from the headquarters at Berne.

Considering that this was the first occasion on which a "Ten Minute Paper" night had been arranged, we think the Brighton members are to be congratulated on their efforts. A vote of thanks to the readers of the papers was moved by Mr. Ragg, of London, who was present. This was seconded by Mr. Tom F. Blake, and carried unanimously.

J. IRELAND, *Hon. Secretary.*

Several items of copy intended for this issue, including important communications from Baron A. de Reuterskiold and Mr. R. A. Klein, have gone astray in the dislocation of traffic caused by the snowstorms in Scotland.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [January 1, 1909.

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Wants and Offers.

(Continued from page 220.)

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U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all *except* Vols. I., II., and IV., and whole Nos. 122-128, 131. Post Office (N.Y.), No. 95, title to Vols. VII. and IX. ; Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12 ; Vol. II., 4, 9. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4 ; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-4, 6, 11, 12 ; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12 ; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12 ; Vol. I V., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4 ; Vol. II., 1, 2, 4 ; Vol. III., 5 ; North Western Phil., Vol. I., 2, 3 ; St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12 ; Vol. II., 3, 7, 11 ; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 5 ; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 3-5, 7-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. I., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15, 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6 ; Vol. XX., 4 ; Vol. XXI., 9 ; Vol. XXII., 2 ; Vol. XXIII., 6 ; Vol. XXIV., 7 ; Vol. XXV., 4, ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

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30	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	2 8
24	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	..	0	1 7
20	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	..	0	0 10
16	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	0 7
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Schleswig, 1850, 2sch rose, ...	32	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, 4p, ...	150	0
Southern Nigeria, 1903, £1, ...	100	0
South Australia, 1860, 1s yellow	100	0
Spain, 1865, 19c, perf, ...	63	0
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U.S.A., 1869, 90c, ...	90	0
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GREAT BRITAIN PROBLEMS: THE TRANSFER ROLLER (see Page 239).



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. I. No. 9.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [February, 1909.

The Lincoln Centenary.

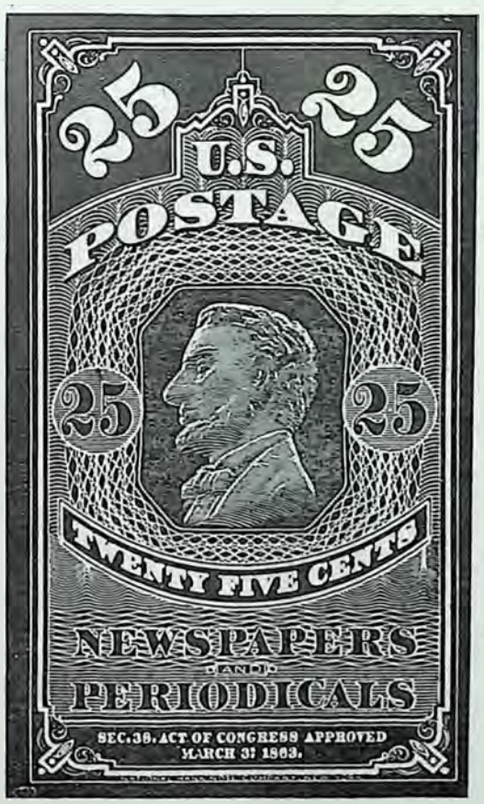
THE PORTRAITURE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

On the 12th of the present month philatelists in the United States will be associating themselves with their non-collecting brethren in paying tribute to the memory of one of the greatest men their country has produced. In this matter, too, the stamp collectors of other lands will have an interest, for Abraham Lincoln—the centenary of whose birth occurs on February 12—is the subject of a number of stamp portraits, and—perhaps a more distinguishing mark in philatelic importance—his election to the Presidency was historically the cause or occasion of the Civil War which gave us the interesting series of postage stamps of the Confederate States of America.

It does not come within our province to discuss Abraham Lincoln's career and his remarkable life-story. That will doubtless be treated during the coming few days in the newspapers and general press in a variety of ways. We may, however, regard the centenary in a philatelic retrospect, and recall the portraits by which the martyred President has been immortalised on postage stamps.

Lincoln, who, by the way, served as Postmaster during his varied career, was elected the sixteenth President of the United States (1860), and was in office during the interesting philatelic period which gave us the exceedingly rare *premières gravures*, as well as the regular types of the 1861 series. He was re-elected in 1864, and was assassinated in 1865. The republican idea denies the privilege of portrayal on postage stamps of the United States to living celebrities, so the first three issues of the United States stamps bear no effigy of Lincoln, being issued during his lifetime. Sympathy aroused by the assassination, and admiration for a great statesman, led to the adoption, at the first opportunity, of a stamp portrait of Lincoln, and an occasion was found early in 1866, when, for the purposes of a registration fee authorised in that year, a stamp of the new denomination, 15 cents, was issued (15th April, 1866). It was printed in black as an appropriate symbol of the nation in mourning for its departed ruler.







A very handsome stamp, when one is fortunate enough to secure a well-centred copy, is the 90 cents black and carmine of the pretty 1869 issue, on which is a portrait of Lincoln taken from a photograph.

In the 1870-71 issue the 6 cents stamp has a portrait bust of President Lincoln. The sculptor was Leonard Wells Volk, an American who made a bust of the President in the year of his election. The original bust was, we believe, destroyed by fire in 1871.

The 4 cents stamp of 1890 has a three-quarters face portrait, taken from a photograph, as also is the picture in the 5 cents stamp of the 1902 series.

In the new series of "simplified" postage stamps already in progress of issue in the United States, Postmaster-General Von Meyer is doing away with the extensive portrait gallery idea. The lowest value, 1 cent, is to retain the portrait of Franklin, but according to plans already published all the other denominations are to have Washington's profile. But there is springing up in the minds of the people of the United States the idea that it is not playing the game to leave poor Abe Lincoln out of the running, and in his centenary year, too. Representations are being made to the Postmaster-General to retain Lincoln's effigy on the stamps, and though his features are not so stately as those of Benjamin Franklin or George Washington, we shall be sorry to miss them from the stamps of our cousins across the sea.

A suggestion has been made that a set of Lincoln commemoration stamps should be issued. While we are not unconscious of the assistance rendered in popularising stamp collecting by the handsome pictorial stamps of the United States, we are not sorry to know that the Postal Department at Washington is not likely to adopt such a scheme.

The central portrait on this page is from the large newspaper stamp which was issued in 1865, the year of Lincoln's death.

J.P.S. Notices.

New Members.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been admitted to membership in the Junior Philatelic Society since the publication of the last number of THE STAMP LOVER (32 in all).

E. W. Aggleton.
Henry Archer.
Allanson Bailey.
Mrs. Beers.
C. B. Bestwick.
Wm. Thos. C. Bolton.
A. Brownscombe.
A. E. Cambridge.
Clark W. Crocker.
John S. Davis.
W. H. Faber.
C. L. Hewer.
L. Ivan Horniman.
James S. Hoyle.
Alfred D. Izard.
Jun Kobayawaga.
Frederick Meyer, jnr.
Harold A. Newland.
C. H. G. Perkins.
Chas. S. Quinton.
C. F. Rothfuchs.
E. W. Shackell, J.P.
Theodore Siddall.
Joseph Stern.
C. Story.
Adalbert Strauss.
Robert J. Wagner.
Harry C. Westley.
D. Whipple.
Clarence G. Willmott.
Henry Wills.
Ernest Zumstein.

Meetings for February.

Feb. 6—6 p.m. Auction.
—8 p.m. Paper. Heligoland. F. H. Oliver.
—9 p.m. Display with notes. Canada. Major H. C. French.
Feb. 20—6 p.m. Bourse.
—8 p.m. Paper. Troubles of a young Collector. C. W. Care.
—8.30 p.m. Display. Brazil and Uruguay. A. H. L. Giles.
—9 p.m. Display. Sirmoor. M. Z. Kuttner.

Italian Earthquake Fund.

The Hon. Sec. takes this opportunity of reminding those who have not yet contributed to the Society's fund that the list will remain open a few days longer, and that all donations should be sent to him without delay.

1899-1909 Proposed Celebration.

The Society closes its 10th season on May 15th, as far as the actual philatelic part is concerned. It has been thought desirable by a few members that this would be a good opportunity to have a social gathering or other form of meeting to commemorate the fact. Will any one who would be willing to help on the occasion in question, or who has any suggestions to make on the matter, communicate at once with the Hon. Sec., Mr. Arthur Selinger, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.?

J.P.S. Committee Dinner.

A little function (which will, no doubt, be repeated in the future) took place on December 30th, 1908, when, at the suggestion of Mr. B. B. Kirby, the various officials and members of sub-committees met to "dine out" the old year *en famille*. The pleasant little gathering was held at Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street, and the following attended:—

Messrs. F. J. Melville (in the chair), Douglas Ellis, H. H. Harland, E. A. Leigh, E. A. Smart, S. R. Turner, G. T. Turner, B. B. Kirby, H. Lee, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, H. F. Johnson, A. Grellier, J. D. Ragg, A. H. Clark, Jas. Feeney, C. Nissen, A. C. Tatham, A. Selinger. Mr. H. P. Ansell (of Messrs. A. R. Jackson & Son, the Society's Hon. Solicitors) was present at the Committee's invitation.

After the repast the Chairman gave the loyal toasts, which were duly honoured. Mr. A. H. Clark gave "The Junior Philatelic Society," which was enthusiastically honoured. Mr. Selinger, in a little speech, gave the health of the Chairman, which was honoured no less heartily. Mr. Melville, in his reply, gave us his outline sketch in verse of a philatelic pantomime in which parts were prepared for nearly everyone present.

Mr. Feeney then gave the toast of "Absent Friends," and this being duly accorded, as well as three cheers being given for the Chairman of the evening, and "For he's a jolly good fellow" as its necessary accompaniment, the gathering broke up with mutual felicitations for 1909.

A. S.

The J.P.S. Badge.



The Society's Badge is supplied to members only, and must be surrendered to the Committee on leaving the Society. The Badge consists of a stamp-shaped pendant bearing the initials J.P.S. on one side, and with the reverse side blank for engraving the member's own name or initials. The Badge is supplied in nickel for 3d.; in bronze (recommended), 6d.; in silver, 1s. 3d; and in gold, 10s. 6d. The Committee strongly recommend the bronze pendant as an elegant and suitable Badge for general use at a very low cost.

The Badge is to be had from the Secretary, and it is to be hoped that every member will use it so that it may become generally known and recognised among stamp collectors. Several hundreds of these Badges are already in constant use, and they have been found very serviceable in bringing collectors together.

The Stamp Lover

May be had each month, immediately upon publication, from any of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's bookstalls, and from the following stamp dealers:

LONDON—
BLUETT & CO., 432 Strand, W.C.
BRIGHT & SON, 164 Strand, W.C.
J. J. COATES, 19 Borough High Street, S.E.
CRAWFORD & SON, 15 Crooked Lane, E.C.
F. R. GINN, 147 Strand, W.C.
LEWIS MAY & CO., 15 King William St., Strand, W.C.
W. H. PECKITT, 47 Strand, W.C.
W. SIMPSON, 46 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

BRIGHTON—
W. MORLEY, 69A Preston St.

MANCHESTER—
J. H. RHODES, 62 Market St.
TAYLOR BROS., 78 Faulkner St.

Other agents are wanted for the sale of THE STAMP LOVER, and full particulars will be sent on application to the Business Manager, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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Exhibition of Paper Making.

MAJOR EVANS' OPENING ADDRESS.—2000 VISITORS.

Not a large display, but one of the highest degree of instructional value. That is the general opinion of the Exhibition of Paper Making as applied to the manufacture of postage stamps on January 8th and 9th. The Junior Philatelic Society has once more placed before the stamp-collecting public a display on lines never before attempted, and, though there was no lavish surfeit of exhibits to perplex the visitor, the individual items were of a very high degree of interest.

The opening ceremony, in the ancient hall of Clifford's Inn, was delayed by half-an-hour, the organisers having once again had their capacity for dealing with sudden emergencies tested to the utmost. A telegram on the morning of the Exhibition announced the serious illness of Mr. A. H. Clark, who was Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, and had the management of many of the details in his own hands. Thanks to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, and a number of his fellow-workers, the result of this untoward happening was only a short delay in opening, and the absence of a few exhibits, which could not be collected.

Mr. Douglas Ellis introduced Major E. B. Evans, who was to open the Exhibition, and the Major delivered the following opening address :—

"My friend, Mr. Melville, the President of our Society, has done me the honour of asking me to open this Exhibition, and I feel that the best course I could pursue would be to carry out his request with as little delay as possible, because I am quite sure that the Exhibition itself is far more interesting than anything that I could say to you about it. At the same time, I should like to say a few words as to the why and the wherefore of this Exhibition, and its connection with stamp collecting.

"In days gone by, past, I hope, never to return, it used to be considered necessary to find some excuse for collecting stamps, and some even of the greatest opponents of our hobby were brought to acknowledge that, however useless in themselves old postage stamps might be, their collection and study led to the acquirement of a certain amount of information upon less frivolous subjects. We learnt something of geography, we picked up a little smattering of modern history, we became familiar with foreign coinage of various kinds, and so our stamp collecting came to be excused, though we were generally assured that if we paid more attention to our lesson-books we should learn a great deal more about these useful matters, and in a more direct way.

"Nowadays all this has been changed. There is no longer any need to find an excuse for collecting stamps ; on the contrary, the difficulty is to find an excuse for those misguided people who do not collect stamps—or, to put it more kindly, who have not yet begun to collect stamps. We study geography because we want to know where our stamps come from ; we study history from a purely postal point of view ; we study colours, and we argue about the correct names to be given to them ; we study methods of engraving and printing, as applied to the manufacture of stamps ; and, naturally, we must study the various kinds of paper upon which stamps are printed.

"In those ancient days of which I was speaking just now, a stamp collector used sometimes to be defined as a person who was always messing about with dirty little pieces of paper. This was a libel, of course, in part at all events. All extraneous matter was carefully removed from our stamps ; the only form of dirt allowed to adhere to them was that inflicted upon them by the post office, by way of an obliteration—and some people even tried to remove that. But we cannot deny that a stamp is a little piece of paper. We look upon the design as the most important part of the stamp, but we must not forget that without the paper the thing could not exist at all. I think we may say that the majority of stamps have been printed upon a special paper of one kind or another, a paper with a watermark, a paper manufactured in some peculiar manner, or treated by some special process after manufacture, or a paper specially selected for its suitability to the nature of printing of the stamps for which it is employed ; and where a special paper of any kind has been used, the imitation of that paper is the greatest difficulty that the forger has to overcome. Every stamp collector knows that if he meets with a specimen on unwatermarked paper of, let us say, a postage stamp of Great Britain, he has either discovered an unknown rarity, or, which is far more probable, he has got hold of a forgery.

"Even when one of these special papers is not used it is extremely difficult, in the case of the older stamps, to find papers which shall have the appearance that the papers of those stamps possess at the present day. The paper may be an old-fashioned paper ; in any case it probably has an appearance of age which, fortunately, it is almost impossible to imitate successfully. Thus, when one of those pernicious photographic processes has been employed, and the design of the stamp is reproduced exactly in every detail, and when the colour of the imitation is identical with that of the original, the forgery is very often finally detected by 'something in the paper.'

"A careful study of the various natures of paper is, therefore, an essential thing for philatelists. We must be able not only to recognise the principal varieties of paper, but also to see those little differences between different specimens of paper of the same nature, which may be of the greatest importance to us in deciding upon the authenticity, or otherwise, of a stamp.

"And for this purpose there is no doubt that some aquaintance with the way in which paper is manufactured is extremely useful. We may meet with some peculiarity in the paper or the watermark of a stamp, which may either arouse our suspicions as to its genuineness, or may appear to produce an interesting and valuable variety. In such a case as this, the first thing we have to do is to ask ourselves : How can such a peculiarity arise ? Can such a thing exist ? A little knowledge of the manufacture of paper and the production of watermarks may enable us to answer such questions as these ; and that knowledge, I hope, many of us may acquire with the assistance of this Exhibition, which I have great pleasure in now declaring open."

Mr. Lodge proposed, and Mr. Sefi seconded, the vote of thanks to Major Evans, who briefly responded.

The Exhibition was very well attended both days, getting crowded at times, particularly on the afternoon of Saturday. The chief attractions were undoubtedly the demonstrations of paper making by machine and by hand. The paper making machine already described at some length in these columns proved itself capable of fulfilling all the claims we had made for it. A special dandy roll had been prepared with the watermark "Star over J.P.S.," and the paper which was being made throughout the two days of the Exhibition was eagerly acquired by visitors as a memento of the occasion.

It was during the Friday afternoon that Mr. A. C. Tatham, Hon. Assistant Librarian, discovered that there were two varieties of the watermark, one being a single lined "Star J.P.S.," the other being in double line letters and star. We are glad to be able to announce that Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., the exhibitors of the machine, have kindly promised to allow the Society to retain the dandy roll as a permanent record of the Exhibition.

All the time the machine was working it was surrounded by

visitors, and a large crowd listened on the Saturday afternoon to a most interesting impromptu exposition of paper making by Mr. T. W. Myerson, the machine being operated all the time to illustrate his remarks.

On the Saturday several displays of paper making by hand were given, and a number of well-known philatelists and other visitors were given the opportunity of making a sheet of hand-made paper themselves.

Among the strictly philatelic exhibits we noted sheets of unprinted paper with various well-known stamp watermarks, including "Crown over C.C.," "Crown over N.S.W." (first type), a half sheet and a whole sheet, "V. over Crown," on rose-pink paper, "Crown over Q," and "TAS."

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., showed two sheets each of large star and of small star paper, and a number of other interesting items.

Mr. Lewis Evans showed his fine blocks of the 2d. line engraved (experimental plate) on Dickinson paper; also the first English watermark, which was produced by John Tate of Sele Mill, Hertford, the first English paper maker. A number of other interesting items relating to "Dickinson paper," including some unprinted sheets, were also shown.

Mr. W. Hadlow showed a sheet of the paper watermarked Z.A.R., prepared for an intended issue of stamps bearing the portrait of President Kruger of the South African Republic. The issue was rendered unnecessary by the result of the Transvaal War. Mr. Hadlow very kindly presented a sufficient quantity of this paper to the Exhibition Committee to print the Time Table and Synopsis of Exhibits, which therefore will also be an appropriate souvenir of the occasion to the stamp collecting visitor.

Mr. Charles Nissen lent the die proofs already described, and showed several sheets of fiscal and telegraph stamp papers already perforated, but not printed upon.

Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., in addition to the practical displays of paper making, showed a number of highly interesting exhibits.

They showed the first dandy roll invented by John Marshall of Dartford in 1826. They showed, also, a model with figures illustrating the process of making paper by hand; a bibliometer for testing the absorbent qualities of blotting-paper, numerous dandy rolls, laid, spiral laid, etc.; a bleach detector for detecting the presence of bleach in pulp; and a sheet of paper made by the first paper machine 9¾ inches wide, with deckle edges.

Mr. Melville showed a volume containing portraits, and containing the history of the firm of John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., and the J.P.S. Library showed "The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir" containing specimens of hand-made paper for the stamps of those states.

About two thousand people visited the Exhibition, including a good number of paper trade experts. Among the well-known collectors present at various times were :—

Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, Wickham Jones, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, Francis Ransom, Douglas Ellis, W. Darwen, H. Lee, S. R. Turner, Charles Nissen, W. Hadlow, V. H. Gregory, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Crouch, J. D. Ragg, B. T. K. Smith, H. L. Elwell, T. E. Sansom, Stuart Anderson.

The thanks of their fellow-members are especially due to the workers who assisted Mr. H. F. Johnson, among whom we noted Messrs. B. B. Kirby, H. H. Harland, A. Grellier, G. T. Turner, A. Selinger, D. B. Armstrong, Master W. J. C. Pope, and H. Newland, A. C. Tatham, C. Nissen.

A Stamp Collector's Song.

By W. E. Imeson.

(Air—Anything adaptable.)

I.

I'm dubbed a true "condition crank,"
With justice, I suppose;
Some only look at perfect stamps.
Well, I am one of those.
Last week I paid a fancy price
For just one "pence" Ceylon;
'Twas cheap at "double catalogue"
The *mint* spec: I dropped on :—

(Refrain).

That's the stamp for me!
A perfect spec: you see,
All o.g.—in fact, o.k.,
Sort you don't find every day.
But when I held it to the light,
The watermark to see,
'Twas *mended right across the back*—
Which *ain't* the sort for me!

II.

A certain stamp a certain stamp
Shop-window did display,
Upon a card which read, "Ten pounds
For stamps like this we pay!"
I'd sixteen copies on me, so
I rushed into that shop,
"Ten pounds for *one's* worth picking up
Before the others 'drop'" :—

(Refrain).

That's the price for me
("Full catalogue," you see!).
When they said, "Nice copy, that,"
My poor heart went pit-a-pat;
But when, "Ten pounds *per hundred*, sir,
They coolly offered me,
Said I, "*I'll go and fetch 'em*, for
That's just the price for me!"

III.

I met a charming girl (no song's
Complete without a girl),
Her stamp collection would have roused
The envy of an earl!
She no idea of "values" had
This maid I meant to win,
So I proposed at once—in case
Some rogue might take her in :—

(Refrain).

You're the girl for me,
The stamp of girl for me;
I'll be yours if you'll be mine,
Our collections we'll combine!
But when "I've swapped my stamps for this
Sweet Persian cat!" said she,
'Twas "'Tilda', our engagement's 'off',
You're not the girl for me!"

J.P.S. Meetings.

Sixth Meeting.

On Saturday, December 19th, the sixth ordinary meeting of the season was held at 17 Fleet Street, E C. The President took the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Donations to the Forgery Collection were acknowledged from Messrs. Parry & Watkin.

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge then read a paper entitled "The Future of Philately," in which he dealt in a very entertaining manner with the possibility of philately becoming a hobby of the past and, what he considered far more probable, it becoming even more popular than it is at present. It is possible, of course, that the frailty of the object of our hobby might cause stamps to perish from the weight of their years, but there is a constant stream of new issues which will provide our philatelic descendants with plenty of scope for specialism. The feeling of *cameraderie* that exists between philatelists also does a lot to keep alive interest in it Mr. Lodge also threw out the suggestion that the organisation of Philatelic Societies under one central authority would greatly strengthen the position of our hobby. A bureau of information, library of all books dealing with the subject, besides permanent collections, could be formed. It could have its offices in some central position, and no doubt would do a great deal more to further the cause of philately than is being done at present. At the close Mr. Melville proposed, and Mr. Kuttner seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lodge, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Kuttner next gave us a very fine display of a specialised collection of Greece ; the stamps shown were principally of the first two types, the large and small head series. There were a large number of flaws and minor varieties shown, and the splendid condition of the specimens was a characteristic throughout. Mr. Kuttner gave a lot of useful and instructive information as the stamps were handed round, and altogether it proved a very interesting display and lecture. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Kuttner.

Seventh Meeting.

On Saturday, January 2nd, the seventh ordinary meeting of the season was held. An Auction occupied the early part of the evening, after which the meeting was transferred to Anderton's Hotel, owing to the electric light failing at our customary meeting place. Mr. F. J. Melville took the chair at 8 p.m. Mr. Kirby acknowleged several donations to the Library.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. W. Jones, we were favoured by Mr. Wickham Jones with a display of his magnificent collection of Sicily. The stamps were arranged according to the plates of each value, and a large number of flaws and varieties were shown of each plate. Several complete sheets and a quantity of stamps in strips and blocks on entire combined to make the collection probably the finest that has ever been got together of these grand old stamps. We were very fortunate in obtaining (at very short notice) Mr. Wickham Jones' consent to exhibit these stamps, and the vote of thanks to that gentleman, on the proposition of Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Sansom, was carried with great enthusiasm.

The display of the stamps of Sicily brought home to our minds the terrible sufferings of a large number of the natives of that island resulting upon the recent earthquake there, and it was thought a singularly fit opportunity for starting a fund in the J.P.S. to help to relieve their misery. The sum of £3 12s. 9d. was collected in the meeting, and should any of the members who were not present wish to help, their donations should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. A. Selinger. All contributions to this fund will be acknowledged in the pages of THE STAMP LOVER.

Mr. A. J. Sefi next gave a display of the "Silk Thread" issues of Switzerland, which he accompanied with some useful and interesting information on the subject. He showed some exceedingly nice things in blocks, and flaws of plates, and stated that he had come across stamps used prior to the dates on which they were believed to have been issued. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sefi for his very interesting display.

Mr. W. J. C. Pope proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. F. J. Melville for taking the chair, Mr. Harland seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Eighth Meeting,

The 8th ordinary Meeting of the season was held at 17 Fleet Street, on January 16th.

The President took the chair at 8 o'clock, and the Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. B. B. Kirby announced a number of books added to the Library by exchange and purchase, and Mr. Selinger, on behalf of the Hon. Secretary of the Forgery Committee, acknowledged donations to the forgery collection.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong then read a very interesting paper on "The Post in Morocco." In it we were told that the transmission of letters from town to town in Morocco used to be carried out entirely by means of native runners, or "couriers." These couriers were noted for their endurance, and some wonderful records have at times been made by them. It is said that one was sent with a message from Tangier to Tetuan, a distance of 40 miles, and brought back a reply within 24 hours. The charge for this was a Moorish dollar, worth then about 3/-, but somewhat less now.

The various forms of postal service which are, or have been, in operation in the Moorish Empire may be divided into three sections :—

The Government courier service.
Local posts established by private enterprise.
Postal agencies maintained by foreign nations having vested interests in Morocco.

At one time the Moorish Government maintained an unsatisfactory service between two or three of the towns, but issued no stamps, the receipt for the courier's payment being in the nature of a postmark, stamped at the office. This, Mr. Armstrong said, is the only genuine and really valuable Moorish postage stamp obtainable, all other so-called Moorish stamps being issued by private individuals. The stamps issued by these people were made for collectors, and sold to them at face value. As these issues were changed from time to time, quite a circle of stamp collectors sprang up in Morocco, and a stamp journal was started in Tangier to promote the sale of issues, which, otherwise, would never have been heard of.

At the close of Mr. Armstrong's entertaining paper, a part of his collection of the stamps used in Morocco was laid out, and proved to be of much interest to the members present.

Mr. Owen Fearnley proposed, and Mr. Gibson seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Armstrong, and it was carried unanimously.

PORTRAITS WANTED.—The Editor would esteem it a favour if any reader can sell or lend portraits of any of the following, or can suggest sources from which any of them can be obtained :—Henry Archer (*ca.* 1848) *e.* ; William Dockwra (*circa* 1618-1716) ; William Humphrys (*d.* 1865) ; Robert Murray (*ca.* 1680) ; James N. Napier (*ca* 1840-50) ; John Thompson (*d.* 1866) ; Mons. de Villayer (France *ca.* 1653) ; Charles Whiting (*ca.* 1840) ; Charles F. Steel (*ca.* 1867, of Brooklyn, New York). Also the following, all *circa* 1862-70—Frederick Booty, Thomas Dalston, John Marmaduke Stourton, Sir Daniel Cooper, E. Loines Pemberton, Bellars and Davie, A. C. Kline (of Philadelphia), F. Trifet (of Boston). Address Fred. J. Melville. 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

The Postage Stamps and Cards of Hayti.

By L. W. Crouch.

(Continued from Page 207).



Issue of 1890.

Apparently the stock of 2 centimes stamps was exhausted in 1890, for a provisional was made by surcharging the 3 centimes of the 1887 issue with a red hand-stamped overprint consisting of a large figure "2" with "DEUX" above in a curve, and "CENT." below in a curve.

Owing to this surcharge being struck by hand, innumerable varieties may be found. This stamp is known with inverted overprint, overprint double, and even treble, also in pairs, one unsurcharged. Also through faulty stamping one may find the first or last letters of "DEUX" or "CENT" missing, or no stop after "CENT."

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 14.
Red surcharge.
October, 1890.—2 centimes on 3 centimes blue.



Issue of 1891.

As soon as the supplies of the "Salomon Head" stamps were exhausted, a new issue of stamps in a different design was made, apparently still printed in France, but by whom I have been unable to ascertain. A rumour has lately gone forth that this issue is the work of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London, but as yet I have had no evidence for this statement brought before me. Messrs. Waterlow say that they are not in a position to give any information on this point. Such are the difficulties which confront the philatelic student!

The design is the Arms of Hayti, which consist of a palm-tree (in this issue with branches spread out), surmounted by a cap of liberty; on each side is a cannon pointing outwards, with a helmet on the breach of the left-hand gun, and a shako on the right-hand one; in front of the palm is a drum with two anchors leaning against it; in the background there are five flags and a bayonetted rifle on each side. The Arms are on a white background within a circular border, ornamented on the left by oak leaves, on the right by laurel leaves. In the two upper corners are two shields bearing coloured figures of value, between which, on a white scroll, is the word "CENT". At the base of the design in colour on a white tablet there appear the words "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI." The whole is surrounded by a coloured outer line measuring 20 × 24mm.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, but I have also seen a block of four of the 2 centimes with marginal paper on both sides, which looks as i. at least one plate for this value was made up of two vertical rows of stamps. An explanation of this mystery would be welcome! The perforation varies from 13 to 13½, many specimens being perforated 13 × 13½. The paper is thin wove, and the gum thin and colourless.

The plates for all the values of this issue were produced from a single die, which showed the shields in the upper corners blank, and the numerals of value were engraved on the plate afterwards by hand. This is clearly shown by the fact that one finds that the numerals vary considerably *inter se* in minute details, very often on the same stamp. These differences are not so noticeable on the stamps of this or the next issue as on those of the 1896 issue; they are so slight as to be impossible to describe. In view of the above facts it would be possible to plate the stamps of this and the two succeeding issues.

A good many varieties of shade may be found, especially in the 2 centimes and 3 centimes stamps.

All the values have been recorded imperforate vertically, and the 7 centimes is known entirely imperforate.

I have seen proofs of the 3 centimes, 5 centimes and 7 centimes on thin white paper gummed, and of the 2 centimes on thin buff paper ungummed, all in their normal colours.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper, perforated 13 to 13½.

May, 1891.—	1	centime purple.
February, 1891.—	2	„ blue.
June, 1891.—	3	„ grey.
	5	„ orange.
May, 1891.—	7	„ rose-carmine.

Issue of 1892.

In 1892, again the stock of 2 centimes adhesives ran short, and recourse was had to a provisional. The 3 centimes stamp of the last issue was surcharged with the same hand-stamp, which had served for the provisional 2 centimes stamp of 1890.

This surcharge is known double, and pairs of these stamps have been met with, one being unsurcharged. Doubtless, varieties with one or other of the letters omitted, due to defective stamping, may be found. Very different shades of this stamp exist as of the unsurcharged one.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper, perforated 13 to 13½.
Red surcharge.
December, 1892.—2 centimes on 3 centimes grey.





Issue of 1893-5.

At intervals during 1893 the same five values as before were issued in a modified design, though the colours were not appreciably altered. This slight change is doubtless attributable to a change of printers, but who they were again I have been unable to ascertain.

The chief distinguishing feature of the design of these stamps is that the palm branches are now drooping; besides this, the lettering is smaller, the shading deeper, and the figures of value of a different type. These stamps measure 19½ × 24mm.

About May, 1895, a 20 centimes stamp was issued, the stock of the "Liberty head" 20 centimes having at last become exhausted. This was, of course, of the modified Arms type. Large remainders of this value were left on the appearance of the new set in new colours in 1896. Part of this surplus stock was employed for the provisional 2 centimes of 1898, the rest being sold to an American dealer at a low price a few years ago. This stamp is, therefore, very common unused.

The paper and gum employed for these stamps were both very thick, and when in combination the stamp is easily cracked. The paper is very white, and the gum varies from white to yellowish.

The perforation gauges 14. Evidently two different perforating machines were in use for the stamps of this issue, as, if one examines blocks, one may find a perforation of small holes well aligned, and one of large holes often badly out of alignment.

As in the case of the last issue, the sheets contained 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. Mr. Melville says:—"It is on the margins of this series that the method of numerical registration of sheets is first noted." It would be of no interest to give lists of these controls, as every sheet bore a different one. They were printed in black on the right top corner of the sheet.

Apparently the same method was used in making the plates as was described under the last issue. But here again the differences are very slight, being most noticeable on the 5 centimes and 20 centimes stamps. The tops of the figures "5" vary slightly in length, and variations may be noticed in the hooks of the figures "2" on the 20 centimes.

There are very few varieties to be noted in this issue, except varieties of shade and tone. The 1 centime, 2 centimes and 7 centimes are known imperforate, the 5 centimes imperforate horizontally, and the 3 centimes imperforate vertically. I have seen plate proofs of the 3 centimes in green.

Reference List.

Thick white wove paper, perforated 14.

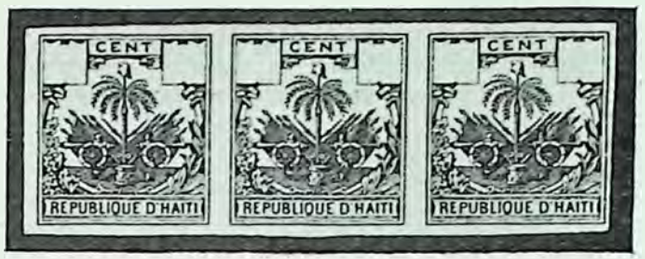
January, 1893.—	1	centime	purple.
	2	centimes	indigo.
April, 1893.—	3	,,	lilac-grey.
	5	,,	orange.
January, 1893.—	7	,,	scarlet.
May, 1895.—	20	,,	brown.



Issue of 1896.

In 1896 a series containing the same six values as before was issued in practically the same design, but in altered colours. Although the design was, to all intents and purposes, the same, again a new die had been engraved; this may be evidence of a change of contractors, as the perforation was also changed.

The chief points of difference in the 1893 and 1896 dies are



as follows:—On the 1896 die the letters of "CENT" are very irregularly placed, and the "C" is less rounded; the letters of "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" are shorter; the numerals are of a rather different character; the shading is also a trifle heavier. The stamps measure 19¾ × 23½mm.

Again I know nothing of the name of the printers; the sheets contained 100 stamps in ten rows of ten as before. There is no marginal inscription, and the only marks are small crosses at the middle of the top, bottom, and sides of the sheets. Both the paper and gum are thinner, the latter being white. The perforation gauges 13½.

It is on the stamps of this issue that the differences in the figures of value are most noticeable. As in the case of the 1891 and 1893 issues, one die showing the design without figures was used for constructing the plates of all the values, and each figure was inserted in its proper place afterwards by hand. I have a strip of three proofs in black on card, struck from a plate before the insertion of the numerals. This clearly shows the method of manufacture. In the 5 centimes stamp one may get one copy with the tops of both figures "5" long, another with them much shorter, another with one short top and one long. The figures of value of the other denominations also vary appreciably, though the differences are very difficult to put into words. Take a large block of any value and see for yourself.

Numerous varieties may be discovered among these stamps. The 1 centime, 3 centimes and 7 centimes are known with double perforation, the 1 centime with triple perforation, the 1 centime and 7 centimes imperforate horizontally, and all except the 2 centimes imperforate vertically. All values except the 1 centime may also be found imperforate. Varieties may be met with consisting of pairs or blocks having one or more lines of perforations missing.

Quantities of remainders of the 3 centimes, 5 centimes, 7 centimes and 20 centimes stamps of this issue were sold to an American dealer at the same time as the 20 centimes of the last issue.

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 13½.

December, 1896.—	1	centime	light blue.
May, 1896.—	2	centimes	red-brown.
August, 1896.—	3	,,	drab-lilac.
December, 1896.—	5	,,	slate-green.
	7	,,	grey.
	20	,,	orange.



Issue of 1898 (the 2 centimes Provisionals).

Yet again was the familiar 2 centimes hand-stamp requisitioned to supply 2 centimes stamps, owing to the exhaustion of the stock of that value. In this case the then current 20 centimes was overprinted, and also remainders of the 20 centimes brown issued in 1895.

The 2 centimes on 20 centimes brown is known with inverted surcharge, and double and even triple surcharges, and also in pairs, one without surcharge. The 2 centimes on 20 centimes orange has only been recorded with double surcharge. The same varieties with missing letters may, doubtless, be found; I have only noted the 2 centimes on 20 centimes orange with "CEN" for "CENT".

I have seen a block of four of the 2 centimes on 20 centimes orange, with two of the horizontal rows of perforation omitted, and the same stamp with double perforation.

Mr. Melville records a copy of the 1 centime stamp of 1896 with this overprint, which had been partially rubbed off. This must have been made through fraud or accident. At anyrate, it is curious.

Reference List.

A.—On issue of 1895.
Thick white wove paper, perforated 14.
Red surcharge.
March, 1898.—2 centimes on 20 centimes brown.

B.—On issue of 1896.
White wove paper, perforated 13½.
Red surcharge.
March, 1898.—2 centimes on 20 centimes orange.
? Fraudulent variety.
2 centimes on 1 centime light blue.

(To be continued).

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 209.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

Calendar of Treasury Papers. LXIV. 13.

1699 [? Oct. 25].—"A list of the officers belonging to the Penny Post Office charg'd in this present ayd tax, for granting His Majestie the sūme of 1,484,015li. 01. 11¾." from 1698 to 1699. Certified 25 Oct. 1699. 1 *page.*

Same Papers. LXIV. 17.

1699, Oct. 30. 17.—Report of Sir R. Cotton, Kt., and Sir Tho. Frankland, Bart., Postmasters General, upon a proposal made to the Lords of the Treasury, for improving the penny post by letting it to farm. Dated 30 Oct, 1699.

Accompanied by the proposal, part of which was, to deliver letters from the general post in towns and places where the letters from the general post came not, otherwise than by special messengers, who took three pence, six pence, and sometimes twelve pence above the common postage of letters; whereas in the way proposed, it would be but one penny, or what the inhabitants pleased to give; and this to be performed by several persons, appointed to go the rounds and bring back letters and parcels. 3 *pages.*

Oct. 30. 18.—Copy of the foregoing report. Dated 30 Oct., 1699.

Also "the answer of ye proposers for farming the Penny Post to the report of ye postmasters generall."

Minuted:—"8 Feb. 1699. My Lords, upon discoursing wth the postmr, are of opinion that this branch cannot be farmed." 4 *pages.*

Same Papers. LXVII. 7.

June 29, 1699—Jan. 8, 1699-1700. 7.—"The case of the officers and messengers of His Majestyes penny post office, and the mismanagement of Mr William Dockwra, the present comptroller," in which they make a great variety of charges against him, which principally fall under three heads, viz., those affecting (1.) the revenue of the penny post office; (2.) his treatment of his subordinates, and (3.) the public.

Minuted:—"29 June '99. To be sent in a letter to ye Post Mr Genll to examine ye allegacons and report."

The report of Sir R. Cotton and Sir Thos. Frankland on the articles charged against the said controller. Dated 2 Jan., 1699-1700.

The examinations taken upon the articles exhibited against him. The article in one column and the answer in another.

A letter from the above Sir Robert and Sir Thomas, sending (at the desire of the parties) the whole examinations, together with the several certificates touching the same, to the Lords of the Treasury. Dated 8 Jan., 1699-1700.

Also the case of the said William Dockwra, being his representation of it.

In the *Minute Book*, Vol. X, p. 62, 29 May, 1700, is a long account of the examination into these matters, and the conclusion was as follows:—

"My Lords are of opinion that Mr Docwra is not fitt to be entrusted in the office any longer." 65 *pages, or parts of pages.*

Same Papers. LXVII. 45.

1699-1700 [? about 21 Feb.] 45.—Petition of the officers and messengers belonging to the General Penny Post Office, showing that they had exhibited divers articles as to the mismanagement of that office by Mr. William Dockwra, the controller, and fully proved them at divers hearings before the Postmaster-General; praying for his removal as he was so irregular, vexatious and troublesome, and not fit to be any longer borne with.

Accompanied by a certified copy (dated 21 Feb., 1699-1700) of the six certificates by officers of the Post Office of the truth of the matters contained in a printed paper annexed, entitled, "Part of the illegal practices of the Penny Post Office."

And another certified copy of two affidavits on the same subject. Certified on 6 Feb, 1699-1700.

The printed paper states that it was proved that letters were opened and read publicly, goods taken out and detained, &c. 5 *pages.*

Same Papers. LXVIII. 55.

1700, May 13. 55.—A certified copy, signed Wm. Dockwra, controller, of "a list of the officers belonging to the Penny Post Office, charged in this present aide tax, for granting His Majestie ye summ of 1,484,015£ 1/11¼." Certified 13 May, 1700.

Another list of moneys, assessed upon officers to that aid whose salaries did not exceed 60*l. per ann.* No date. 2 *pages.*

Same Papers. LXIX. 14.

1700 [about May]. 14. Petition (signed) on behalf of several messengers and letter carriers in the Penny Post Office, in behalf of themselves and the rest of their brethren, complaining that they had been most unjustly and maliciously

dismissed by Mr. Dockwra, the comptroller, who had taken money to put others in their room, and [dismissed] the rest for frivolous and vexatious pretences; to make room for his own creatures, to reduce the penny post as low as possible, in order to beg or farm it for himself; praying for redress. Without date, but about May, 1700. [A full account of an examination into Mr. Dockwra's affairs is entered in the *Minute Book*, Vol. X., p. 62, 29th May, 1700. See also other papers on the subject, Vol. LXVII., No. 7]. 1 *page.*

The London Post—No. 155--from Fri. 31 May to Mon. 3 June, 1700.

[*Under* "London, June 1."]

We do not hear that Mr. [Wm.] Dockwra is yet displaced, from being Controller of the penny Post, as it was printed on Saturday [25 May?], nor is it scarce Credible that the Author of so great and publique a good, will be so served, in this good Goverment [*sic.* (of Will. III.)], though in the late Reigns [Chas. II. and Jas. II.] he was so shamefully used, as to have it taken from him, when the Duke of York put in one Mr. Castleton, to be Controller thereof, who kept it above 14 years [1682-97] from Mr. Dockwra, till his present Majesty [Will. III.]; He appointed him Controller and dismist Mr. Castleton about 3 Years ago [*i.e.*, abt. 20 Mch. 1696-7].

The London Post—No. 164—from Fri. 21 June to Mon. 24 June, 1700.

[*Under* "London, June 22"].

Nathaniel Castleton Esq., having some days since [? 4 June] been restored to his former place of Controller, of His Majesty's [Will. III.] General Penny-Post-Office, he yesterday [? 21 or 23 June] took possession of the same.

The Post Boy—No. 806—from Thurs. 6 June to Sat. 8 June, 1700.

The Place of Comptroller of the Penny-Post-Office (said to be worth 2col. per Annum) being vacant by the Removal of Mr. [William] Dockwra, who enjoy'd it for some years: There are several Candidates for the same, but those that seem to stand fairest for this Employment, are Mr. Castleton (who was formerly in that Office) and Major Bremen, both very worthy Gentlemen.

The Post Boy—No. 811—from Tues. 18 June to Thurs. 20 June, 1700.

On Tuesday last [18 June], Phillip [? Nathaniel] Castleton, Esq., had the Honour to kiss the King's [Will. III.] Hand for the place of Comptroler of the Penny Post Office, Vacant by the Removal of Mr. [William] Dockwray.

[Dockwra must at this time have been aged from 78 to 84 years.]

Calendar of Treasury Papers. LXIX. 45.

1700 [? about June 25]. 45.—Memorial of Aubrey Earl of Oxford to the Lords of the Treasury, praying a lease for 21 years of the Penny Post Office at the rent of 100*l. per ann.*, besides paying the Controller 500*l. per ann.* Signed.

Minuted:—"Read 25 June 1700. It cannot be granted." 1 *page.*

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

SIR,—Will you please add in your next issue one of the 2d. red on Dickinson paper is in my collection, and oblige.

Yours truly,

PLAIN ANCHOR.

10th January, 1909.

Philatelic Nothings.

£0000 Reward!

Apropos of the quotations I gave last month from West African letters I have received, perhaps the following communication received a few days ago by a stamp dealer in reply to an advertisement may add a little to the lighter side and moments of a specialist's graveness:—

"Dear friend,

having your seen advertisement in ——, I desire you with all haste to make me acquainted and inform me of a honest stamp dealer. . . .

I am here waiting for your sharp reply,

&c., ——."

Hasn't the S.T.P.A. a Gold Coast agent?

Philatelic Spice.

I notice an esteemed correspondent to THE STAMP LOVER, whilst praising the due merits, also alluding to this journal, in his address to the Editor, as "your spicy magazine." With all due modesty I hardly concur with that finding. I know if some of my "Nothings" are a bit *too* spicy, the anticipating reader does not see them. Maybe the Editorial consideration is for the compositor, not the subscriber.

Do We Grow Older?

My latter paragraph opens out a fairly hackneyed argument. Many allege that the average stamp collector cannot see a joke—especially one against himself—it being thought that if he were not devoid of humour he would not be a philatelist.

My experience is the entire opposite in general, though I do and have known a few dry—horribly dry—old sticks—you know, a shade after a 2½d current N.S.W.—a thing of beauty and a joy for ever—"do you think?"

We can grow old and musty without the necessity of a hobby. We want philately for enjoyment—not as a living tomb. "Laugh and grow fat." By the by, there are not many fat philatelists, are there? Ever noticed it?

From Paris.

A New Yorker doing Yurrup in the record time remembered, when in Paris, that he had promised his sister that he would procure her some of the old Napoleon III. stamps. So he hied himself into a dealer's store to keep his promise. Selecting the three sets—Republic or Consulate, Empire, and Glorious Laureled Empire—he queried the price. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the dealer. "Guess again. I'm only wanting them as a present for my sister. Say, I'll give you a couple of dollars?" replied the N.Y. City man. "Then it would be I that gave them to your sister," answered the Parisian, "and," he added, "I do not even know mademoiselle."

What Will 1909 Be?

Most in the trade are asking themselves that question. To the greatest extent the stamp trade depends upon the new enthusiasts. The years 1907 and 1908 were undoubtedly record ones as far as the enrolling of junior philatelists were concerned, but the late 1908 and 1909 season has opened very bad. Of course it is yet early to say either for or against. Many people imagine that if there is a stamp season it opens about October. My experience has proved that absolutely the real start of the heavy season is from January to May—and often as not until the end of June. There is more general business done then than any other part of the year. Certainly there are dealers who manage to keep an average account throughout the year, but then the general run of their business does not appeal to every or most collectors.

I hardly look upon the great glut of new philatelic magazines as a very great help to philately. Most people get tired of reading the same news and information day after day in the several contemporaries. We can only look to the Manchester and Amsterdam exhibitions as being a help to things generally.

W. WARD.

Book Notices.

Books, Pamphlets, etc., sent for notice and review should be sent to the Editor, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W., and the price should in all cases be clearly indicated.

A Colour Dictionary. By B. W. Warhurst. New [second] edition. London: Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand.

To the lay mind there is something very perplexing about colours and colour names. To the philatelic mind there is apparently sheer confusion. Our catalogues, we find, are all at sixes and sevens. Mr. Warhurst tells us, and we have frequently noted the fact for ourselves, that cataloguers and writers not only give the same name to half-a-dozen distinct shades, but also call the same colour by several different names.

This state of affairs has existed almost as long as there have been stamp catalogues. A quarter of a century back the compilers of the "National Philatelic Society's Colour Chart" (New York, 1884) stated that they found "in examining *ten* catalogues that *seven* different names are given to the colour of the 2½d. stamp of Great Britain, 1874, although the colour of this stamp varies as little, perhaps, as any that might be chosen." That Colour Chart was an ambitious, though altogether unsuccessful effort to set up a standard for philatelic purposes.

In 1899 Mr. Warhurst, who has been plodding for years to secure uniformity in colour nomenclature in our catalogues, produced his first Colour Dictionary, which was the most practical effort at solving the colour riddle in philately up to that time. A more sumptuous, if less practical and business-like attempt at a colour chart is the handsome *Farbtafeln Für Postwertzeichen-Sammler*, edited by P. Ohrt (Düsseldorf, 1906), which must have been a very costly production, though its size and elaboration seem to defeat any purpose its author may have had in inducing mere cataloguers to mend their ways, for the confusion in colour names for stamps is, if anything, worse on the continent than it is at home.

Now Mr. Warhurst has turned out a new edition of his earlier work, with the letterpress re-written, and the book slightly increased in bulk, but retaining its convenient form. The work has sixty illustrations in colours, and though we miss the capital series of papers of varying hues on which the earlier edition is printed, we have no hesitation in recommending every reader of THE STAMP LOVER to keep this useful work ready to hand for frequent reference, and, indeed, to make a careful study of the investigations and suggestions of the author. We congratulate Mr. Warhurst on the completion of what must have been a most laborious production. Many of the inks used had to be specially compounded, and no doubt the whole mechanical process of the production must have been very strenuously supervised by the compiler.

The American Philatelist, Vol. xxii., 1908. Published by the American Philatelic Society: Henry S. Adair, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

We have now received the complete Year Book of the American Philatelic Society, and must congratulate the producers on a very fine piece of work. The Year Book, it should be mentioned, has hitherto been restricted to a setting forth of the bye-laws of the Society, and a verbatim report of the proceedings of the Convention of the great national society of philatelists in America. This year the volume comprises much more than that. It is an epitome of philatelic activity and study, containing several important original contributions by Messrs. J. N. Luff, J. M. Bartels, V. M. Berthold, Henry N. Mudge, C. A. Howes, and H. B. Phillips.

While we are glad to see the features of some of our good cousins in the United States among the fine photographic plates, we cannot but think that for a first essay into higher philately in their Year Book the producers would have been serving a more practical purpose if they had, instead of expending their resources on the large portraits, given the space they occupy to the illustration of the stamps described in the articles.

The Year Book, we understand, is only available to members of the A.P.S., an organisation which, we are surprised, does not receive the support it deserves from British collectors.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. Sixty-eighth edition, 1909. New York: The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 18 East 23rd Street. Agent for the United Kingdom, W. T. Wilson, 292 Birchfield Road, Birmingham. Price, 2s. 6d.; post free, 2s. 10d.

The Scott Company has been indulging in some judicious pruning in its new catalogue. The pages hitherto devoted to U.S. Locals and to Chinese Locals have been omitted, but for the convenience of those who require a list of these they have been incorporated in a separate book, pocket size, with prices, and fully illustrated, and purchasers of the big catalogue may have the supplemental one, without extra charge, by filling in a form printed in the large catalogue for the purpose. Doubtless the Scott Company know their own business best, but we—it may be an insular British notion—would have transferred the United States Revenue lists to a separate publication, the more particularly as the words, "Postage Stamp Catalogue," are retained on the covers of the work.

The question of condition of stamps is discussed in the introductory pages, and it is a good sign to find a cataloguer dealing with this matter in a frank and open way. "Prices we quote for rare stamps are for specimens in FINE condition. It is becoming, however, more and more difficult each year to obtain old issues in absolutely fine condition, and we find the great majority of collectors willing to accept specimens in average or 'good' condition, provided that the cost is proportionately reduced. Rare stamps in our stock and sales books are priced according to condition. Fine copies are marked strictly at our catalogue prices, but we often have in stock average good copies, not damaged in any way, and perfectly satisfactory to most collectors, which we can supply at from three-fourths to one-half of the catalogue price."

The cataloguer goes on to define the grades of condition. Our own experience has been that catalogue firms rarely show all this generous consideration for the poor collector, and that one is at times expected to put up with very-much-below-the-average copies at catalogue price. We trust the lead of the Scott Company will be widely followed in this matter, and it should do much to improve the general standard of condition of the stamps in our collections.

Another wholesome change is in the matter of control marks and hand stamps. These have been largely curtailed in the present edition, and where hand-stamped surcharges have been struck indiscriminately in various colours, the operator using alternately a red, blue, or violet ink pad, producing curious mixed hues, they are now described in the Scott catalogue as one set.

Great Britain: Some Problems.

THE ROLLER—AD VARIETY—CORNER LETTERING.

Our notes on some of the problems that still remain to be settled have produced some further queries. The illustration of the transfer roller in "Great Britain: Line-Engraved Stamps" has puzzled a number of collectors.

One specialist writes: "The roller appears to have more than one stamp engraved on it; I should not have thought this workable?"

"Plain Anchor" writes: "As to roller, I think —— said the strengthened frame stamps probably occurred from 'rocking the roller in too wide a circle,' but from the look of the roller [in the book illustration] it would not be rocked at all *from side to side*."

We have now settled to our own satisfaction that there were more impressions than one on the rollers which made the old English stamps. An inspection of the process employed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., to this day has confirmed us in our opinion that, as a matter of economy, the broad edge of the roller was not wasted on one impression only, but that there were *five* or *six* impressions on one roller.

Mr. Fisher, an expert in the transfer process, expresses the opinion also that it is better for the roller to be utilised all round the edge.

As to Plain Anchor's question, there can be no doubt left that the roller was rocked in a vertical line, and that a side-to-side motion was impossible.

As to the earlier question there need be no further doubt that it was quite practical to have five or six of the old stamps on one transfer roll. It is probable, therefore, that before the introduction of the plate numbers on the stamps, one plate may have been constructed from more than one transfer roll impression, and it is equally possible that one roller impression may have been used to make more than one plate.

After the plate numbers were added only one roller impression could be used to engrave the 240 stamps on the plate, but still there were the five to six impressions differently numbered on the roller. A hardened transfer roll impression is quite capable of doing 240 impressions of the softened steel plate, indeed, double that number (480) being produced by a single roller impression in the case of the halfpenny stamp of 1870.

An authority on British stamps, who expressed his opinion that the illustration of the transfer roller could not have resembled the original transfer roller used for the line-engraved Great Britain, gave an ingenious reason for his opinion. There are recorded cases of the occurrence of a damage to or a defect in the roller, which caused it to be discarded and destroyed. In no case was a number duplicated, and if several impressions occurred on the roller, each numbered in consecutive order, we should have several breaks in the series of plate numbers, breaks not of one number only, but of all the numbers on that roller [*i.e.*, five or six]. In Wright & Creeke, Plate 126 is stated never to have been made, as the roller was defective, yet 125 and 127 were made. The defect here may have been limited to the roller *impression* numbered in the network "126," and not affecting the other impressions on the same roller. A more complicating record is that of Plates 16, 17 and 18 of the ½d, which is given by Wright & Creeke thus:

16. *Never completed, as, after 198 impressions had been made on plate, the roller broke.*
17. *Never completed, as, after 16 impressions had been made on plate, the roller cracked.*
18. *Never completed, as, after 16 impressions had been made on plate, the roller cracked.*

In the case of 17 and 18, however, the roller may have been one and the same, the entry under the number 18 being a duplicate of the entry for 17.

The rule of not duplicating a number we know to have applied to plates, but it does not follow that it applied to roller impressions, and in the case of a roller discarded after making some plate impressions, the next roller might well have followed on the series of numbers from the last number which had *made a plate impression.*

The AD Variety.

A point on which we have had occasion to reconstruct our views is in reference to the "AD" variety described on page 82 of "Great Britain: Line-Engraved Stamps" as:—

> "Traces of stars in lower right angle of stamp lettered AD. In early impressions similar traces can be seen in the lower left angle."

We are inclined to think that the reference to early impressions is wrong, inasmuch as a fuller examination of the process appears to show that these would be *later* impressions. The defect, as is well known, occurs on a plate which had an unusually long life, printing over one million impressions. It is a very prominent defect, and is scarcely likely to have been passed, had it appeared on the early impressions at all. In order to make ourselves quite clear, we had better explain the new theory in detail.

In laying down the roller it has been placed in the wrong position. The defect has been erased and the surface burnished, and the roller then applied in the correct position. We have ourselves witnessed such an error and correction, and have applied a powerful glass to the plate and found no trace of the original error.

The plate is put to press, and is, of course, perfect, no sign of the error being perceptible. After working the plate for a considerable period, however, it occasionally happens that the error will begin to show, and if one goes on long enough it should make a very noticeable impression.

There can be little question that this is what happened with the AD variety, for it is *most prominent* on the souvenir proof impression, which was the 1,000,000th or the 1,000,001th impression from the plate on which it occurs. Furthermore, it was *not* noted on the *imprimatur* sheet (a *first* impression) by Wright & Creeke, who were very painstaking in their examination of such details.

Corner Lettering.

An old employé at Perkins Bacon's assures us, in regard to the corner lettering, which was punched upon the plate (and did not, of course, appear on the roller at all), that it was liable to considerable variation. There was no type which could well be construed into various alphabets, as each punch was separately cut by hand on softened steel, which was then subjected to the hardening process. In punching these letters upon the plate, defective impressions were often unavoidable, and the workman used his graver to complete or improve a defective letter. The use of the tool would account for many of the deformed or peculiarly formed letters (*e g.*, wide based B on stamp lettered BA, Plate 32, Die I).

The Penny Postage Act.

In conclusion, we may draw attention to a printer's error on page 7 of the Line-Engraved book, in which we ascribe the Penny Postage Act to the 182nd year of the reign of Queen Victoria! It will be obvious to most readers that our ampisand has been mistaken for a figure 8. It should, of course, read 1 & 2 Victoria, Cap. 52.

The Onlooker.

A New Surcharge.

I have received a new surcharge which may not get into the regular new issue columns, so, for the sake of future generations, I must describe them in these columns. I have received a portion of a sheet (thirty stamps) of reprints of the 40 cent black on yellow of the Papal States, with an overprint that may puzzle posterity if the sheets ever get broken up. For instance, one might easily be puzzled to get a Papal State stamp overprinted "Radishes" or a strip of three overprinted "BLUE POINT COCKTAIL." The entire surcharge on the block of thirty stamps reads:—

MENU.

BLUE POINT COCKTAIL.
Consomme Manhattan in Cup.
Celery. Olives. Radishes.
Creamed Crab Flakes in Case.
Broiled Wood Duck.
Fried Hominy. String Beans.
Lettuce and Chicory Salad.
Neapolitan Ice Cream.
Assorted Cakes.
Demi Tasse.
Cigars.

MERCANTILE CLUB,
January 5, 1909.

Looking Forward.

Mr. Millhouse, of St. Louis, sends me the interesting block of surcharges, and tells me that it was the novel form of menu card used at the dinner to celebrate the 100th meeting of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society, on January 5th. Eighteen sat down to dinner on that occasion, and Mr. Myers, the retiring president, handed over the presidential gavel to Mr. F. N. Chase, the new occupant of the office for 1909. Mr. Chester Myers is evidently a far-sighted collector, for he proposed the toast of the Society's 1000th meeting. I'll raise my glass to that same meeting whenever it comes off—if spared—and would suggest that the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society might hurry things on a bit by having weekly meetings. The stamps for overprinting the menu were kindly supplied by the United Stamp Co. of Chicago, and the surcharging was done by the E. J. Schuster Co. of St. Louis.

Encouraging.

"Mr. Onlooker," said a lady member at the Paper Making Exhibition, "I have brought a little boy with me, and I want you to try and convert him to stamp collecting."

"I don't mind having a try."

"Well, I'm afraid you won't succeed, because *I* have tried and failed."

The New Russian Stamps.

A Russian correspondent, Mr. Harald Zschaul, sends us used copies of the 7 kopec value of a new series of Russian stamps printed in colours which wash off; and he makes an interesting announcement of a new celebration series in 1913.

"It seems that till now," he writes, "only the 7 kop. stamp is issued. As you will see from the enclosed specimens, the blue is much paler, and I also find that the design, which is very much like that of the 5 and 10 roubles stamps, is too crowded for such a small stamp. The earliest postmark I possess is dated KIEW, 11 December, 1908, old style.

"The other stamps will soon follow. It is said the pattern of 3½, 7, 5, and 10 roubles stamps will also be changed, and a new 25 roubles stamp issued.

"At Libau there are still the old stamps to be bought, but as soon as I can get the new ones I shall gladly send you some for the use of the Society.

"In the year 1913, because of the third century of the reign of the house of Romanow, in Russia, it is proposed to issue new stamps with the face of the present Czar. The plate is already finished, and is only to be confirmed by the Emperor himself."

ONLOOKER.

Post Office Corruption 1793-4.

BY PLAIN ANCHOR.

I have recently purchased a Pamphlet, the finding of which throws some light on the character of Charles Bonnor, and will gladden the hearts of the people of the town of Bath.

I think it will be acknowledged that it shows a most scandalous state of affairs, and discounts Bonnor's accusations against John Palmer of Bath, the great Reformer of the carrying of Mails.

To my Tale:—David Morice, Bonnor's uncle, held an office under him in the Comptroller's Office of the General Post Office, in 1793. Morice, for a reason unexplained, wished to resign his position, but was in debt to Bonnor to the extent of some hundreds of pounds. The two relatives apparently put their heads together in an attempt to sell the position, and induced a Mr. Hepburn to agree to pay £600, on the appointment of his son, John Newball Hepburn. Something would appear to have gone wrong with the conspiracy, for the proposal was altered to a loan of £1000 to Morice, and it was suggested to Mr. Hepburn that this would enable both Bonnor and Morice to say, if asked, that neither had received any consideration for the appointment. The rascality of the affair is that Bonnor eventually denied any knowledge of it, and actually after promising, through Morice, the situation to Hepburn, appointed his own nephew, Morice's son, to it. It is apparent that the idea was to concoct a scheme by which Bonner would enable Morice to pay off his indebtedness, and Mr. Hepburn actually parted with £850 of the £1000, but, finding he had been swindled, exposed the whole transaction, and printed the letters which passed in the Pamphlet referred to. As further evidence of the character of the Comptroller, one may refer to the case of Pickard & Bonnor, in which Bonnor's Agent, Morice, again appears, offering a situation in the Post Office, and obtaining £100, although the Plaintiff was never appointed.

Bonnor was, originally, a journeyman Coachmaker, afterwards an itinerant player, and, when eventually imprisoned for debt, received and withheld from his creditors the whole of his considerable pension. Such was the man who showed the basest ingratitude to his benefactor, Palmer, who made him and placed him in the position he held in the Post Office.

Next Month's Stamp Lover.

In our issue for March we hope to publish a valuable and interesting paper by Major E. B. Evans on "Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes," read at the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society in Prince Henry's Room on December 5th, 1908.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [February 1, 1909.

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3 Perak, 1, 2, and 3c, - -	0 3	1 6
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A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting (American edition), published Wycil & Co. Statutes, Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Broadsides, Pamphlets relating to the Post Office from the earliest times to the present day. Early stamp catalogues, all editions of Mount Brown, Booty, Gray. Early books on forgeries, by Stourton, Pemberton, etc.

WANTED.—Samoa, first issue only, used and unused, in singles, strips, blocks and complete sheets; also used specimens on original covers required. Will also give reasonable prices for reprints and forgeries of first issue to complete specialised collection. Please name lowest price with all offers, or state what exchange desired.—R. E. R. Dalwigk, Bellevue, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.

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WANTED.—Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, Vol. I., or complete file of numbers, loose. Correspondence only. Let me know *your* price.—R. W. G., 2 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

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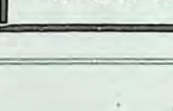
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S. Nigeria, King, single, 2/6, mint, 7/6.
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Transvaal, 1882, 1d on 4d sage-green, mint, 2/-.
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Wants and Offers.

(Continued from page 244.)

CHILE.—Wanted all imperf. issues before 1867.—G. Herbert Dannatt (Secretary, "Otterdale" Exchange Club), "Lyndale," Blackheath, S.E. 10

WANTED.—Vol. I., S. Gibbons' Monthly Journal.—H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., E.C.

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English.—English Journal of Philately, Nos. 2-3, 7-16; Once a Month (1864), 1-9; Philatelic Record title page and frontispiece to Vol. XVII.; Hobbies, 297, 300-302, 306, 454; St. Martins le Grand, Vol. I., 1, 2.

U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all *except* Vols. I., II., and IV., and whole Nos. 122-128, 131. Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 4, 9. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-4, 6, 11, 12; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12; Vol. I V., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4; Vol. II., 1, 2, 4; Vol. III., 5; North Western Phil., Vol. I., 2, 3; St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 3, 7, 11; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 5; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 3-5, 7-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. I., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15. 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6; Vol. XX., 4; Vol. XXI., 9; Vol. XXII., 2; Vol. XXIII., 6; Vol. XXIV., 7; Vol. XXV., 4, ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., (17?); Vol. IV., 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

Belgium.—Le Timbre Poste (Moens), 67, 71, and title to Vol. VI.

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,, 5d lilac, two shades	4 0	3 9
,, 1/- black	4 6	3 9
1894, no wmk., ½d green	0 2	0 1
,, 1d red	0 8	0 6
,, 2d lake	1 0	1 3
,, 2½d blue, two shades	1 0	1 0
,, 5d lilac	1 0	0 9
,, 1/- black	1 9	2 0
1897-8, wmk. CA. ½d green	0 1	0 1
,, 1d red	0 2	0 1
,, 2d lake	0 4	0 3
,, 2½d blue	0 4	0 3
,, 5d lilac	0 9	1 0
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12 ,, each	7 3	—
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30 paras, ,,	8 0	—
1 piastre, ,,	10 0	22 0
2 ,, ,,	14 0	33 0
4 ,, per doz.	10 6	12 0
6 ,, ,,	15 0	16 0
9 ,, ,,	—	—
12 ,, each	3 6	3 9
18 ,, ,,	—	—
45 ,, ,,	—	—
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4 ,, ,,	39 0	39 0
12 ,, ,,	39 0	39 0
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20	,, ,, ,, ...	0	0 10
16	,, ,, ,, ...	0	0 7
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MAJOR EVANS ON "OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ENVELOPES" (page 263).



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



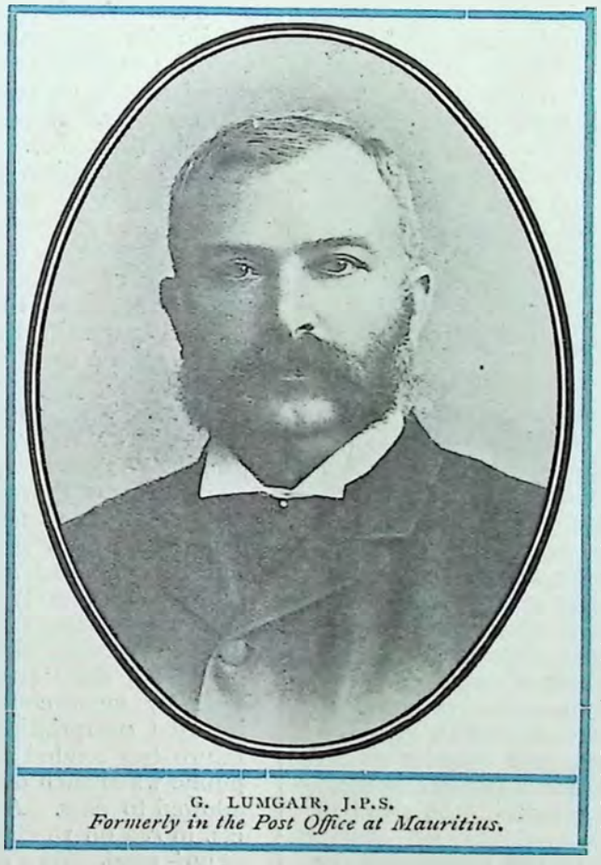
Vol. I. No. 10.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [March, 1909.

Mauritius Memories.

By G. Lumgair.

Mr. Lumgair, a member of the Junior Philatelic Society, held an appointment in the Mauritius Post Office from 1862 to 1875. The following reminiscences are from a paper read by Mr. Lumgair before the Brighton Branch, and are of an exceptionally interesting character dealing with an important period in the philatelic history of the colony.

An appointment in the General Post Office, Mauritius, from 1862 to 1875, enabled me to become very familiar with the working of the Department, and subsequent mutations did not prevent my keeping fairly *au fait* with changes as and when they occurred. It will be noticed that in 1862 not more than three years had elapsed since the production and issue of the stamps lithographed in the colony by Mons. Dardenne, whose establishment continued on the Chaussée in Port Louis long after. These stamps were then current for the prepayment of postage and could be acquired without much difficulty at their face value. The Post Paid stamps engraved, also in 1859, by Mons. Lapirot were likewise circulating on letters for some years later, but there were no keen collectors at that time, and addressees mostly destroyed the envelope or sheet on which the stamp was affixed as being valueless. Thus many of the stamps were destroyed; moreover the contents of the waste paper basket, brought out and burned after meetings of the Dead-Letter Committee by the peon, were known to include torn and entire stamps of the correspondence destroyed.



G. LUMGAIR, J.P.S.
Formerly in the Post Office at Mauritius.

The stamps of 1847 and 1848, engraved by Mr. J. Barnard, Post Office and Post Paid respectively, were only occasionally met with on letters. Mint examples would, however, occasionally be rescued from drawers or boxes in which they had remained forgotten, and it has been my duty to assure the possessors of such stamps, in reply to their enquiry, that they could be legally used for postage. Little did either of us know how valuable these small labels were to become. Cleaners were, however, beginning to invade the field and to gather what could be obtained from the residents, yet I am aware there are still in the colony many Post Paid, including beautiful collections of shades and errors, and it is surmised several Post Office stamps will be revealed in course of time.

It may be of interest to mention that, subsequent to 1875 (I cannot say exactly when), I was attached to the Colonial Secretary's Office and was deputed to wait on Mr., now Major, Evans, who had applied to the Government for permission to inspect its records with a view to tracing the history of the stamps engraved and lithographed in the colony. I was able to lay the necessary papers before Mr. Evans, and he made public the information obtained in a communication addressed to the Editor of the *Commercial Gazette*, Port Louis, some days later. I recall with pleasure the occasion on which I had the honour of being associated with one of the most eminent philatelic authorities.

In 1862, and for many years thereafter, the General Post Office in Mauritius was a small, low, wooden building in Government Street, Port Louis, opposite Government House. The office of the Colonial Postmaster was situated in the yard and consisted of one room. The stock of stamps drawn from the Colonial Treasurer, now Receiver-General, was kept by him in an iron safe for issue, on indent, to the clerks entrusted with their sale to the public and to Deputy Postmasters, and it was common knowledge that the plates — copper, I think—engraved to produce the locally prepared stamps were in his custody. These plates subsequently found their way to the custody of the Receiver-General, and were located in the strong vault. They are probably still there.

Entre parenthèse I may mention that the celebrated Theodore Hook, one of the beaux of the Regency, and a frequent visitor to Brighton, held the post of Treasurer of the colony in 1813 and some years thereafter. A heavy deficit was discovered in the account. He was placed under arrest and sent back to England for examination. *En route* he met, at St. Helena, Lord Charles Somerset, then on his way to assume the Governorship of the Cape. "I hope," said His Excellency, who was ignorant of the cause of Hook's return, "you are not going home for your health, Mr. Hook." "Why," replied the irresistible wit, "they think there is something wrong with the CHEST."

The clerical staff of the General Post Office was likewise relatively small, consisting of only seven persons, plus sundry letter carriers and peons. Deputy Postmasters dealt with letters in the rural districts. Only on the arrival and departure of regular monthly mail steamers were additional hands employed as volunteers. One clerk, with his tin box by his side, sitting at a window, to which only one person at a time could approach, proved sufficient to meet all demands for stamps and applications for ships' and poste restante letters. A careful examination by three officers of the stamps remaining on hand at the close of each day determined the exact amount of revenue to be accounted for. This operation occupied about 15 minutes, so that one may now form some idea of the small number of stamps required by the public. On the day of departure of mail packets one, sometimes two, additional vendors would be on duty to supply the requirements of merchants and weigh their letters.

The head office and the district offices had each a special dating and an obliterating stamp. In the head office the dating stamp was, as now, "Mauritius" and date, while the obliterating stamp was B53. The rural offices and dating stamps were respectively—Grand River, Plaines Wilhems, Curepipe, Mare D'Albert, Plaine Magnien, Mahebourg, Souillac, Grande Savanne, Moka, Pamplemousses, Grand Bay, Ville Bague, Flacq, Rivière du Rempart. I cannot exactly remember the obliterating stamps. I think they consisted of a numeral enclosed in a double circle. I know the impression produced an unsightly smudge on the postage labels. The stamping pads were enclosed in round tin boxes, black and red ink, and were obtained through the Crown Agents from the supply of, or contractors to, the London Post Office, and were no doubt exactly similar to those used in the United Kingdom. The pads in the colony soon became dry, which, coupled with a not too clean stamp, produced the heavy obliteration so much deplored by stamp lovers.

The stamping was performed by hand, the obliterating and dating involving two separate and distinct operations. Later on a combined dating and obliterating stamp was introduced at the head office.

In these early days the correspondence to and from the country was conveyed by open mail carts drawn by ponies. The bags were enclosed in a box on which the driver was seated, and there was just room for another person in the cart. The departure from the General Post Office was fixed for 10 p.m., and the arrival at the most distant terminal office—30 miles—5 o'clock next morning, the mail bags being dropped at and received from the offices on the road by the driver. I desire to add that, although the drivers, as a rule, were unable to read the address on the bags, they could always distinguish the destination by means of *cowries* tied with string to the neck thereof, and seldom was a bag improperly delivered or delayed. It has frequently been the duty of the writer to occupy the vacant seat on the cart and to give and take the bags, and to witness some unwelcome surprise at his presence at the door or window of the offices (private houses) by the persons who responded to his knock in the dead of night.

With the railways since inaugurated in the colony and the establishment of regular steamer mail services all this has changed. A new stone building has been constructed for the General Post Office, the business and staff of the Department have been considerably increased, post offices have been opened at all the railway stations, and mails to and from the districts are conveyed by nearly every train.

Compared with prevailing rates, *viz.*, 1d for letters not exceeding 1 oz., the postal charges of former days were exceedingly heavy. A reference to Postal Tariffs will, if I am not very much mistaken, show the then ruling rate, per ½oz. weight letter, to be 9d, 10d, 1/-, and 1/3 for correspondence addressed to or received from the United Kingdom. To foreign countries and to places viâ the United Kingdom enhanced charges were levied, as the authorities at St. Martins Le Grand from time to time advised the Colonial Postmaster. These varying rates accounted for the different denominations being brought into circulation with a view to supply a single stamp which would cover an entire rate. On this account also stamps no longer representing current rates were destroyed by burning or by being overprinted with the word "cancelled." The higher value of pence envelopes and a lot of 13 cts. slate—now catalogued at 20/- each—were burned. The "cancelled" stamps were purchased from Government and can still be acquired from stamp dealers in England and elsewhere. Numbers of stamps have also been converted into a surcharged value pending the arrival of fresh supplies. On the occasion of the 17 cts. rose being surcharged "two cents" and sold to the public the applications therefor were so numerous that the Colonial Postmaster announced that only five stamps could be awarded to each person. The whole were disposed of within two hours, many persons, however, acquiring more than the prescribed number.

About this time also a quantity of pence value stamps, surcharged with rupee currency rates, were sold by public auction, and realised fairly high prices.

It may not be considered out of place if I refer to the operation of overprinting. The reason of overprinting, as is well known, is to meet the requirements of the public for a stamp of a specified value, either for a newly established rate or to replenish a stock of stamps in current use running short or likely to be exhausted entirely before fresh supplies can be received. The course followed was:—after obtaining the necessary authority, to send the stamps to the Government printing contractor by whom the printing was done under the control of the Storekeeper General. In virtue of my office I have frequently exercised control. A small hand press was employed, and a young "pressier" detailed to work it. Type was set up, and after being ink rolled the sheets were presented. The type was not always exactly similar, and there were changes in the position of the sheets which would naturally cause some difference in the impression, thus producing the "errors" and irregularities so eagerly sought after by keen collectors. Official supervision has checked inverted overprinting, and the verification of the sheets on return has tended to prevent the issue of such stamps to the public when such overprinting occurred; still some have been allowed to pass. A case in point is the inverted surcharge 6 cts. in *red* on 18 cts., a stamp now quoted by Stanley Gibbons at 90/- used. As a rule, however, such "errors" were detected before the stamps were issued for sale, and I remember, not

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many years ago, as one of the Financial Officers, being present at the cremation of a beautiful block of (I think) sixty inverted surcharged stamps. The authority for the burning—the burial service—was duly read by the Receiver General, and the stamps, held between his thumb and forefinger, were quietly dropped on red hot charcoal. Flame ensued, a curl of paper, and all ended in smoke.

Mauritius has escaped the reproach of creating new stamps for revenue purposes, although the Labourdonnais commemorative issue of 1899 and the jubilee stamp of 1896 were much resented, and are still unpopular amongst dealers. Both stamps had to be surcharged in the colony in order to bring them more generally into use postally. The stamp first mentioned was introduced, on the recommendation of the Colonial Historical Committee, to commemorate a former Governor, and the latter the diamond jubilee of our late good Queen Victoria. The design of the jubilee was executed by my friend, the Honourable R. S. du Vergé, I.S.O., now holding the post from which I retired in 1903, and was selected from a number of others as most worthy of the prize offered.

J.P.S. Notices.

New Members.

B. W. Allen.
Arthur P. Cook.
Mrs. Deane.
Miss Florence M. Engleman.
B. H. D. Harrison
Hon. Justice Harvey.
Victor H. T. Inman.
E. B. Jones.
Mrs. H. Jones.
M. H. Lombard.
Chas. R. Morris.
Rogers G. Porter.
S. E. Shepstone.
G. H. Stephens.
A. H. Weber.
Miss K. E. Wilson.
Maurice Windus.
G. F. Windus.

Meetings for March

Will be held at Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C., as follows :—

Saturday, March 6.—	6 p.m.	Auction.	
	8 p.m.	Display Foreign Countries.	J. C. Sidebotham.
	8.45 p.m.	—	
,, ,, 20.—	6 p.m.	Bourse.	
	8 p.m.	Ladies' Night. Display by Mrs. D. Field.	

Earthquake Fund.

The following are additional contributions to the Earthquake Fund, which are acknowledged with thanks. The Fund has now been closed :—

Previously acknowledged	£3	12	9	G. S.	£0	1	0
P. Mercer	0	5	0	S. L.	0	1	0
Anon.	0	2	6	H. L.	0	1	0
E. A. Smart	0	2	6	H. S.	0	1	0
Miss Green	0	2	6	J. Taylor	0	1	0
H. C. Trollope	0	2	0	T. L. Grimes, jun.	0	1	0
J. Ransome	0	2	0	S. C. F. Harris	0	1	0
D. B. Armstrong	0	2	0	G. W. Crouch	0	1	0
H. G. Johnson	0	2	0	J. M.	0	0	6
P. Beaumont	0	2	0				
A. F. & Co.	0	1	0		£5	5	9
Mrs. ——	0	1	0				

The Library.

The Honorary Librarian has to report the following additions to the Library, and on behalf of the Library Sub-Committee wishes to thank all donors :—

By Donation—

Gibbons' Catalogue (1873).	T. L. Gray.
Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, Vol. VIII.	A. C. Tatham.
Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands in the Collection of H. J. Crocker, Esq.	The Society.
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, Vol. II.	The Norwegian Phil. Society.
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Vols. II.-IV. (2), V.	J. W. Heath.
Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Local Stamps of the United States and China.	The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.
The New Postage Stamps of Crete.	
American Journal of Philately, Second Series, Vols. XVII. and XIX.	
Bibliographie der Wichtigsten Spezial Werke über die Postwertzerchen ein Zelner Länder bearbeit von Rud. Krasemann.	Swedish Philatelic Society.
Parcel of Miscellaneous Philatelic Journals, etc., including Philatelic Records, Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Old Catalogues, etc.	H. Kerr.
Odd numbers Gibbons' Monthly Journal.	Mr. Grimes.

By Exchange—

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, Vol. III.
Gibbons' Monthly Journal, Vol. XV.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Vol. XI.

Reading Room—

The proprietors of the following Philatelic Journals kindly donate a copy of each number of their publication to the Society's Reading Room :—Philatelic Word, Hartford Philatelist, Philatelic Tribune, and Philatelic Esperanto.

BERNARD B. KIRBY,
74 Alleyn Road,
Dulwich, S.E.

Philatelic Reading at Brighton.

The somewhat novel item on the programme for December 31 was a "Philatelic Reading." The object of this was to obtain the views of the members on that doubtful quantity the "Minor Variety." Owing to the presence in Brighton of another unique item—black fog—the attendance was unfortunately small. In the absence of Mr Mead, the Chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Dallimore. The "reading," which was an article from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, entitled "When is a variety not a variety," was read by the Secretary. A good deal of interest was taken in the subject, and a discussion ensued, the Chairman expressing the opinion that it seemed quite unnecessary to list all the varieties of overprint in the first issue of Zanzibar as different stamps. Mr. J. Ireland also read a short paper dealing with the subject, and suggested that minor varieties should be kept for the handbook only as they tended to discourage the General Collector, who frequently uses the Catalogue as a guide in arranging his collection.

Mr. Bertie Morley showed the current 50 pfennig of Germany printed on *white* paper, hitherto unchronicled.

"Simplified Collecting."

The seventh Meeting of the Brighton session was held on January 14. Owing to the absence of Mr. Mead, the Chair was taken by Mr. Herbert Clark.

Messrs. G. A. Dell, Charles Ireland, and Edwin F. Young (Lewes) were elected members. In proposing the names for election the Chairman observed that the membership now amounted to a total of 40, a very gratifying advance.

A paper was read by the Hon. Secretary entitled, "A new system of collecting." The system referred to in the paper was the "Good Old Times" system introduced by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, the well-known dealer. As the system aims at reducing the number of stamps necessary to form a complete collection, instead of increasing them, as is the policy adopted by the leading catalogues, plenty of discussion took place, and the owner of the collection had a busy time answering questions. The display was a collection formed on the lines advocated—no watermark or perforation varieties, surcharges, officials, postage dues or postal fiscals — shown in three volumes, two of which were "Good Old Times" albums.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Tom J. Blake in a humorous speech in which he drew special attention to the fact that if it was necessary to have three large volumes to contain a "simplified collection" he was very sorry for the poor general collector. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bertie Morley, and carried.

The Postage Stamps and Cards of Hayti.

By L. W. Crouch.

(Continued from Page 236).

Issue of 1898 (March).



This was merely a provisional set intended for use until the full series printed by the American Bank Note Company should be ready. The issue was unnecessarily large for such a purpose, as it consisted of all the usual six values, although there were still large supplies of three values of the last issue. The numbers printed, too, were unnecessarily large. They were 20,000 1 centime, 500,000 2 centimes, 20,000 3 centimes, 440,000 5 centimes, 10,000 7 centimes, and 10,000 20 centimes. The consequence was that only the 2 centimes and 5 centimes values were needed for actual use, and practically the entire stock of the other values were sold to a speculator. Of each value 650 copies were sent to Berne to be distributed among the countries of the Universal Postal Union, in order to legalise the issue; 350 copies of each value were given away to friends by the Director of the Haytian Post Office, and the remainder were sold.

The design, as usual, shows the Arms of Hayti, but this time on a horizontally-lined background; on the left a wreath of oak, on the right one of laurel; above in a curve in white letters appears the word "CENT", on either side of which, on solid ground within a white ornamental circle, is a figure of value; below the Arms there appear the words "REPUBLIQUE—D'HAITI" in two lines in white capitals; a shaded background completes the design, which measures 19 × 23½mm.

These stamps were printed in *taille douce* by the Compagnie Française des Papiers-Monnaie of Paris, in sheets containing 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. Commencing under the left-hand stamp in the bottom row, and extending under two stamps and a half, there appears on the margin the imprint of the printers in very small characters, "Compagnie Française des Papiers-Monnaie Paris." A control number is placed under the third stamp from the right in the bottom row.

The paper is very thin and almost transparent; it is watermarked "R H" in tall Grecian capitals. I have a copy of the 5 centimes with reversed watermark. Specimens exist with inverted, and with inverted and reversed watermark. The gum is colourless. The perforation gauges 11.

There are very few varieties to be found among the stamps of this issue. All the values may be met with in imperforate condition. The 2 centimes is sometimes seen with a superfluous line of perforation running vertically through the stamp. The 5 centimes is known double-printed.

The 5 centimes exists in the proof state, printed on card, and I have also seen a block of four of the 5 centimes imperforate on the watermarked paper and gummed, but perforated with the word "SPECIMEN" placed vertically so that each word extends over a vertical pair of stamps.



I have the 2 centimes and 5 centimes stamps of this issue surcharged with a fancy overprint consisting of an ornamental frame, within which are the words "NORD ALEXIS" in a curve, below them a short line, and below this in three lines "PRESIDENT—21 DECEMBRE—1902." Whether these stamps were ever issued with this surcharge, or whether it is an essay for a provisional issue after the civil war of 1902, in which President Sam's government was overthrown, I do not know. Its object is obvious, the date being that of the proclamation of Nord Alexis as President by his victorious troops.

The remainders of the 1 centime, 3 centimes, 7 centimes, and 20 centimes of this series are coming into the market very slowly, and at a well-inflated price. Copies of these values are occasionally seen in used condition, as they are still available for postage and have never been demonetised.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked "R H", perforated 11.

March, 1898.—2 centimes brown-rose.
5 „ green.

Prepared for use but never issued—
1 centime blue.
3 „ violet.
7 „ grey.
20 „ orange.





Issue of 1898.

As mentioned above, General Legitime succeeded to the Presidency after the flight of Salomon, and he was succeeded by President Hippolyte, who, although a cruel ruler, died a natural death in harness. President Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam then succeeded to the Presidential office.

Before all the values of the last set were required, a new and full series was ready for issue. It was printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. There are two principal designs. One shows a full-face portrait of President Sam in a circle, above which in white on a curved solid tablet are the words "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" with a stop before and after; in each spandrel is a white numeral of value; under the portrait appears part of the Haytian Arms, and beneath this again on a straight solid tablet is the word "CENTIME", "CENTIMES" or "GOURDE", as the case may be; at each end of the tablet on coloured squares are the numerals of

value. Below each stamp in small capitals is the name of the printers, "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. N.Y." This design was employed for the 1 centime, 2 centimes, 3 centimes, 5 centimes, 7 centimes, 20 centimes, 50 centimes and 1 gourde.

The design used for the other values (*viz.*, the 4 centimes, 8 centimes, 10 centimes, and 15 centimes) shows the Arms of Hayti, with a scroll beneath bearing the motto, "L'Union fait la Force." The top part is much the same as in the portrait type, but rather more ornamented. Below the word "CENTIMES" is on a curved tablet, and the numerals are in white on shaded shields, except on the 10 centimes stamp, when the numerals are solid with a white outline. The name of the printers appears as before below each stamp.

Both designs measure approximately 22 × 28½mm., each value varying to the extent of ½mm. either way.

These stamps were printed in *taille douce* in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. In the middle of the margin at the top, bottom and sides of the sheet appears the printer's imprint, "American Bank Note Co. New York," in white on a coloured tablet with beaded edge, the tablet measuring 34mm. in length and 3mm. in width. The paper is a white wove of medium thickness, and the gum is brown. The latter does not extend to the edges of the sheets, a peculiarity noticeable in the later issues of the United States. These stamps were perforated 12, the gauge always employed by the American Bank Note Company.

There are no varieties to record. The stamps show only slight variations in shade.

Until this series, the highest value issued had been 20 centimes, but 50 centimes and 1 gourde stamps were now added, besides several additional lower values.

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 12.

May, 1898.—1 centime blue.
2 ,, orange.
3 ,, green.
4 ,, red.
5 ,, red-brown.
7 ,, grey.
8 ,, carmine.
10 ,, orange-red.
15 ,, olive.
20 ,, black.
50 ,, rose-brown.
1 gourde lilac.



Issue of 1899.

Three of the low values were soon altered both in colour and in design. The new colours were those adopted by the Universal Postal Union for stamps of the face values of ½d, 1d and 2½d, or their equivalents. The design was changed from the portrait type to the Arms type.

The details of printing, size of sheets, imprint, etc., are, of course, identical with those of the last issue.

A quantity of the 5 centimes value was stolen while on board ship on the way from the printers. The story is best told by quoting from a letter published in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

> "On opening the five cases of stamps received from the American Bank Note Company it was discovered that one of the cases had been opened, the inner tin case cut open, and 287 sheets of 100 stamps each, of the 5 centimes value, had been extracted therefrom. Notice of this fact was sent to the American Bank Note Company. A few days before the issue was placed on sale at the Post Office the Director-General of Posts learned that some of these stamps had been offered and sold to a commercial house by a relative of a clerk employed in the Steamship Company's office, and, on inquiry and search being made, some of these stamps were found in the possession of the party accused, and were seized. In the meanwhile the steamer, having left here for other ports in the island, reached Jacmel; a letter was given to the Jacmel courier, but, as the couriers are forbidden to deliver letters received outside office direct, he handed it over to the Director-General. This letter proved to be from the afore-mentioned clerk, and addressed to the purser of the steamer, informing him that the theft had been discovered, and advising him not to return here.
>
> "A preliminary hearing of the case took place before the examining judge (Juge d'Instruction), whose function corresponds in a measure with that of the grand jury in the United States; but it seems sufficient proof was wanting to have the parties implicated here held for trial. However, the clerk has been dismissed by the agent of the Steamship Company, and I am told the agents in New York have done the same for the purser."

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 12.

July, 1899.—1 centime yellow-green.
2 ,, lake.
5 ,, light blue.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

Issue of 1902.

One of the usual civil wars broke out in 1902 and raged for some months. Monsieur Antenor Firmin, the representative of the Haytian Republic in Paris, was recalled and arrived in May at Cap Haïtien. The revolutionaries were successful, and President Sam's government fell. A Provisional Government was set up, and the stamps were surcharged in black with an oblong frame with rounded corners, inside which are the words in three lines, "MAI—G^{le} P^{re}—1902." The overprint measures about 20½ × 17mm., and was applied by handstamp, and, so far, I have identified four distinctly different varieties, three of which I cannot help regarding with suspicion.

The commonest and undoubtedly genuine type can be easily recognised by the narrow "M" of "MAI," and the small "o" of "1902." This I will call Type I.

Another and decidedly scarce type, and one which is probably genuine, has a wider "M," and a large and almost rectangular "O," and has the bar of the letter "A" of "MAI" high up in the letter, as in Type I. This is my Type II.

A third type shows a very broad letter "M", and a very large "e" in "P^{re}"; the bar of the letter "A" is still high; the line under "re" is longer than in any other type. This type I consider to be fraudulent for various reasons; a large majority of the inverted and double surcharges are of this



TYPE III.



TYPE IV.

type, and I have frequently seen it struck over the common Type I to make a double surcharge! It seems hardly likely that the operator would take the trouble to go over the sheet again with a different handstamp. I consider that all the inverted and double surcharges in this type are fraudulent.

The fourth type that I have noticed also shows a broad "M" and large "e," but differs from all the above types by having a large "A" in "MAI," with the bar at the bottom of the letter. Stamps overprinted with this type I have only seen cancelled with what appears to me to be a forged postmark. Both are struck very badly, and are in a greasy thick ink.

In Type I the right-hand arm of "M" is exactly in line with the upright stroke of the "P" of "Pre," while in the other three types it is a little to the right.

The entire series of 1898 were thus overprinted, and also the three stamps of 1899. Apparently there was a very large stock of these stamps, for, as we shall see later, they served for another provisional issue in 1906.

Of course, all remarks as to printing, paper, gum, perforation, etc., made under the 1898-9 issues, apply to this also.

The surcharge being hand-stamped, countless errors and varieties exist. All denominations exist with inverted surcharge, and all, except the 1 centime blue, 2 centimes orange, and 20 centimes, with double surcharge. Both the 1 centime stamps, the 4 centimes, and the 1 gourde are known in pairs, one without surcharge; the 1 centime blue in pairs, one with inverted double surcharge and the other unsurcharged; and the 1 gourde in pairs, one with inverted surcharge and the other without surcharge.

Two lists of the numbers overprinted have been published—one in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and the other in the *Weekly Philatelic Era*. The former seems the more correct. It is as follows :—

1 centime	green,	68,600	1 centime	blue,	30,000
2 ,,	orange,	28,000	2 ,,	lake,	67,400
3 ,,		20,000	4 ,,		14,800
5 ,,	light blue,	21,200	5 ,,	brown,	10,000
7 ,,		13,340	8 ,,		8,310
10 ,,		16,812	15 ,,		7,000
20 ,,		7,695	50 ,,		2,100
1 gourde		1,596			

These surcharged stamps were withdrawn from use on December 21st, 1902, and the unsurcharged ones were again issued.

At the time this set was in use, several philatelic papers chronicled stamps with the surcharge "JUIN" and "JUILLET" instead of "MAI." These turned out to be altogether fraudulent.

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 12.
Black surcharge (four types).

A.—On issue of 1898.

May, 1902.—1 centime blue.
2 ,, orange.
3 ,, green.
4 ,, red.
5 ,, red-brown.
7 ,, grey.
8 ,, carmine.
10 ,, orange.
15 ,, olive.
20 ,, black.
50 ,, rose-brown.
1 gourde lilac.

B.—On issue of 1899.

May, 1902.—1 centime yellow-green.
2 ,, lake.
5 ,, light blue.

(To be continued).

Mr. Lumgair on "Mauritius" and "Specimens."

The eighth Meeting of the Brighton session was held on Jan 28., Mr. Mead in the Chair. Mr. Ernest James Baldwin was elected a member. Mr. G. Lumgair gave what he had modestly entitled "A Belated Ten-minute Paper." This proved to be a most interesting account of his experiences in Mauritius, relating to the management of the Posts, issue of the stamps, the reason for and method of issuing the various surcharged stamps, etc., and also interesting information on the subject of "Specimen" stamps. Mr. Lumgair followed up his paper with a display of Mauritius stamps, which was practically complete from the "Post Paid," the majority being unused. Then were shown German Colonies complete in "Specimen" sets, and the official "Reprints" of Victoria. The sight of the beautiful first issues of Victoria, in mint state, was an unprecedented treat, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lumgair was proposed by Col. Nourse in an appreciative speech. This was seconded by Mr. Owen, and carried by acclamation.

Some very interesting "Questions and Answers" followed which gave rise to much discussion.

The first No. of "The Philatelic News" was distributed at the meeting, and the Hon. Secretary also showed the new Solomon Islands stamp and the New Hebrides on Fiji, and last but not least the celebrated farthing Cayman Islands.

J. IRELAND,
Hon. Secretary.

Brighton Meeting.

The ninth meeting of the session was held on February 11, Mr. Mead being in the Chair.

The donation of a copy of "Bean's Reference Register," by Mr. G. W. Smith, was acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Herbert Clark gave a paper on and display of "The Essays for the Stamps and Envelopes of Great Britain." This was followed with much interest, and Mr. Clark demonstrated the method of folding the early letter sheets, and showed how they could be used as envelopes when required. Among the good things shown may be mentioned the Beaufort House, "Prince Consort," Congreve, and Perkins Bacon essays, also a proof of the 1d. black reprinted for the Paris Exhibition, etc.

Mr. Clark also showed a very fine collection of forgeries, mostly in complete sheets.

On the proposition of Mr. Type, seconded by Mr. Streete, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Clark.

Mr. Tom J. Blake showed "faked" copies of the 20/- Gold Coast and 10/- Lagos, which aroused much interest.

Mr. Clark was appointed delegate at the Manchester Exhibition. Mr. Bertie Morley was appointed curator of the forgery collection.

J. IRELAND, *Hon. Secretary.*

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

An Historical Collection.

(Continued from page 237.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of The Stamp Lover. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

Calendar of Treasury Papers. LXXI. 40.

1700 [about Dec. 17]. 40.—Petition of William Dockwra, of London, merchant, to the Lords of the Treasury, showing that he was dispossessed of his penny post by the severity of the late reigns [*i.e.*, in the reign of James II.], and that he had lost all other business to establish it; the House of Commons recommended his case to the King, whereupon he granted the petitioner a pension of 500*l.* a year for seven years, and after that for three years longer, which expired at Midsummer then last past; praying their Lordships to recommend him favourably for continuance of his pension.

Minuted:—"17 Dec. 1700. Read to the King. The King is not willing to grant the pencion; but will imploy him in business when an imployment doth fall that he is fitt for."

Accompanied by a printed copy of the votes of the House of Commons referred to in his petition.

Also a more detailed representation of his case, in which he says he was appointed controller of the penny post at Lady Day, 1697, and held it for three years and a quarter, till by misrepresentation, grounded on malice and revenge, he was dismissed and Mr. Castleton put in. 4 *pages.*

Daily Courant. Jan. 11, 1703. No. 229.

Whereas a malicious false Report has been industriously spread, That one Robert Murray was the first Inventor of the Penny Post, and that he has been in articles with me William Dockwra, and wrong'd and hardly used; The World is desired to take notice, That as to the first Pretence it is utterly false, for Dr. Chamberlen, one Henry Nevill Payne, and others, pretended themselves the first Inventors; And after I had actually set up the Office, one Mr. Foxley came and shew'd me a scheme of his concerning a Penny Post, which he had offer'd to Sir John Bennet Post-Master General eight years before I ever knew Murray, but that was rejected as impracticable, as indeed were all the rest of their Notions; nor ever was it by any of them, or any other Person whatsoever, put into any Method to make it practicable, till at my sole Charge and Hazard I begun it in the Year 1680.

As to the Articles they were sacredly kept on my part, but never perform'd by Murray, to my great Loss and Damage, as by the very Articles themselves will evidently appear; and I am ready at any time to demonstrate, it is so far from having one Shilling due to him, or using him in any way hardly, That on the contrary, in Compassion to his distressed Condition, I have often bayl'd him, to keep him out of Prison, and redeem'd him from thence, lent him several Sums of Money, which he never took care to pay again; and to this day I have Notes and Bonds to produce, that he owes me more than One hundred and fifty Pounds: So that these most unjust and ungratefull Allegations in Murray, are at this time reviv'd to be made use of, as malicious Reflections to lessen my Service to this City, and to stain my Reputation and Integrity thereby, to hinder my Fellow-Citizens kindness upon this Election for Chamberlain, which I hope will make no Impression, since I do affirm my self to be the first that ever put the Penny Post into Practice, at a vast Expence and great Loss to me and my Family.

William Dockwra.

Daily Courant. Jan. 12, 1703. No. 230.

Whereas some malicious Persons designing to lessen me in the good Opinion of my Fellow-Citizens, have spread a false and Scandalous Report, That I William Dockwra was remov'd from being Comptroller of the Penny-Post, because of Injuries done to the Subject; and that I sunk the Revenue at least one fourth part to the Crown. I do hereby declare, That on the contrary I rectified many Abuses in the Management of that Office, and never wrong'd either Crown or Subject of the Value of a Shilling: And I do positively affirm, That I prov'd undeniably before the Post-Master General by the Accounts then made up, that I advanc'd that small Revenue above Four hundred Pounds: Yet neither my Right to the whole (being the only Person that brought the Penny-Post to perfection) nor the faithful Discharge of my Trust while Comptroller thereof, were sufficient to protect me against the Artifices too often made use of to remove useful and honest men from Publick Imployments: Nor have I receiv'd any of the Pension formerly granted me these two years and half past. So that I hope the Impartial World will consider the great Loss I and my Family have sustained, by being depriv'd of the Penny-Post, whilst the Publick daily reaps the Benefit and Advantage thereof, and will do so to Posterity.

William Dockwra.



SEE MAJOR EVANS' ARTICLE ON OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ENVELOPES ON PAGE 263.

Extracts from the Parish Register of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the City of London, 1558-1756.

Baptisms.

1704 Sept. 25 Thomas s. of Richard Docwra and Ann his wife; born 14th.

1706 Oct. 17 Jacob s. of Jacob and Ann Wachter at Mr Docwra's in Cloke lane; born 10th.

„ July 25 Ann d. of Thomas and Ann Warburton at Mr Dockwra's in Cloke lane; born 9th.

St. Mary Aldermary, London.

The names of "Wm. Dockwra senior" and "Wm. Dockwra junr." occur as Inhabitants of this Psh. to John Barville's Renunciation and Abjuration of Popery of 12th June 1709 at this Church (*see* Parish Register).

The Weekly Journal—Sat. 29 Sept. 1716.

[Under "GREAT BRITAIN."]

Mr. [Wm.] Dockwra, frequently said to be the first Projector of the Penny-Post, is dead, at near a 100 Years of Age [died 25 Sept.].

Historical Register—Vol. I. for 1716, pg. 544.

1716 *Sept.* 25—Mr. [William] *Dockwra*, the first Projector of the Penny-Post-Office, dy'd, aged near one hundred years.

[According to Musgrave's obituary Dockwra appears to have been aged from 94 to 100 at death.]

Musgrave's Obituary prior to 1800, ed. Armytage (Harl. Soc.).

Vol. II. p. 191.

DOCKWRA, ——— [William], projector of the penny post, 25 Sep. 1716, at 94-100 (*Historical Register*, 544; *Annals of k. Geo. I.* 1716-21, 302; *Boyer's Political State of Gt. Britain* 1711-40, XII. 291).

[Dockwra must therefore have been aged from 58 to 64 years in 1680 when he established the first (London) Penny Post.]

[NOTE.—Having brought our collection of MSS. copies of the documents relating to the Penny Post of 1680 up to the date of the death of William Dockwra, the projector, the series will be concluded by a small selection from later references to the Penny Post as it was continued until 1801, when it was superceded by the Twopenny Post.]

The Stamp Lover

May be had each month, immediately upon publication, from any of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's bookstalls, and from the following stamp dealers:

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F. R. GINN, 147 Strand, W.C.
LEWIS MAY & Co., 15 King William St., Strand, W.C.
W. H. PECKITT, 47 Strand, W.C.
W. SIMPSON, 46 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

BRIGHTON—

W. MORLEY, 69A Preston St.

MANCHESTER—

J. H. RHODES, 62 Market St.
TAYLOR BROS., 78 Faulkner St.

Other agents are wanted for the sale of THE STAMP LOVER, and full particulars will be sent on application to the Business Manager, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

A "Good Old Times" Collection.

BY J. IRELAND.

[*This paper was read before the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, under the title, "A New System of Collecting," a title which the author's concluding paragraph seems to suggest was not altogether appropriate. Readers are requested to remember that the views expressed by contributors are not necessarily those held by the controllers of this journal*].

Eight years ago Mr. Castle, in the *London Philatelist*, observed:—"Another remarkable contrast between 40 years since and now is the colossal number of varieties that, in our judgment, constitutes one of the greatest dangers to philately. In 1860, probably a collection of 1000 specimens, excluding shades, would have exhausted the known varieties, and it was the constant endeavour of dealer and collector alike to increase the number."

While the endeavour to increase the number of stamps to collect may have been excusable in the early days, in my opinion the time has now come to call a halt, and not only that but to effect a considerable reduction in the number of varieties—they cannot be called different stamps—catalogued. It is because I believe that this is necessary in the interests of philately that I have adopted this system of collecting.

Therefore I feel I need offer no apology for introducing to your notice a system for reducing the number of stamps necessary to form a complete collection from, shall we say, 60,000 to 10,000.

As the albums I am showing are entitled "The Good Old Times," I presume I am correct in styling this "The Good Old Times" system of collecting. It has been introduced by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, the well-known dealer, and is, I am convinced, the only one by which general collecting is possible. As the system is more remarkable for what it leaves out than what it includes, I will just enumerate the omissions, and give you the reasons for them.

The most glaring is perhaps the omission of imperf., perf., and rouletted varieties, but if you will bear in mind that the *design* is the stamp, and a perforation or roulette is only applied to the sheet of stamps for the convenience of the public in separating them, it becomes apparent that it is not necessary in a general collection to take three sets of the first issue of South Australia, for example. It is rarely enough one sees one set complete, especially in fine condition. Is it not, therefore, better to have one complete set than three broken ones?

The second noticeable omission is the absence of surcharged stamps. But surcharges are overprints applied to the stamp, and do not—except to the extent of obliteration—affect the design in any way. It is a method usually employed to use up old stock. Take the last issue of Labuan. The stamps on hand, when that colony became incorporated in the Straits Settlements, were overprinted and made available for use in the latter country, which uses a large quantity of stamps. A small quantity was also overprinted for use in Brunei, which was otherwise without stamps. The alternative methods of disposing of the remainders on hand would have been to demonetise or burn them. The first would have depreciated the unused stamps in collections, the second would have made the stamps so very scarce that a very large number of collectors would have had to go without them. One other point:—Another way to deal with overprinted stamps is to ignore the overprint. As an example, take the 2/6 British New Guinea. Owing to this stamp being overprinted "Papua," the value of

that stamp, without the overprint, has enormously increased. But if a collector wishes to collect on as economical lines as possible, he can take the stamp *with* the overprint, and nobody can dispute his claim to possess the 2/6 British New Guinea.

I hope this will make it clear that a surcharge is not a stamp, also that a surcharge is frequently a blessing in disguise, if placed on a proper footing.

A watermark is a variety of paper, and has no effect whatever on the design. A stamp, whether printed on paper with "no wmk.," C.C., C.A., an Anchor, or any other device—as the 1d. Transvaal, watermarked Anchor, which everyone is after—will pay postage just the same, and looks the same in a collection. It is quite impossible to say on which paper a stamp is printed, without turning it up, and it is sometimes necessary to apply benzine to discover it; therefore a watermark is not a stamp.

Shades of colour are the necessary results of different printings, and are, of course, not different stamps.

Official stamps, Postage Dues, and Postal Fiscals, are not issued to the public for postal purposes, and are not, strictly speaking, postage stamps at all. The first are for official correspondence only, the second denote the sum to be paid on delivery, and the third are philatelic freaks.

I hope these few reasons will make it quite clear to you why several old friends are omitted, and that you will see that there is no necessity whatever to include them in a stamp collection.

French and Portuguese Colonies, which are usually entirely neglected by general collectors, are arranged on an entirely new plan, which makes them quite collectable. South American States, without surcharges, are reduced to, in many cases, less than half. Colombia, another neglected country, is arranged according to design, and made quite interesting.

A strong point in collecting unpopular countries is that they are cheap at present, and as this method of collecting gets more into vogue, they are bound to rise in value. I would like to suggest that each of my hearers takes up a country they have perhaps hitherto neglected, and try it collected on these lines.

I may perhaps mention, in conclusion, that I have collected stamps for ten years, and taking up this system is not a whim, as I collected Ceylon, Hong Kong, East Africa, and Zanzibar in this way before I ever heard of the "Good Old Times" system, and the necessity for it has been driven home to me for some time.

Announcements.

Next month's STAMP LOVER will contain an interesting article on JACQUES WIENER, the engraver of the first postage stamps of Belgium and other stamps. This has been specially contributed to THE STAMP LOVER by his grandson, and will be illustrated by a very fine collotype plate of proofs of Belgium and Holland. A portrait of J. Wiener will also be reproduced.

In addition there will be an important illustrated article by Mr. H. Lee on "The Locals of St. Thomas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao."

Advertisement copy should be in the Business Manager's hands by the 15th of the month to ensure insertion.

All back numbers of THE STAMP LOVER are now 4d. each, or 5d. each, post free.

Correspondence.

WHO INVENTED THE ADHESIVE STAMP?
HAT STAMPS.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

I enclose section of the Statute imposing duties on hats. I am sure that you will be doing a service to stamp collectors by printing it in your valuable magazine, valuable in many respects, but especially so by reason of the historical information already given. If you could add illustrations of the stamps it would be acceptable to many, as although, I believe, that two varieties of the hat stamps are illustrated in the *Philatelists' Supplement to the Bazaar* for February, 1895, they are by no means well known.

I am of opinion that a "ticket to be pasted or affixed to the lining of a hat" was the nearest approach we have to the modern adhesive stamp.

T. MARTIN WEARS.

Dundee, 25th January, 1909.

A.D. 1784. *24th year, George III.* c. 51.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain duties on licenses, to be taken out by persons vending hats by retail; and also certain duties on hats sold under such licenses; and for laying additional duties on all hats and caps imported into this Kingdom.

"VIII 'And, in order to secure the Duty aforesaid,' be it further enacted, That every Person uttering or vending by Retail, or exposing to Sale, any Hats liable to the Duty hereby imposed, shall apply to the Commissioners of Stamps, or to the Officers appointed by them, for Paper Tickets, stamped with the several and respective Duties hereby imposed, to be pasted or affixed, by the Person or Persons so uttering or vending by Retail such Hat or Hats as aforesaid, to the lining in the inside of the Crown of such Hats, in such Manner and Form as the said Commissioners shall direct; and every Felt or Wool, Stuff or Beaver Hat, or any Leather or Japanned Hat, uttered, vended, or sold, by any Person or Persons taking out the Licence required by this Act, shall have affixed thereto such stamped Ticket, Mark, or Device, and in such



SEE "OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ENVELOPES" ON PAGE 263.

Manner and Form, and in such Part of the inside thereof, as the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-duties shall from Time to Time direct."

For every felt or wool, stuff or beaver hat or any leather or Japanned hat not exceeding 4/- in value, 3d: 4/- to 7/-, 6d.: 7/- to 12/-, 1/-; and above 12/- a duty of 2/-.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

In the "Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee of uniform inland Penny Postage," London, 1891, I notice at p. 116 two interesting items. In an exhibition of dissolving views the following were, *inter alia*, given:

1. Ancient Egyptian letter, 1500 B.C.
2. Cursus Publicus, or ancient Roman Post.

Can any reader inform me where these views are to be had? They appear to me a good start to a lecture on stamps.

T. MARTIN WEARS.

Dundee, 25th January, 1909.

[*We have received the following from a trustworthy source.* Ed.]

It was understood that Messrs. Philbrick & Westoby were preparing a revised edition of their work on the Stamps of Great Britain when the publication of Messrs. Wright & Creeke's book occurred, and consequently the undertaking of the former was not further pursued.

Reference has been made to Judge Philbrick as to the date of 1829 assigned to the proposal of Stead, and he states that he obtained it from a note by Sir Rowland Hill in the margin of a copy of the evidence of Mr. Louis, on which Sir Rowland had written "1829," and he (Judge P.) assumed to be the date, as Sir Rowland was particular in recording dates of the proposals.

THE "AD" VARIETY.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—I was interested in your note in THE STAMP LOVER on the AD variety of the penny stamp. You state there that the variety is probably more distinct on the worn plates. This is not the case, however. I have four copies of this stamp—two in brown on blue paper (one dated Fe. 13, 1857), one in carmine, and one in pale rose. In all four copies the star on the left is evident, but it is very indistinct on the pale rose, which shows distinct signs of wearing of the plate. The left-hand cross is most noticeable on the undated brown stamp, which is an early impression. Your first view is, therefore, probably correct, that the left star appears on early impressions. The fact that Wright & Creeke did not notice it is not of much value, for there are several similar varieties which they seem to have overlooked. I have a 1d red-brown imperf., with the greater part of the stamp doubly impressed, and two with "Postage" double, which are not mentioned. They are so marked that I think they would certainly have been mentioned if noticed, as they mention one stamp with "Postage" double.

You mentioned recently the 1d lilac bottom line variety. I have a similar variety on the right side. These varieties seem to be due to a breaking away of the line, and not to a retouch, as I have three copies of this stamp showing the side lines broken away—in two cases at the bottom and in one at the top. There is also a break in the oval where it joins the outer line, but the other end of the side line is in its proper place.

In the right side line variety the line is further from the line of dots than on the complete side.

I should be obliged if you would state on which plate the AD variety occurs, as there were two plates from which over 1,000,000 impressions were taken.

Yours truly,

E. W. FLOYD.

[This is a point on which we have sought information, but the impression preserved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. is framed, and the number is covered up. Perhaps Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. will enlighten us when they have an opportunity of opening the frame.—ED.].

Uruguay 240 Centavos.

On page 187 we noticed M. Sigismond Jean's useful handbook on the stamps of Uruguay, and presented a table showing the positions of the seven blank spaces in the sheet of the 240 centavos caused by the removal of the transfers of the 180 centavos value. M. de Reuterskiold kindly informs us that this was not correct and that the stamps were transferred in blocks of thirty, number 23 in each block being the wrong value. The transfer of thirty stamps in five horizontal rows of six was repeated six times and the first four rows were transferred a seventh time to complete the sheet intended to have 204 stamps, but owing to the error which appeared seven times and was removed the sheet comprised only 197 stamps. The diagram should be corrected as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	+	24		19	20	21	22	+	24
25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30
			"							"		
			"							"		
1	2	3	4	5	6		13	14	15	16	17	18
7	8	9	10	11	12		19	20	21	22	+	24

The J.P.S. Badge.



The Society's Badge is supplied to members only, and must be surrendered to the Committee on leaving the Society. The Badge consists of a stamp-shaped pendant bearing the initials J.P.S. on one side, and with the reverse side blank for engraving the member's own name or initials. The Badge is supplied in nickel for 3d.; in bronze (recommended), 6d.; in silver, 1s. 3d.; and in gold, 10s. 6d. The Committee strongly recommend the bronze pendant as an elegant and suitable Badge for general use at a very low cost.

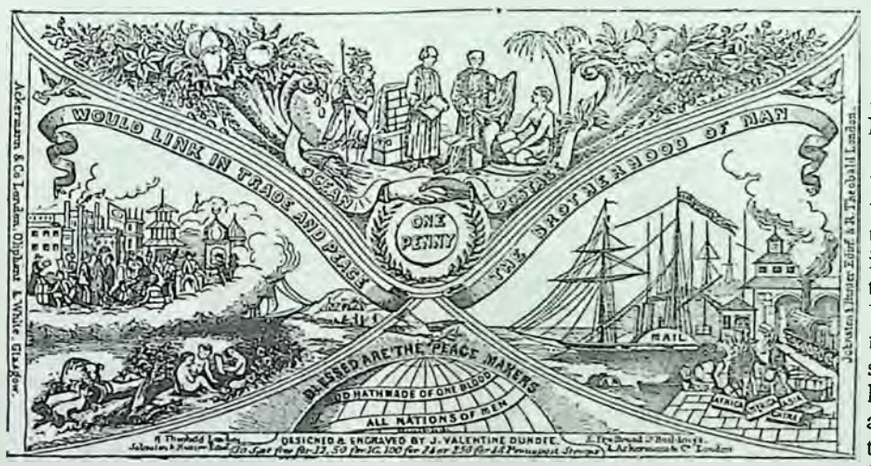
The Badge is to be had from the Secretary, and it is to be hoped that every member will use it so that it may become generally known and recognised among stamp collectors. Several hundreds of these Badges are already in constant use, and they have been found very serviceable in bringing collectors together.

Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes.

A Paper Read at the Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on December 5th, 1908, by Major E. B. Evans.

Illustrated with a series of blocks kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Within the last few months a very important measure of Postal Reform has been granted to us by the establishment of Penny Postage between this country and the United States of America; and that reform has very naturally brought back to the minds of some of us what we had heard of efforts made just sixty years ago to obtain a reform of a similar nature, though not of quite the same extent, under the name of "Ocean Penny Postage." What the exact nature of that "Ocean Penny Postage" was it is unnecessary for me to tell you. Our President, Mr. Melville, has published a very interesting little book, which, I hope, every member of the Society has read, in which the reform then advocated is described in the very words of its originator, and thus described with far more authority than any one else could bring to it; but when Mr. Melville was so kind as to ask me to think of a subject upon which to address the members of the Society, in the course of the present season, it occurred to me that a little show of the envelopes, which were employed to advertise this and other reforms of the same period, might be more or less appropriate to the occasion.



Of one thing, however, I would like to remind you, and that is that "Ocean Penny Postage," in the mind of its advocates, was only part of a great scheme of Universal Brotherhood, and I have therefore placed on the first page of my collection of these illustrated envelopes a copy of the Pledge of the League of Universal Brotherhood, which was, I believe, founded by Elihu Burritt, while the pledge was printed from a plate or stone produced by Mr. Valentine, to whom I shall have to make frequent reference in connection with the envelopes. I must confess that when I commenced making a collection of illustrated envelopes, some eighteen years ago, I had never heard of Elihu Burritt and his pamphlet upon "Ocean Penny Postage." I started with the caricatures of Mulready's design, and the other pictorial envelopes of 1840 or thereabouts, and I went on to collect anything of that nature which seemed to have any connection with postal affairs. I got a few of the "Ocean Penny Postage" envelopes, of course; some of them are quite common, and I added to them other envelopes, which were plainly connected with them, and which were for the most part published originally by one person, James Valentine, of Dundee. This Mr. Valentine had such a talent for the designing and producing of these pictorial envelopes that, if it were not for the fact that they seem all of them to be of a distinctly serious nature, we might almost suppose him to be the original St. Valentine of the 14th of February, who is a very much more cheerful Saint than his namesake of Dundee was at the time I refer to. St. Valentine seems to have dropped out of fashion of late years, but Valentine of Dundee, or his firm, is still in existence, and turns out picture post cards instead of pictorial envelopes.

What appears to have been the first pamphlet on "Ocean Penny Postage," issued by Elihu Burritt, was probably published quite at the end of 1848, or early in 1849. It contains a poem dated Christmas, 1848, which may give us approximately the date of publication. There is mention in this pamphlet of illustrated envelopes used to advocate the cause, and a description is given of one designed by Henry Anelay, a prominent feature of which is a ship; this ship is represented on the first page of the pamphlet, and both the envelope and the pamphlet were published by Charles Gilpin, 5 Bishopsgate Street, Without.

The ship is a paddle-wheel steamer with three masts; there is one large sail on which are the words, OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE. At the head of the main mast is a flag on which is represented an envelope, and on the fore mast is one inscribed "1d." Above the ship is an inscription in three lines, the first arched, "THE WORLD AWAITS GREAT BRITAIN'S GREATEST GIFT—AN—OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE," and below, in one line, "TO MAKE HOME EVERYWHERE, AND ALL NATIONS NEIGHBOURS." In the left lower corner is the name of the artist, "HENRY ANELAY," and lower down, usually on the lower flap of the envelope when properly folded, is "London: Charles Gilpin, 5 Bishopsgate Street, Without.—Price One Shilling and Sixpence per 100," in two lines.

I have an unused copy of this on white laid paper, and used copies on greyish wove; the earliest of these was used in January, 1850, and has the badge of the League of Universal Brotherhood on the flap. Another, of exactly the same paper and shape which happens to have been used as late as 1876, differs from the others in having the words "Price One Shilling," etc., omitted.

All these envelopes measure, when folded, about $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, varying somewhat through very irregular folding.

The same ship appears on smaller envelopes, about $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, to fit which the accessories had to be considerably cut down. In addition to the inscriptions on the sail and flag of the ship, there are only the words, "OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE" above, in the same large fancy letters as before, and "London: CHARLES GILPIN, Price 1s. per hundred," in one line at foot. These are of hard, grey wove paper, and were sold in packets with a band round them lettered: "Warranted hard sized," which seems to be a correct description of the paper.

Sticking still to the ship, I place next some envelopes of about the same size as the preceding, upon which there are no large-lettered inscriptions at all; there is, however, a second sail on the fore mast, bearing the inscription: "THE—WORLDS WANT—AND BRITAINS BOON," in four lines, and the flag at the peak, instead of bearing the Union Jack, is lettered: "A WELCOME—EVERYWHERE." The word "MAIL" is painted in white on the paddle-box. In the right lower corner of the envelope are the lines:—

"*All ports are open whereso'er she goes,*
Friends hail her welcome, and she has no foes."

And reading upwards at the left side :—

"*Bradshaw & Blacklock, Manchester and London. Price 1/- per 100.*"

I have this on white laid paper used in August, 1850, and similar envelopes on thin grey wove, one without the lines at lower right, and another without either those lines or the inscription at the left side.

On another variety of this same design the inscriptions on the sails read : "THE—WORLDS WANT—AND SHOULD BE—BRITAINS BOON—AN—OCEAN PENNY—POSTAGE." This was no doubt published at a slightly later date, when it was realised that the desired "boon" was not likely to be immediately forthcoming ; the earliest dated copy I have seen was used in October, 1851. All my copies of this are of greyish or bluish paper ; there are two distinct sizes of the envelopes, and some variations in the shape and relative position of the lettering ; all have the verses at lower right, and the names of the publishers at left.

Mr. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw & Blacklock, was, I understand, the founder of the Railway Guide known by his name, and was an intimate friend of Elihu Burritt.

I now come to the best known and most popular of all the Ocean Penny Postage envelopes, the one with a design for an Ocean Postage stamp in the left upper corner, and a space for an adhesive at right. In the upper centre is the device of the League of Universal Brotherhood, the Dove and the Clasped Hands ; at either side of this are a Railway Train and a Canal Boat, and at left below a Mail Steamer. On ribbons above and below the space for the address is the inscription :— "BRITAIN ! FROM THEE THE WORLD EXPECTS AN OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE TO MAKE HER CHILDREN ONE FRATERNITY."

This and a good many other envelopes advocating the same, or other reforms, were designed by J. Valentine, of Dundee, whose name links together Ocean Penny Postage, Peace, Freedom of Slaves and of Commerce, Temperance, etc. There are numerous varieties, both of this and of the others, differing from one another, as a rule, only in the names printed upon them of the persons by whom they were sold, and, except where they differ in some more important particular than this, I think it unnecessary to describe the varieties I have referred to. The pictorial design was no doubt engraved on copper, and therefore does not vary. From this engraving transfers would have been taken for reproduction on stone, and the lettering, which varies so much, would have been added on the stone to suit the publishers to whom the envelopes were supplied. Valentine's name appears upon all. Upon the envelopes I am now describing I find the following different forms of his imprint.

1. "DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE—*30 Sent free for 12, 50 for 16, 100 for 24, or 250 for 48 Pennypost Stamps.*" I have only found this below the picture, upon envelopes of white laid paper.

2. "ENGRAVED & PUBLISHED BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE—*(25 Adhesive or 30 Plain Sent free for 12 Penny Post Stamps).*" This I have only found below the picture on an envelope of *yellow* wove paper.

3. "DESIGNED, ENGRAVED & PUBLISHED," at one end of the envelope, "BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE," at the other end. I have this together with No. 1 on an envelope of white laid, but it is more often found with "(25 ADHESIVE OR 30 PLAIN SENT FREE FOR 12 PENNY POST STAMPS)" below the picture, on envelopes of *grey* wove paper.

I have two copies of the last named envelopes, which were posted in the United States, in October and December, 1854 ; but this was one of the earliest of the series, for Mr. Seybold has a copy which was posted at Perth (Scotland) on the 20th May, 1849.

I have also the *grey* wove envelope with only No. 3 inscription at the ends, without any inscription below the picture.

My next envelope shows a Sailor, standing at the end of a pier, waving a Union Jack, and accompanied by packages addressed to Australia, Africa, America, India, and China. Above his head, in two arched lines, across the flag, is the inscription, continued in a straight line below, "BRITAIN ! BESTOW THIS BOON, AND BE IN BLESSING BLEST —OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE WILL LINK ALL LANDS WITH THEE IN TRADE AND PEACE." It is only within the last few years that I have been able to connect this design with Mr. Valentine, by the discovery of a copy printed in *blue*, on white *laid* paper, which has the inscription on the upper flap, "DESIGNED & ENGRAVED BY J. VALENTINE, DUNDEE — PRINTED WITH J. C. MAJOR & CO.'S INK." My other specimens are of the more usual *grey* or *grey-blue* wove paper, and have "MYERS & COMPY.—LONDON," in the left lower corner ; one of these was used as early as April 5th, 1850.

The last of my envelopes with solely Ocean Penny Postage inscriptions bears a group of figures at lower left, evidently emblematic of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with a steamer flying over their heads inscribed, "OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE," in large letters. In the right lower corner is the name of the lithographer, "*Mitchell, Lovell's Ct., Paternoster Row*," and on the upper flap is "*London : Office of League of Brotherhood, 3 Winchester Building—7d. per packet of 25.*" All the copies I have seen are of pale *grey* wove paper, and have the badge of the League embossed in *rose* on the flap. I have a used copy with the postmark dated, "De 16, 4185," the figures of the year having got a little mixed, perhaps owing to the near approach of Christmas.

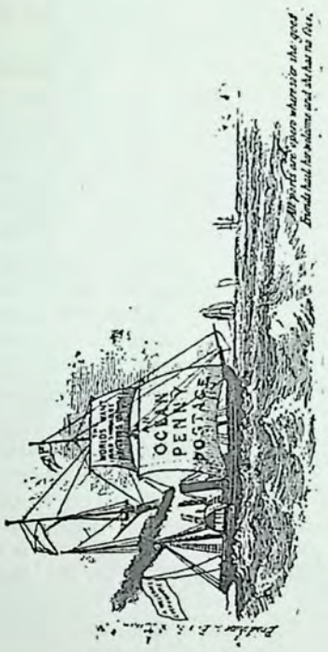
The next envelope is the last that I possess with any Ocean Penny Postage inscriptions, and it forms a kind of connecting link between that reform and various others. The illustrations are on the flaps of the envelope (the back being left blank for the address), and are emblematic of Commerce, Peace, and Plenty. It is inscribed, "OCEAN POSTAGE ONE PENNY WOULD LINK IN TRADE AND PEACE THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN—BLESSED ARE THE PEACE MAKERS—GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN." The last line has reference to Abolition of Slavery ; it forms the sole inscription upon an Anti-slavery envelope, also by Valentine.

I have the envelope described above both in *white laid* and in *blue wove*, in both cases with the first of Valentine's imprints at foot.

Others of Valentine's envelopes may be passed over more rapidly. I show you Anti-Slavery envelopes, one with scenes from *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, another with Britannia defending a slave, and a third design (not by Valentine) showing freed slaves. Then come envelopes with designs emblematic of Peace and Plenty, the Lion with the Lamb, Swords being converted into Ploughshares ; "Arbitration for War—Universal Brotherhood—Freedom of Commerce." I have also a "Peace" envelope produced from a plate engraved by Valentine, but, so far as I am aware, never used by him. This plate came into the possession of Mr. W. T. Wilson of Birmingham, who kindly allowed me to make use of it when I was writing some papers on the envelopes in the early nineties. I show you an impression from the original plate, and two envelopes lithographed from a stone prepared by transfer from the plate.

On the next envelopes "Britannia encourages the Industry of the Globe," with the Great Exhibition of 1851 at her side. An envelope with designs illustrating progress in America, with the name "Onwhyn" attached to it as artist, but which is, nevertheless, inscribed, "Designed & Engraved by J. Valentine"; and a curious envelope of large size (not claimed by Valentine), which advocated "Free Trade with all the World"; and

Ocean Penny Postage Envelopes.









Temperance envelopes, one of which bears scenes from pictures by Hogarth, which seem to have been adapted by Mr. Valentine without acknowledgment.

Finally, I have two envelopes and a letter sheet, which perhaps merit a little more detailed description, as being connected with postal matters, though not with Penny Postage. In 1848-9 Rowland Hill (see *Life of Sir Rowland Hill*, Book II., Chapter xviii) was considering means of reducing Sunday Labour in the Post Office throughout the country, and with a view to this it became necessary to employ temporarily a few extra hands in the General Post Office on that day, in order to start a system of transit of letters through London on Sunday. There was still, in 1849, a considerable amount of opposition in the Department to Rowland Hill and all his works, and opportunity was taken of this slight increase (or supposed increase) of Sunday work in one office—regardless of the fact that the work was greatly reduced in hundreds of other offices—to start an agitation, of which these envelopes were some of the signs.

The first of them, which is also, I think, the better drawn of the two, has a space for a stamp in the right upper corner, a representation of the General Post Office at upper left, and a train arriving at a station between the two. A very large postman is carrying a very large bag of letters from the train to the Post Office, and is stopped by a somewhat irrelevant text from Ezekiel, which seems to horrify him very much; in the left lower corner are scenes representing contrasts in "Sunday occupations." This envelope I only know in *white laid* paper; I have a copy used in October, 1850, but it was no doubt issued some twelve months earlier. With it, I fancy, was issued the letter-sheet, which has illustrations in a similar style; at the left hand side, "Sunday as it should not be," represented by, amongst other things, the Devil emptying a huge bag of letters over a long row of clerks seated at a desk; and at the right hand side "Sunday as it should be," with a Church at the top and people climbing a steep hill to get to it. This sheet has the initials "A. C." in a monogram at the right lower corner, and is possibly the work of Alfred Crowquill. I have this sheet used in January, 1850.

The other envelope is less artistic, I think, but perhaps more melodramatic; there is a Church in the left lower corner, over which the Devil, in a postman's tall hat, is emptying a bag of letters through a large hole in a scroll which contains the Fourth Commandment; in the upper centre is shown the General Post Office, with the tip of the Devil's tail just leaving the door; at the foot of the picture is the inscription, "*Mitchell lith. Lovell's Ct., Paternoster Row*," showing that this envelope was produced by the person who did one of the Ocean Penny Postage envelopes. On the upper flap, in sloping capitals, is, "Answer no letter delivered on Sunday," which seems a little hard on the person who must have written the letter on Saturday or earlier.

I have seen an envelope of similar design to this, but with a postman emptying the bag of letters over the Church, and the whole picture differently drawn. Published, or printed, by "G. Casmore, 2 Yardley St., Clerkenwell."

This concludes my account of the illustrated envelopes connected with Postal Reforms of fifty or sixty years ago.

Book Notice.

The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship, 1908. Printed for private circulation.

There was no "Philatelic Students' Fellowship" when, in 1888, William Morris produced his "Dream of John Ball." Nevertheless, "fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell" might well be inscribed upon the escutcheon of the little comradeship—one cannot profane it by calling it a society—which has been plodding away in the modest seclusion of one another's back parlours, their only hope of reward being the acquisition of knowledge, the solution of problems for which two heads are better than one, but for which a crowd is no use at all. I had known of the existence of the "circle"—they had not sprung the mystic bomb of "fellowship" upon me—for some months. I knew that it was proving successful in its purpose, and that the crystallisation of its thought would be printed for private circulation; but for a first year one could scarcely have expected that so much would have been achieved as is presented in this *Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship*.

Let me explain a little of the origin of the idea. It is no secret that the fellowship is a small band of enthusiastic students, all members of the Junior Philatelic Society. I do not suppose for one moment that they—any of them—minimise the value of the ordinary meetings of the Society for the acquisition of knowledge; but they realised that for keen research work public meetings are usually too large, distractions too numerous, and the opportunities for protracted examination too few. Given a few stamps, a few—very few—kindred spirits all working to the same end, and the mysteries of higher philately open up before one with magic lucidity, and one begins to wonder why ever explanations so simple were not thought upon before. That is what I conceive to be the purpose of the students' fellowship. It is not, as has been suggested in a right jovial contemporary, to afford an opportunity of "pipes and whisky," for of the eight students only two know the companionship of the weed, and—well, teetotalism has always been rife among the juniors.

In the prefatory note in the booklet before us the objects of the Fellowship are stated to be:—

> To collectively study postage stamps, and to endeavour to solve some of the many difficult problems which confront the keen Philatelist (with a capital P). Its membership is strictly limited, as it is felt that small meetings would do more to further the cause of scientific Philately. The meetings are held monthly at the houses of members, who are all re-ident in South London, and as there are no officials the host of the evening takes the Chair. The meetings are divided into two parts—the first being devoted to the study of the stamps displayed, the second part of the evening being given over to general discussion.

The results of nearly one year's work are now presented in *The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship, 1908*. The subjects of the articles are all handled in a capable manner, and are exactly typical of the careful students who are responsible for them. In the space at our disposal we must limit ourselves to a list of the items and authors, and although, in their present form, the articles will only be accessible to a very few, we hope to reproduce, by special arrangement, the chief articles in THE STAMP LOVER, together with the fine illustrations with which they are in every case accompanied.

Postmarks of British New Guinea and Papua, - - - -	A. Ashby.
The Postage Stamps of St. Helena, -	H. H. Harland.
The Temporary Initial Issues of Hankow, Chinkiang, and Amoy,	C. L. Harte-Lovelace.
Line Engraved Great Britain—Some Errors of Perforation, - -	Sydney R. Turner.
The Locals of St. Thomas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao, - -	H. Lee.

The subjects will indicate the originality of choice and the wide field the fellowship has before it. Perhaps the most fascinating and little known series of stamps discussed is the La Guaira and associated locals, and we shall have great pleasure in presenting Mr. H. Lee's important article before the readers of THE STAMP LOVER next month.

Meanwhile it is no secret that other "circles" or "fellowships" are in the air. At least one or two others exist. If they are all as productive of knowledge—we do not ask that they shall all print separate *Records!*—scientific philately will make great advances in the next few years. The collaboration of these "good fellows" can only make for a higher enjoyment of their hobby and their companionship; there can be no sordid motive. "The deeds that ye do upon the earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them."

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [March 1, 1909.

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St. Lucia, 1883, 1 shill, ...	60	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4p yellow, ...	55	0
Sardinia, 1851, 40c, ...	30	0
Schleswig, 1850, 2sch rose, ...	32	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, 4p, ...	150	0
Southern Nigeria, 1903, £1, ...	100	0
South Australia, 1860, 1s yellow	100	0
Spain, 1865, 19c, perf, ...	63	0
Thurn and Taxis, 1852, 9kr, O.G., ...	54	0
U.S.A., 1869, 90c, ...	90	0
Victoria, 1901, £2, ...	52	6
West Australia, 1854, 1 shill, pair, ...	50	0
" " 1883, 6p, perf. 12, ...	47	0

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Wants and Offers.

(Continued from page 268.)

CHILE.—Wanted all imperf. issues before 1867.—G. Herbert Dannatt (Secretary, "Otterdale" Exchange Club), "Lyndale," Blackheath, S.E. 10

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U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all *except* Vols. I., II., and IV., and whole Nos. 122-128, 131. Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 4, 9. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-4, 6, 11, 12; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12; Vol. I V., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4; Vol. II., 1, 2, 4; Vol. III., 5; North Western Phil., Vol. I., 2, 3; St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 7, 11; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 4, 5; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 3-5, 7-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. 1., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15. 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6; Vol. XX., 4; Vol. XXI., 9; Vol. XXII., 2; Vol. XXIII., 6; Vol. XXIV., 7; Vol. XXV., 4, ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.: Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., (17?); Vol. IV., 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

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2 ,, ,,	22 0	—
4 ,, per doz.	—	—
6 ,, ,,	—	—
12 ,, each	7 3	—
1895—		
½ piastre, per 100	—	—
30 paras, ,,	10 0	—
1 piastre, ,,	10 0	25 0
2 ,, ,,	—	33 0
4 ,, per doz.	10 6	12 0
6 ,, ,,	15 0	10 0
9 ,, ,,	—	—
12 ,, each	3 6	3 9
18 ,, ,,	—	—
45 ,, ,,	—	—
1903, King's—		
½ piastre, per 100	3 0	21 0
30 paras per doz.	3 0	4 0
1 piastre, ,,	4 0	—
2 ,, ,,	24 0	—
4 ,, ,,	39 0	39 0
12 ,, ,,	39 0	39 0
1904—		
5 paras, 10 ,, ½ piastre, } mixed, per 100, 1/3		
1 ,, per 100	7 0	—
2 ,, ,,	10 6	—
4 ,, per doz.	6 6	—
6 ,, ,,	8 6	—
9 ,, ,,	11 9	—
12 ,, ,,	17 0	—
18 ,, ,,	—	—
45 ,, ,,	—	—

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*1882-86,	3d purple, ...	0	6
* ,,	6d olive, ...	3	9
* ,,	1/- chestnut, ...	2	0

British Bechuanaland.

*1886,	4d blue, ...	3	0
* ,,	3d claret, ...	1	6
* ,,	½d black, ...	1	0
* ,,	1d rose, ...	1	6
* ,,	6d violet, ...	7	6
*1888,	½d on 3d, ...	15	0

Bermuda.

1865,	3d yellow-buff, ...	5	0
,,	6d violet, ...	2	6
,,	1sh green, ..	1	3
,,	3d, 14 × 12½, ...	7	6
,,	6d, ,, ...	1	0
,,	1/-, ,, ...	1	5

British East Africa.

1894,	5a on 8a.	12	6
,,	7½a on 1r carmine,	12	6
1895,	½a dull brown, ...	5	0
,,	1a green, ...	20	0
,,	2½a black on yellow,	10	0
,,	7½a black, ...	12	6

British East Africa—*contd.*

,,	8a blue, ...	7	6
* ,,	1r carmine, ...	6	3
* ,,	4r ultramarine, ...	17	0
* ,,	2½a on 4½, ...	20	0
1896,	1r blue, ...	3	9
,,	2r orange, ...	3	9

St. Lucia.

*1864,	1d, p. 12½, ...	2	6
,,	4d, ,, ...	6	0
,,	6d, ,, ...	6	0
,,	1/-, ,, ...	5	0
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,,	4d, ,, ...	5	0
,,	6d, ,, ...	3	9
,,	1/-, ,, ...	5	0
1892,	½d on half 6d, ...	3	9

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1890,	2½d on 4d, ..	20	0
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,,	1894, ,, ,, ...	4	0
,,	1897, complete to 1/-, mint, ...	3	6
,,	2/6 olive, mint, ...	4	6
,,	10/- violet, mint.	12	6
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,,	King, single wmk., complete, mint, ...	17	0
Southern Nigeria,	,, ,, complete to 10/-, mint,	35	0
Sierra Leone,	20/-, ,, ,, mint, ...	21	0
Cold Coast,	20/-, Queen, mint, ...	21	0
Cambia,	embossed, ½d to 1/-, complete, mint, ...	4	0
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	,, 4d rose ,, ...	30 0	27 6
	,, 6d grey	27 6	18 0
	,, 1/- green	37 6	24 0
1867.	Perf. 15.		
	Engraved. 1d red (shades)	5 0	10 0
	,, 4d orange ,, ...	25 0	12 6
	,, 1/- blue green	60 0	12 0
	,, 1/- yellow green	—	36 0
1878.	Perf. 15.		
	Litho. 1d red (shades)	3 9	6 0
	,, 4d orange ,, ...	85 0	12 0
	,, 6d grey ,, ...	80 0	75 0
	,, 1/- pale green	15 0	35 0
	,, 1/- deep green	27 6	40 0
1878.	Perf. 11½. 1d bright red	8 6	25 0
1879.	Wmk. C.C., 1d lilac	6 0	7 0
	,, ,, 2½d red-brown ..	25 0	20 0
1882.	Wmk. C.A., 1d lilac ..	8 6	6 0
	,, ,, 2½d red-brown ..	12 6	10 0
	,, ,, 4d blue	15 0	7 6
1883.	Provisionals.		
	On half 1d lilac, ½d in purple	—	12 6
	,, ½d in black	—	15 0

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

		Catalogue Price My Price. S. D.	S. D.
1901.	Queen, ½d green. mint	0 3	0 2
	,, ,, 1d carmine ,, ...	0 4	0 2
	,, ,, 2d red-brown ,, ...	1 0	0 8
	,, ,, 4d green ,, ...	2 0	1 3
	,, ,, 6d purple ,, ...	2 6	1 6
	,, ,, 1/- black ,, ...	4 0	2 9
1902.	King, single C.A.		
	½d black and green ,, ...	2 0	1 3
	1d ,, carmine ,, ...	0 6	0 4
	2d ,, brown ,, ...	1 0	0 8
	2½d ,, blue ,, ...	4 0	2 6
	4d ,, green ,, ...	1 0	0 8
	6d ,, mauve ,, ...	2 6	2 0
	1/- green and black ,, ...	6 0	4 6
	2/6 black and brown ,, ...	13 6	9 6
	10/- purple on yellow ,, ..	— 15 0	11 6

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

		S. D.	S. D.
1900.	Queen.		
	½d green and lilac, mint	0 4	0 3
	1d carmine ,, ,, ...	0 6	0 4
	2d yellow ,, ,, ...	1 0	0 8
	2½d blue ,, ,, ...	3 0	2 0
	5d chestnut ,, ,, ...	4 0	2 8
	6d violet ,, ,, ...	8 6	5 6
	1/- green and black ,, ...	15 0	10 0
1902.	King's Head, single C.A.		
	½d purple and green, mint	0 4	0 2
	1d ,, carmine, ,, ...	0 4	0 3
	2d ,, yellow, ,, ...	0 9	0 5
	2½d ,, blue, ,, ...	0 9	0 5
	5d ,, chestnut ,, ...	1 3	0 9
	6d ,, violet, ,, ...	3 0	1 6
	1/- green and black, ,, ...	5 0	2 6
	2/6 ,, blue, ,, ...	12 6	7 6
	10/- ,, brown, ,, ...	20 0	12 6

LAGOS.

		S. D.	S. D.
1902.	King's Head, single C.A.		
	2½d blue, mint	0 9	0 6
	6d purple and mauve, ,, ...	19 6	10 0
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70	Barbados, 1892, 2 sh 6d,.....	2.00	1.00
29	British Honduras, 1888, 10c on 4d,.....	.25	.10
30	— 1888, 20c on 6d yellow,.....	1.25	.50
277	Col. Rep., 1903, 10 pesos green,.....	1.00	.30
18	Gold Coast, 1884, 6d orange,.....	.75	.30
22	— 1889, 10 sh lilac and red,.....	10.00	4 95
79	Hawaii, 1894, 25c blue,.....	.60	.30
15	Leeward Islands 1897, 1 sh,.....	12.50	6.95
7	Malta, 1882, ½d yellow-buff,.....	.35	.15
61	Natal, 1877, ½d on 1d yellow,.....	1.25	.50
32	Nevis, 1890, 1 sh lilac,.....	7.50	3.75
22	Newfoundland, 1863. 8d,.....	3.50	1.50
5	Niger Coast, 1892, 5d lilac and blue,.....	.50	.15
55a	— 1898, 5 sh bright purple,.....	7.50	3.00
88	Porto Rico, 1890, 40c orange,.....	7.50	2.95
33a	St. Helena, 1884, ½d emerald,.....	.60	.15
39	St. Vincent, 1883, 1 sh, C.A., perf. 12,...	5 00	3.50
48	— 1888, 4d lake brown,.....	2.50	1.75
49	— ,, 6d pale violet,.....	6.50	5 00
50	— ,, 5 sh lake,.....	3.50	2.00
9	Selangor, 1882, 2c rose,.....	1.00	.35
3	Trinidad, 1851, 1d blue,.....	2.00	.75
1a	— 1851, 1d brown-red,.....	4.00	2.00
73	— 1894, 5 sh marone,.....	3.00	2 00
16	Virgin Islands, 4d red,.....	1.50	.75
17	— 1883, 1 sh brown,.....	3.00	1.75

Numbers of the following offered Stamps correspond with Part II. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of Foreign Countries for 1909.

105	"Cuba" on U.S., 1899, 2½ on 2c,.....	$0.36	$0.20
8	"Guam" on U.S., 1899, 10c,.....	.75	.35
10	"Philippines" on U.S., 50c,.....	2.50	1.75
37	Germany, 1872, 2 kr orange,.....	1.50	.75
31	Madeira, 1871, 5r black,.....	.62	.25
368	Persia, 1904, 50 kr green,.....	7.50	2.50
6b	Surinam, 1873, 3c green,.....	7.50	2.50

UNITED STATES.

12	1851, 3c red,.....	$2.50	$.75
12	,, 3c, block of four,.....	?	6.00
93	1867, 1c blue, emb. 11×13 mm.,.....	7.50	3.50
220	1879, 30c black,.....	1.50	.60
250	1888, 90c purple,.....	3.15	2.00
315	1894, $5.00 green,.....	7.00	5.75
807	Agriculture, 15c yellow,.....	3.00	2.00
818	Interior, 6c vermilion,.....	.62	.25
830	Justice, 12c mauve,.....	2.50	1.50
835	Navy, 1c blue,.....	1.25	.50
852	Post Office, 12c black,.....	.62	.35
861	State, 7c green,.....	2.10	1.25
872	Treasury, 1c brown,.....	.62	.40
888	War, 1873, 10c dull rose,.....	.75	.50
928?	War, 1879, 2c dull vermilion,.....	?	.25

Terms: Cash with Order. Unused Stamps not accepted in payment. Please remit by **Bank Notes or Post Office Money Order.**

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Canada.	*Norway.*
Cape of Good Hope.	*Seychelles.*
Cayman Islands.	*Sierra Leone.*
China.	*S. Australia* (2 books).
Denmark.	*Queensland.*
Germany and States (3 books).	*Roumania.*
Gibraltar.	*Russia.*
Guatemala.	*Sweden.*
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CANADA, JUBILEE, $2,	2	6	Southern Nigeria, 1/- King,	0	6
,, ,, $5,	7	6	Northern Nigeria, 1/- King,	0	8
,, 1893, 20c,	0	3½	Lagos, 1/- Queen, -	0	9
,, ,, 50c,	0	4½	Sierra Leone, 1/- Queen.	0	9
,, 1901, Queen, 20c,	0	5	,, ,, 2/- Queen,	2	4
			B.S.A., 8d, 1896, mint,	1	0

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,, △ 1/- emerald-green, superb mint, ... 65/-
Nova Scotia, 1d red-brown, superb, ... 20/-
,, 6d deep green, superb, ... 25/-
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d carmine, fine, ... 25/-

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Rhodesia, 1890, 2/6, very fine, ...	2	6
,, 1896, 2/-, ,, ...	1	0
Fiji, 1882, 5/-, ,, ...	4	0
St. Vincent, 1888, 1/-, ,, ...	1	9
Orange River, V.R.I., 4d on 6d, very fine, ...	0	6
,, E.R.I., 6d, very fine, ...	1	0
,, King, 5/-, ,, ...	3	6
Siam, 1907, 10 ticals, ...	5	6
,, ,, 20 ,, ...	11	0
,, 1906, complete set of 9, ...	1	6
,, 1908, ,, 5, ...	0	8
Natal, Official, 2d, ...	5	0
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37	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	7 8
30	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	2 8
24	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	1 7
20	,,	,,	,,	..	...	...	..	0	0 10
16	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	0 7
12	,,	,,	,,	...	...	..	...	0	0 5
Official Stamps, set of 7 different					...	...	...	0	0 5

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12	,,	,,	,,		...	...	...	0	1 3

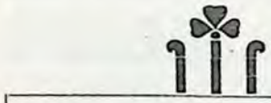
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	Each S.	D.
British East Africa, 1896, 2r, ...	3	3
,, 1897, 1r, ...	3	0
Chili, 1900-1, 1, 2, 5, or 10c, ...	0	0½
,, ,, 20, 30, 50c, ...	0	2
,, 1904, 12c, 5c, ...	0	1½
Canada, King, 5, 7, or 10 cents, ...	0	0½
,, ,, 20 cents, ...	0	1½
,, 1908, Quebec, 5 or 10 cents, ...	0	4
Greece, 1906, Olympic Games, 2 dr, ...	1	0
Levant, King, one shilling (ord. paper), ...	1	0
Liberia, 1903, 3c black, ...	0	1½
,, 1905, 1c or 2c (O.S. same price), ...	0	1
,, ,, 5 cents, ...	0	2
Mauritius, 1863-72, 1/- orange, ...	1	0
,, Multiple CA, 1, 2, 4, 6c, ...	0	0½
,, Express, 15c green, ...	0	2
Morocco on Gib., Queen, 20c, ...	0	1½
Niger Coast, 1897, ½d or 1d, ...	0	1
S. Nigeria, King, 2/6, special, ...	1	6
Transvaal, King, Mult., 2/-, bargain, ...	0	9
Uruguay, 1908 (Battleships), 1, 2, 5c, set, ...	0	10

UNUSED (full gum, never mounted).

Great Britain, 1879, ½d, plate 15, ...	0	6
,, 1880-1, ½d deep green, ...	0	4
,, ,, 1d Venetian red, ...	0	2
,, 1881, 1d postal-fiscal (ord.), ...	0	1½
,, 1884, ½d slate-blue, ...	0	1½

The last four items can be supplied in pairs or blocks of four same rate.

Great Britain, 1884, 1½d, lilac, ...	0	8
Lagos, King, Mult., 2d or 3d, ...	0	4
,, ,, ,, sixpence, ...	0	10
,, ,, ,, half-crown, ...	5	0
Natal, King, single, CA, 4d (block 7/-), ...	2	0
Transvaal, 1895, 6d blue with pole, ...	0	8
,, 1896-7, 6d lilac, ...	0	5
Paraguay, 1908, last type, 5/1, 5/2, 5/10, 5/60, blocks same rate, each	0	1½

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Gold Coast, 1884, 3d yellow (cat. 1/6)	6d
,, ,, 4d mauve ,, 1/-	4d
,, ,, 6d orange ,, 6d	2d
,, ,, 1/- violet ,, 6d	2d
,, 1901, 1d on 2½d ,, 1/6	5d
,, ,, 1d on 6d ,, 1/6	5d
Germany, 1902, 3 marks ,, 5d	3d
,, ,, 5 ,, ,, 1/3	6d
India, 1895, 2 rupees ,, 1/-	6d
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 2/-	8d
Niger Coast, 1892, on G.B., 1d	5d
,, ,, ,, 2½d	4d
,, 1893, 1d blue, no wmk. (cat. 2/-)	8d
,, 1894, 2½d blue, ,, ,, ...	8d
,, 1897, 1d vermilion, CA	1d
U.S.A., 1902-3, 50c orange (cat. 6d)	2d
,, ,, $1 black ,, 9d	4d

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Ceylon, 1899, 75c black and red-brown	1/9
,, ,, 1r 50c rose	4/-
Western Australia, 1902-6, 2/-, wmk V and CR	2/5
,, ,, 2/6	3/-
,, ,, 5/- green (cat. 10/-)	6/6
,, ,, 10/- lilac	11/6
,, ,, £1 yellow-brown	22/6

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	S.	D.		S.	D.
½d grey and carmine, ...	mint, 0	1	used, 0	1	
½d dull green, ...	,, 0	1	,, 0	1	
1d rose, ...	,, 0	3	,, 0	1	
2½d ultramarine, ...	,, 0	4	,, 0	3	
5d olive-brown, ...	,, 2	6	,, 2	6	
6d mauve and carmine, ...	,, 2	6	,, 3	3	
8d orange and ultramarine, ...	,, 1	9	,,	—	
10d green and carmine, ...	,, 3	0	,, 3	3	
2/6 blue-black and orange, ...	,, 7	6	,,	—	

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½d dull green, ...	,, 10	0	,,	—	
1d rose, ...	,, 5	0	,, 6	0	
5d olive-brown, ...	,, 15	0	,,	—	

1882-86. Block of 4, mint, sixpence, olive, 17/6.

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GREAT BRITAIN, 1d black, for plating. Must be fine.
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BRITISH COLONIES, high values of current issues, used.
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March 16 and 17, 30 and 31; April 27 and 28; May 11 and 12, 25 and 26; June 8 and 9; Sept. 28 and 29; Oct. 12 and 13, 26 and 27; Nov. 9 and 10, 23 and 24; Dec. 7 and 8.

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Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's Sales are attended by the majority of the leading Collectors and Dealers, and are the best medium for disposing of Collections and Single Rarities, many record prices for fine Stamps having been obtained during past seasons.

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ESTABLISHED 1794.

MORE NICE STAMPS FOR SALE CHEAP.

	S.	D.
Argentine, 1891, 1 peso and 5 pesos (cat. 19/6), only	12	6
Austria, Mercury blue on ribbed paper, unused (cat. 12/6)	7	6
Belgium, 1849, 10c brown, unused (cat. 60/-) only, ...	35	0
,, 1865 (London print), 1fr., unused (cat. 18/-)	12	6
China, 1894, 94c rose-carmine, a scarce stamp, used and superb	5	0
Crete (Candia), 1898, 20 par violet, unused (cat. 40/-)	22	6
Egypt, 1866, complete set of 7, *unused* and fine (cat. 111/-), only	80	0
Bavaria, 1873, 12kr. unused, scarce (cat. 25/-)	20	0
Hanover, 10gr olive, a *superb* used copy, *very rare* (cat. 70/-)	60	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr blue, unused, fine but no gum (cat. £18)	120	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 and 2 sch, the *mint* pair (cat 71/-), ...	50	0
Wurtemberg, 1881-83, 2 and 5 mark, unused, 15/-; same, but used	6	0
Greece, 1861, (Paris print), 1l brown, unused, full margins (cat. 30/-) ..	20	0
,, Olympic issue of 1896, complete set, unused (cat. 35/-), only ..	25	0
Guatemala, 1873, 4 reales and 1 peso, used and fine, the two stamps	17	6
Hawaii, 1883, 50c, unused 20/-; same stamp but used	10	0
,, ,, 81 rosine, mint, and setting very rare	30	0
Holland, 1891-96, 5 guld lake and bronze, used, *picked copies* only	5	0
Dutch Indies, 1864, 10c carmine, unused and mint (cat. 12/6)	7	6
Modena, 1852, 1 lira, without stop, mint (cat. 80/-), only	45	0
Persia, 1894, 1ch to 5okr, complete set of 11 stamps, only, very cheap! ..	5	6
,, 1898, ,, ,, 16 stamps, only, very cheap!	12	6
Servia, 1904, Coronation issue, ,, 8 stamps (including high values) ..	15	0
,, ,, same set of 5 lower values, unused or used	1	6
Zululand, 1888, ½d to 1/-, set of 10, used (cat. 78/10) a bargain! .. .	40	0

&c., &c.

All stamps sold are guaranteed genuine and in good condition.

Also for Sale—"The Stamps of British India and Ceylon" (including supplement), published by the Royal Philatelic Society, uncut, price only 26/-.

Also for Sale—"The Stamps, &c., of the British Colonies in the West Indies" (now very rare!), uncut. Price only £4. A bargain! ONLY ONE COPY LEFT.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

Priced Catalogue Free

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Write at once for list, as many of the stamps, when sold, cannot be repeated.

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58 Cheapside,
London, E.C.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

A few Extracts from the Notices and Reviews of No. 1 of the Melville Stamp Books :—

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Major EVANS, in ***Gibbons' Stamp Weekly***, says—"A most interesting account of the stamps, the method of their manufacture, and the principal varieties. . . . A very clear account is given of the processes of production."

The Postage Stamp—"This is a very attractively got up little handbook. . . . Very neatly and effectively illustrated."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain—"The work deals exhaustively with the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, and is truly a masterpiece of elegance and cheapness. . . . A most interesting little booklet of nearly ninety pages, every one of which contains information of interest and value. . . . It would be hard to enumerate any particulars likely to be of interest to the collector that Mr. MELVILLE has not already thought of and described. . . . The first chapter . . . is alone well worth the modest sum asked for the whole book. . . . The remaining six chapters are all nearly as interesting, and we must again compliment Mr. MELVILLE on his latest success."

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The Stamp Collector (Birmingham)—"It is a fine printed handbook of some ninety odd pages, profusely illustrated. . . . The chapter on the production of the stamps is particularly interesting, while the check list of varieties is most useful. . . . A monument of value."

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The Glasgow Herald—"An excellent beginning to a series of handbooks on stamps and stamp collecting. . . . It is well packed with the minute information in which the philatelist delights. . . . The book is fully illustrated, and includes a useful bibliography and a check-list."

London Opinion—". . . A handy pocketbook. . . . The intelligent stamp collector will find this book indispensable."

Army and Navy Chronicle—"The cult of the postage stamp is, as a rule, more to be associated with the curious than with the artistic, and to take the stamp on its own artistic merits is a departure in philately which appeals to the outsider who has yet to be bitten by the collector's craze. It is wonderful how few of us pay any attention to the halfpenny or penny portrait of the Sovereign which we affix to our correspondence; after perusing Mr. MELVILLE'S delightful history of the British line-engraved stamp, however, all this will, or should be, changed; an entirely new interest in the little gummed symbol of postage duly paid is aroused by the interesting letterpress and charming illustrations in this little work, which is most artistic in its get up. The author is indebted to Mr. S. R. Turner for original designs and pen and ink diagrams, and to Messrs. Charles Nissen and H. S. Hodson, specialists in line-engraved stamps, for the revising of proofs. The whole history of the production of the postage stamp is given, and the evolution of the stamp of to-day. Philatelists, it goes without saying, will welcome this publication, whilst the lay mind will derive much pleasure and information from its pages."

No. 1—Great Britain: Line-Engraved Stamps, and No. 2—British Central Africa, are now on sale.

No. 3—United States Postage Stamps, 1847-1869, will be ready shortly, and will be distributed to Subscribers immediately it is issued.

No. 4 will deal with Gambia.

Subscriptions to the first series of Eight Books can still be accepted at 4/2, post free.
Single Copies, 6d each; post free, 7½d.

THE MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS,

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COLLOTYPE PLATE · PRESENTED WITH THIS NUMBER.

The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE

Vol. I. No. 11.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [April, 1909.



Jacques Wiener,

ENGRAVER OF THE EARLY POSTAGE STAMPS OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. *(See collotype plate.)*

(Specially contributed to THE STAMP LOVER.*)*

Jacques Wiener (1815-1899) was born in Hoerstgen in 1815. At the early age of 13 he was sent to Aix la Chapelle, where a remarkable artist, his uncle Baruch, taught him to draw, to model, and to engrave. He completed his studies in Paris, and in 1839 took up his abode, definitely, in Brussels.

He was a medallist by profession, as were two of his brothers, Leopold and Charles, a triumvirate "who early rose to be the leaders of the contemporary school and stand as representative in Belgium of the development of the medallist's art during the last forty years." (*The Brothers Wiener, Medallists*, by F. Alvin, 1888.)

His first medal was executed in 1840, between which year and 1865 he struck no fewer than 41 medals, a detailed account of which will be found in Mr. Bouhy's book (*J. Wiener and his work*—Brussels, 1883). These medals represent the façade and interior of Europe's most elaborate buildings, both civic and religious, amongst which I may mention York Cathedral, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey.

Having forced himself, through sheer merit, on the consideration of Belgian and Foreign Governments, he received, besides official commissions, a number of decorations as tokens of their esteem, amongst which:—the Orders of the Christ of Portugal, the Red Eagle of Prussia; and in 1866 the Order of Leopold of Belgium.

Unhappily, when in the full growth of his talent, he was struck down by the most appalling illness that can happen to an engraver: his eyesight was dimmed, and he became totally blind in 1872. An operation on both eyes for the cataract, and a second one in 1874 restored to him some of the use of those precious eyes, but he was never able to do much more work.

Besides engraving numberless medals, it was he who organised the works for printing and manufacturing the early issues of postage stamps in Belgium, one of the first countries to follow England's lead, as was the case with railways, a few years previously. This was a very large undertaking, and it is a token of the great esteem in which he was already held by his contemporaries, that the minister of Public Works, Frère Orban, wrote to him in 1848 asking for his co-operation. The contract for the supply of the dies and machinery was drawn up and signed on August 7th, 1848, by Jacques and Leopold Wiener on the one hand, and Government on the other.

After a month's stay in England, where he studied the process of stamp-making as then carried on, he returned to his own country and on October 28th, 1848, the proof of the first Belgian stamp, a 10 centimes one, was approved of by Government; that of the 20 centimes stamp on November 17th of the same year. These two stamps, printed on water-marked paper, made up the first issue. Their colouring, as well as the engraving, is remarkable and has seldom been equalled—certainly not surpassed as artistic productions.

A number of official essays were printed by Government upon yellow paper; these are of a dark brown colour.

A new issue—also J. Wiener's work—followed in 1850 and comprised stamps of 10, 20, and 40 centimes. There is little difference with the first issue; the colouring is the same. Essays of the three values above referred to were printed each in blue, red, and dark brown.

In 1861 he engraved the die of a new stamp, the 1 centime, green.

At the Government's request he had endeavoured, since 1857, to find some kind of ink that would prevent postmarks from being fraudulently washed off—this as far back as 1857!

After a number of experiments extending over a period of many years, partly at his own expense, he proposed to Government a new way of printing postage stamps: the head would be printed first, the way it had been heretofore, in *taille-douce*, and the frame and inscriptions afterwards, by a new typographical process.

The essays illustrated on the collotype plate show the process —the printing of the head first, and the frame next, and of the two together, as they would have appeared. This new device was approved of by Government, and in 1863 J. Wiener engraved the die for printing the first stamp of the new issue, asking Government at the same time to open a competition for improving his own work, with which he was not sufficiently pleased. This competition did take place, but the results were less satisfactory than J. Wiener's stamp. This was then re-engraved abroad, and the 1865 issue appeared. The drawing is slightly different to J. Wiener's; the engraving exceedingly fine, but the printing was not good.

Up to the previous year, 1864, J. Wiener had been at the head of the factory for issuing postage stamps in Belgium. It was he who proposed all the improvements that were adopted by the Post Office Department.

In May, 1851, the Dutch Government asked Mr. Wiener to engrave stamps for the Netherlands. This he duly accomplished, and he not only engraved the 1852 issue, but provided the Utrecht Mint with all the machinery and appliances for printing stamps. This issue has the same delicate shading and colouring as the early Belgian stamps.

However, Belgium and Holland are not the only two countries that the Wiener brothers provided with stamps. Charles Wiener, the youngest of the three engravers, and at the time chief engraver to the Mint of Portugal, brought out the 1866 and the 1871 issues, differing only by the letters C.W., the initials of his name, that the former bears under the King's head.

He also engraved the first Belgian Envelope stamp: 10 centimes green, in 1873. He engraved the coins of the Portuguese realm, as his brother Leopold engraved those of Belgium and the Congo Free State during a great many years.

It was one of Jacques Wiener's greatest joys that his two brothers, both of whom he had taught and helped at the beginning of their artistic career, should have become so proficient in their art, both as sculptors and as medallists.

L. W.

Edward Nankivell,

Sept. 17th, 1848—March 18th, 1909.

It is with the greatest and sincerest regret that I have to record the sad end of one of the most vivacious philatelic writers and collectors our hobby has known. To the newest and latest devotee to our hobby the name of Nankivell was as familiar almost as their own.

It would doubtless shock many to read a notice in the daily press on Friday, March 19th, that E. J. Nankivell, journalist and philatelist, had passed away suddenly, from heart failure, on the previous day.

As it is known, our late friend was the editor and sole proprietor of the *Postage Stamp*.

Born in Cornwall, a short school career in Ireland, and thence back to his native soil, he soon in life took up an interest in the collection of postage stamps. That "keenness," we all know, developed at an early age, for he soon discovered who received foreign letters in his locality. Coupled with the fortune of having relatives abroad, necessarily the quick accumulation of stamps so rooted the interest that it was never lost. Almost born a philatelist—and they were few in those days who derived interest from pieces of paper—he literally passed away in harness.

Like many another who finds his pen profitable—and E. J. N. was one of the most beautiful writers (penmanship as well as literary) we know of—he soon dropped into a journalistic career, joining the staff of the *Central News*. Later he became associated with the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the days of its power, and soon saw himself installed as the city editor.

Whilst in that capacity he had many experiences—chief of which he shone in being one of the few that eventually upset the bogus-company-promoting of that day, his greatest scoop being the downfall of Jabez Balfour.

In those days the Chief of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was W. T. Stead, assisted by Nankivell, John Morley, and (afterwards) Lord Milner. It was due to Mr. Nankivell's political interests that he eventually became a Transvaal specialist. In common with Lord Carnarvon he foresaw that at some future date Majuba would be avenged. He also foresaw that upon the 'Vaal Country becoming a British Colony, the then non-interest would develop into enthusiasm among collectors. He quietly gathered together the postal emissions of this country, with the result that in 1903 he sold for nearly £3000 to the famous house of Gibbons. Of late years he has devoted much time to the gathering together of the stamps of Egypt, believing, in common with many people, that the chances of Egypt developing from a British Protectorate to a Crown Colony are very great.

Our late friend became very prominent as a philatelic writer in the nineties, and ever since has given us a proficient display of his pen.

As editor of the *Reporters' Magazine* one would have imagined that he could have found little time for other pursuits. Nevertheless, he took a pleasure in gardening and in the collection of autograph letters, and if friends turned up who did not display any of these turns of mind, he was ready with the mat for a game of bowls, or the hammer for a croquet round. Probably the most strong point was his personality—steel, unwavering eyes, a streaked grey head, and a large moustache—a combination that at once declared a strong man, but far from being unkindly. His opinions, philatelic or otherwise, he laid down for what he thought correct, but always allowed for correction—provided those who took upon themselves such a task did so unhesitatingly.

We can but all express profound sorrow at this sudden loss to those bereaved. Few of us will fail to always recollect the memory of E. J. Nankivell.

W. WARD.

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The Locals of St. Thomas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello and Curacao.

H. Lee.

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Fig. I.

In November, 1863, Captain Robert Todd, a Scotchman, entered into an agreement with the Venezuelan Government to carry all letters, newspapers, and postal packets from July, 1864, between La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and the Danish West Indian island of St. Thomas.

La Guaira, the principal port of Venezuela, is eight miles from Caracas, the capital, and about 100 miles from Puerto Cabello, and 450 miles from the island of St. Thomas. The following account of the service and tariffs appeared in *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* of June, 1907, translated from the *Timbre Poste* :—

> "The boat leaves St. Thomas twice a month for La Guaira, and takes about sixty hours in the crossing. It remains there for one day, and then proceeds to Puerto Cabello ; crosses to Curaçao if there are any passengers for that island, and returns to St. Thomas, which it reaches on the 12th and 28th just in time to hand over correspondence for Europe, which goes the same day.
>
> "All the letters carried by the steamer are franked by means of its own stamps. The postage of a single ½-oz. letter is one shilling (2 reales). Each additional ½-oz. is charged at the same rate, so that a 5-oz. letter pays ten shillings (20 reales).
>
> "The stamps in 'centavos' are used only in Venezuela for newspapers."

I do not intend to deal with the "centavos" series, confining my attention to the "reales" issues. The first set was issued about July, 1864, and consisted of ½ real rose and 2 reales green. They were engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and printed on thin semi-transparent white wove paper, in sheets of 100, 10 × 10, perforated 12½ (fig. I.). A large range of shades can be found, and some copies appear to be on buff paper, but this I believe to be caused by the action of the gum. There is a variety of the 2 reales having an accent over the first E of the word PAQUÊTE ; this occurs on each stamp in the fourth and ninth perpendicular rows.

According to the above-quoted article, 2 reales was the amount charged for a ½-oz. letter between La Guaira and St. Thomas. No mention is made of the use of the ½ real value, and as no official information is available it becomes a matter of speculation. I think probably ½ real was charged for delivery of letters in Caracas, over and above the 2 reales per ½-oz. rate from St. Thomas to La Guaira ; thus a ½-oz. letter from St. Thomas, delivered in Caracas, would cost 2½ reales. It is hardly likely that so large an amount would be charged for letters between La Guaira and Puerto Cabello (100 miles) as between St. Thomas and La Guaira (450 miles). I think 1 real was the charge of a ½-oz. letter between the former ports.

The postmarks found upon the stamps scarcely help us at all. The commonest type is that of La Guaira—FV^{A} ADMON DE CORREOS LA GUAIRA—between two circular lines with the date of month in the centre. Another postmark is—CORREOS CARACAS—between two concentric circles. With the exception of pen strokes these are the only types of cancellations that seem to have been employed. A good number of the stamps went through without being postmarked at all ; I possess two copies obliterated on their arrival in London. I have a strip of three of the ½ real used on a large piece of the original with the La Guaira cancellation ; might not this be a letter coming from Puerto Cabello—where apparently they had no cancelling stamps—to Caracas? It certainly seems to me to be the only tenable theory. I have also several single copies on pieces postmarked Caracas or La Guaira. All this points to the fact that the ½ real was for use in Venezuela only.

In October or November the two stamps appeared in different colours—½ real grey-blue, and 2 reales golden-yellow. They were not to supersede the first issue, but were to be used concurrently with them, but whereas the previous set was now to be used from the Venezuelan ports to St. Thomas only, these two stamps were for use from St. Thomas to Venezuela, the reason being that the real of St. Thomas is worth 12½ cents, while the value of the real in Venezuela is a little less than 10 cents ; consequently the same amount would not be paid each way and the accounts would be difficult to keep if one set of stamps were used for both journeys. The stamps were printed from the same blocks as the previous set, and the variety with accented E is found in the same positions on the sheet as previously. The perforation remains the same. The ½ real is occasionally met with imperforate, and printed on thinner paper than usual ; it may be a proof.

About January, 1866, Captain Todd disposed of his rights to Messrs. Jesurum & Son of Curaçao. Shortly after acquiring



Fig. II.



Fig. III.

the service, this firm ordered—probably from a local printer—a supply of ½ real and 2 reales stamps (fig. II.). They were, no doubt, copied from the first set, and are certainly very poor caricatures of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons' beautiful stamps. The design is coarser, the inscriptions "San Tomas" and "La Guaira," and the figures representing the date in the four corners, 1-8-6-4, are larger. Apparently only small quantities were ordered at a time, for numerous printings were made of them, and a large number of shades are to be found. The lettering in the 2 reales is slightly larger than in the ½ real value. At first they were *percé en pointe* 9½ × 10, later they were *percé en scie* 11½, and finally a return was made to the first style, *percé en pointe*, these last printings varying in guage from 9 to 11. They were perforated very carelessly, for numerous varieties exist, including double perforated, perforated across centre, triple perforated, etc., in both types of perforation.

The later printings of the *percé en pointe* show the gradual disappearance of the stroke to the Q in the word PAQUETE, till eventually it becomes an O without any sign whatever of a stroke (fig. V.). By this time other parts of the design have



FIG. IV.

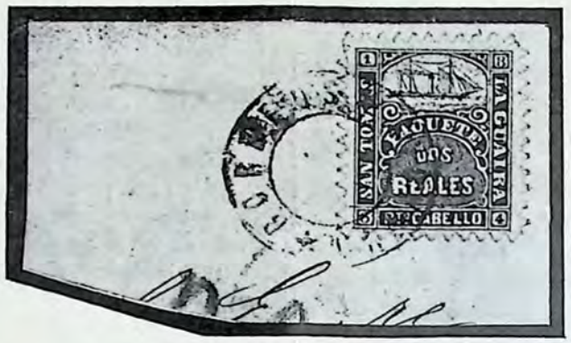


FIG. V.



FIG. VI.

begun to show signs of wear; the engine-turned background on which the value rests has become very coarse and blurred, and the sea—which in the early printings was clear and well defined—has become what one writer describes as "soapsuds." It will be seen on comparison that the *percé en scie* variety (fig. III.) has part of the stroke to Q, proving that it was issued between the early and late printings of the *percé en pointe*.

In October, 1867, the *Timbre Poste* chronicled the ½ real blue in the redrawn type, and in November the 2 reales yellow, both *percé en pointe* 9½-11. Being late printings they are always inscribed PAQUETE. There is a variety of the 2 reales showing a small circular white dot in the engine turning just above the A of REALES. As in the other redrawn set, errors of perforation are numerous.

The steamer having run aground at St. Thomas in 1868, a new ship, the *Honfleur*, was built and the service was reorganised; the boat was to deliver mails at Curaçao, also, in future. Two new stamps were ordered from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. These were the ½ real green and 2 reales red, which were lithographed in sheets of 100, 10 × 10, and perforated 12½ (fig. VI.). The design is simple but effective. The letters J. A. J. & Z. on the stamps, are the initials of Messrs. J. A. Jesurum & Son, the firm controlling the service at that date. A variety of the 2 reales exists with the inner frame broken just above the right side of the value label. These stamps are also to be met with perforated 11½.

About this time the service again changed hands, this time the purchasers being Messrs. Cameron Macaulay & Co. of St. Thomas, and they used the same stamps, but they adopted a new cancellation—their name in an oval frame—which is always found in blue. The stamps were afterwards perforated 10, and with the change of perforation there was a change of gum, from a thin white to a thick brown gum—probably applied locally—which quite changes the colour of the paper. These are the last two stamps issued for the service. I have not been able to find when the service ceased, but it was probably very soon after this perforated 10 set arrived at St. Thomas, for very large numbers of them were placed upon the market.

SUMMARY OF THE REALES SETS.

For use from Caracas and La Guaira to Puerto Cabello and St. Thomas—

Engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in sheets of 100, 10 × 10, perforated 12½.
½ real rose. 2 reales green.
Variety with accent over E of PAQUETE.
2 reales green.
Type redrawn, locally printed, *percé en pointe*, 9½ × 10.
½ real rose. 2 reales green.
Percé en scie, 11½.
½ real rose. 2 reales green.
PAQUETE instead of PAQUETE, *percé en pointe*, 9 × 11.
½ real rose. 2 reales green.

For use from St. Thomas to Puerto Cabello, La Guaira and Caracas—

Engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in sheets of 100, 10 × 10, perforated 12½.
½ real slate-blue. 2 reales golden-yellow.
Variety imperforate.
½ real slate-blue.
Tyre redrawn, locally printed, *percé en pointe*, 9½ × 11.
½ real ultramarine. 2 reales yellow.
Variety with dot over A of REALES.
2 reales yellow.

For use between St. Thomas, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira and Caracas—

Lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in sheets of 100, 10 × 10, perforated 12½.
½ real green. 2 reales rose.
Perforated 11½.
½ real green. 2 reales rose.
Variety broken inner frame at right.
2 reales rose.
Perforated 10, brown gum.
½ real green. 2 reales rose.
Variety broken inner frame at right.
2 reales rose.

REPRINTS. The ½ real rose and the 2 reales green of the redrawn type were reprinted in 1881, the design being very much more blurred than in even the later printings of these stamps. The reprints are always *percé en pointe* 10 to 10½, and the colours are decidedly brighter than those of the issued stamps. The ½ real reprint is illustrated (fig. IV.).

The "Curaçao" set (fig. VI.) was reprinted in 1876, and is perforated 15.

FORGERIES. Some dangerous forgeries exist of the redrawn type, but they are always perforated 12 or 12½, and *never percé en pointe* or *percé en scie*. They are generally cancelled with an "O."

The "Curaçao" set has also been forged, the easiest way to detect them from the genuine being that the forgeries have no dot after the first J of the initials J. A. J. & Z., whereas the genuine have a dot after each letter. The forgery is illustrated (fig. VII.).



FIG. VII.

Correspondence.

(Views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily those of the controllers of this journal.)

WHO INVENTED THE ADHESIVE STAMP?

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

Philatelists are beginning to realise the value of your historical researches—ancient and modern.

With a view to eliciting further information on several points I take the liberty of sending you a few notes.

The invention of 1653. I think you should gather together all available information on this subject: see the *Quarterly Review*, Vol. LXIV., June to October, 1839, which, I believe, was the first publication in this country to bring the invention under the notice of the inhabitants of these islands, details of which, in course of time, found their way into the earlier stamp journals.

Dockwra's Post you have done ample justice to. *Stamped sheets used in Sardinia in 1819.* Major Evans' illustrated article is very helpful—*ante* p. 113—but the official decrees might be given *in extenso*. *Hat Stamps*, imposed by 24 Geo. III., c. 51 (1784), are dealt with by me in your March number. Since writing you I have seen the *British Philatelist*, No. 1 of which gives an illustration of the stamp. Then the other Statutes imposing revenue to be collected by means of stamps might be given, say with illustrations of the stamps, which, I believe, are a step in the evolution of the postage stamp—in short, my belief is that the adhesive stamp was the outcome of evolution. *The official stamp used in Spain in 1716.* Official decrees might here be given also.

The traditional proposal of the Swedish lieutenant of artillery, named Traffenberg, in 1823, would be all the better by being backed up by official data.

It is asserted that one, M. De Chamouset, established a modest post for the metropolis of France, in 1758. "The rate he charged was two *sols* for single letters under an ounce, prepaid by stamps similar to the kind now in use. Government, perceiving the gains derived from the new enterprise, took it from him, compensating him by an annual pension of twenty thousand francs; but so meagre were the arrangements of the Government that the stamps were seldom used, and soon were entirely forgotten." Here, then, is another trail for THE STAMP LOVER to follow up.

I have often wondered where Sir Rowland Hill got the idea for his description of the adhesive stamp, which you will remember was "A bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash." My opinion is that he obtained the idea from a revenue stamp, such as the hat stamp, and it is quite possible that the remark he has left in his journal as to his mistake in substituting the Mulready for "the established 'Lion and Unicorn' nonsense" had also reference to the hat stamp, whereon these animals figure, so that, after all, there is not very much in the idea, notwithstanding all the fuss that has been made about it.

T. MARTIN WEARS.

Dundee, 9th March, 1909.

RE "AD" VARIETY.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to Mr. E. W. Floyd's letter in your March number *re* the "AD" variety, he mentions other varieties of re-entered stamps, *i.e.*, the 1d red, imperf. It would be interesting, I think, to readers if he gave us the corner lettering of his specimens.

Of examples with "Postage" distinctly double I have specimens lettered 1C and also 1J, one copy of 1J being on the entire and dated Feb. 20, 1849.

On another copy lettered PB the re-entry has been at the *bottom* of the stamp, and "One Penny" is double.

Other curious minor varieties I have are 1d, imperf., lettered C (J?) in which the circles of the two stars are filled in solid, also one lettered ML re-entered on the right hand side, causing the L to appear double, and at first sight one would imagine it to be an ordinary "double letter" specimen.

Yours faithfully,

V. H. GREGORY.

THE PENNY BLACK.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—I have been reading with great pleasure your little book on the "Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain," and as it may interest you I type you a copy of a letter which I possess. I do not know if it is of any special value, beyond the interest of the early date. I purchased it from a brother parson who had had it in his possession for a number of years. The following is the letter:—

BROMPTON PLACE
5 May 1840.

MY DEAR FLORAL FRIEND,

To make you stare I send you a Queens Head, the Day before it is in Penny Circulation. Tomorrow it will be obliterated by a Postoffice Stamp. What a Pity that they should make Victoria Gummy like an old woman, without Teeth as I am. I write this without spectacles therefore will strain my Ninety and one Eyes no longer than in saying I hope you are All Well at Home.

Yours
Gratefully,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

The envelope is addressed as follows:—

Paid Penny Postage.
Miss Jones,
Addington Square,
5 Camberwell.

There is the usual office stamp in red "PD MY 5 1840."

I thought you might be interested in this, and that is my only excuse for writing.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. B. MADDEN,
Vicar.

I omitted to state that on this letter is an unused copy of the 1d black.

Armitage Bridge, 20th February, 1909.

1d. PLATE NUMBER, EARLY DATE.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

My dear Sir—I think it may be of interest to some of the readers of THE STAMP LOVER to hear that I have recently found a specimen of 1d. plate number 192 postmarked LONDON (? district) 31 Jan. 76. As the plate was not put to press before 19.2.76, I think it must come from one of the five sheets struck for registration purposes.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST H. COLLCOTT.

22nd March, 1909.

CATALOGUE FOR COLLECTORS.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

SIR,—Having just read the interesting reports of the Congress which met recently at Manchester, it occurred to me that some of your readers might like to hear the opinion of a philatelist of the early school on the question at the head of

this letter, and all the more so as I am a member of the Junior Philatelic Society, and having retired from business for good—at least I hope so, unless "unearned incomes," which I suppose means that they have been stolen from someone else, are to be penalised for the benefit of those who have never had the sense to save anything for themselves—and having no private axe to grind and being no longer even a collector, although retaining still a great interest in philately and its present and future welfare, they may be sure that in the following remarks I am merely attempting to show that the big game preserves of the past are by no means exhausted, and that there are plenty of bargains to be picked up even from a so-called "catalogue" made by a firm of dealers.

This brings me at once to the subject of the title and what it is that collectors are wanting. From the plaintive bleats of various Congress members I gather that what they really want is not a catalogue at all but a price list, which is a totally different sort of thing, and I may say at once that it would be a very difficult matter for any body of collectors to produce one that would be at all satisfactory, for the simple reason that in order to price any of the older stamps you ought to know where the remaining stocks still are, and of how many specimens they consist. To compile a simple catalogue of all existing stamps would not be a matter of much complexity to a small body of collectors, as the existing price lists would give them the greater part of the information, and various handbooks would provide the rest; but does anybody want that or would they buy it if it were printed? I believe not, and if I have correctly gathered the meaning of the meeting, the present winter of our discontent is caused by the one combination of catalogue and price list being in the hands of a firm of traders who manipulate prices to suit their own stock-books, as if it were possible to draw up a "price list" on any other basis! But surely it must occur to every collector that a price list produced in such a manner must offer unlimited possibilities to the intelligent collector, for the simple reason that a firm of such long standing as Gibbons, must, in the course of the last few decades, have garnered good old stamps for which there has not perhaps been a brisk demand, and that on that very account they can now be obtained at far below their proper value. And by proper value I mean their value compared to other and perhaps more popular varieties.

And now for the reasons of the faith that is in me. Will you all spare me a few minutes and let me inspect your collections, and we will begin, let us say, at Wurtemberg! Very well! Take the 1863-4 issue and look up Gibbons' price list, if you have it. The first three stamps are different shades of the 1kr., and the third stamp is called blue-green. Now, then, how many of you have this stamp? Please do not all speak at once. An ominous silence! Can we muster two really respectable specimens? The stamp is catalogued the same as the green, so far as price is concerned, and the reason why none of you is able to fill that vacancy is because you are waiting to get that stamp at half catalogue, as we call it, whereas Germans, who know the comparative scarcity of these shades, would pay a great deal more for a really fine copy on piece of original. There is not time nor space to explain here how such a discrepancy has occurred; suffice it to say that for some esoteric reason Senf does not price that shade, and when I have vainly tried to buy it from the country of origin I have had dirty greens, smudgy greens, and all sorts of greens sent to me other than the true blue-green, which certainly exists, and whose value, compared with the two relations, is about 7/6, at the least. Don't turn over yet? Where is your specimen of the 1874 1kr., perforated, in either shade? I think that in about 150 collections which my firm has acquired during the last 15 years I have seen two copies of that evidently quite common stamp! I have seen a great many more specimens of the 18kr. orange rouletted than of the 1kr. 13½, on thick paper, and no doubt that is because the 18kr. came over here, whereas the 1kr. values were only in use locally, that is, from one part of a town to another, or for a tiny circular from one town to another. The silk thread 6kr. green overlapped the next issue without thread by a great many months, and, in consequence, the later 6kr. is a far scarcer stamp though priced only 6d higher.

The same thing happened with regard to the 2ngr. blue of Saxony, head to left, which, I take it, did not put in an appearance until the 2ngr. deep blues were all exhausted of the previous—the head to right—issue. I have often had entires with the earlier 2ngr. alongside other values of the later issue. There are plenty of good things in Saxony, and this country would be more generally appreciated, in my opinion, if it had not had the fortune, or perhaps the misfortune, to have Senf's well-known firm established at Leipzic. They have always been able to get enough for their own stock and so prices have kept low, but in Germany the ½d value of the H. to R., priced only 8d, is considered a good stamp, and I have been offered small consignments of about a dozen inferior copies, not on pieces of original, with the remark, "This is a good selling stamp out here." At the time it was in use the population was less than three millions, and the intrinsic beauty of the stamp will always make it one of my greatest favourites. The same value on BLUE PAPER is apparently priced also at 8d, and is worth, compared to the ordinary variety, at least, 10/-, as it used to turn up in small wholesale parcels to the extent of about 10 per cent., many of which were bad and heavily obliterated copies. It is evidently a late issue of the same stamp, as the majority of the specimens which have passed through my hands bore the town postmark, whereas the ones on white paper were almost invariably cancelled with the well-known "gridiron," and copies with town marks are very rare, as are also pairs of this beautiful stamp. The ½ngr. of 1856, with deep black impression, is also another great rarity, and is worth over £1, as you may well look through 1000 copies and find, perhaps, three amongst them.

We must, perforce, leave these dear old Germans for the present, and visit the small principality of Luxemburg. Yes, I see you have a copy of the 10c. black, but what a specimen! Would you be satisfied with a similar copy of our 10c. black British, in other words, the penny black? But little Luxemburg, when these stamps were in use, had less than a million inhabitants, whereas we had 39, and an immense amount of inland trade besides, whilst she has not one port and not much trade of any sort. Why, then, is her penny black so cheap? I suppose it is partly because it was in use for a much longer period, and also because it cannot be plated like our own penny, but I think most collectors will agree with me in thinking that either our penny is over-estimated, or the modest penny of Luxemburg suffers from want of appreciation, and I am sure that we shall find only one or two specimens, at the outside, of the really jet-black of this issue, as the majority of the specimens one sees are grey or grey-black.

Turn back quickly to Austria or Austrian Italy, which is a country of great historical interest. Where is the 2sld. yellow of 1863, perf. 14, or the still scarcer 2sld. of 1864, at 3/6, or even the 15sld. of 1863? Are not these values worth looking for? Yes, I know you have been unable to come across them, but surely it must have struck you, as it has me on frequent occasions, that there are numbers of stamps in the catalogue, priced at a few pence only, which you have the greatest difficulty in discovering by trudging about all over London, whereas dealers have all been ready to show you certain varieties priced in as many shillings, of which most of them had, perhaps, an entire row. It is a pity, but pray remember

that the prices in Gibbons' catalogue were not revealed by Divine inspiration amidst the awe-inspiring thunders of Mount Sinai, but were produced by mere human agencies, and are subject to the limitations which one always finds in such a source, and also by the difficulties of satisfying a most capricious collecting public, which is ever on the look-out for "what is going to be good," after the next ice-age, I judge, and neglecting all those things which are already good.

I shall, with the Editor's permission, return to the subject in a future letter if these few foregoing remarks prove of any interest. And I shall be glad to think that knowledge and experience gained during over thirty years of philately can be handed on to my fellow-collectors.

Yours obediently,
A. H. DINGWALL.

Hints for Exchangers.

BY D. S. DARKIN.

Many inquiries from members who have never belonged to an Exchange Society have led me to draw up a few hints likely to be of use to those contemplating sending sheets and also purchasing from the Packets :—

All stamps should be mounted on thin sheets—notepaper for foreign correspondence does very well, and can be obtained at any stationer's—and then sewn in the Club's covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent. This ensures all sheets being uniform in size, and of the least possible weight.

Stamps should be mounted on *one* side only, otherwise, when opened, stamps on opposite pages are apt to catch in each other and become torn off or damaged.

Good mounts should be used, and *well stuck* down. Many members neglect this precaution, and consequently give great trouble to others in remounting stamps which have become loose in the course of transit through the post.

Stamps of the same country or group of countries should be placed together and catalogue number written at the side. This saves members a great deal of time and adds to sales.

Stamps should not be crowded together, but neatly placed in six rows of four at the most on each page.

Scarce stamps should be placed even more prominently, so as to avoid their being overlooked and a probable sale lost.

Damaged and cheap stamps are not wanted, and it is only a waste of time for the member mounting them and also for those who look through them.

Fine copies, reasonably priced, command the best sales.

Risk of substitution is reduced to a minimum by a very short description (as to cat. no. and condition) written at the side, especially in the case of stamps priced at 1/- and upwards.

Prices should be marked *above* the stamps in plain figures, clear distinction being made between ½^{d} and 1^{s}/2^{d}.

When purchasing stamps from a sheet great care should be taken in entering the *correct* number and value of those kept. It is simply astonishing the number of errors made by members in this matter, and it entails a very great deal of trouble to the Superintendent.

Though only a small matter it is a great convenience to the Superintendent if members will enclose a stamped addressed envelope for the return of a sheet. Remember that *one* person has to find and address suitable envelopes to *all* those not sending one.

In conclusion, though these hints are intended for novices only, there are several points which more experienced members might note with beneficial effect to themselves, to their fellow-members, and to the Hon. Exchange Superintendent.

The Troubles of a Young Collector.



BY CHARLES WILLIAM CARE.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the troubles of a young collector first arise when he becomes the proud possessor of a catalogue. Previous to this he experiences little difficulty in satisfying his philatelic instincts. An old exercise book is probably pressed into service to act as an album, which is followed, at a later date, by a cheap variety of the "real article." To fill up the squares as soon as possible, or, at least, to arrange his stamps in such a manner as to convey the impression of well-filled pages, is his main object in life henceforward. The relative merits of different dealers' mounts concern him not; the gummed paper supplied by the post office authorities is both economical and possesses strong adhesive qualities. Neither is he troubled as to why a mount should be placed on the side of a stamp—the top is much to be preferred, so he thinks, despite [the late] Mr. Nankivell's opinion. Damaged stamps find a temporary haven of refuge in his collection until such time as he can replace them by superior specimens. The status of cut postcards and envelopes receives scant consideration at his hands. Enough it is that their inclusion carries him one step farther towards his ambition of making a numerically imposing collection. Fiscals too, are readily accepted, even though their usual ungainly size renders them difficult of accommodation within the limits of the regulation square. Finally, in removing paper from the back of a stamp he finds it more expedient to completely immerse stamp and paper in hot water than to float them on its surface, particularly if he be searching for rare shades.

In an evil moment, however, he decides to invest in a catalogue. . . .

For a short time he is in an ecstasy of delight. As soon as possible—but not till after an extended trial of patience—he obtains a purely fictitious value for his treasures. So far, so good, from his point of view. Further examination of his catalogue, however, shows him that Austrian newspaper stamps

were never issued by Greece, notwithstanding their design; likewise that philatelically, if not politically, there is a distinction between Finland and Russia. Moreover, he is dismayed at finding that his collection will require complete reorganisation should he desire chronological arrangement. But that is not all. Imagine an inexperienced tyro, even with the assistance of Mr. B. W. Warhurst's "Colour Dictionary," attempting to discriminate between three dozen varieties of green (there may be considerably more, but thirty-nine, at least, are mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues). Equally bewildering to the young collector is the mention of different kinds of paper, and of compound perforations; but of these more anon.



AN ENVELOPE ISSUED BY THE COLUMBUS, U.S.A., SOCIETY.

Now, in view of the praise which a dealer generally bestows upon his "weekly" in the last few pages of his catalogue, it is not surprising that the young collector soon deems it advisable to subscribe to a philatelic journal. From journal to the Junior Philatelic Society is but a short step soon accomplished, and then his troubles commence with a vengeance! In less time than it takes to tell, he decides that to collect stamps and also to keep pace with modern thought among the "Juniors" is a practical impossibility. His experiences are interesting. . . .

Enthusiastic at the outset he immediately sought expert advice as to which were best to collect new issues or old. Not only did he find no unanimity of opinion on this important question, but also discovered conflicting views as to the relative merits of used and unused, and of including varieties of paper, watermark, colour, and perforation in his collection.

Now, unless philatelic societies desire to exclude the junior from their ranks, they must, in future, provide a more attractive bill of fare for his enjoyment, and treat him as being something more than a nonentity. First and foremost, they must come to an agreement between themselves as to what is best for him to collect. I suggest that he should be told to patronise new issues exclusively, unused in preference to used, nd not to go beyond one shilling in face value. Despite the lamentations of Mr. Melville and his fellow "sentimentalists," the greatest advantage of stamp collecting, to the young collector, is its power of producing dividend.* Now, it has been repeatedly shown in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that new issues are far superior to old in this respect. Then, again, new issues may be acquired in unused condition at a mere fraction over their face value, and used cheaper still. Thus they are more suited to the young collector's limited means than older, and consequently, rarer varieties. While so directing his philatelic mind into its proper channel, societies might, at the same time, vary their programmes by introducing items for his education. The Demonstration of Lithography and the Paper-making Exhibition may be quoted as instances where the Junior Philatelic Society has acted along these lines. Nevertheless, this is but a drop in the ocean. Much remains to be done in the same direction. The young collector should receive instruction which might enable him to thoroughly understand the printer's art, and how that miserable creature makes so many errors; the technicalities of lithography and other processes of stamp production; the construction of perforating machines, and the difficulties attending their use under certain conditions, etc. For the young collector enjoys the examination of his treasures with magnifying-glass, watermark detector, perforation gauge, and a copy of "Album Weeds" much better than being engaged in making a mere accumulation of little bits of paper.

Recognising this fact, then, every society should aim at providing the means whereby such a spirit could be developed, and so encourage the growth of that hobby, the welfare of which we all have at heart.

[Now I am certain that my somewhat revolutionary views concerning the treatment of the young collector cannot pass unchallenged, and, since Mr. Melville desires the patriotism of members of the Junior Philatelic Society to assert itself in the form of original matter, could we not commence a discussion in the pages of THE STAMP LOVER on the subject of the above paper? I should be pleased to answer any criticisms of my opinions, only reserving the right to pulverise all opponents.—C. W. C.]

The presentation of the foregoing paper by a young collector, who has evidently the cou age to uphold his views, aroused considerable interest and discussion at the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on February 20. As was stated at the meeting, the paper and the suggestions it contained would receive the consideration of the Committee, but we shall gladly throw open these columns to correspondence on the subject if this will provide further suggestions for catering for the young collector, which is, we must recognise, the primary purpose of the Society. Letters will be specially welcomed from Mr. Care's young colleagues, several of whom supported the writer of the paper at the meeting; but correspondents are requested to give their arguments and suggestions in as concise a manner as possible.—EDITOR.

* This fact is proved beyond all doubt by the prize-winning essays of the 1908 Stamp Exhibition.—C. W. C.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Continued from page 260.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

Seymour (Robt.) Survey of London and Westminster etc.—1735.

Vol. II. Bk. IV. Chap. V. pg. 235.

Of the PENNY-POST.

The Penny-Post.—Another great Convenience to the People of London, is the Penny-Post; this is of especial Service to Persons in Trade and Business, and indeed to almost every one: For by this a Man may send a Letter or Packet, not exceeding a Pound weight, for one Penny, to any Part of the City or Suburbs, or to any of the Towns and Villages round, where only one Penny more is paid on the Delivery.

This useful Undertaking was at first set up by private Persons; but being of such great Account and general Concern, it is now taken into the Hands of the Government, by whom are appointed proper Officers for the Management of it: These are, at present,

Richard Frankland, Comptroller, Esq; with a Salary of 200*l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Robert Cruttenden*, Accomptant, Salary 70*l. per Ann.*

Edward Parsons, Esq; Collector, Salary 70*l. per Ann.*

Under whom are six Sorters, at 26*l. per Ann.* each.

And eight Sub-Sorters, at 26*l. per Ann.* each.

Besides these there are above 100 Messengers, who have an allowance of 20*l. per Ann.* each, for collecting and delivering Letters, and above 600 Houses that receive for the Penny-Post, there being one in most great Streets; at the Door or Window of which is commonly hung up a printed Paper in a Frame, with these Words in large Letters, *Penny-Post Letters and Parcels are taken in here.* At these Houses the Letter-Carriers call every Hour to carry such Letters and Parcels as are there, to the General-Office within their Circuit. And after the said Letters and Parcels are duly entered in their Books, they are forthwith sent by others to be delivered as directed: So that all the Day they are employed, some in going their Walks to bring in, and others to carry out.

There is another great Convenience by this Office, and that is, that what Letters come from beyond Seas, or from any Part of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, by the General-Post, and are directed to Persons in any of the Towns to which the Penny-Post goes, they are delivered by the Messenger without farther Trouble, upon paying the Postage.

The names of, and places where, the six PRINCIPAL OFFICES *are kept, are as follow:*

1. The General-Office in St. Christopher's Church-Yard in Threadneedle-Street.

2. St. Paul's-Office in Queen's Head Court, in Pater-Noster-Row.

3. The Temple-Office in Chichester-Rents, in Chancery Lane.

4. The Westminster-Office in Little Suffolk Street, near the Hay-Market.

5. The Southwark-Office in Green-Dragon Court, near St. *Mary Overy's* Church.

6. The Hermitage-Office at the Entrance into East Smithfield, upon Little Tower-Hill.

The Persons by whom this useful Undertaking was first began, were Mr. [Robert] *Murray* and Mr. [William] *Dockwra*, a Merchant, who were at great Pains and Expence before they could make it answer their End: And then, after a Trial at the *King's Bench* Bar, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* [*viz.*, in 1682], it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of *York* [Jas. Duke of York, afterwards K. Jas. II.], as being a Branch of the General Post-Office, and was therefore annexed to the Revenue of the Crown in that Reign, as it still continues.

In P. Kalm's "Visit to England on his Way to America in 1748," trans. J. Lucas—1892, is the following:—

pp. 63-64—(Under "*Several good institutions in London*").

The Penny Post is also here a useful institution, which consists in this, that if one has a letter or anything else, which does not exceed a pound in weight, to send to anyone in London, or the places situated close by, it is sent by *the Penny Post*, which is established at several places in London, and one pays for it *one penny*, when it quickly and safely reaches its destination, SNART OCH SAKERT HOMMER FORT. Besides this, there are certain men who, every day, when the Post is going to start from London to any place, go round with small bells, which they ring Anyone who has a letter to send to the Post can give them to such a man, when he for one penny safely carries it to the Post, which is a great convenience in this large town, where many have over half a mile to walk to the *Post-house*.

(To be concluded next month.)

Notices and Reviews of the "*Gascoyne*" *Philatelic Maps* (Errington & Martin), *Les Timbres Cantonaux de la Suisse* (Ch. Mendel), and several other publications are unavoidably held over.

The Postage Stamps and Cards of Hayti.

BY L. W. CROUCH.

(Continued from Page 258).

Issues of 1904.

We now come to two series issued in the same year, both of a decidedly speculative and unnecessary nature. The history of their appearance I take from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of July 9th, 1904:—

> "It seems that the authorities were anxious to show their solicitude for the Republic, and the centenary of the proclamation of independence appeared a fitting occasion. What more natural than to have a new set of stamps, or even two? It was thereupon resolved to have a new series, but, unfortunately, the State funds were all appropriated for more useful objects. In this unfortunate predicament Mousieur Borno, a millionaire member of the Council, kindly placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Government, and even came to Paris, where he ordered, beyond the commemorative set proposed, another with the portrait of the President, all from Monsieur Côte, the engraver and printer. The designs proposed by the latter having been accepted by the Haïtian Government, an order was given for a number of sets not over 100,000. The whole of the stamps were despatched from Paris in three consignments, at intervals of one month, under the official control of a representative of the Haïtian Embassy and the District Commissary of Police. The plates were included in the last consignment, and defaced on arrival at Port-au-Prince. Monsieur Borno refused to accept any monetary return for his outlay, but asked for and received part of the stamps. These stamps were uncancelled and unsurcharged in any way. The Government had, in the meantime, ordered some hand-stamps, 'Poste Payé 1804-1904', and all stamps issued in the ordinary course through the Post Office were so surcharged, thus rendering the stamps supplied to Monsieur Borno useless, either for franking his correspondence or for sale to collectors. He, no doubt, protested against such a shabby trick, and induced the Government to do away with the 'control' surcharge."

The number of these stamps of both sets supplied by Monsieur Côte must have exceeded 100,000 sets. Perhaps the above statement as to the number supplied and as to the plates refers only to the Commemorative issue.

As has been stated. these stamps were first issued defaced by a hand-stamp in blue. It consists of a rectangle measuring about 28 × 12mm., with a thick, coloured line in the centre; above is the word "POSTE" below "PAYE," and at either end vertically are the dates "1804" at left and "1904" at right. There are two types, differing in the length of the line in the centre and in the size of the lettering; the type I will call Type I, and which is the commoner of the two, has the line only 7mm. long, but about 2mm. thick; in the other type, which I will call Type II, the line is 9mm. long and 1mm. wide. In Type II the letters are 3mm. high, and in Type I only 2½mm. The figures of the dates are also larger in Type II.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

Besides these two types, I have found two other types, which are, I believe, fraudulent. If so—and of this fact I am fully convinced—they are intended to be forgeries of the above

described Types I and II. Both of these probably fraudulent types I have, so far, only met with on the Commemorative stamps.

The forgery of Type I shows the following slight points of difference from the genuine :—1. It is always struck in a much paler blue than the genuine. 2. The size of the overprint and the lettering is appreciably smaller. 3. The bottom outline of the rectangle is curved inwards instead of being quite straight.

The difference between the forged Type II and the genuine is much more apparent. In the genuine the date "1804" comes close up to the top of the rectangle, while in the forged it is about equidistant from the top and bottom; the central line is thinner and longer than the genuine; the whole overprint is much larger, and the words "POSTE" and "PAYE" are much farther away from the central line. The hand-stamp appears to have been badly made; it was badly struck, and the lettering is very smudged.

Of course I cannot prove definitely that these are forgeries; they may be rare unchronicled types! But, personally, I have no doubt as to their character.

Both sets were subsequently issued without any overprint. They were both printed by Monsieur E. Côte of Paris in sheets containing 50 stamps in five horizontal rows of ten on medium white wove paper, which on some sheets shows in the margin a watermark in script letters, consisting of the words, "*Papeterie de Renay*," which is evidently an indication of the manufacturers. The gum is colourless, and the perforation gauges 13½, 14.

I will now deal with each set separately.





I. The Commemorative Series.

This set consisted of seven values in four different designs. The 1 centime was engraved in *taille douce*, but the other values were evidently printed by lithography.

The design of the 1 centime stamp is as follows :—The Arms of Hayti with motto on a white shield; above is "1804-1904"; on either side of the shield stand native female figures holding, one an olive branch, the other a palm branch, over the said shield; above on a coloured tablet there is inscribed in white letters "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI", and above that again on a small coloured tablet in minute white characters appears "CENTENAIRE DE L'INDEPENDANCE"; immediately below the Arms on a shaded panel a large white figure "1" appears, and below this on a solid tablet in white the word "CENTIME"; on either side of this there is a Corinthian capital supporting the two negro women; at the bottom in minute letters "E. CÔTE SCULPT."

The borders for all the other values are the same, and are similar to that of the 1 centime, except that the numeral "1" is replaced by the Haytian Arms, and the Corinthian capitals by numerals of value in colour on white tablets; the name of the printer, too, appears now below the numerals, but reads "E. CÔTE" under the left numeral, and "1903" under the right. The 2 centimes and 5 centimes stamps show a profile





portrait of Toussaint L'Ouverture to the left in the place of the Arms on the 1 centime; the 7 centimes and 10 centimes a full-face portrait of J. J. Dessalines, and the 20 centimes and 50 centimes the like of A. Petion. These worthies are great characters in the troubled history of Hayti.

Toussaint L'Ouverture was born at Bréda, near Cape Français, in 1743. He began life as a slave, and joined the negroes in the rebellion of 1791 against the French. Being bribed by the offer of a brigadiership, he joined the French and became a lieutenant-general. He suppressed a negro insurrection in 1795. He now began to seek power for himself, and became gradually ruler of the island. The English abandoned their settlements, and in 1801 Toussaint conquered the Spaniards. Napoleon determined to reconquer the lost island and despatched 60,000 picked troops to Cap Français, where they landed on the 6th February, 1802. Toussaint was declared an outlaw. A most sanguinary guerrilla warfare was now carried on between the French under Leclerc, and the negroes under Toussaint. When driven into the hills, the patriotic Toussaint issued the following proclamation :—"My children, France comes to make us slaves. God gave us liberty; France has no right to take it away. Burn the cities, destroy the harvest, tear up the roads with cannon, poison the wells, show the white man the hell he comes to make." Meanwhile the French army was wasting away under the yellow fever. Toussaint was invited to a conference by Leclerc, and treacherously taken prisoner. He was confined in the Castle of St. Joux, and there starved to death. Of his character the Spanish General Hermona said: "He was the purest soul God ever put into a body."

Jean Jacques Dessalines also started as a slave, and for some time followed the fortunes of Toussaint, both on the side of the negroes and on that of the French. He submitted to the French, while Toussaint was still holding out, and was made a General by them. On the death of Leclerc, he again deserted the French and became the Commander-in-Chief of the negroes. In December, 1803, he finally drove the French out of the island. In 1804 he was appointed Governor-General of Hayti for life. In October of that year he was made Emperor of Hayti under the title of Jean Jacques I. His rule was marked by an awful series of massacres and cruelties. An insurrection broke out in 1806, and Dessalines was assassinated by two of his officers, Christophe and Petion.

Alexandre Petion was a mulatto, and was born at Port-au Prince on 2nd April, 1770. At first he sided with the French, but later served under Dessalines. As we have seen, he shared in the latter's assassination in 1806. The island was then divided between Christophe and Petion. Civil wars broke out, and the island became divided into three portions under Christophe, Petion, and Rigaud. Petion tried to unite the nation but failed, and died on the 29th March, 1818.

I am afraid I have entered with rather too great detail into the life stories of the men portrayed on these stamps, but they

are very interesting characters and took a great part in forming the Haytian Republic and gaining autonomy for the negroes.

There are innumerable varieties in the surcharge, which can be found in every possible position. All values are known with inverted surcharge, the 1 centime and 2 centimes with double surcharge, and the 1 centime, 2 centimes, 5 centimes, 10 centimes, and 20 centimes in pairs, one without the overprint. Mr. D. Field recently showed me the 2 centimes, 5 centimes, 10 centimes, and 50 centimes stamps of this series with the portraits in the centre inverted. They are said to have been discovered in Hayti, but very few got out, most of these errors being destroyed.

I have seen all values in imperforate pairs gummed, but somehow I do not like the look of them.

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 13½, 14.

A.—With blue surcharge (two types).

January 1st, 1904.—1 centime green.
2 ,, rose and black.
5 ,, blue and black.
7 ,, maroon and black.
10 ,, yellow and black.
20 ,, slate and black.
50 ,, olive and black.

B.—Without surcharge.

1 centime green.
2 ,, rose and black.
5 ,, blue and black.
7 ,, maroon and black.
10 ,, yellow and black.
20 ,, slate and black.
50 ,, olive and black.



II. The "Permanent" Series.

Granted that a special set was necessary to commemorate the independence of Hayti, this series was absolutely unnecessary, as large supplies of the 1898-9 issues were still on the hands of the postal authorities. As appears from the account of the creation of these two sets, the series now under consideration was ordered by Monsieur Borno on his own responsibility.

The design of the border of these stamps is similar to that of the commemorative set (except the 1 centime); the only differences are that the numerals of value are in white on horizontally lined squares instead of in colour on white squares, the dates "1804-1904" are not shown above the Arms, and the thin coloured tablet with the minute inscription at the top of the design is absent. The name of the printer is as before, except on the 1 centime when it reads "E. COTE" under the left numeral, and "PARIS," instead of "1903," under the right numeral; this peculiarity of the 1 centime is evidently because a new transfer for the border had to be prepared for this denomination, as the border of the commemorative 1 centime was entirely different at the bottom.

The portrait on these stamps is of General Nord Alexis, and looks to the left. It was printed in the same colour as the rest of the stamp.

Nord Alexis was born at Cap Haïtien on 2nd August, 1820, and enlisted in the army. He became officer of the gendarmerie in 1843, and adjutant at Cap Haïten in 1847. At the foundation of the Empire numerous honours were conferred upon him. He fought with Salnave, Télémaque, and Laforêt against the rebels in the revolution of 1865, but was unsuccessful. In 1867 he sided with Salnave, and held office as Minister of War under the provisional Government of Saint Marc in 1868. He was imprisoned by Michel Domingue, and on several other occasions. He helped Télémaque to displace Salomon in 1888. Then followed a civil war between Télémaque and Hippolyte, in which the latter was successful. Nord Alexis was made delegate extraordinary, and served in this capacity during the government of President Sam. He joined the revolutionaries in the civil war of 1902, and was made President by them at the mature age of 82.

As before, numerous varieties of the hand-stamped overprint exist. All values are known with inverted surcharge, all except the 20 centimes with double surcharge, and the 1 centime, 2 centimes, 10 centimes and 50 centimes in pairs, one without surcharge.

The unsurcharged 50 centimes is chronicled in *tête-bêche* pairs; this apparently results from two impressions from the plate being taken on the same piece of paper, but placed *tête-bêche*. All values exist imperforate in unsurcharged state, but these are either proofs or come from printers' waste sheets. The 2 centimes and 20 centimes may be met with in pairs, imperforate between vertically.

Reference List.

White wove paper, perforated 13½, 14.

A.—With blue surcharge (two types).

January 1st, 1904.—1 centime green.
2 ,, red.
5 ,, deep blue.
10 ,, orange-brown.
20 ,, orange.
50 ,, violet-brown.

B.—Without surcharge.

1 centime green.
2 ,, red.
5 ,, deep blue.
10 ,, orange-brown.
20 ,, orange.
50 ,, violet-brown.

(To be continued.)

The J.P.S. Badge.



The Society's Badge is supplied to members only, and must be surrendered to the Committee on leaving the Society. The Badge consists of a stamp-shaped pendant bearing the initials J.P.S. on one side, and with the reverse side blank for engraving the member's own name or initials. The Badge is supplied in nickel for 3d.; in bronze (recommended), 6d.; in silver, 1s. 3d; and in gold, 10s. 6d. The Committee strongly recommend the bronze pendant as an elegant and suitable Badge for general use at a very low cost.

The Badge is to be had from the Secretary, and it is to be hoped that every member will use it so that it may become generally known and recognised among stamp collectors. Several hundreds of these Badges are already in constant use, and they have been found very serviceable in bringing collectors together.

J.P.S. Notices.

10th Season Celebration Dinner.

A Sub-Committee has been formed to carry out the several plans proposed for the celebration of the completion of the tenth season of the Junior Philatelic Society. The arrangements will include a dinner at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, Piccadilly, W., on Saturday, May 22nd (time 7 for 7.30 p.m.). In order that the whole body of the Juniors may participate in the celebration dinner evening dress will be optional, and the tickets will not exceed 5s. in cost. Tickets may be booked at once by sending 5s. for each ticket required to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C. It is to be hoped that all friends of the Junior Philatelic Society will assist in making the occasion a brilliant success. Remember the date, May 22nd, and take your tickets NOW. The company of ladies is specially desired.

Whit Week-End.

The 10th season celebrations will be renewed during Whitsuntide week-end at Margate, when a party of J.P.S. members and their friends will visit the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, for the short Whitsuntide holidays, from Friday, May 28—Tuesday, June 1st. The arrangements for the welfare of the holiday-makers will be in the hands of Mr. A. Leon Adutt, who is a member of the Junior Philatelic Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Mr. Adutt has arranged to accommodate members at the luxuriously appointed Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel during the Whitsuntide holidays, at 10s. 6d. each per day, inclusive of bedroom, lights and attendance, table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. A special holiday programme is being prepared for the Whitsuntide week-end, which will doubtless include a good philatelic seasoning.

The hotel is situated in the breeziest spot in Cliftonville, right on the front of High Cliffe, overlooking the sea.

Applications for rooms should be made as early as possible direct to Mr. A. Leon Adutt, Managing Director, Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate.

For the benefit of those who would like to join the party, but would prefer accommodation in a private boarding-house, arrangements have been made with the proprietress of "Llanadern" En Pension, Broadstairs (within easy tram ride of the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel). The charge at Llanadern will be, to members and their friends, 18s. from Saturday to Tuesday, or 21s. from Friday night to Tuesday morning. Applications for accommodation should be made to the Resident Proprietress, Llanadern, Broadstairs. Arrangements will be made to keep the members of the party staying at Llanadern in easy touch with those at Cliftonville.

N.B.—Members joining either party are requested to send postcard intimating their intention of being present to Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

Other Celebration Items.

Various other forms of marking the auspicious occasion of the completion of the tenth year of the Society's work will be adopted, and announcements will be made regarding them in due course.

New Members.

Life Member—H. B. Philips.

Ordinary Members—

F. H. Ansell.
W. M. Artman.
E. Bonn.
W. H. Earl.
Wm. L. Glenn.
A. W. Hiestand.
W. L. Pearse.
Mrs. M. Philipps.
Lee Kim San.
A. O. Tittman.

Programme of Meetings.

Held at Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C., except where otherwise stated.

Saturday, April 3.—	6 p.m.	Auction.
	8 p.m.	Display, with notes. St. Helena. H. H. Harland.
	9 p.m.	Paper. Our Library. D. B. Armstrong.
,, ,, 17.—	6 p.m.	Bourse.
	8 p.m.	Display. Guatemala. J. D. Ragg.
	8.30 p.m.	Paper. The 3d. Imperforate Beaver Stamp of Canada. Alexander J. Sefi.
	9 p.m.	Display. Bavaria. S. R. Turner.
,, May 1.—	6 p.m.	Auction.
	8 p.m.	Paper and Display. Egypt for moderate Specialists. P. L. Pemberton.
	9 p.m.	Paper and Display. Turkish Locals. H. Lee.
,, ,, 15.—	6 p.m.	Bourse.
	8 p.m.	Display. The Later Issues of France. S. R. Turner.
	8.30 p.m.	Paper and Display. The Surcharged Stamps of China. C. L. Harte-Lovelace.

10th Season Celebration Events.

Saturday, May 22.—Banquet at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, Piccadilly, W., to celebrate the completion of the tenth successive season of J.P.S. work. Tickets 5s. each. The company of ladies specially desired. Open to all members and friends of the Junior Philatelic Society, and to philatelists generally. Apply for tickets to H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street. Early application is desirable.

May 29—June 1.—Whit. Week-End Party at the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate. For particulars see separate announcement under J.P.S. Notices.

Supplementary party at Llanadern Boarding Establishment, Broadstairs.

J.P.S. Meetings.

March 6th.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of the season was held at Prince Henry's Room, Fleet Street, on Saturday, March 6th, 1909. A successful Auction occupied the earlier part of the evening. The President took the chair at 8 p.m. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. B. B. Kirby announced donations to the Library. Mr. Melville then made a few remarks as to THE STAMP LOVER. He pointed out that this journal was the official organ and the property of the J.P.S., and asked members to help the officials managing it by sending in articles, advertisements, etc., for insertion.

Mr. Sidebotham then gave us a display of a portion of his collection of Foreign Countries. This was on a somewhat "simplified" plan, there being only one "pair," and used and unused being placed in together. A notable feature of the collection was the splendid condition of the specimens. Mr. H. H. Harland proposed, and Mr. B. B. Kirby seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sidebotham for his kindness; and this was carried unanimously. Mr. Sidebotham, in replying, said he would be pleased to show more of his collection at some future date.

February 20th.

At the tenth ordinary meeting of the season held on Saturday, February 20th, at Prince Henry's Room, Fleet Street, E.C., Mr. C. W. Care's paper, entitled, "The Troubles of a Young Collector," was read by Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, and the various interesting suggestions it contained called forth a good deal of comment. Mr. Care pointed out that the numerous varieties of paper, shade, perforations, etc., with which our catalogues are overburdened, and in which our magazines seem to revel, go to mystify and confuse the young collector, who is largely unacquainted with the means of distinguishing the rare variety from the common one, and it is very likely to cause him to give up collecting in despair.


20 POSTES 20
VINGT CENTS

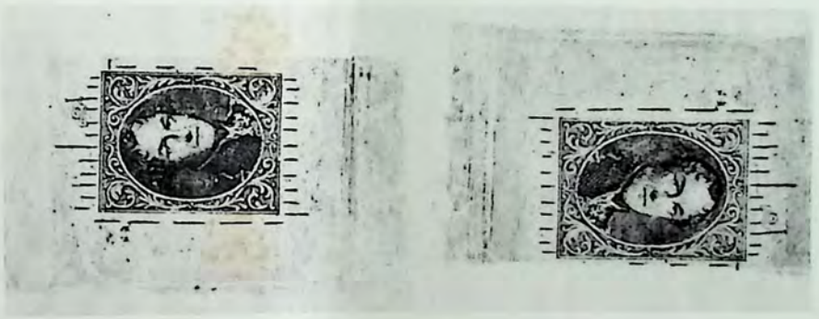

10 POSTES 10
QUARANTE CENTS


1 POSTES 1
UN CENTIME


POST ZEGEL


20 POSTES 20
VINGT CENTS


POST ZEGEL
5






OBLIGUE
D
DIX CTS




20 POSTES 20
VINGT CENTS


10 POSTES 10
QUARANTE CENTS


1 POSTES 1
UN CENTIME


POST ZEGEL


20 POSTES 20
VINGT CENTS


POST ZEGEL






CINQ CENTS



At the close of the paper, discussion followed, and a number of interesting methods for the instruction of the young collector were suggested, several members taking part in the discussion. On the motion of Mr. H. H. Harland, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Care for his very excellent paper, and to Mr. Lodge for his kindness in reading it.

Mr. Giles next gave us a paper and display of the stamps of Brazil and Uruguay. In Brazil, Mr. Giles showed a large number of the early numeral types, some in pairs and blocks, and a goodly number of the later issues; and by far the most interesting of the Uruguay stamps were the scarce Diligencias, and the following square type issues. Mr. Giles, having visited both these countries, was able to give some instructive information concerning the postal arrangements of them. Mr. F. J. Melville proposed that our best thanks be accorded to Mr. Giles for his paper and displays, which motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kuttner next gave us a display of the stamps of Sirmoor, which he accompanied with some information relating to the various issues as they were being passed round. Though apparently only a small country, philatelically speaking, Mr. Kuttner had for our inspection a very large collection, the various settings of the Service overprints being perhaps the stamps that aroused the greatest interest. At the close a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Kuttner, on the proposition of Mr. H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and passed by the meeting by acclamation.

J.P.S. Library.

The Hon. Librarian has again great pleasure in announcing the following additions to the Society's Library, and on behalf of the Library Sub-Committee he wishes to thank all donors for their generosity :—

Philatelic Record. Vols. xxii.,* xxvi.,* xxvii.,* xxviii., xxix., xxx.
Stamp Collector. Vols. ix.,* x.,* xi.,* xii.,* and also odd numbers.
Philatelic Journal of India. Vols. vi.,* viii.,* ix.,* x.*
Stamp Collector's Fortnight'y. Miscellaneous parcel.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. Vols. xv., xvii., xviii., and also various odd numbers.
Gibbons' Monthly Journal. Vols. xvi.,* xviii.,* and odd numbers.
Herts Monthly Circular. To date.*
Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular. Nos. 390 and 409.
Gibbons' Stamp Weekly. Vols. ii.,* iii., iv., vii., viii.*
Mekeel's News and Trade Circular. Nos. 14-18.
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. Large parcel of odd numbers.
Metropolitan Philatelist. Vol. i.
Standard Colour Chart. Scott.
American Philatelist. Year Book, 1908. Part 1.
Moen's Catalogue. 6th edition.
Moen's Catalogue. Vol. iii. (Fiscals). 1893.
Auction Epitome. Skipton. Part 1. 1890.
Ewen's Weekly Stamp News. Odd numbers.

In addition to the above there are also numerous foreign stamp journals, etc.

All the above were presented by Mr. William Brown, and I am sure that I am but echoing the wish of all members of the Society when I thank Mr. Brown most heartily for his kind donation.

	Presented by
Year Book of the American Philatelic Association,	The said Association.
The Stamp Journal. Vol. i.	The Editor's wife.
Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship, ...	The P.S.F.
Gibbons' Stamp Weekly. Vol. vii., and odd numbers, ...	P. Talagrand.
Mack's Stamp Review, ...	

The asterisk (*) against a volume signifies that it is not quite completed. In this connection I propose to publish shortly a list of those odd numbers which the Library lacks to complete the files for binding.

BERNARD B. KIRBY, *Hon. Librarian*,
74 Alleyn Park, Dulwich, S.E.

Philatelic Nothings.

Not Censored!

A letter from a reader of THE STAMP LOVER suggests that my "copy" for "Philatelic Nothings" was too "spicy" last month—hence their non-appearance.

Really, I did not know so many people outside Mr. Melville and the compositor read them—I don't! Lest anyone may assume above is the explanation of no March "Nothings," let me at once repudiate such. A visit to London—and many hours in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street, incidentally—prevented the compilation of these "pars." I trust all readers are looking better after their brief holiday!

Lost! a black, blue, and brown stamp!!

A well-known daily comes out with the news that Sir Edward Grey has lost a valuable collection of postage stamps. Do we really possess a philatelic Member of Parliament—and a Cabinet Minister, too? The only "fly in the amber" that spoilt the news was the following :—" . . . The collection was very valuable. It included a blue, a black, and a brown stamp. . . ." If any of you readers see a blue, a black, or a brown stamp knocking about send a postcard immediately to the Foreign Office—they *may* make the finder a King's Messenger to the Balkans.



WHERE THE WHIT-WEEK PORTION OF THE J.P.S. 10TH SEASON CELEBRATIONS WILL BE HELD.

The N.Z. Swindle.

From a very well-advised quarter, I learn that the status of the "King Edward VII. Land" stamps is just equivalent to a commercial firm perforating a quantity of postage stamps with their name or initials. True, they had the "authority" behind them of my namesake, Sir Joseph, of N.Z., but when the stamps were printed the (promised) land *to be called* after King Edward VII. had not been discovered. The intent of the expedition was to find a territory that was *supposed* to exist. As it so happened, Lieutenant Shackleton and Captain Brown never found it at all—only touching the coast of South Victoria and Antarcticia, discovered by a Victorian voyager. Still, they were on the safe side by issuing the stamp first—a principle of first cook your hare and then catch it.

Foreign used in Britain?

If others are to follow the suit of the N.Z. "financiers," then we may expect various issues of adhesive labels in the future. No doubt the people who are swallowing the journalistic (if it really is !) scare that crops up every few years about the coming invasion of Great Britain would be disappointed if a certain European nation did not soon publish a series of Colonial stamps for this Colony of theirs—as it will be. These islands are still independent, and probably will be longer than the great-grandson of the youngest person alive to-day will live—but (*vide* N.Z.) why should not some Continental nation have an issue of stamps for Great Britain?

W. WARD.

The 1881 Issue of Grenada.

An Issue for the Variety-hunting Specialist.

BY R. E. R. D.

The 1881 issue of Grenada will, I think, be found to be an admirable issue to specialise, as it possesses many minor varieties which will gladden the heart of the variety-hunting specialist.

An additional charm to these stamps is that they are most decidedly pretty, while the colours, too, are pleasing and attractive.

All four values can be plated, although it must not be thought that all the varieties can be readily obtained, for although they have no special value many varieties are hard to unearth, and will require a careful and patient search.

Strictly speaking, the highest face-value stamp, *i.e.*, 1/- deep mauve, was issued ten years prior to the remaining three values, but as this stamp is identical in design, it may, without any hesitation, be regarded as belonging to the set issued in 1881. In Gibbons' catalogue the stamps are Nos. 14 to 26 inclusive (except No. 16), and the set comprises the following:—

½d deep mauve.
2½d rose-lake.
4d blue.
1/- deep mauve (1871).

It will at once be seen on referring to the catalogue that there are some errors, two different watermarks, and some variations in perforation. To the uninitiated the catalogue list does not seem to show much of interest—except high prices! But in reality these stamps have a number of interesting varieties in the overprint. By using the word "overprint" it is necessary to explain the term, as these stamps are not provisionals, but a regular issue of postal adhesives. No value whatever was *printed* on the stamps, and consequently, before being available for postal purposes, the stamps had to be overprinted with the word "POSTAGE" above the late Queen's portrait, and the respective value in words below.

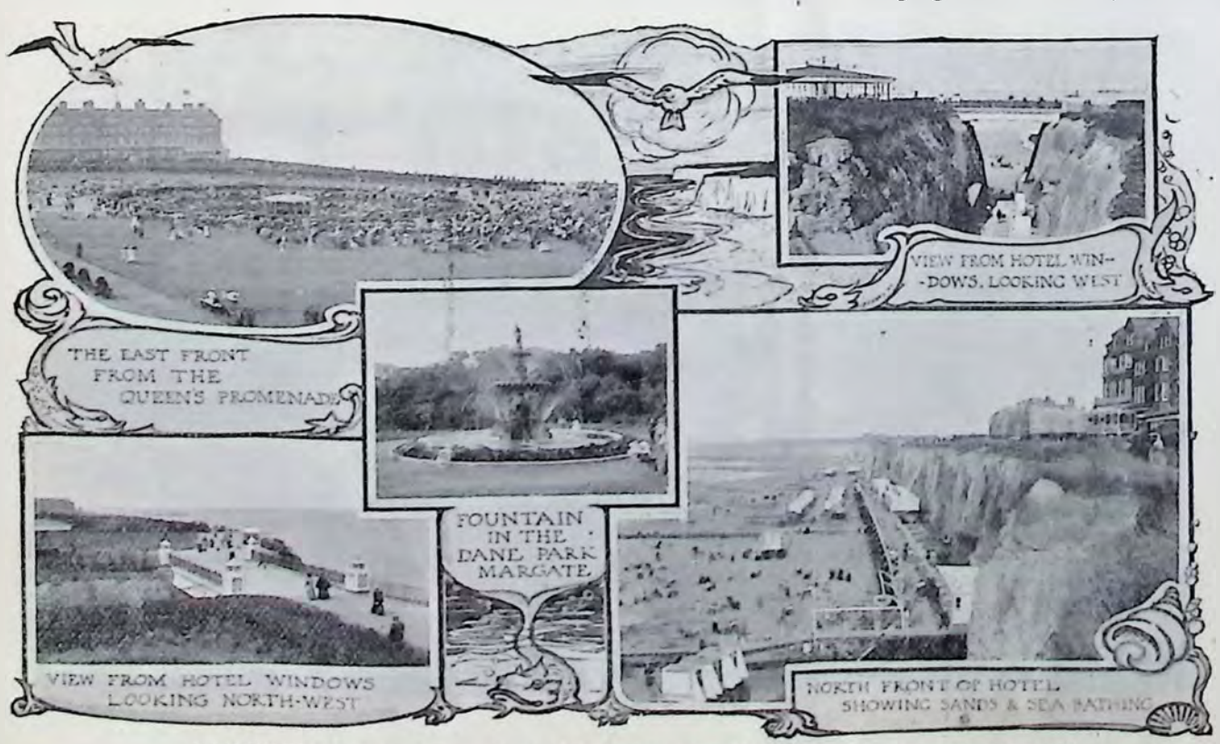
In the overprinting of these adhesives we find dropped letters and minor errors in great profusion, but these are not recognised as proper errors. The universally recognised errors are few, and consist of the following:—

½d deep mauve—(1) "Ostage" in error for postage; (2) double overprint.
2½d rose-lake—"Pence" for pence.
1/- deep mauve—Shlliing for shilling.

It will be noticed that there are no errors of the 4d blue stamp, whilst I have omitted the 1/- with error OSTAGE, catalogued by Gibbons, as a doubtful variety probably belonging, more correctly, to the minor errors.

The first real point of interest is: how many printings were there of these stamps? The assumption that there were at least *two* distinct printings is based upon the two types of overprint to be met with; the one consisting of thin letters, whilst the other consists of much thicker and altogether better-looking letters.

For the benefit of readers I will give a few of the "minor" errors and varieties extant, but it should be understood that these "errors" have no special market value, apart from the fact that occasionally they may fetch high prices at sales, owing to the fact that the purchaser imagines he is bidding for a hitherto unknown error! As an example of this, I have seen the ONE SHILLINS error fetch £1 at a sale,



MERRIE MARGATE.—SEE THE WHIT-WEEK PROGRAMME OF THE J.P.S. ON PAGE 288.

regardless of the fact that copies may be had from dealers' stock-books at about 3/6.

Prominent *minor* varieties of the ½d deep mauve—

(1) "H" of HALF omitted.
(2) "NY" of PENNY omitted.
(3) No hyphen between HALF and PENNY.
(4) "H" of HALF out of alignment, *i.e.*, very low down.
(5) All the letters of HALF out of alignment.

The 2½d rose-lake—

(1) TWC for TWO.
(2) No hyphen between HALF and PENNY.
(3) No cross bar to "H" of HALF.
(4) "PENOE" for PENCE.

The 4d blue—

(1) "T" of POSTAGE lower than other letters.
(2) Defective "N" in PENCE.

The 1/- deep mauve—

(1) "SHILLINS" for SHILLING.
(2) "OSTAGE" for POSTAGE (?).
(3) "O" of ONE omitted.
(4) Defective "T" in POSTAGE—1.

Space does not permit going into the varieties thoroughly, the above being only some of the most common, so as to give a general idea of the varieties that exist.

Not long ago I had a rather amusing offer from a well-known collector, who, answering an advertisemnt of mine for Grenada stamps, offered to sell me the "SHILLINS" error. According to this gentleman this error corresponded to Gibbons No. 15 (the SHLLIING error), and accordingly I was offered the "rare stamp" at the bargain price of £5! I had bought a copy at a dealer's shop for 4/- a week previous!

This story is a good reminder not to pay fancy prices for uncatalogued "errors" of this issue, as they possess no special value; but are, nevertheless, very interesting and should appeal to the variety-hunter of small means.

The Stamp Lover

May be had each month, immediately upon publication, from any of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's bookstalls, and from the following stamp dealers:

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J. J. COATES, 19 Borough High Street, S.E.
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F. R. GINN, 147 Strand, W.C.
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W. H. PECKITT, 47 Strand, W.C.
W. SIMPSON, 46 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

BRIGHTON—

W. MORLEY, 69A Preston St.

MANCHESTER—

J. H. RHODES, 62 Market St.
TAYLOR BROS., 78 Faulkner St.
W. WARD, 6 Booth St., Piccadilly, Manchester (Wholesale agent for Manchester and North of England).

Other agents are wanted for the sale of THE STAMP LOVER, and full particulars will be sent on application to the Business Manager, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [April 1909.

Board of Management.

Editor, - - - FRED. J. MELVILLE.
Business-Manager, - - H. F. JOHNSON.
Assistant-Manager, - - E. A. LEIGH.

EDITORIAL LETTERS should be addressed to FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

EXCHANGES. — We desire to Exchange 2 Copies with every Philatelic Journal published. One Copy should be sent to the Editor, FRED J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London; and the second to THE STAMP LOVER, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS. — All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the Business Manager, H. F. JOHNSON, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY, which include the regular receipt of THE STAMP LOVER, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Society, ARTHUR SELINGER, 44 Digby Road, Finsbury Park, London, N. The Annual Subscription is **2/6.** Entrance Fee for Gentlemen over 21 years of age, **2/6.** No Entrance Fee for Collectors under 21, or for Ladies. Application Form below.

SUBSCRIPTION to THE STAMP LOVER for Non-Members of the Society **2/6** per twelve numbers. Such subscriptions should be sent to the Business Manager.

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Three columns to a page, - - £1 per column.
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Special Feature will be made of Small Advertisements for Sale and Exchange Transactions.

Members of the Junior Philatelic Society are charged 6d for 24 words (minimum), and 1d for every 4 words extra. (No display). Non-Members, 6d for 12 words (minimum), and 1d for every extra 2 words. (No display). Remittance must accompany copy.

Unused Foreign or Colonial Stamps are not accepted in payment.

LATEST DATE for receiving Advertisements, **15th** of month preceding date of issue.

HERBERT F. JOHNSON, Business Manager,
THE STAMP LOVER,
44 FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—All Advertisements subject to Approval.

Wants and Offers.

The Stamp Lover offers exceptional facilities as a medium for the Exchange and Sale of Collectors' Duplicates, &c., and for announcing Special Wants. The low rate of 1d for 4 words (minimum 6d) is charged to Members of the Junior Philatelic Society, and 1d for 2 words to Non-Members. Address Advertisements—H. F. Johnson, Business Manager, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—To make these columns the recognised medium for members' offers of sale and exchange. The rates to members are 4 words a 1d (minimum 6d); to non-members, 2 words a 1d (minimum 6d).

WANTED—United States Postage and Revenue. Buy or exchange. Reference STAMP LOVER.—H. A. Diamant, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. 11

INDIAN STATES Postage Stamps. 50 varieties for 2/8; 75 for 5/4; 100 for 8/8; 150 for 18/-. List free.—C. Janardhana Iyer, Attungal, Travancore, India. (Member J.P.S., 842.) 14

THE PENNY POST—Prints, books, or references of any description relating thereto, from 1660 onwards. —c/o the Editor, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

I WANT TO BUY fine used copies of Buenos Ayres.—Turpin, Muswell Hill. 11

I WANT TO BUY fine used copies, good Uruguay.—Turpin, Muswell Hill. 11

I WANT TO BUY fine used copies, scarce Brazil.—Turpin, Muswell Hill. 11

I WANT TO BUY fine used copies, scarce Argentine.—Turpin, Muswell Hill 11

GOOD SELECTIONS sent on approval against references.—F. B. Turpin, Muswell Hill, London. 11

JAPANESE REVENUE CATALOGUE.—Every type illustrated. Bound limp cloth. Post free, 2/-.—Jun Kobayagawa Co., Exporters, Japanese Stamps and Coins, Box 214, Yokohama, Japan. 15

STAMP HINGES.—Sample 5000, 6d; assorted sizes, 8d; peel-off, 10d. Post free. Abroad extra. Also made in boxes. List free.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland. 12

FOR SALE.—If you have duplicates or philatelic accessories for sale, advertise them in THE STAMP LOVER.

WANTED.—Books, Papers, Pamphlets, MSS., etc., relating to postal or philatelic matters.—Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

STAMPS on Approval, Foreign and Colonial; references required.—K. Foster, 25 Grenville Place, Brighton. 11

FISCALS.—Always open to purchase all kinds. Submit, stating price required. Priced catalogue of British Colonial fiscal, telegraph and railway stamps, 100 pages, post free 2/9. Selections of fiscals sent on approval at low prices.—Kay, 18 Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, London, W. F.N.

PENCE CEYLONS, Old N.Z.'s, Colonials, and U.S.A.'s in perfect condition being beyond my means, I shall be glad to purchase, at low rates, for my collection, specimens slightly damaged or cut to shape.—Josh. D. Watts, "Kildare," Lower Edmonton (Member J.P.S.). 16

COMPLETE BOOKS wanted by FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London:—

A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting (American edition), published Wycil & Co. Statutes, Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Broadsides, Pamphlets relating to the Post Office from the earliest times to the present day. Early stamp catalogues, all editions of Mount Brown, Booty, Gray. Early books on forgeries, by Stourton, Pemberton, etc.

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Wants and Offers.

(Continued from page 292.)

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English.—English Journal of Philately, Nos. 2-3, 7-16; Once a Month (1864), 1-9; Philatelic Record title page and frontispiece to Vol. XVII.; Hobbies, 297, 300-302, 306, 454; St. Martins le Grand, Vol. I., 1, 2.

U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all *except* Vols. I., II., and IV., and whole Nos. 122-128, 131. Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 4, 9. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-4, 6, 11, 12; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12; Vol. IV., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4; Vol. II., 1, 2, 4; Vol. III., 5; North Western Phil., Vol. I., 2, 3; St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12; Vol. II., 7, 11; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 4, 5; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 3-5, 7-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. I., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15. 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6; Vol. XX., 4; Vol. XXI., 9; Vol. XXII., 2; Vol. XXIII., 6; Vol. XXIV., 7; Vol. XXV., 4. ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II.; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13; Vol. III., (17?); Vol. IV., 19, 20; Vol. VI., 21-36; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. V., 1, 2; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

Belgium.—Le Timbre Poste (Moens), 67, 71, and title to Vol. VI.

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,, ,,	6d chocolate,	6 6	5 0
,, ,,	8d red-brn.,	10 0	4 6
,, ,,	9d bistre, -	24 0	4 0
,, ,,	9d deep brn.,	9 0	3 9
ST. VINCENT.			
1902, King, Single C.A.			
½d lilac and green, mint, -		0 3	0 2
1d ,, carmine, ,, -		—	0 6
2d ,, black, ,, -		—	0 3
2½d ,, blue, ,, -		—	0 6
3d ,, olive, ,, -		0 8	0 6
6d ,, brown- ,, -		2 6	1 6
1/- green and carmine, mint,		10 0	6 6
2/- ,, purple, ,,		—	2 4
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.			
1895, no wmk., 1d black, mint, -		2 0	1 0
1903, King's, single C.A.			
1d carmine, mint, - -		0 3	0 2
2d purple, ,, - -		0 6	0 4
4d black, ,, - -		0 6	0 5
6d buff, ,, - -		1 6	1 0
1/- blue, ,, - -		2 0	1 6

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Falkland Isles, Queen's, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 6d, 9d, 1s, - - - - - -	3	9
***Leeward Isles,** 1902, 1d on 4d, 6d, 7d (3),	1	6
Nova Scotia, 1860-62, 8½ cents, - -	2	6
,, ,, 10 cents, - -	2	6
Seychelles, 1896, 18cts on 45cts, - -	0	9
* ,, ,, 36cts on 45cts, - -	3	6
* ,, 1902-3, 3 on 15cts, 18cts, and 45cts (3), - - -	1	9
***St. Vincent,** 1892, 5d on 6d, - - -	1	9
***Turks Islands,** 1892-95, 2½d,- - -	0	4
,, ,, 4d, - - -	0	6
* ,, 1904, 5d, - - -	0	8
Trinidad, 1884, 6d olive-black, - -	0	8
,, 1896-1900, 4d, 5d, 6d (3), -	2	6
Gold Coast, 1901, 1d on 2½d, 1d on 6d, pair,	1	0
***Zululand,** 1884-96, ½d, 1d, 3d (3), - -	0	8
***Cayman Isles,** ½d on 1d rose, - -	3	6
***Zululand,** 1894-96, 6d, - - - -	1	0
* ,, ,, 1/- - - - -	1	6
,, ,, 2/6, - - - -	3	9
,, ,, 4/- - - - -	7	0

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4d. dull rose, £12 ; 8d. yellow-brown, £10 10/- ; 9d. lilac-brown, 75/- ; 1s. 9d. green, 67/6 ; 2s. blue, 105/-.
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1861, rough perfs., 1d. blue, 2/6 ; 2d. yellow-green, 15/- ; 4d. rose-red, 27/6 ; 6d. brown, 22/6 ; 9d. brown, shades, 20/- ; 10d. vermilion, 10/6 ; 1s. lilac, 5/- ; 2s. blue, 37/6.
1s. 9d. green, perfd., unused, 60/-.
1862, no wmk., ½d. lilac, 22/6 ; 1d. blue, perf. 11½, 20/- ; ditto, perf. 13, 4/6 ; 5d. brown, 27/6 ; 6d. brown, 15/- ; 9d. reddish-brown, 27/6 ; 1s. violet, 22/6.
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8d. reddish-brown, 6/6.
9d. bistre-brown, 5/6 ; black-brown, 7/6.
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30 Bosnia, ...	2	6
35 Bulgaria, ...	1	9
16 Crete, ...	2	0
40 Denmark, ...	1	3
5 Eastern Roumelia,	1	5½
20 Finland, ...	1	3
90 France, ...	3	6
50 German Empire,	1	3
40 Greece, ...	2	0
62 Holland, ...	2	9
42 Hungary, ...	1	3
40 Iceland, ...	7	0
65 Italy, ...	2	0
35 Luxemburg, ..	2	6
10 Monaco, ...	1	0
20 Montenegro, ..	1	9
35 Norway, ...	1	11
50 Portugal, ...	2	9
7 Prussia, ...	0	8
9 Roman States, ..	1	6
50 Roumania, including Moldo-Wallachia	2	6
30 Russia, ...	1	6
10 San Marino, ..	1	0
10 Saxony, ...	1	5
30 Servia, ...	1	9
80 Spain (none punched or barred), ...	4	9
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Malay States, 1908, 8d,		1	0
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Orange River, ½d on 5/-, unused,		0	5
Tasmania, 1870, 10d unused,		1	3
,, 1878, 8d used or unused,		0	10
,, 1889-91, ½d on 1d, unused,		0	4
,, ,, 2½d on 9d, Type 18, pale blue,		1	6
,, ,, ,, dark blue, unused,		1	6
,, ,, ,, Type 19, used or unused,		0	4
,, 1892-99, 5d used,		0	4
,, ,, 10d used or unused,		1	0
,, ,, 1/- used,		0	6
,, 1880, "platypus," 3d mint,		0	5
,, ,, ,, 1/- mint,		1	9
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53	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
37	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	7	8
30	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	2	8
24	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	1	7
20	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
16	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
12	,,	,,	,,	...	...	..	...	0	0	5
Official Stamps, set of 7			different		...	...	...	0	0	5

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25	,,	,,	,,		..	...	...	0	4	0
18	,,	,,	,,		...	...	...	0	2	6
12	,,	,,	,,		...	...	...	0	1	3

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		S.	D.
Surinam,	1885, 12½c slate, No. 16, new	0	5
,,	1873, 5c purple, No. 9, new	0	3
,,	1899, 25, 25, 50c, 1g, 2½g, Nos. 75, 81, 82, 76, 77 (fine) ..	6	6
,,	,, 25 on 50c, No. 83	4	0
Japanese China,	1900, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s (cat. 2/8)	0	9
,,	,, ,, 25s green (cat. 2/7)	0	4
,,	,, ,, 50s brown	0	6
,,	,, ,, 1y red	0	7½
Canada (Quebec),	½c to 20c, mint	3	10
Rajpeepla (India),	1880, ½, 2, 4a. new (cat. 9/-)	3	0
Mauritius,	1876. ½ on 10p, mint (cat. 1/-)	0	3½
Montenegro,	1894, Dues 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50n, new, ...	0	10

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Austria,	Jubilee, 5 kroner, special bargain, ...	2	6
Austrian Levant,	1900-2, 10 piastres, ...	0	6
Benin,	1894, 40, 50, 75c, or 1 franc,...	0	8
Canal Zone,	1909, new issue, 10c, ...	0	3
Costa Rica,	1903, postage due, 5c or 10c, ...	0	1
,,	,, ,, 15c or 20c, ...	0	3
Cayman Isles,	Queen, 1d (block of four, 7d), ...	0	2
Crete,	surcharged Greece, 1908, 5 or 10l, ...	0	1
,,	,, ,, 25 lepta, ...	0	2
Ecuador,	1907. 20 centavos, ...	0	1½
French Guinea or Ivory Coast,	palms, 20c or 25c, ...	0	1½
French Morocco or Alexandria,	1902, 50c, ...	0	1½
French Guinea,	1904, shepherd, 25c or 50c, ...	0	3
,,	palms, 35, 45c, or 50c, ...	0	3
India,	Queen, 2rs, special, ...	0	4
,,	3rs, ,, ...	0	10
,,	5rs, ,, (set of three, 3/6), ...	2	6
Montserrat,	Multiple, bi-coloured, 1d, ...	0	4
Paraguay,	Official, 1903, 5, 20, 30, 60c, ... set	0	8
,,	,, 1906-8, 10c deep lilac,...	0	2
,,	surcharged 1908, 5, 20, 30c, ... each	0	1
Switzerland,	new issue, 5, 10, 20, 25c, ... each	0	0½
Sudan,	Army Service, Quatrefoils, 2pi, ...	2	3
,,	,, crescent and star, 2pi, ...	1	3
,,	,, ,, 5pi, rare	12	6

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Paraguay,	Type 43, S.G., 5/10c ochre, 5/30c blue, or 5/60c chestnut, ... each	0	1½
,,	Type 44, 5/1, 5/2, 5/10 green, 5/10 purple, 5/30c orange, 5/30 grey, 5/60 brown, 5/60c blue, each	0	1½
,,	S.G. 159, 5/20c bistre, cat. 1/-, ...	0	2
,,	,, 184, 20c on 30c lilac, ...	0	2
,,	,, 142, 1 peso, Habilitado, ...	0	6
,,	Postage due, 1904, 4, 10, 20c, ... set	0	3
Rio de Oro,	1908, 15c on 75c, scarce, ...	3	0

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,, 13,	unused, 1/- green, - - -	31	0
,, 16,	used, 1/- green, - - -	80	0
,, 44,	unused, 1d red, - - - -	54	0
,, 52,	used, 1d red, - - - -	50	0
,, 68,	used, 6d blue, - - - -	25	0
,, 73,	used, 6d blue, - - - -	27	0
,, 89,	unused, 1d red, - - - -	27	0
,, 91,	unused, 3d lilac, - - -	31	0
,, 159,	unused, 3d lilac, - - -	50	0
,, 200,	unused, 6d blue, - - -	54	0
,, 201,	unused, 6d blue, - - -	27	0
,, 244,	unused, 3d lilac, - - -	67	6

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Belgium, 1849, 10c brown, unused (cat. 60/-) only, ...	35	0
,, 1865 (London print), 1fr., unused (cat. 18/-)	12	6
China, 1894, 24c rose-carmine, a scarce stamp, u ed and superb	5	0
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Hanover, 10gr olive, a *superb* used copy, *very rare* (cat. 70/-)	60	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr blue, unused, fine but no gum (cat. £18)	120	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 and 2 sch, the *mint* pair (cat. 71/-), ...	50	0
Wurtemberg, 1881-83, 2 and 5 mark, unused, 15/-; same, but used	6	0
Greece, 1861, (Paris print), 1l brown, unused, full margins (cat. 30/-) ..	20	0
,, Olympic issue of 1896, complete set, unused (cat. 35/-), only ..	25	0
Guatemala, 1873, 4 reales and 1 peso, used and fine, the two stamps	17	6
Hawaii, 1883, 50c, unused 20/-; same stamp but used	10	0
,, ,, $1 rosine, mint, and setting very rare	30	0
Holland, 1891-96, 5 guld lake and bronze, used, *picked copies* only	5	0
Dutch Indies, 1864, 10c carmine, unused and mint (cat. 12/6)	7	6
Modena, 1852, 1 lira, without stop, mint (cat. 80/-), only	45	0
Persia, 1894, 1ch to 50kr, complete set of 11 stamps, only, very cheap! ..	5	6
,, 1898, ,, ,, 16 stamps, only, very cheap! ..	12	6
Servia, 1904, Coronation issue, ,, 8 stamps (including high values) ..	15	0
,, ,, same set of 5 lower values, unused or used	1	6
Zululand, 1888, ½d to 1/-, set of 10, used (cat. 78/10) a bargain!	40	0

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THE GOLDEN WEST STAMP EXHIBITION OPENS SATURDAY, MAY 8th.



The Stamp Lover

Edited by FRED. J. MELVILLE



Vol. I. No. 12.] MONTHLY, TWOPENCE. [May, 1909.

Tenth Season Celebrations.

American Stamp Exhibition at Earl's Court, May to September. Banquet at the Florence Restaurant, May 22nd. Whit-Week-End Parties at Margate and Broadstairs, May 28—June 1.

The Tenth Season Celebrations, which we stated last month would include several other novel items in addition to the dinner and the Margate Whit-Week-End, are now being unfolded in all their magnitude.

The Golden West Stamp Exhibition.

As announced in *The Postage Stamp*, the Junior Philatelic Society will hold an important Exhibition of the Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States and its Colonies at Earl's Court Exhibition, London, this summer.

The Stamp Section of the Exhibition is very conveniently situated, and is partly enclosed, so that stamp collectors will be able to make this wing of the famous Ducal Hall a regular philatelic rendezvous for the summer months.

Season tickets for the Exhibition will be 10/6 each, admitting the owner and one friend.

Exhibits of interesting items for display are urgently required, and any member possessing such items is requested to communicate at once with Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

A number of the details of the arrangements have not yet been concluded at the time of writing, but the Exhibition will open on Saturday, May 8. The Stamp Section will be opened simultaneously with the rest of the Exhibition, and will remain open till the end of September.

Our next STAMP LOVER will be No. 1 of the second volume, and will be a Special American Exhibition Number.

Members should follow *The Postage Stamp* (1d. weekly at all newsagents) for the latest announcements regarding the Exhibition.

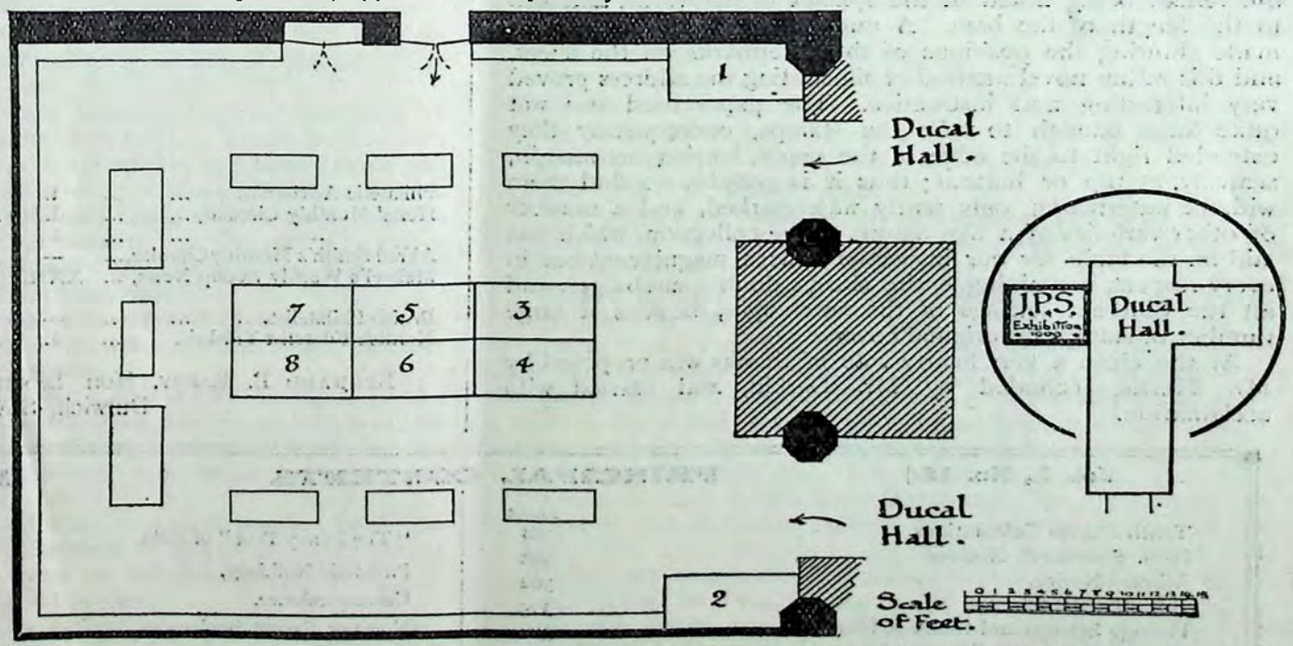
The Celebration Dinner.

No further announcements will be made regarding the Tenth Season Celebration Dinner at the Florence Restaurant, on Saturday, May 22nd, and members are urged to book their own and their friends' tickets at the earliest moment to enable the Committee to provide for the comfort of the large company expected on that occasion.

Whit-Week-End Arrangements.

The Whit-Week-End Parties at Margate and Broadstairs are now being completed. All who wish to join the parties should communicate at once. Those proposing to stay at the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate (10/6 per day) should write to Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L., at the hotel, booking the required accommodation. Others proposing to stay at Llanadern En Pension, Broadstairs, should write to the Resident Proprietress.

The majority of members will go down to Margate or Broadstairs on Friday night (May 28), or Saturday afternoon (May 29). It would be as well for intending members of the parties to inform Mr. H. F. Johnson of their intentions, so that extra facilities may be secured for the comfort of members on the journey.



PLAN OF THE PAGEANT OF POSTAGE STAMPS AT THE GOLDEN WEST EXHIBITION.

Hon. Secretary's Notices.

New Members.

A. H. Davis.
E. J. Fletcher.
A. C. Harland.
H. Jefford.
Henry S. Linneman.
G. D. Mathews.
H. F. Squire.
B. E. Sturt.

Meetings for May.

May 1.—6 p.m. Auction. (Last of current season).
8 p.m. Paper and Display. Egypt for moderate Specialists. P. L. Pemberton.
9 p.m. Paper and Display. Turkish Locals. H. Lee.
,, 15.—6 p.m. Bourse.
8 p.m. Display. The Latter Issues of France. S. R. Turner.
8.30 p.m. Paper and Display. The surcharged Stamps of China.

CELEBRATION DINNER.—Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, W.C., May 22nd, 1909.

The President will take the Chair at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Beaufort, the well-known society entertainer, will entertain the company with songs at the piano and sleight of hand tricks.

Tickets for members and their friends can be had on application to Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C., price 5/- each. The Celebration Committee call particular attention to the fact that ladies are *especially* invited, and members are also reminded that evening dress is optional. Application for tickets, which in all cases should be accompanied by a remittance, should be made WITHOUT DELAY.

April 3rd Meeting.

At the meeting on April 3rd Mr. H. H. Harland gave a paper and display of the stamps of St. Helena. He traced the history of the Island from its discovery down to the present time, its successively coming into the hands of Portuguese, English and Dutch, then the East India Company, and finally, in 1833, it came under the English Government again. The East India Company abolished slavery on the Island at a cost to them of £28,000. There are about 6000 inhabitants, 4000 natives and 2000 Europeans. It is famous as the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The information Mr. Harland gave of the postal system and the stamps employed was particularly interesting. He brought forward arguments to prove that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. sent three consignments of the first 6d. imperf. stamp to the island. At first red cancellations were used, and later (on the last two consignments) black cancellations. The various settings of the overprints were very fully dealt with, several differences being noted in the spacing of the words, and also in the length of the bars. A number of drawings had been made showing the positions of the watermarks on the sheet, and this rather novel method of illustrating the address proved very interesting and instructive. The paper used was not quite large enough to take the stamps, consequently they extended right to the edge of the paper, leaving no margin, scarcely, at top or bottom; thus it is possible to find them without watermarks, only partly watermarked, and a number of other varieties of a like nature. The collection, which was laid on the table for our inspection, was a magnificent one in every respect, containing entire sheets, double surcharges, and all the different settings of the surcharges, besides a large number of stamps on original covers.

At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Darkin, and carried with acclamation.

Library Notice.

In pursuance of the announcement made in the last number of THE STAMP LOVER I append below a list of odd numbers, etc., which certain files in the Society's Library lack in order to be ready for the binder. It is earnestly hoped that every one who has the advancement of the Society at heart will be generous towards the Library. Next month I propose giving a portion of the list of the volumes missing from the completion of the series.

Journal.	*Vol.*	*Number(s), &c., missing.*
London Philatelist, ...	XIV. ...	164.
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, ...	I. ...	Index.
,, ,, ...	III. ...	,,
,, ,, ...	VI. ...	142, 148, Index.
,, ,, ...	VII. ...	Index.
,, ,, ...	IX. ...	222.
,, ,, ...	XI. ...	Index.
,, ,, ...	XII. ...	289, Index.
,, ,, ...	XIV. ...	356.
De Nederlandsche Philatelist, ...	IV. ...	Index.
,, ,, ...	V. ...	8 10, 11, 12.
Chicago Collector's Monthly, ...	I. ...	Index.
Philatelic West & Camera News, ...	XXXI. ...	1 and 2.
,, ,, ...	XXXVI. ...	3.
Morley's Philatelic Journal, ...	II. ...	2, 8.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.	III. ...	Index.
,, ...	IV. ...	,,
,, ...	V. ...	,,
,, ...	VIII. ...	90, 91, 92, Index.
,, ..	IX. ...	Index.
,, ...	XIV. ..	,,
,, ...	XVI. ...	182, 190, Index.
Postage Stamp, ...	II. ...	Index.
Philatelic Record, ...	XIX. ...	5, 9.
,, ...	XX. ...	3. 12.
,, ...	XXIV. ...	10.
,, ...	XXVI. ...	1, 4.
,, ...	XXVII. ..	5.
Philatelic Journal of India, ...	VI. ..	8, 9, 11.
,, ...	VIII. ...	8, 10, 12.
,, ...	IX. ...	4, 6.
Stamp Collector, ...	IX. ...	1, 2, 4, 5.
,, ...	XI. ...	1, 4, 11, 12.
Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, ...	— ...	69, 105, 109, 119, 141, 142, 144, 150, 151, 173, 175, 176, 177, 184, 191, 299, 300, 301, 305, 316, 319, 331, 332, 334, 337, 338, 342, 343, 346, 347, 358, 365, 384, 386, 389, 453, 464, 466, 477, 487, 490, 492.
Philatelic Adviser, ...	I. ...	1.
Herts' Monthly Circular, ...	I. ...	5, 6.
,, ...	I. ...	3.
Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular, ...	— ...	All before No. 390.
Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, ...	XXII. ...	4, 8, 17, 18, 22, 25, 27. 30, 34.
British Philatelist, ...	— ...	All after 406.
Nordisk Filatelist Tidskrift, ...	I. ...	1 and 10.

BERNARD B. KIRBY, Hon. Librarian, 74 Alleyn Road, Dulwich, S.E.

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Brighton Branch.

Programme for May.

13th.—Beginner's night. This was arranged for at the request of several beginners in philately, and there is no formal programme. Members having collections, perhaps hardly big enough to give a display in the orthodox manner, are asked to bring them along on this night, and any advice and help the more advanced members are able to give, such advice will be freely given.

27th.—Annual Business Meeting. Adoption of annual report and balance sheet. Election of Officers.

Preparation of next season's programme. Every member is asked to help with this, either with an offer of a display or a paper, or, at least, a suggestion for one item in the programme.

It has also been suggested that monthly meetings might be held, and also the exchange packet continued during the summer months. As these are all matters that require much consideration it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

At 9 o'clock it is proposed a musical programme should be given, and all members willing to help should inform the Hon. Secretary as soon as possible. There will probably be opportunity for twelve items.

The Melville Books.

Notice of the publication of these handbooks will be found in THE STAMP LOVER, and copies can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary. These should be secured as early as possible after publication as only one supply is received. Price, 6d. each.

The Exchange Packet.

Unless fresh arrangements are made at the Annual Meeting, the last packet this season will go out on May 1st, starting again October 1st, sheets for which should reach the Hon. Secretary by September 25th.

Mr. T. Blake and the Hon. Secretary propose starting the bathing season at Whitsun Bathing Station, Adelaide Crescent. Week days, 7 a.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m. Other members will be welcome.

MEETING PLACE—Royal Hotel, Brighton.

MEETINGS—Second and fourth Thursdays, 7 till 10 p.m.

Baron de Worms' Ceylons.

The tenth meeting of the present session was held on February 25, under the Presidency of Mr. W. Mead. The attendance was a record one.

A display of "The Cental Issues of Ceylon" was given by Baron Anthony de Worms, F.R.P.S.L. These were shown complete. Among the rarities should be mentioned the 2 and 4 cents, 1880, perf. 12½ all round; a block of five 20 on 64c on original, the centre pair *only* being doubly surcharged; a mint pair of the 16c, CA; a block of 64c, CC, perf. 14 × 12½—not issued without a surcharge; and the R1.50 and R2.25 of 1899, on bleuté paper, so far unrecorded.

Mr. C. J. Smith proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Baron de Worms for his display. This was seconded by Mr. Herbert Clark and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman called on Mr. Clark to give his report on the Philatelic Congress, at which he was present on behalf of the members. Mr. Clark read a very interesting report of the proceedings, which was followed with much interest by all present.

The Secretary proposed that a vote of thanks should be accorded Mr. Clark for his services on behalf of the Branch at the Congress, and his report of the proceedings, which was seconded by Mr. Owen and carried.

Collectors should be on their guard against a very fine forgery of the "tretio" error of Sweden, an example of which was shown by Mr. Clark.

The "Catalogue Question."

At the meeting held on March 11, Mr. Owen, in the absence of Mr. Mead, occupied the Chair.

The following new members were proposed and elected :—

Mr. John Jonas.
Mr. Edward John Jacobs.
Mr. George Duncombe.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary (Mr. J. Ireland) to open the discussion on "Is a Classified Catalogue Desirable?"

Mr. Ireland read a paper drawing attention to the necessity for a catalogue, which should also act as a guide to the beginner. This, he affirmed, could only be obtained by classification, in which designs should be placed first, then watermarks and perforations, and after these the surcharges and commemorative issues—if any. The debate was actively taken part in by the members present. All, however, seemed to prefer the existing state of affairs, and the general opinion appeared to be that nobody ever worried to get a country complete but wanted the priced catalogue as a means of obtaining a valuation of their possessions.

As a seconder could not be found, a resolution was put from the Chair: "That a Classified Catalogue is desirable in the interests of Philately in general and the beginner in particular. On being put to the meeting, a vote was taken, and the Secretary (the advocate of a classified catalogue) was found to be in a hopeless minority of one!

A decidedly instructive evening was passed, however, even if the catalogue question has not been moved on a point.

Europeans and Locals.

The twelfth meeting of the season was held on March 25th, at the Royal Hotel.

The Chair was taken by Mr. W. Mead, who introduced to the meeting Mr. S. R. Turner and Mr. H. Lee, who had kindly come down from London to contribute to the evening's programme. Mr. Turner gave a display of a somewhat novel character, this being "The Imperforate Stamps of Europe." All the stamps were carefully written up and the display was much admired. Mr. Turner also showed some essays of a projected "Prince Imperial" issue of France prepared in 1869, which aroused much interest.

Mr. Lee then gave a display of "Local Stamps," and also much interesting information about these little known stamps. Among these should be mentioned an unchronicled New Hebrides stamp postmarked "Nov. '03," about which Mr. Lee is anxious to obtain further imformation.

On the proposition of Messrs. G. W. Smith and J. C. Dallimore, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the visitors, who, before leaving, presented a copy of "The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship" for the library.

The Pony Express.

The thirteenth meeting of the session was held on 15th April, at the Royal Hotel. In the absence of Mr. Mead, the Chair was taken by Mr. C. J. Smith.

A very interesting history of the Pony Express of America was given by Mr. Herbert Clark. This was organised by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in 1860, to carry letters beyond the bounds of the Government service of mails. As the riders travelled across hundreds of miles of prairie alone, they carried their lives in their hands, and it was difficult to get men to take the risks. It was in this connection that Buffalo Bill first came into the public eye. He undertook the post, and always came in to time—a very important item. The tariff for a letter weighing half-an-ounce, carried between San Francisco and New York City, was $5! Mr. Clark shewed several U.S. Government envelopes also stamped and cancelled by Wells, Fargo & Co., and the stamps of the Co. which came into use later, and are in use at the present day. On the motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Dallimore, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Clark. J. IRELAND, *Hon. Sec.*

The Postage Stamps and Cards of Hayti.

By L. W. Crouch.

(Continued from Page 287).

Issue of 1906 (March).





Although there was still a considerable stock of 1 centime and 2 centimes stamps of both the 1898 and 1899 issues on hand, provisionals of these two values were created by surcharging the 20 centimes and 50 centimes of the 1904 "Permanent" series with hand-stamps. Probably this was done in order to use up superfluous stock of these two stamps.

Both surcharges were in black. The 1 centime surcharge is a double-lined hexagon, measuring 22mm. from point to point, and 19½mm. from side to side; within is "1 CENTIME" in two lines, with a short line beneath. The 2 centimes surcharge is a double-lined heptagon with "2 CENTIMES" and the line within.

As is usual in the case of hand-stamps, these overprints are found in every possible position, inverted and sideways; both stamps also exist with double surcharge.

In the writer's collection there is a block of four of the 2 centimes on 50 centimes imperforate between the two vertical pairs, one horizontal line of perforation having been omitted.

The numbers thus overprinted are reported to have been 200,000 1 centime on 20 centimes, and 150,000 2 centimes on 50 centimes; so they are not likely to become rare!

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½, 14.
Black surcharge.
March, 1906.—1 centime on 20 centimes orange.
2 ,, on 50 ,, violet-brown.



Issue of 1906 (Provisional).

As is usual in a country which is continually convulsed by civil wars and in which the Government is very insecure, the finances were in a very bad condition, and paper money flooded the country. This had become very much depreciated, and the gourde, though nominally worth 4s. 2d., was reduced in reality to about 10d. The face value of the stamps used for foreign postage had to be kept up, and, in order to do so, a new currency unit, *viz.*, the piastre, was created. The gold currency now became 100 centimes = 1 piastre = 4s. 2d. The gourde still remained as a paper money unit.

Two new series of stamps were in preparation, one for internal use with the values expressed in centimes de gourde, and the other for foreign postage with the values expressed in centimes de piastre. Until these new series could be issued, remainders of the 1898 and 1899 issues were overprinted for use on foreign letters. The overprint, which was applied in red by means of a hand-stamp, was a double-lined upright oval, measuring 26½ × 23½mm., the distance between the lines being 3½mm.; between the lines, at the top, is an ornament, on the left "SERVICE", on the right "EXTÉRIEUR", and at the bottom "PROVISOIRE"; in the centre of the overprint is "EN PIASTRES FORTES" in three lines, with a line above and another below.

There still remained stock of the 1 centime, 2 centimes, and 5 centimes stamps of 1898, as well as of the other denominations and of the same three values of 1899. All these were overprinted. This set only remained in use for a few months, being superseded by the new permanent issue.

All values, except the 4 centimes and the 1 centime of 1899, are known with inverted surcharge. Doubtless many values exist with the overprint doubly struck, but I have only seen the 8 centimes and 10 centimes and the 2 centimes lake of 1899. The 3 centimes stamp is recorded with double surcharge, one impression inverted.

The quantities overprinted were as follows:—1 centime blue 10,000 (approximately), 1 centime yellow-green 19,000 (approximately), 2 centimes orange and 2 centimes lake 13,000 (I do not know how many of each), 3 centimes 9800, 4 centimes 2000, 5 centimes red-brown 2200 (approximately), 5 centimes light-blue 41,700 (approximately), 7 centimes 4700, 8 centimes 13,000, 10 centimes 11,800, 15 centimes 21,400, 20 centimes 4000, 50 centimes 8000, 1 gourde 5000. These numbers are very small in the case of some values, notably the 4 centimes, 5 centimes red-brown, 7 centimes, and 20 centimes, and this set should become scarce, when one considers the large numbers overprinted for the 1902 Provisional Government set, and the comparatively high prices some of them have reached.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.
Red surcharge.
A.—On issue of 1898.
April, 1906.—1 centime blue.
2 ,, orange.
3 ,, green.
4 ,, red.
5 ,, red-brown.
7 ,, grey.
8 ,, carmine
10 ,, orange-red.
15 ,, olive.
20 ,, black.
50 ,, rose-brown.
1 gourde lilac.
B.—On issue of 1899.
April, 1906.—1 centime yellow-green.
2 ,, lake.
5 ,, light blue.



NORD ALEXIS.



ARMS.



ARMS.



NORD ALEXIS.



MARKET HALL, PORT-AU-PRINCE.



CASTLE OF SANS-SOUCI.



INDEPENDENCE PALACE AT GONAIVES.



CATHOLIC SEMINARY, PORT-AU-PRINCE.



MONASTERY AND CHURCH.



GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Issue of 1906.

The two series, printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York, superseded the last provisional set after a short life.

Of the internal set the 1 centime and 3 centimes, and of the external set the 2 centimes, 5 centimes, and 20 centimes are of the same design and bear a full-face portrait of President Nord Alexis with the words "NORD-ALEXIS 1906" below the portrait. The 2 centimes and 7 centimes of the internal set, and the 1 centime and 50 centimes of the external set show the Arms of Hayti. The other values of the external set are pictorial:—on the 3 centimes, the iron Market-Hall at Port-au-Prince; on the 4 centimes, the Castle of Sans-Souci or La Ferrière, built by Henri Christophe; on the 7 centimes, the Independence Palace at Gonaives; on the 8 centimes, the entrance to the St. Martial Catholic Seminary at Port-au-Prince; on the 10 centimes, the house and church of the Catholic Brotherhood in the same town, on the 15 centimes, the offices of the Department of Exterior Relations, Public Instruction, etc., in Port-au-Prince, in front of which is a monument to Alexandre Petion; on the 1 piastre the President's Palace. All these designs bear the date "1906", the inscriptions "RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" and "CENTIMES DE PIASTRE" (or "GOURDE", as the case may be), and figures of value. All show the name of the printers beneath the design, thus, "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., N.Y." The stamps measure 28 × 22 mm., and are oblong in shape.

They were printed in *taille douce* by the American Bank Note Company of New York in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. The paper is white, and the gum yellowish to white. The perforation, as usual, gauges 12. They form a very pretty set, as they are printed in bright and well-chosen colours.

I have not heard of any varieties, nor are there likely to be any.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

A.—For inland postage.

August, 1906.—1 centime, blue.
2 ,, yellow.
3 ,, grey.
7 ,, green.

B.—For foreign postage.

August, 1906.—1 centime yellow-green.
2 ,, vermilion.
3 ,, brown.
4 ,, carmine.
5 ,, deep blue.
7 ,, slate-grey.
8 ,, deep rose.
10 ,, orange.
15 ,, olive-green.
20 ,, grey-blue.
50 ,, orange-red.
1 piastre, claret.

Issue of 1907-8.

From October, 1907, to the middle of 1908, a surcharging epidemic raged in Hayti. The 1 centime and 2 centimes handstamps used for the provisionals of March, 1906, were employed, and were struck both in black and in red. The changes were rung merrily with these two handstamps in the two colours on the various values of the "permanent" series of 1904. One can only be thankful that all the possible permutations and combinations were not carried out, but at the time of writing there is still the possibility of a relapse, so we must not be too sanguine.

The reason given for this surcharging carnival was that a complete new "permanent" set was on order, but that the

printers refused to deliver it without cash down. Wise printers! There being no available funds, the Administrator-General of Posts was driven to issue these provisionals owing to a famine of the two lowest values. But why all these varieties? One may surmise that the long-suffering philatelist was expected to contribute largely to the cost of the new issue.

The 20 centimes and 50 centimes were overprinted 1 centime and 2 centimes respectively in black as in 1906, but the surcharge has a reddish tint as if the inks got a little mixed.

Numerous varieties may be expected, and so far the 1 centime on 5 centimes has been recorded with double surcharge in both inks, and the 1 centime on 20 centimes with double surcharge in red.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½, 14.

A.—Red surcharge.

November, 1907.—1 centime on 5 centimes blue.
October, 1907.—1 „ on 20 „ orange.
November, 1907.—2 „ on 10 „ orange-brown.
October, 1907.—2 „ on 50 „ violet-brown.

B.—Black surcharge.

March, 1908.—1 centime on 5 centimes blue.
April, 1908.—1 „ on 10 „ orange-brown.
(Re-issue) March, 1908.—1 „ on 20 „ orange.
June (?), 1908.—2 „ on 10 „ orange-brown.
April, 1908.—2 „ on 20 „ orange.
(Re-issue) March, 1908.—2 „ on 50 „ violet-brown.

Postage Due Stamps.



Issue of 1898.

At the same time as the full series of ordinary adhesives, printed by the American Bank Note Company, was brought out in 1898, a set of four values was issued for denoting postage due on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid postal packets.

The design is the same for all values, and consists of a large bold figure of value in the centre on a finely engraved network background; below this on a curved tablet the words "CENTIMES A — PERCEVOIR" in two lines in white lettering; above the numeral on a straight coloured tablet "CHIFFRE", and at the bottom of the stamp on a similar tablet "TAXE"; on coloured tablets at each side, on the left reading upwards, and on the right reading downwards the word "POSTES", and in each of the four corners in white in a coloured square the letters "R.H." Below each stamp appears the name of the printers as in the case of the ordinary adhesives. The design measures 22 × 28½mm.

These stamps were printed in *taille douce* in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, and were perforated 12. The gum is brownish to yellowish. As on the sheets of the ordinary adhesives, the printers' imprint appears at all four sides of the sheet.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

May, 1898.—2 centimes greenish-black.
5 „ orange-brown.
10 „ orange.
50 „ slate.

Issue of 1902.

The postage due stamps also suffered at the hands of the overprinter in this year to mark the fall of President Sam's régime and the institution of a provisional Government. The same hand-stamped surcharge was employed, but apparently with greater care, as only the 2 centimes is known with inverted or double surcharge. A certain number of the 2 centimes were surcharged in red, but whether this preceded or succeeded the black overprint I do not know. The idea is obvious; no doubt the postal authorities were afraid that a black overprint would not show up sufficiently on a black stamp. Although a large quantity were surcharged in red, it is rather a scarce stamp. I have only met with the postage due stamps with surcharge in Type I. as described above.

The numbers thus overprinted were as follows:—2 centimes (in red) 4825, 2 centimes (in black) 6600 (total 11,425), 5 centimes 5000, 10 centimes 4700, and 50 centimes 1750.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

A.—Red surcharge.

2 centimes greenish-black.

B.—Black surcharge.

May, 1902.—2 centimes greenish-black.
5 „ orange-brown.
10 „ orange.
50 „ slate.

Issue of 1906.



To accompany the handsome pictorial set of 1906, the usual series of four values of postage due stamps was issued.

Like the ordinary adhesives, they are oblong; the design shows a figure of value in white on a solid horizontal oval, superimposed on fine geometric lathe-work; above in white on a coloured scroll appear the words "RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAITI"; below the numeral there is inscribed in four lines, the first three curved, in white letters "CENTIMES—A—PERCEVOIR—CHIFFRES—TAXE"; the word "POSTES" on each side of the stamp, and "R.H." in shaded lettering on solid square tablets in the bottom corners. The design measures 28 × 22mm., and the name of the printers appears beneath each stamp, as in the case of the ordinary 1906 issue.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten. The gum is brownish, and the perforation gauges 12.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

August, 1906.—2 centimes vermilion.
5 „ blue.
10 „ violet.
50 „ olive.

Bogus Stamps.



Before leaving the adhesives, it may be of interest to describe two bogus labels, to which I am unable to assign any date.

The first is very roughly lithographed and bears the Arms of Hayti, very crudely drawn, in a circle; in a straight panel at top is "HAITI", and in the like at bottom appears "25c. POSTES 25c."; in panels on each side there is a Greek border.

This label may be found in two shades of yellow, and is perforated 13; it may be met with uncancelled or obliterated by a cancellation of dots or short lines.

Another bogus stamp is illustrated in Monsieur Moens' Catalogue, and shows a female head looking to the right in a double-lined oval, which contains at top "RE MARQUATO J HAITI" and at bottom "POMMARE"; in straight lines both at the top and at the bottom of the design appears the value "MARAVEDIS", and the figure "5" is placed in all four corners. What this is is more than I can say. The currency of "MARAVEDIS" is Spanish, or rather old Moorish, and only appears on the stamp issued by the Carlists for the Province of Catalonia in 1874.

Post-Cards.

Issue of 1898.

Although post-cards with adhesive stamps affixed had been issued for many years, it was not until 1898 that cards with stamps printed thereon were issued. They were brought out at the same time as the full set of adhesives issued in that year.

The stamp is of the same design as the portrait type of 1898, and occupies the right-hand top corner of the card. In the left top corner are the Arms of Hayti in a fancy frame. Between the Arms and the stamp are large shaded capitals "R H" with a vertically lined scroll across them, bearing in solid letters "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI"; above this are the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," and below in outlined letters "CARTE POSTALE"; below this again on the single cards appears the sentence "CE COTÉ EST EXCLUSIVEMENT RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE"; lines are ruled for the address. On the double cards in the place of the last sentence are the words in square brackets, "AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE" on the message half, and "RÉPONSE PAYÉE" on the reply half. The sentence about the address appears at the bottom of the card, and begins at the left bottom corner.

The cards measure 131 × 86 mm. The reply cards were printed differently from our English reply cards, so that when opened out the impressions appear tête-bêche.

Each value was printed on card of a different colour:—the 1 centime on white, the 2 centimes on rose, the 3 centimes on cream, the 1 + 1 centimes on grey, the 2 + 2 centimes on lilac, and the 3 + 3 centimes on mauve.

Reference List.

Single cards.
May, 1898.—1 centime blue.
2 „ orange.
3 „ green.
Double cards.
May, 1898.—1 + 1 centimes, blue.
2 + 2 „ orange.
3 + 3 „ green.

Issue of 1902.

The post-cards were also overprinted with the "Gouvernement Provisoire" surcharge. I have only seen the post-cards overprinted with type I.

I have never seen or heard of any copies with inverted or double surcharge.

The numbers overprinted were as follows:—1 centime 2683, 2 centimes 1366, 3 centimes 2770, 1 + 1 centimes 1500, 2 + 2 centimes 1500, and 3 + 3 centimes 1500.

Reference List.

Single cards.
May, 1902.—1 centime blue.
2 „ orange.
3 „ green.
Double cards.
May, 1902.—1 + 1 centimes blue.
2 + 2 „ orange.
3 + 3 „ green.







Issue of 1906.

To accompany the sets of adhesives issued in 1906 some post-cards were brought out. The 3 centimes value was dropped, and a 5 centimes letter-card issued. The 1 centime was for inland postage, and the 2 centimes and 5 centimes for foreign postage, as shown by the expression of the respective values.

The stamps are identical with the portrait type of 1906. The inscriptions on the cards are the same as those of 1898, except that the Arms are omitted. The inscription of the 5 centimes letter card is simply "CARTE LETTRE" in large white letters on an ornamental tablet. The 1 centime and 1 + 1 centimes were printed on blue-grey card, the 2 centimes on mauve, and the 2 + 2 centimes on blue.

Reference List.

Single cards.
August, 1906.—1 centime blue.
2 „ vermilion.
Double cards.
August, 1906.—1 + 1 centimes blue.
2 + 2 „ vermilion.
Letter card.
August, 1906.—5 centimes deep blue.

Conclusion.

I trust that I have shown, in the course of this article, that there is much of interest to the philatelic student to be found among the postal issues of Hayti. However, of recent years (since 1898) the negro republic has certainly wandered from the strict path of philatelic rectitude, and there is extremely little of interest among the stamps of the last decade. Nevertheless, all the stamps of Hayti, issued prior to 1898, were issued to meet genuine postal needs; this is clearly shown by the small size of the sets and the low values of the stamps. To give an example:—As there were plenty of the "Liberty Head" 20 centimes stamps in stock, neither the 1887 nor the 1891 issues contained this value, nor did the 1893 series when it first came out.

There are still a great many knotty problems for the student to worry out, notably the plating of the 1881 and 1882-3 issues.

I must express my thanks for the assistance I have received in the compilation of this article from various philatelists, especially Mr. Fred. J. Melville, Dr. Floyd, and Mr. W. Ward.

Since the earlier portion of this article was written there has been, as no doubt my readers are aware, a revolution in Hayti, President Nord Alexis having been forced to flee the country, and General Simon having been made President. No doubt this change will at no distant season give occasion for a new series of stamps; we may consider ourselves lucky that none have been issued as yet.

In conclusion, may I say that I shall be extremely glad to receive any additional information about these stamps, especially as to proofs and essays, and above all, as to official postal documents. Also information relating to the fiscal stamps of Hayti would be welcomed.

Subscriptions.

A number of subscriptions to THE STAMP LOVER expire with this issue. Those subscribers will do well to consider the advisability of joining the Junior Philatelic Society, the subscription to which includes the regular receipt of this journal without extra charge. Application forms for membership may be had from the Business Manager of THE STAMP LOVER, or from the Hon. Secretary of the Society. (See page 316).

The Perfect Philatelist.

Notes of an address given to the Junior Philatelic Society on Saturday, 18th January, 1908.

By C. B. PURDOM.

I hope no one will expect from the title of this paper that I am going to announce the discovery of the perfect philatelist; for I have no such announcement to make. Who the perfect philatelist is I do not know. I do not even know if I am he or not. It is possible that there is not, and has never been, any such being in the earth. Or perhaps we are all perfect, more or less; and we shall probably find that to be as near as we are likely to get to it. We cannot settle this subject straight off in a single paper. It is much too big and far too fundamental for that. I can only hope to touch it in a very tentative and preliminary manner, without any attempt to approach a conclusion—that is to say, I hasten to explain, a conclusion of the argument, not a conclusion of the paper; for I assure you that the length of the argument will only be equalled by the brevity of my remarks. I want, therefore, to suggest to you some of the characteristics of the perfect philatelist (as I see them), so that you may apply them as tests to yourselves and to other members of this society, in order to find out what chance there is of you turning out to be perfect philatelists after all. And I want to suggest, at the same time, some of the negative qualities of the character, so that if you find any such defects in your friends (as undoubtedly you will, especially if they are not members of the J.P.S.), you will know how far off they are from approximating to the ideal.

I.

I don't know if you have ever thought of the great disadvantage of stamp collecting. There are many disadvantages which might be mentioned, but one is supreme; and that is the fact that stamps cost money. I am speaking now to the genuine stamp collector, which I hope you, at least, all are. The dealer, of course, will not appreciate my point. From the dealer's point of view stamps ought to cost as much money as possible—when he is selling, and that, of course, is what a dealer exists for—but from the true collector's point of view stamps ought to cost nothing. Perhaps, after all, that is hardly the way to put it. No one objects to the cost of stamps when he has more money than he knows what to do with. (At least, that is what I *imagine*.) But, speaking as a poor man, and I believe that most of us are poor men, there is no greater disadvantage that we suffer as stamp collectors than the fact that stamps, good stamps, the stamps we want, are expensive. Now we all must feel that there is something radically wrong and unjust in such a condition of things. Injustice not so much in the fact that stamps are expensive as that we have not the money with which to buy them. What more serious and painful handicap could a stamp collector have than that? If we haven't the money to buy stamps how can we collect them? Poverty is the greatest obstacle to stamp collecting. It was the recognition of this fact which drove me to Socialism. I felt, and I still feel, that a condition of society which will not allow me to possess a post office Mauritius, however great my willingness, however keen my desire, however fitting my capacity to possess it, was too intolerable to be endured. I think you will all sympathise with me in that. It is surely preposterous that an earnest philatelic student should be deprived from the opportunity of pursuing his studies in fields to which his taste and his genius have led him, simply because some economic accident over which he has no control will not allow him admittance. Philately will never become the great and popular hobby which we should all like to see until this abominable economic restriction upon the development of the philatelic instinct has become a thing of the past. It is a wise saying that philately cannot exist without stamp collecting; and there is no more effective bar to the completeness with

which stamp collecting may be pursued, and to the efficiency of the stamp collector, than the fact that so many stamps are utterly out of the reach of the most conscientious, the most earnest and the most devoted of the followers of the hobby. I am, therefore, prepared to urge a reconstruction of society on the grounds that every philatelist should have sufficient income to enable him to buy all the stamps which he has set his heart upon.

I think most of you will agree with me that the financial element in stamp collecting is the great bane of the hobby. In saying this I make no kind of reflection on the characters or calling of the gentlemen who, in a perfectly legitimate manner, make their living by selling stamps. But I mean that those collectors who always regard their stamps in the aspect of their monetary value rather than in the aspect of their philatelic interest are clearly in danger of degrading the hobby from a means of intellectual and social enjoyment to a mere commercial speculation. And that that condition of things is something more than an imminent danger we all know full well. Now I wish to suggest that in the philatelic Utopia we shall find that no such speculation in stamps will be possible. Stamps will bear nominal values and not fancy prices. I do not think that such a proposal is so remote and impossible as may be thought at the first consideration of it. If philatelists had only a little common sense it would be possible to-morrow. If stamp collecting were to become popular amongst American millionaires that would be the only course to take to save the hobby from annihilation. We could not keep our treasures out of the pocket-books of the American millionaires merely by making them expensive. That would be giving them away. All expensive things are under the power of the man with the big purse. The only things that are safe from him are the things that are cheap, the things that are priceless, the things that the poor man can buy by laying his pence on the counter. If the price of stamps were nominal and the poor man and the belted earl had equal opportunity of obtaining them, we should find a marvellous increase in the interest of stamp collecting and a remarkable extension in the number of its devotees.

In this connection I wish to suggest to you that the first mark of the perfect philatelist is that he is entirely independent of the financial significance of his stamps. The interest of the perfect philatelist in his stamps is something superior to monetary values. His interest in them is philatelic and not commercial. I know you will urge in answer to me that such a thing is very nice and very fine but entirely impossible for any one of you. And I will agree; but the *impossibility* is not in the nature of philately but in our extraordinary incapacity to lift ourselves above the influence of the money market; or, in other words, in our inability to make money our servant instead of our master. The perfect philatelist will not be seen by us so long as this state of things continues; but the signs and characteristics of him can even now be found, where collectors, so far as they are able, are collecting stamps because they are stamps. The result of this independence of financial considerations will be that the philatelist will treat his stamps not less reverently and carefully but more rationally and humanly. Stamps will not be hoarded; collections will not be bloated. The perfect philatelist will keep his stamps for philatelic service; he will share them with others; he will pass them on when he has done with them. He will not seek to possess stamps but to understand them.

II.

The age in which we live is above everything else the age of science. In answer to the question, What is of most worth? the modern man can only answer in one word. And consequently we have the scientific philatelist. Now I believe in science, but I do not believe in the scientist. I believe in scientific philately, but I hate the scientific philatelist. And the reason I will tell you. The modern scientist is almost invariably an ancient sceptic; and the scientific philatelist is one with his scientific brethren in this respect. The beginning of science is doubt: doubt of what we know, and doubt of the universe. Now there is nothing extraordinary in mere scepticism. That men should doubt the world is not strange, for men do not know the world; that men should doubt knowledge is no more strange, for men (mostly) know nothing. But the terrible thing is that they go on to doubt that there is anything to be known and end by doubting their own existence. Now a man who doubts that there is such a thing as a five pound note is hardly the man to be trusted with the custody of one; and the men who doubt that there is such a place as England, or such a being as man, are hardly the persons to be governors of this country or instructors of our unsophisticated minds. Yet that is exactly what we find to-day. And in philately the scientific philatelist is found, a sceptic from top to bottom; sceptical of philately, of philatelists, and sceptical that there are such things as stamps to be collected at all. Perhaps you think I exaggerate, but I am speaking sober truth. I know a man at this moment who has given himself entirely to stamps—sold himself to the philatelic devil, if there be one—a pale-faced, wild-eyed, black-coated, spectacled man, who knows as much about stamps as almost any man living, and yet I know well enough, and he knows as well as I, that in his heart he disbelieves in philately and secretly doubts that there ever was such a thing as a stamp stuck on an envelope in the history of the world.

You may be quite sure that such a man is not the perfect philatelist. So far from being a sceptic the perfect philatelist will believe all things. By that I do not mean that he will believe everything that unscrupulous people who have stamps to sell may tell him, but that he will believe all the things that the sceptic doubts. The man who believes all things knows the truth when he sees it, and the perfect philatelist will not be on the wrong side of a bargain. The perfect philatelist will believe that stamps are worth collecting, and he will collect them scientifically, but he will not lose his soul in his album; he will therefore know when to collect and when not to collect.

The man who can talk nothing but stamps is by no means the perfect philatelist: he is an unmitigated bore. The characteristic of the perfect philatelist is that he can stop stamps and begin a metaphysical argument or go for a ramble in the woods. He is master of philately, not mastered by it. As he is independent of the financial value of his collection, so he is, at the same time, independent of the stamps themselves.

III.

There is just one other consideration I wish to bring to your notice and then I have done. There have been few truer words written within the last few years than the remark of Bernard Shaw's which some of you may remember, that "a specialist is, in the strictest sense of the word, an idiot." If we want to understand that remark we must know what the strictest sense of that word is. Now the word comes from the Greek ἴδιος (own), and was applied to a person who went on his own way, irrespective of the needs and desires of other persons; one who persisted in following his own interests; in the Greek ἰδιώτης, meaning a private person, as opposed to a public person, one who preserved private interests and neglected public and civic interests. You will observe that it is the entire antithesis of our popular usage of the word. To us an idiot is a man who neglects his own private affairs, to the Greek a man who neglected his public and social duties. We can now see what Bernard Shaw means. The term of reproach, for it has always been that, is applied to the person who has one single, private interest which absorbs his attention and makes him unfit for life. Life does not consist of one

thing merely, but of all things. The man who lives is the man who has many interests; the man who has narrow interests is dead before he dies. And so the philatelist who confines himself to one country, to the extent that he loses his interest in other countries, is in danger of finding some part of his philatelic mind atrophied, and is likely to become philatelically impotent. The specialist is the man with narrow interests, and the tendency is for his interests to become still narrower until he is entirely removed from life. The specialist in every activity is abnormal. The tendency of every kind of specialism is to lose touch with reality and to distort one's view of the universe. In philately the specialist is a danger to the sound and wholesome pursuit of the hobby. If we want to see philately grow and develop we must abolish the specialist. We must extend to him no mercy and no quarter. The sanity of philately is in the hands and the albums of the general collector. The perfect philatelist will be a general collector, though he may, perhaps, have one or two specialised countries in his collection. The general collector is the man of philatelic culture, of broad, healthy philatelic sympathies, and it is from his ranks that the perfect philatelist will in due time appear.

IV.

It now only remains to be said that the perfect philatelist will find philately to be a jolly thing because he will be a jolly man. He will not immerse himself in stamps as a refuge from the world, because he will enjoy the world in every aspect of it. He will not be a philatelic parasite, he will not be a philatelic miser, he will not be a philatelic idiot. Philately will be to him a pleasure and not a duty. He will be a happy man in every kind of society. He will certainly be cultured, he will probably be a fighter, he will possibly be a revolutionist. But whatever he may be and wherever he may go he will be sought after as a man to be known. It is not philately which makes the man, but the man which makes the philatelist.

"The Penny Post" of 1680.

AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

(Concluded from page 285.)

(This series was commenced in No. 1 of THE STAMP LOVER. *The price of back numbers has been raised to 4d. each, post free 5d.).*

Maitland's (Wm.) History and Survey of London—1756. Vol. II. pg. 852.

[Under "Broad-Street Ward"].

The chief Penny-Post-Office, situate at the North Side of St. Christopher's Churchyard, Threadneedle-street, is a Place of Eminence on Account of its extensive Communication with all Parts of the City, and ten Miles round; but has no Appearance of a publick Building, being only a private Dwelling-House hired for that Purpose.

Same vol. of above work, pg. 1270. Penny-Post-Office.

This Office, which is of great Use and Convenience to the Citizens of London, (and unknown in other Countries) was projected by David Murray, an Upholder in Pater-Noster-row, in the Year 1683 [should be 1680], who communicating the same to William Dockwra, he carried it on for some Time with great success; till the Government laid Claim to the same, as a Royal Prerogative; which Dockwra being obliged to submit to, had, in return a Pension of two hundred Pounds per Annum granted him by the King during Life. It is under the Direction of the Post-master general; who appoints, as Managers thereof, a Comptroller, an Accomptant, Receiver and Comptroller's Clerk; who have under their Management six Sorters and eight Sub-sorters of Letters, seventy-four Messengers or Letter-carriers, and three hundred and thirty-four Houses within the Bill of Mortality, for receiving or taking in Letters, which are divided among the six Offices belonging to the Penny-Post, as follow: viz. To the chief Office in St. Christopher's alley, Threadneedle-street, one Sorter, two Sub-sorters, twenty Messengers, and seventy-three Receiving-houses. To Westminster Office, in Little Suffolk-street, one Sorter, two Sub-sorters, fifteen Messengers, and seventy-nine Receiving-houses. To St. Paul's Office, in Queen's-Head alley, Pater-Noster-row, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, ten Messengers, and thirty-six Receiving-houses. To the Temple Office, in Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, twelve Messengers, and sixty-two Receiving-houses. To Southwark Office, in St. Mary Overie's Church-yard, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, twelve Messengers, and fifty-four Receiving-houses. To the Hermitage Office, in King-street, Rose-mary-lane, one Sorter, a Sub-sorter, five Messengers, and thirty Receiving-houses.

The Advantages arising to the Citizens of London, Westminster, &c. by this Post in respect to Trade, are very considerable; for instead of corresponding with their Customers in the distant Parts of the City and Suburbs, and circumjacent Towns and Villages, at the great Expence of Porterage as formerly, they can at present, by this valuable Convenience, manage their Affairs in those Places, by sending Letters, or Parcels of a Pound Weight, at so small a Charge as one Penny upon the Stones. But beyond the Stones-end, two Pence, of which the Receiver as well as the Sender pays one Penny. Besides the above-mentioned Number of Receiving-houses in the City and Suburbs, there are within the Circuit of the Penny-Post, in the neighbourhood of London, upwards of two hundred Towns and Villages, where Penny-post Letters and Parcels are taken in—See *Broad-street* Ward.

Chamberlain's (Henry) History and Survey of London—(1769)—pg. 476.

[*Under* "Broad-Street Ward"].

On the north side of Throgmorton-street, nearly opposite Bartholomew lane, is the chief office for the Penny Post, which, before the Enlargement of the Bank, was kept in St. Christopher's church-yard.

This office is under the direction of the postmasters-general; who appoint a comptroller, accomptant, receiver and comptroller's clerk and messengers. There are six sorters, and eight sub-sorters of the letters, seventy-four messengers, or letter carriers, and 334 houses within the bills of mortality for receiving or taking in letters; which are divided amongst the six following offices:

1. The general office in Throgmorton-street.
2. The corner of Bull-head court, Newgate-street.
3. At Lincoln's Inn.
4. At Westminster.
5. In King-street, Little Tower-hill.
6. In St. Mary Overies, Southwark.

Each of these has a number of villages and places under its particular direction: from and to the most distant of which letters are carried and returned at least once in the day.

This useful method of circulating letters in, and ten miles round the metropolis, was projected by one David Murray, an Upholder in Paternoster-Row, in the year 1683 [should be 1680], who communicated the scheme to Mr. William Dockwra, who carried it on for some time with great success, till the government laid claim to it as a royal prerogative; Dockwra

was obliged to submit, and in return had a pension allowed him by the King of two hundred pounds per annum, during his life.

It was erected to carry any parcel of paper under one pound within a certain circuit for one penny, to be paid by the person that sent it: but in length of time it has been so managed as to oblige the party to whom the letter or parcel is directed or delivered, to pay one penny, also, if that party happens to live out of the bounds of London, Westminster, or their suburbs and liberties, or out of the Borough of Southwark. And by a late act of parliament the weight of the parcels to be sent by penny post is reduced to four ounces.

An Inquiry into the Authenticity of Certain Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments . . . attributed to Shakspeare, Queen Elizabeth and Henry Earl of Southampton . . . . By Edmond Malone, Esq. 1796.

P. 387.—"The Penny Post was set up on our Lady-day (being Friday), A° Dni. 1680; a most ingenious and useful project, invented by Mr. Robert Murray first, and then Mr. Dockwra joined with him. The Duke of York seized on it in 1682. Mr. Murray was formerly clerk to the general commissioners for the revenue of Ireland, and afterwards clerk to the commissioners of the grand Excise of England; and was the first that invented and introduced into this city the Club of Commerce, consisting of one of each trade; whereof there were after very many elected and are still continued in this city. And he also contrived and set up the office or BANK OF CREDIT at Devonshire House in Bishopsgate Street without, where men depositing their goods and merchandize, were furnished with bills of current credit, at two thirds or three fourths of the value of the said goods according to the intrinsick value of money; whereby the deficiency of coin might be fully supplied: and for rendering the same current, a certain number of traders, *viz.* ten or twenty of each trade (whereof there be five hundred and ten several traders within the city) were to be assembled or formed into such a society or company of traders, as might among them complete the whole body of commerce; whereby any possessed of the said current credit might be furnished among themselves with any kind of goods and merchandize as effectually as for money elsewhere." [17]

(17) From a paper entitled *Nouvelles*. MS. Aubrey in Mus. Ashmol. Mr. Aubrey adds, that "Robert Murray was a citizen of London, a Millener, [Anderson calls him an upholsterer] of the company of Clothworkers; his father being a Scotchman, his mother English; born in the Strand, Dec. 12, 1633.

COMPILER'S NOTE.

The published excerpts from my collection of documents relating to the Penny Post of 1680 conclude with a few quotations from 18th century writers. The Penny Post was continued with various changes until 1801, when it became a Twopenny Post, and London, after having enjoyed the privilege of a local Penny Post for about 120 years, was, by Act of Parliament, deprived of it. This deprivation, together with other increases in general postal rates, probably did much to pave the way for the success of Rowland Hill's scheme a few decades later.

Many important references of a later date could have been reproduced, but they would serve little purpose as the information contained in them is necessarily drawn from sources of which we have reprinted the originals. It should be pointed out, however, that most standard references current to-day are inaccurate in several points. The First [Annual] Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office [Blue Book], 1855, under "Historical Summary," gives 1683 as the date when the Penny Post was set up. William Lewins in "Her Majesty's Mails: A History of the Post Office," 2nd edition, 1865, repeats this date 1683. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* correctly states that Dockwra's post "gave in April, 1680—although but for a short time—far more extensive postal facilities to the Londoners than even those so memorably afforded 160 years later by the plans of Sir Rowland Hill. The London of that day was small, and easily manageable. Dockwra carried, registered, and *insured*, for a penny, both letters and parcels up to a pound in weight and £10 in value." *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 20th edition, by B. Vincent*, 1892, p. 773, incorrectly gives 1681 as the date of the setting up of the post. This reference also incorrectly states that [Mr. Robert Murray]

> assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. [William] Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench Bar it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon afterwards annexed to the revenues of the crown. This institution considerably improved, and made a two-penny post, July, 1794, *et seq.*

The verdict against Dockwra was given in the King's Bench Bar on 23 Nov. 1682 [*London Gazette, Thurs. 23 Nov. to Mon. 27 Nov 1682*]; and the Penny Post was set up by the Government on 11 December, 1682. The date of the conversion of the London Penny Post into the Twopenny Post was 1801 [by Act of Parliament of that year.] The writer in *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates* has in addition apparently misunderstood the Act of 1794, which corrected the anomaly by which letters from London to places outside the bills of mortality were charged 2d (1d to the receiving house, and 1d on delivery), while letters coming from such places *to* London only cost 1d, being handed in at a receiving house from which they were delivered in London free. The 1794 Act provided that 2d should be charged both ways (1d at each end), but the conversion of the London Penny Post into a Twopenny Post was left for the Act of 1801.

The *Dictionary of National Biography*, Ed. Leslie Stephen, vol. XV. [1888] p. 139, *seq.*, queries the date of Dockwra's death as "1702?" It should be 1716. The 1683 error is also repeated here. The date of his candidature for the chamberlainship of the city is given as 1695 [should be 1696]; the memorial of the officials and messengers under Dockwra's control to effect his dismissal from the controllership is given as 1698 [should be 1699]. The error is repeated in referring to the investigation of the charges by the Postmasters-General, Sir Thomas Frankland and Sir Robert Cotton. Herbert Joyce, in his *History of the Post Office*, 1893, has corrected two errors in the Postmaster-General's First Report already alluded to. He is a few days out in his statement:

"Up to the 1st of April [should be 27 March] 1680, incredible as it may appear, the General Post Office in Lombard Street was the only receptacle for letters in the whole of London. There and nowhere else could letters be posted."

In a footnote Mr. Joyce says, "The exact date of incorporation [*i.e.* with the General Post] is uncertain." [The date of the post being set up by the Government should be 11 December, 1682.] He goes on to say: "The first public advertisement of the penny post does not appear to have been issued by the Postmaster-General until the 11th of March, 1684." This is an error, and should be 27 November, 1682.

Similar small inaccuracies of date occur in the article on Robert Murray in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Ed., S. Lee, vol. XXXIX. [1894], p. 402, *seq.*, and notably the date given in the reference "in 1690 it [the Penny Post] was adjudged to pertain to the Duke of York, etc.," should of course be 1682.

Charles Knight's, *London*, Ed., Walford (vol. iii., p. 282) gives the 1683 error; Walter Thornbury's *Old and New London* (vol. ii., p. 209), says, "In 1675 . . . the entire revenue of the Post Office was granted to the Duke of York.' This is, we believe, an error for 1663.

The foregoing collection of documents was initiated by the acquisition, several years ago, of a small collection of papers on the subject, and has been added to by the present writer from

researches at the British Museum, London, and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and from numerous other minor sources. Since the publication was commenced in THE STAMP LOVER we have been favoured with the loan of a collection of transcripts in the possession of Dr. Scott of St. Andrews, to whom we tender our best thanks for the permission to draw upon his collection, which permission we have freely used.

There are a few additional documents of interest which reached us after the period to which they refer had been passed in the serial publication in these columns. No doubt other students of the subject will still be able to add a few more items, which we shall be glad to have for inclusion in some additional notes which we shall publish later.

It may be of interest to state here that in the next volume of THE STAMP LOVER we hope to go a little further back in our researches in postal history to a still earlier effort to establish a Penny Post (1659), an enterprise, one of the chief promoters of which was a namesake, as well as a prototype, of Rowland Hill. We refer to John Hill of York.

FRED. J. MELVILLE.

Philatelic Nothings.

A Philatelic Britannica!

One of the subjects "talked out" at the recent alleged British Congress was the provisal of a Philatelic Encyclopædia. The scheme was to provide a reference for all countries philatelically. As we now know, the idea fell rather flat. Some said it was too great a subject—beyond human ken—and others said if such a publication was compiled it would not receive sufficient support. All speakers seemed to have missed the chief reason against this wonderful and fearful idea. If we had such, what would be the use of a philatelic press, with contributors who rely solely upon research into deep and fathomless channels for their "copy"?

And then where would the trade advertise for new business?

In Memory.

Talking of a Philatelic Encyclopædia reminds me of the following epithet — I mean epitaph — upon stamps in an American journal:—"Beacon Lights of History—Gems of Art—Disseminators of Universal Knowledge—Monuments of Heroes—Records of Industrial Achievements—Mute Witnesses of the Rise and Fall of Empires. All these and more typify stamps."

I quite agree with the composer of this beautiful sentence. Here are the stamps that respectfully and respectively tally to the given definitions:—Stamps of St. Marino—N.S.W., 2½d., 1897—Mafeking, 1900—Uruguay, 1908 (Gasworks)—Guatemala, 1889.

Of Course!

In a review of an American collector I spotted the following in the eulogy:—"He has dealt in stamps, and still continues to deal in and collect stamps, *being a member of the —— Philatelic Association.*" Is there an Inspector of the Society of Prevention of Dealing about?

How to Get Fine Copies.

"Did you post my letter, as I told you, Bridget?"

"Sure, mum, I did; but I had it weighed first, and as it was double weight I put another stamp on it."

"That's right; only I hope you didn't put the extra stamp on so that it would obliterate the address?"

"Indeed, I didn't, mum. I just stuck it on the top of the other stamp, mum, so as to save room!"

Provincial Modesty.

North-Country Dealer (to another North-Country Dealer at London Auction)—"So glad to see you, old chap. I was afraid I would be the only expert here!"

Had Heard the Tale Before!

Customer—"Er—I want some—er—stamps, please—er—not—for me— I don't collect—er—they are for my little boy."

Dealer (to his clerk)—"John, hand me the Stock Book of Commemoratives and Borneos!"

The Winner.

1st Little Boy (discussing their parents' hobbies)—"My father collects postcards!"

2nd ditto—"My father collects stamps, and they are better than postcards!!"

3rd ditto (coming up)—"Garn! That's nothing. My father sells postcards and stamps to your fathers!!!"

Sold Again!

For once the dealer could not tempt this collector. They had shown him all the stock books in stock, sent all the approval sheets on approval; but to no avail. Not even a 6d. postal order had been received. The head-clerk was at his wits' end—which wasn't much.

"Send him the book of Cayman Islands!" said the boss.

"We have done, sir," meekly replied the clerk.

"Mail him the New Hebrides selection!"

"We have, sir."

"Mix some Used Abroad with the English stock, then!"

"We have done that, sir."

"Well, we must tempt him somehow. Send him a set of Sicily marked at double Catalogue!"

W. WARD.

Correspondence.

(Views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily those of the controllers of this journal.)

RE "AD" VARIETY.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER,

DEAR SIR,—Referring to Mr. V. H. Gregory's letter in your April number, I have the following re-entered stamps of the 1d. red, imperf. JG.—There are traces of stars in both lower corners and of the word POSTAGE over the value. OI.—The whole stamp is double, the top stars and Postage showing very clearly but the lower corners only slightly. TB.—The top corners and POSTAGE are markedly double. FL.—The ONE of value is distinctly double and there are traces of the re-entry in the top corners as well. JF, IK.—The top of these stamps is double, and a well marked "hair-line" runs through the value, evidently part of the re-entry and not a "guide line." RE.—Value double and top corners both show marks of re-entry. ID, IE, EH.—Top of stamp double. IL, QH, TK, RJ, NK, TE.—Bottom of stamp double. OJ.—Top stars double and also traces of doubling of value, dated April 26, '47. Besides the above, I have a considerable number showing slight traces in one or more of the corners, but all the above are well marked. I have also a block of 7, lettered NI, NJ to QI and PJ, all the stamps of which show slight traces of re-entry apparently and not of double printing as the extra lines vary in each stamp. I also have the following re-entries in red and in black stamps from the same plate. AD.—Value and top corners double. PG.—Top corners double.

Yours truly,

E. W. FLOYD.

April 12th, 1909.

TROUBLES OF A YOUNG COLLECTOR.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—THE STAMP LOVER for April, containing Mr. C. W. Care's article on the "Troubles of the Young Stamp Collector," lies before me. Whilst reading this article I was struck with the number of troubles of young stamp collectors alluded to, of which many of them might be very easily remedied.

I agree with quite a lot of points in the article, the others I would like to discuss.

I think, personally, that a dealer's catalogue should frighten no young collector, much less a collector of experience. I look upon a catalogue as a fairly complete list of all postage stamps of the world. Those stamps listed are those which a dealer has to sell, if collectors care to purchase.

If a certain stamp or a variety of a stamp is catalogued, is *anybody* under an obligation to purchase? or to start hunting for it? I know that hunting for stamps is a state of perfect bliss to philatelists, but they do it of their own free will, and it is in no way a trouble.

I am what I call myself a semi-specialist in Great Britain, and I have now learnt that it is necessary for one who is not a millionaire to "draw the line"; and I do it just here. I collect stamps as far as I can go, and I stop when I can't go any further. Where are the troubles of the young collector to come from, immediately upon the act of buying a dealer's price-list, unless he create them himself? I repeat that a dealer's catalogue is merely a priced list of stamps, and (a necessity though it is) I am sure it need trouble nobody.

Again, I am surprised to read in Mr. Care's article "*A young collector is dismayed at finding that his collection will require complete reorganisation should he desire chronological arrangement*" due again to the selfsame act of buying a catalogue.

What does this mean? That the young collector thinks it too much "fag" to remount his stamps in decent order. What I have to say is this, that if a collector, young or old, does not want to remount his collection because it is too much trouble he is of very little use to philatelists or philatelic societies, because he will never get a step beyond that stage.

Mr. Care writes—"*What is best for a junior to collect? I suggest that he should be told to patronise new issues exclusively.*"

Teach him to collect new issues, and he will be eternally collecting new issues. "Bring up a child in the way that it should go," says a proverb. By the process of philatelic evolution he will become a Cayman Islands or a Papuan specialist or the like—all of which are despicable in so far as they tend to swell the ever-increasing flood of new issues of those countries which have not so much as an Exchequer, and have to appeal to philatelists to meet their national expenses.

I could continue on further still, but space forbids. These three points already mentioned I had pre-eminently in mind. I appreciate Mr. Care's article to the fullest extent, because I think that if the beginner is not catered for by philatelists at large we all will have the pain of seeing philately on the wane. I trust Mr. Care will consider these notes as a friendly criticism in an effort to present facts which he has apparently overlooked.

ARTHUR R. MAISEY.

April 14, 1909.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

DEAR SIR,—I have been much interested to read Mr. Care's paper in the April STAMP LOVER. It is something to find a collector who can express his difficulties in black and white. I think, however, Mr. Care will find most of his difficulties anticipated in my article on "A Good Old Times Collection," in the March number. It is interesting to note that he places the catalogue first on his list of difficulties. The catalogue is, I believe, useless to a young collector. I would advise him to start with an album ruled with squares, and a copy of "Ewen's Stamp Quotations" to space his stamps by. In this he will find no surcharges listed, but if he decides to collect these, as he probably will, he can keep a special page in each country for them, separate from the ordinary issues. He will then have made his first step in classification. If he starts in this way he will build up his collection intelligently and be able to form his own opinion as to how a collection should be formed. He will find that hardly two collectors agree on the subject, if he waits for others' advice.

Yours faithfully,

J. IRELAND.

April 13, 1909.

OLD ISSUES *versus* NEW.

To the Editor, THE STAMP LOVER.

SIR,—It was certainly a curious coincidence that alongside my letter in your last issue advocating the more serious study of old Europeans should appear another from Mr. Care recommending the more flamboyant attractions of new, and especially of unused, issues, so before I return to my muttons and start in the catalogue for a search for the numerous varieties which in my opinion are still "bargains" from the point of comparative cheapness, perhaps you will permit me space just to deal with the suggestions which Mr. Care places so ably before your correspondents.

And first I would make a most earnest appeal to those collectors who follow, or rather anticipate, his advice by going in for all new stamps so soon as ever they are issued. Sooner or later such a system must inevitably perish from congestion, for so long as foreign countries, and our own Colonies as well, can see a chance of exchanging 5/- worth of paper for £50 in British sovereigns, so long will the temptation to do so be irresistible, and the overburdened collector must, in the long run, be overwhelmed by the magnitude of his self-imposed task.

And to my mind there is one fatal objection to Messrs. Care & Co.'s method, which is, that there can be no finality about it. It is merely a Marathon race without the Marathon as a goal, and in which the fittest alone will survive, all the others perishing en route. To me there is something most objectionable in the constant production on the part of small, and mostly impecunious, countries of entirely unnecessary issues, but which are really baits to attract the gold from the pockets of philatelists; but to them, of course, it is a most pleasant way of saving taxation and getting their revenue paid by outsiders, and one cannot wonder that they are always ready to adopt so easy a method of replenishing the national coffers.

As to the advantages, it is a little difficult to see them, but I suppose Mr. Care means that in some other price list obsolete new issues have a sudden rise which, if sold at the new prices, bring dividends. Yes, perhaps that is the case, but is there not sufficient interest in stamps to make them worth collecting without looking upon them as lottery tickets which may possibly carry a winning number? And would it not be advisable to buy something else with equal chances?

There is not an outside stockbroker's list which one receives so constantly in which one cannot find perfectly infallible means of making money, so long as one is prepared to trust a little of what one has already to the kind individual who is so willing to impart his precious knowledge to a perfect stranger. One only wonders occasionally why, if money be so easily made, the secret is not kept to themselves instead of being handed over to the generous public—for a consideration.

It is just as easy to be enthusiastic over the chances new issues offer, if you have them to sell, also to produce price lists to show what chances the public has missed. Enough that the producers of such price lists still continue in business, which proves conclusively they have not made the fortune themselves which they can promise so readily to others. Indeed, I cannot agree at all that there are greater chances of a rise in new issues unless they are manipulated in order to produce a scarcity, and sooner or later this would be found out and the stamp would be presumably tabooed by collectors, and this is one of the greatest dangers connected with the collection of new issues, a danger which every thoughtful collector can see for himself, and which I need not elaborate further.

It is only a very few years ago that I was buying up the 48sk. Denmark at 4d. a piece, and now it is priced 10/-, and is worth it, judging by the value they put upon it in Denmark itself, and there are even now plenty of things as cheap as the 4d. 48sk., if collectors would only combine and ask for the stamps. The proof of a stamp being worth buying is whether it can be equally easily sold, and I appeal unhesitatingly to any collector, young or old, if it has not been always an easy matter to dispose of any old European—an early Baden in fine condition, for example—without any difficulty or delay.

I was a collector for nearly twenty years before I ever sold a stamp for profit, and this was my experience; indeed, in early days we seldom saw a decent Austrian or embossed German. and a copy on original cover *was* a prize, and a duplicate sold at once for its full catalogue price, if not more. I want to call collectors' attention to a fact which has a very important bearing upon the immediate future of philately, and that is, that abroad the collectors are beginning to get tired, as we are ourselves, of the innumerable new issues always seeing the light for our exclusive benefit, and have waked to the fact, as we also did a few years ago, that whilst they have been filling their albums with the splendours which generous foreign countries were providing for them, the stamps of their own country were being entirely neglected, and during the last year or two there has been a very strong reaction in favour of making collections on national lines, and this is not confined to one country, but exists in such small countries as Belgium and Holland, where the local philatelists are making a study of their own countries first. We had the disagreeable privilege of selling a very large number of fine old Europeans to foreigners for export before we left London, and one dealer bought some old Germans at quite three times catalogue price, and he told us he was taking them back to Germany to make money out of them.

A few words more and I leave this subject, which is really a most important one to collectors, and first, I would ask Mr. Care's followers why it is, if his scheme be so attractive (and is there anybody who would not like to make money?) that it has failed to win the adherence of any of the older class of philatelists, who are quietly absorbing all the really good old stamps, whilst eager juniors are awaiting the rise in the price lists published entirely for their satisfaction and patronage?

Secondly, I would point out that if collectors could agree as to what is really worth their consideration, it would be of the greatest advantage to them all, as a more constant demand would serve to harden prices, and there would not be the very wide margin which one finds nowadays between buying and selling, which all arises because there are a great many more stamps than there are collectors to absorb them; and lastly, I would emphasise the fact that if new issues are going to prove winners, as Messrs. Care & Co. think they will, the older issues must improve *pari passu*, unless stamps are going to prove the exception to the rule which has governed the price of all other curios, *viz.*, that the older things have survived whilst the newer things have lost their value.

Collectors are odd people, to be sure; they cry out when they have bought Egyptian scarabs in Cairo, ancient silver shekels in Hebron, prehistoric lingams in Benares, etc., and then find the mark of an English manufacturer upon them, but they take their stamp "curios" made to order quite meekly, with only an occasional wail as to the flood of unwanted things they are asked to absorb, and personally, I am filled with astonishment when I see letters addressed to philatelic editors asking for help against the bombardment of useless surcharges and the attacks of innumerable central American issues, and such like tropical bacilli, when all the time the remedy is in their own hands.

Who would dream on ordering an Army and Navy Stores' list, or even one of Gamage's, that they were obliged to order every one of the articles therein enumerated? And so why are they obliged to buy stamps out of a dealer's price list which they do not want, or which they positively dread and dislike? We go to Church on Sundays and thank our Creator for our creation, preservation, and for our individual personality, and proceed, the first thing on Monday mornings, to merge those personal individualities with everyone else's, instead of striking out a bold line for ourselves and using our own individual judgments as if we appreciated the gifts.

If the Munro doctrine obliges our cousins across the water to nurture the litters of unwanted infants being produced in Nicaragua or Salvador, for instance, for goodness' sake let them have them, but do not ask Britishers to rent a portion of the crêche, and surely there are good enough stamps to be had without filling our albums with the stamps of private companies such as the North Borneo, the Mozambique, the British South African, and others of a similar nature. In fact, we want an Index Expurgatorius in which we could inscribe the names of many offending countries, or a big auto-da-fé, and if I could be chief inquisitor what a fine bonfire I could make; but I would sooner have half a dozen fine Oldenburgs than all the South Americans bunched together. But here I fear I shall part company with many a gracious reader, for I have for many years past been trying to take the rôle of the Apostle for "condition and quality" as opposed to mere numbers, and from the numberless collections which I have seen of recent years this will be heresy to most collectors, who like a good "show" for their money. I have left no room for the matter, having taken up all your available space for the preface, but I trust that you will consider the great importance of this question justifies the prelude. I hope to present the oratorio in my next letter. Meanwhile I remain

Obediently yours,

A. H. DINGWALL.

Notes on Recent Books.

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

The present notes, dealing with certain of my own publications, are not in the nature of reviews or notices on the books themselves, but I may presume to use an organ like THE STAMP LOVER, which circulates largely amongst the readers of the works in question for notifying any emendations or additions to information already imparted in my books.

Great Britain: The Transfer Roller.

On page 239 of THE STAMP LOVER we published some notes on the transfer roller, and stated the difficulty a well known authority had suggested with regard to the plate numbers of the early English stamps. We are now in a position to state definitely that the rollers used for the line engraved stamps generally had up to seven copies of the die on its circumference, and that in the case of the plate numbers each

impression on the roller was numbered separately. Thus, for example :—

Roller No. 17, made November 18, 1872, bore the transferring impressions numbered 170 to 176 (seven).

Roller No. 18, made June 6, 1873, bore the numbers 177 to 183 (seven), and so on.

The photograph of a transfer roller as given in "Great Britain: Line Engraved Stamps" does, therefore, correctly represent the style of roller used in the manufacture of the early ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. stamps of this country.

British Central Africa.

Mr. Poole tells me that the perforation of the B.C.A. on British South Africa Company's stamps are perforated 14¼. I gave them as 14, which is the nearest gauge without going into quarters, which are not indicated usually on perforation gauges in general use, and, indeed, are not generally noted by English collectors. Gibbons gives it as "perf. 14, 14½."

United States.

Mr. Crouch informs me that the 15c. 1869 (type II.) with grille 10 × 12mm., which I noted on pp. 50 and 68, on his authority, he has since discovered to be a double impression of the 9 × 9½mm. grille.

Mr. Geo. L. Toppan writes: "Upon page 27 under the 10c. value, you say, 'The re-cut curve variety is not known in type II. of the perforated stamps.' This, as I understand it, refers to Luff's type VI. . . . However, in 1905, I found a beautiful unused copy of the variety in question. The stamp is still in my collection. I note, also, that while you state this does not exist, you list it on page 64. The other instance is your listing of the 5c. and 10c, 1847, on 'lilac-grey laid paper' (p. 62). These stamps have been omitted from Scott's Catalogue for several years. They have been proven to have been fakes pure and simple. They were made from die proofs of the stamps in question (samples of which I enclose for your inspection herewith). The paper was slightly tinted and *the laid lines added to it many years* after the stamps had gone out of use; in fact, it was done within the last ten or fifteen years."

Philatelic Maps.

We have received from Messrs. Errington & Martin a series of six coloured maps* which have been specially prepared for the use of stamp collectors. The set comprises one map each of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceania. Each map is 9¾ × 7½ inches, a size adaptable to almost any stamp album. The maps have been drawn under the publishers' own supervision, are well printed in six colours on heavy plate paper (all British possessions in red), and give the names and positions of all stamp-issuing countries, colonies, and protectorates. We are glad to find that a firm which has long been associated very notably with the junior trade is making so bold an appeal to the educational aspect of the stamp collecting hobby. The maps will be sent to any reader of THE STAMP LOVER on receipt of 3d. in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

**The "Gascoyne" Philatelic Maps.* London, Errington & Martin, South Hackney, N.E.

Business Notes and News.

Collectors in this country may have the fullest confidence in dealing with any foreign advertisers in THE STAMP LOVER. Our Business Manager takes great care in accepting advertisements, and any foreign dealer advertising in our pages may be considered thoroughly reliable.

Mr. Alphonse Pleimes, of Birket el Sab, Egypt, has been a constant advertiser in our journal, and collectors and dealers would do well to give Mr. Pleimes a trial. Reference should be made to his advertisement this month—some real bargains in Egypt and Soudan are quoted. (Page 321).

Mr. F. W. Reid, of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., is another of our regular advertisers. Mr. Reid has a fine stock, and is always advertising some cheap lines. (Page 319).

I need hardly mention one of the largest firms in the U.S.A., that of the New England Stamp Co., of Boston, Mass., who have been advertising with us since our birth.

GOLDEN WEST STAMP EXHIBITION

At Earl's Court, London, S.W.

(May to September, 1909).

The Great Pageant of American Postage Stamps in the Ducal Hall of Earl's Court is being organised by the Junior Philatelic Society. The next issue (June) of

THE STAMP LOVER

WILL BE A

SPECIAL AMERICAN EXHIBITION NUMBER, with Coloured Cover.

The Number will contain special descriptions of the Exhibition, and a number of important illustrated articles of interest in connection with American Philately.

The latest news of the Golden West Stamp Exhibition will be published regularly in THE POSTAGE STAMP (1d. weekly), edited by Fred J. Melville, and members should follow this journal for the latest details regarding the Exhibition.

The Stamp Lover

(MONTHLY)

LONDON] [May, 1909.

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EXCHANGES. — We desire to Exchange 2 Copies with every Philatelic Journal published. One Copy should be sent to the Editor, FRED J. MELVILLE, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London ; and the second to THE STAMP LOVER, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS. — All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the Business Manager, H. F. JOHNSON, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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(Continued from page 317.)

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English.—English Journal of Philately, Nos. 2-3, 7-16 ; Once a Month (1864), 1-9 ; Philatelic Record title page and frontispiece to Vol. XVII. ; Hobbies, 297, 302-302, 306, 454 ; St. Martins le Grand, Vol. I., 1, 2.

U.S.—American Journal of Philately, 1st. Series, all *except* Vols. I., II., and IV., and whole Nos. 122-128, 131. Evergreen State Philatelist, 1, 2. Philatelic Bulletin (Salem, Mass.), Vol. I., 1, 4-7, 9, 10, 12 ; Vol. II., 4, 9. Nebraska Phil., Vol. I., 1. Pennsylvania Phil., Vol. I., 4 ; Vol. XIV., 3. Philatelic Star (Madison), Vol. I., 1-4, 6, 11, 12 ; Vol. II., 1-4, 8-12 ; Vol. III., 1, 2, 4-12 ; Vol. I V., 1-10 and 46. Philatelic Chronicle (Charlotte, Michigan), Vol. I., 1-4 ; Vol. II., 1, 2, 4 ; Vol. III., 5 ; North Western Phil., Vol. I., 2, 3 ; St. Louis Phil., 1-33. Rhode Island Phil., Vol. I., 1-7, 9, 10, 12 ; Vol. II., 7, 11 ; Vol. III., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8. New York Phil. (1896), Vol. II., 4, 5 ; Vol. XIV., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Allegheny Phil., whole Nos. 3-5, 7-13. Bay State Phil., Vol. I., 2, and Supplements to Vol. I., 3, and Vol. 1., 4. Philatelic Argosy, Vol. I., 1, 2, 4. People's Argosy, Vol. II., ?6, ?7, 8, 9, ?any more. Stamp Exchange (Boston), 10th August, 1899, Vol. I., 5. Stamp Tribune (Harriman), 1902, Vol. III., 1. Collector (New Oxford), Vol. II., 13, 15. 16. Perforator (Hartford, etc.), Vol. XV., 6 ; Vol. XX., 4 ; Vol. XXI., 9 ; Vol. XXII., 2 ; Vol. XXIII., 6 ; Vol. XXIV., 7 ; Vol. XXV., 4, ? any after 6. Eagle Philatelist, No. 18. Philatelic West, Vol. VI., 3.

Colonial.—Phil. Journal of India, Vol. II. ; Phil. Messenger (New Brunswick), Vol. II., 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 ; Vol. III., (17?) ; Vol. IV., 19, 20 ; Vol. VI., 21-36 ; Vol. VII., 38-47. Canada Stamp Sheet (Quebec), Vol. I., 3 ; Vol. III., 6, 7, 11, 12 ; Vol. IV., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ; Vol. V., 1, 2 ; Vol. VI., 6, 7, 8, ?9, ?10, ?11, 12 ; Vol. VII., 1, 2, 3, 4. Sterling Monthly (New Zealand), Vol. I., 3, 4, 5, 6. Halifax Phil. (Nova Scotia), Vol. I., 4, 6 ; Melita Phil. Chron., any after Vol. II.

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,, 1899, 25, 25, 50c, 1g, 2½g, Nos. 75, 81, 82, 76, 77 (fine)	6	6
,, ,, 25 on 50c, No. 83	4	0
Japanese China, 1900, 3s, 5s, 10s. 15s, 20s (cat. 2/8)	0	9
,, ,, ,, 25s green (cat. 2/7)	0	4
,, ,, ,, 50s brown	0	6
,, ,, ,, 1y red	0	7½
Canada (Quebec), ½c to 20c, mint	3	10
Rajpeepla (India), 1880, ½, 2, 4a, new (cat. 9/-)	3	0
Mauritius, 1876. ½ on 10p, mint (cat. 1/-)	0	3½
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,, ,, ,, 2d blue, ,,	0	1	3
,, ,, imperf. 2½d rose, ,,	0	18	0
,, ,, perf. 12½. 5d purple brown, block of 4,	0	2	6
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Saxony, 1863, 3pf., ½, 1, 2, and 3ngr., mint set, only	0	6
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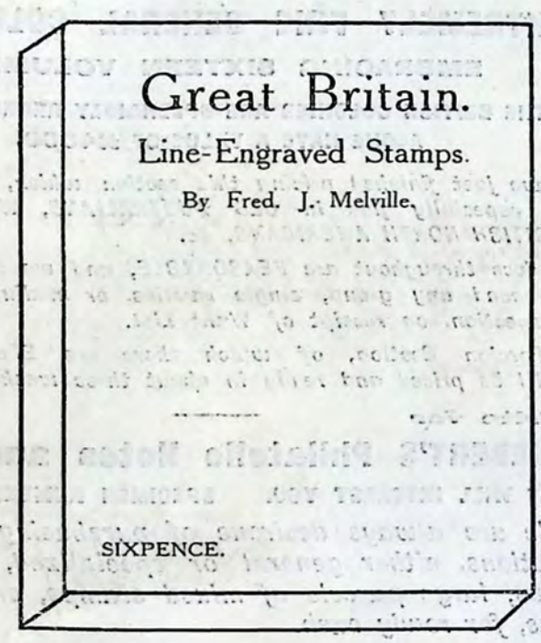
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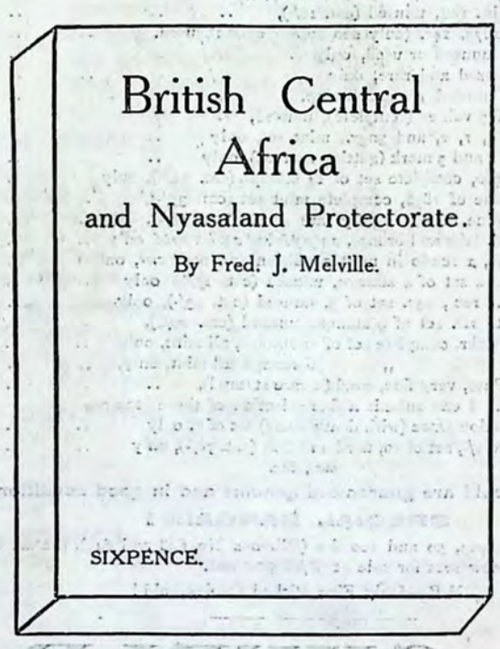
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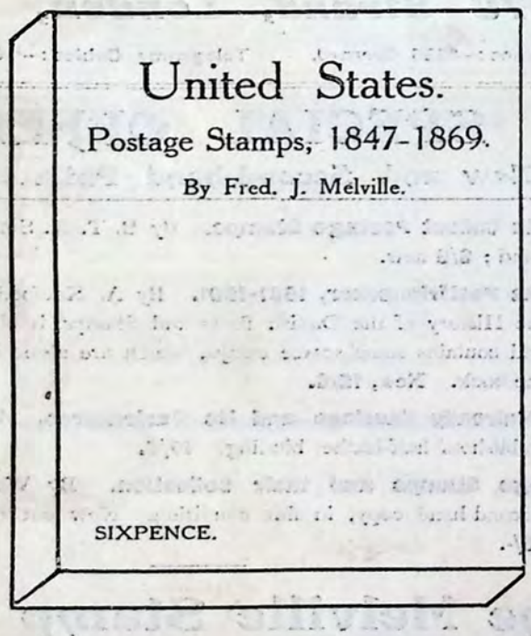
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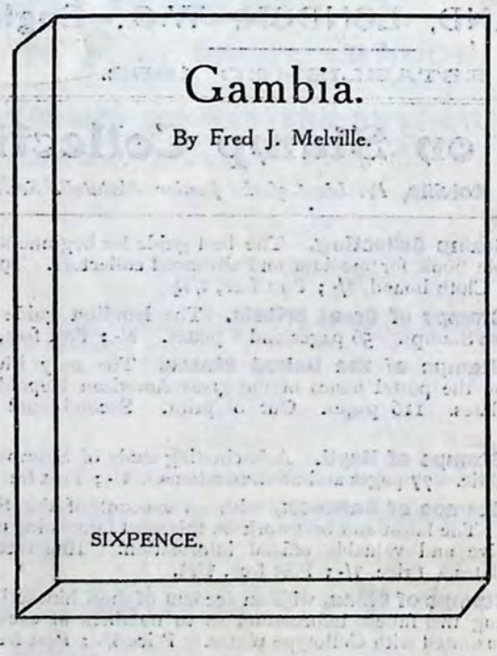
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We might add that all want lists received have special attention, stamps not in stock being noted, and the special facilities we have for obtaining same enable us to supply requirements sooner than most dealers.

Most of the countries are being amalgamated with our Stock Books, and we give particulars of a few of the most interesting countries.

Gt. Britain.—A fine lot of the unused plate numbers, and Official stamps, used and unused. Among the latter we may mention *mint* copies of I.R. Official, Queen, 5/- (£5/10/-), 10/- (£6/6/-), £1 green (£15). Admiralty, type I., set complete, mint (80/-); type 2, 1½d. (35/-), 2d. (65/-), 2½d. (£5). In used Officials there are fine copies of 5/- I.R. Queen (90/-), I.R. 10/- (95/-); King's Head, I.R., 5/- (£15/10/-), besides many mint copies of the common varieties.

Antigua, *Bahamas*, *Barbados*, *Bermuda* and *Br. Bechuanaland* call for no special comment, and have been included in our books of these countries.

Br. Central Africa.—A very fine lot of early issues, provisionals, the no wmk. and CC. issues, practically complete, including no wmk., £1 orange, unused, 75/-, used, 32/6; £10 orange, used, £7/10/-; CC., £1 blue, mint, 75/-. Of the rare £25, CC., an unused or used copy of which is worth £60 to £70, we can supply a copy marked "Specimen" for £4.

Br. Colombia.—A specialized lot, including blocks, etc. We can mention imperf., 5c., very fine, £11/10/-; perf., 10c. blue, block of 4, mint and well centred, 63/-; CC. 12½, 10c. red, single, 55/-; mint block of 4, £10/10/-; 25c. orange, single, 22/6; block of 4, 90/-; $1 green, single, 45/-; mint block of 4, £9. The CC. 14 issues complete, including 25c. mint block of 4, 25/-; $1 green, mint, 70/-.

Br. South Africa.—Provisionals complete, etc., including 1890, ½d. on 6d., 2d. on 6d., 4d. on 6d., and 8d. on 1/-, single set, 90/-, mint block of 4 of each, £17.

Canada.—A fine lot of pence and cents issues, including 6d. *grey*, perforated, superb, £5.

Capes.—A superb lot, including a fine range of shades of used. In unused we might mention 1/- deep green, single, 50/-; pair, £5; block of 4, £10.

	Single.	Pair.	Block of 4
De La Rue, 1d.	18/-	36/-	72/-
,, 4d.	18/-	36/-	72/-
,, 6d.	27/-	54/-	105/-
,, 1/- emerald	75/-	£7	£14
,, 1/- pale emerald ...	£8		

Ceylon.—A fine lot of pence issues. The imperf. set complete, but only the 8d. superb on portion of original (£16). Other pence issues include 2d. emerald, mint, 52/6; 9d., superb mint block of 4, 55/-. In CC. issues there are the 2r. 50, mint, for £5/5/-; the same, perf. 12½ all round, £6/6/-; 32 cents, perf. 14×12½, mint, £6.

Dominica, Falkland Is. and Fiji.—Fine collections, very representative.

Gambia.—Complete, mint, including a superb pair of the CC. 6d., imperf., at 75/-; also shades of the 1/- green, at 38/6. In the CA. issues is a superb range of shades, including pairs, blocks, and in most cases **sheets** of all shades. A complete set, in 8 sheets of 15, from ½d. to 1/-, can be supplied for 75/-.

Gold Coast.—Practically complete, including a very fine mint 20/- red and green for £8/8/-.

Hong Kong.—The no wmk. issue is complete unused. The CC. issue includes two very fine 96c. yellow-brown, used (20/-). The Postal Fiscals are complete and include the $10 rose, mint (45/-); $10 green, mint (60/-), etc.

India.—There is a superb pair of 2as. green, first issne (27/6). In the 2nd issue, 2a. green, mint, 65/-; also a fine range of middle issue shades, used and unused.

Labuan.—Includes 1st issue complete, used and unused, and a fine lot of CC. and CA. issues and provisionals. We have also for sale a complete sheet of the 6c. on 8c. with inverted surcharge, the bottom row of five being without *surcharge*. This must be unique—price £15 sheet of 10.

Lagos.—A superb lot, CC. 12½ complete, used and unused; CC. 14 and CA. issues, including 5/- blue, mint (£6/10/-); and King's Head set complete (£11/10/-).

Mauritius.—A very fine lot of 1st type, including all states of the plates. The no wmk. and CC. issues are not very fine, but later issues practically complete, including most of the rare surcharges.

Montserrat.—Including 4d. blue, CA., mint, £5/10/-, and a block of four 6d. BLUE-GREEN (32/6).

Nevis.—Practically complete.

Newfoundland.—Including 2d. scarlet (£8), 4d. scarlet (£5), 6d. scarlet (£8), and later issues complete, including sheets of the lake issue.

New South Wales.—A superb lot of Sydney Views and early issues, including a pair of 1d. Sydney View, plate 2, on laid paper, in finest possible condition (£9).

For further description of collection and countries after New South Wales see our next number.

Wanted to Purchase.

WE are particularly desirous of purchasing a really fine General Collection up to £5000 or more. If you have received an offer for yours, submit it to us before accepting, as we can generally improve on the price. We have purchased for £5000 quite recently, against keen competition, and this fact speaks for itself.

Among rare stamps we are particularly desirous of getting, and for which we will pay a good price, we might mention—

Cape Woodblocks, both errors.

Canada, 12d. on laid, used.

Br. Guiana, the first issue (except 12c.) and the type-set provisionals.

Gambia, pairs and blocks of the imperf., and sheets of the CC., except ½d. and 1d.

Niger Coast, the 5/-, 10/- and £1 provisional.

We have also clients for specialized collections of most countries, and have disposed of several lately.

Special Bargains.

WE have decided in each number to give our clients the benefit of any special purchases. As the supply will soon be exhausted and prices increased, an early application is necessary.

All mint copies.

Br. Guiana.—The scarce provisionals, 1 on 96c. and 2c. on 96c. bistre, pair, 2/3.

Grenada.—The rare multiple wmk., ½d., 1d., 2d. and 2½d., set of 4, 4/9. (This set was replaced almost immediately by the pictorial issue.

Natal.—Single CA., the scarce 4d. carmine and brown, 1/3.

St. Helena.—CC. 14, 1/- green, at face value, 1/-.

Of the above four items we can supply blocks of 4 at same rate.

We have also a collection of 35 *New Republic*, cat. value £31/3/-, which we can offer for £6/10/-.

Also a very fine collection of 6000 varieties mounted on sheets, including many scarce stamps, £22/10/-.

Printed for the Junior Philatelic Society by WOOD & SON, 62 High Street, Perth, and published by H. F. JOHNSON, at 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Recent Stock Books.

OUR Stock Books of Countries are well-known and appreciated by a very large number of collectors and dealers. Especial care is taken in the selection of copies, and the classification and arrangement of the stamps; minor varieties, shades, perforations, &c., are well represented. The prices are strictly net. We have all countries, both Colonial and Foreign, in stock, and the books are sent out in order of application.

However, we wish to observe, that we shall be obliged if clients who only desire a few stamps will order from our price list, or specify any particular stamp desired, as naturally we only desire to send the books to serious purchasers.

———

At present we are remaking several books, but have not completed many since the last issue of this circular. Those lately finished include:—

Antigua.—A good book of all issues, used and unused, including several copies of each of the following:—6d., no wmk., mint, (22/6); CC. 14, 2½d., mint (37/6), used (25/-); CC. 14, 4d. blue (15/-); CA., 2½d. brown (7/6); 4d. blue (12/6); 1/- lilac (16/6), used (15/-).

Barbados.—A very fine stock book of all issues, contains a superb lot of over 500 specimens of the 1st type; later issues complete, including shades and many pairs and blocks.

Gold Coast.—All issues practically complete, including 20/- green and red, two unused copies: one fine but colour only fair, for £5; and the other, superb colour and very fine, for £8/8/-.

Grenada.—A good book, but rather short in the early 6d. values. Fine lot of provisionals, including the 4d., upright d, mint, with Expert Committee's guarantee, for £6.

Jamaica.—Including a fine lot of Pine watermark, various shades, used and unused, including a pair of 6d. mint (40/-). The other issues are well represented in blocks and pairs. In postal fiscals we note the 1d. Pine, unused (36/- and 21/-) and a block of 4, (84/-). The 1½d. blue, IMPERF., postally used (18/6), most of the 3d. values, and the 1/-, unused, mint (32/6).

New Zealand.—Three very fine books, the first of early issues only, contains over 600 of the 1st type, including many superb copies and a fine range of shades. The Star issue is divided into perf. 13 and perf. 12½. The second book contains middle issues and is very complete. There is also a superb lot of the pictorials, including many very rare shades.

Sarawak.—We have again had to remake this owing to last book being absolutely stripped. Contains a fine lot of all issues. The five types of most values, including the laid paper 12c. (single, 7/6; five types, 37/6) and 2c. on 12c. (7/6; five types, 37/6). The error 1895, 2c. green (21/-), etc.

Straits Settlements.—A very fine book. The 1st issue is complete, unused and used, with many superb copies. The 12c. with double surcharge (35/-) is a stamp that has often realised £7 to £8. The 2nd issue and most of the varieties of surcharges are well represented. The latter issues are practically complete, including 1892, 1c. on 6c., double one inverted (45/-). The 1892-9, Queen's Head, $5, mint (22/6), now getting scarce, and King's Heads complete.

Straits Settlements Native States.—Two very nice books, including a fine lot of all the States, including blocks, pairs, etc., and many very scarce stamps too numerous to mention. A very good book for a specialist.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Persia.—A very representative lot in two books, including a fine lot of early issues. These have received very careful examination and many stamps which have generally been recognised as genuine and appear in most stock books have been omitted. The later issues are practically complete, including some scarce errors and unlisted varieties.

Shanghai.—Contains a good lot of early issues and most of the later surcharges including varieties.

Venezuela.—Most of the early issues are getting very scarce in fine condition. A very fair book.

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From a collection of foreign stamps recently purchased, we have for sale:—

Crete.—We can supply a complete set, mint, of S.G. type 6, Nos. 52 to 63 (cat. 52/-), for 22/6. The same set without controls, priced 50% more by Gibbons, we can also supply at the same price (22/6).

French Colonies.—A collection of 31 different *errors, inverted and double surcharges, etc.*, of Chine, Indo Chine, Hoi Hao, Mong Tseu, Tchongking, Yunnan Fou, Packhoi, etc. Price, £5 the collection.

Liberia.—Copies of the 1892 set are known imperforate, and are exceedingly scarce in this condition, we have a complete mint set of 12 stamps, 1c. to $5, *in pairs* for £5, or in single copies, £2/10/-.

Mexico.—1864, 3 centavos, brown, superb unused, for £4/10/-.

Nyassa.—We have the 50c. with inverted centre, recently chronicled, for sale at 32/6, unused.

U.S.A.—1847, 10c. black, mint, superb, £3; 1869, 90c. black and carmine, unused, £3. State $2, mint 55/-.

KING'S HEAD AND OTHER LATE BRITISH COLONIAL ISSUES.

S signifies "Single CA."; M signifies "Multiple CA."; MC signifies "Multiple Chalky.'

Stamps quoted are in stock at time of going to press. *All copies mint.*
Remittance must accompany order. Cash will be returned for any stamp not entirely satisfactory.

Antigua.
CC ½d. to 5/-. complete .. 16/o
CC 2/-, 2/6 and 5/- 12/6
CC chalky 1/- 2/o

Bahamas.
S 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. & 1/-, set (5) 3/o
S 5/- bi-coloured 5/10
S 20/- ,, ... 22/6

Barbados.
Britannia Type.
S ¼d. to 10d. (9) 4/6
S 2/6 black and orange .. 4/9
S 2/6 lilac and green .. 4/9

Br. Central Africa.
S 1d. to 1/-, set (5) 3/3
S 2/6 green 3/3
S 4/- bi-coloured 5/3
S 20/- ,, ... 25/o

Br. Guiana.
S 1c., 2c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 8c., 12c., 24c., 48c.. 72c. and 96c., set of (11) 14/o
S 60c. green and rose .. 15/o
M 48c. brown 3/o
M 60c. green and rose .. 4/o
MC 4, 5, 6, 12, 24, 48, & 60c. (7) 7/9
MC 96c. on yellow 4/6

Br. Honduras.
S 1c., 2c., 5c. and 20c. (4) 2/3
MC 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c., $1, $2 and $5 (9) 40/o

Br. New Guinea.
½d. to 1/- (7) 11/6
2/6 bi-coloured 52/6

Br. South Africa.
£2 rose, Waterlow printing .. 60/o

Cape of Good Hope.
Anchor, ½d. to 5/- (9) 9/o

Cayman Islands.
S ½d. to 1/-, complete (5) .. 15/o
M ½d., 1d., 2½d., 6d. brown 1/- orange (5) 8/o
M 4d. bi-coloured 3/o
M 6d. ,, ... 2/o
M 1/- ,, ... 4/o
M 5/- ,, ... 18/o

Provisionals.
M ½d. on 1d. rose 4/6
M ½d. ,, 5/- 12/o
M 1d. ,, 5/- 15/o
M 2½d. on 4d... .. .. 75/o
MC 1d. on 4d. 45/o

Postage and Revenue.
MC 1/- on green 2/3
MC 5/- ,, yellow 6/o
MC 10/- ,, green 12/o

Ceylon.
S 2c. to 2R. 25c. (12) 47/6
S 75c. blue 2/6
S 1R. 50 grey 18/6
S 2R. 25 brown 25/o

Cyprus.
S ½pi. to 45pi. (10) 60/o
S 1pi. bi-coloured 1/6
S 4pi. ,, ... 3/9
S 6pi. ,, ... 4/6
S 12pi. ,, ... 3/o
M ½pi. to 45pi. (10) 13/o

Dominica.
CC ½d. to 5/-, complete set (10) 17/o
CC ½d. to 1/-, set (7) 5/o
MC ½d. to 5/- (10) 14/o

East Africa & Uganda.
S ½a. to 8a., complete set (8) 16/6
CC 1 rupee, green 3/3
CC 2 ,, violet 5/o
CC 3 ,, bi-coloured .. 6/6
CC 4 ,, ,, .. 8/6
CC 5 ,, ,, .. 14/6
CC 10 ,, ,, .. 22/6
CC 20 ,, ,, .. 36/o
M ½a. to 8a. (8) 6/o
MC ½a. to 8a. (8) 4/3

Fiji.
S ½d. to 1/-, set (9) 4/3
S 5/-, bi-coloured 5/8
S 20/- ,, ... 22/6

Gambia.
S ½d. to 1/- (8) 9/o
S 1/- bi-coloured 4/6
S 2/- ,, ... 4/6
S 1/6, 2/6 and 3/-, set (3) .. 9/o
S ½d. on 2/6 .. .. .. 14/o
S 1d. on 3/- 7/6
M ½d. to 1/- (11) 5/6

Gibraltar.
S ½d. to 8/- (9)) 27/o
S 4/- bi-coloured 6/o
S 8/- on blue 9/3
S £1 on red 28/6

Gold Coast.
S ½d. to 5/- complete (9) .. 12/6
S 10/- bi-coloured 11/6
S £1 on red 22/6

Grenada.
S ½d. to 1/- set (7) 8/o
S 1/- bi-coloured 4/o
S 2/- ,, ... 4/9
S 5/- ,, ... 9/6
S 10/- ,, ... 20/o
M ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. (4) bi-coloured 5/o

Hong Kong.
S 1c. to $10 complete (15) .. 60/o

King Edward VII. Land.
1d. rose, *postally used* .. 7/6

Lagos.
S ½d. to 1/- (7) 30/o
S 2/6 green 42/6
S 5/- ,, ... 27/6
S 10/- ,, ... £7

Leeward Isles.
S ½d. to 2/6 set (8) 7/6
S 5/- green 5/9

Montserrat.
S ½d. to 1/- set (7) 4/o

Morocco Agencies on Gibraltar.
S 5c. to 2 pesetas, set (7) .. 30/o
S 50c. violet 16/6
S 1p. bi-coloured 3/o
S 2p. ,, ... 8/6

Natal.
S ½d. to 4/-, set (13) 21/o
S 4d. brown and rose .. 1/6
S 2/- lilac and green.. .. 4/o
S 2/6 lilac 5/o
S 5/- blue and rose 6/6
S 10/- rose and brown .. 13/6

Official.
S ½d. to 1/-, complete set (6) 47/6

Newfoundland.
1c. to 60c., Cabot set (14) .. 11/o

New Zealand. Official stamps.
½d. to 1/-, set (6) 30/o
2/- green 17/6
5/- red 35/o
Complete set to 5/- 75/o

Northern Nigeria.
S ½d. to 10/- (9) 21/o

Orange Colony.
S ½d. to 5/- set (9) 9/o

Papua. 1st Type. Large sur.
½d. to 2/6 set (8) 37/6
2nd Type. Small surcharge.
½d to 2/6 (8) 12/6
2/6 brown 3/6

St. Helena.
M 10/- on green 11/8
CC ½d. to 2/- Pictorial set (6).. 4/9

St. Kitts-Nevis.
S ½d. to 1/- set (7) 3/6
S 2/-, 2/6 and 5/- set (3) .. 11/o

St. Lucia.
S ½d. to 1/- (5) 5/6

St. Vincent.
S ½d. to 1/- set (7) 9/6
S 1/- bi-coloured 7/6
S 2/- ,, ... 2/4
S 5/- ,, ... 5/9

Seychelles.
S 2c. to 75c. 4/6
S 1R50 bi-coloured 3/o
S 2R50 ,, ... 5/o
S 3c. on 15c,, 18c. and 45c. (3) 1/11
M 2c. to 2R.25 (11) 9/6

Sierra Leone.
S ½d. to 1/-, set 12/o
S 2/- green 9/o
S 5/- green 16/o
S 20/- on red 23/o
MC ½d. to £1 .. .. .. 38/o

Somaliland.
S ½a. to 12a., set (10) 5/6
CC 1, 2, 3, 5R. (4) 17/o

Official Stamps. King's Head.
S & M ½a., 1a., 2a. mult., 8a. and 1 rupee (5) .. £6
S 2a. violet 60/o

Southern Nigeria.
S ½d. to 10/-, set (10) .. 42/6
S 2/6 brown 7/6
S 5/- yellow 16/o
S 10/- purple on yellow .. 12/o
S 20/- violet 67/6
M 2/6 bi-coloured 3/9
MC £1 violet 23/o

Straits.
S 1c. to $1, set (10) 13/o
S $2 lilac 7/6
S $5 green 20/o

Sudan.
Surcharged Army Service.
1m. to 5 pias., set .. 47/6

Transvaal.
S ½d. to 10/-, including 1/- & 2/-, in both colours, set (14) 33/o
Postage Due. 1d. to 1/-, set (8) 3/6

Virgin Islands.
S ½d. to 5/-, set (9) 11/9

Pardy & Son, Bournemouth.

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