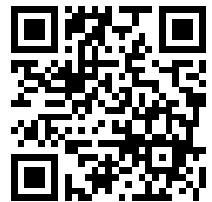

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THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. XIX.

PUBLISHED BY
THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'td.
18 EAST 23d STREET,
NEW YORK.

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American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.
Foreign Countries, 75c.] JAN. 28, 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts

More Anent
Nicaragua

We are in receipt of a communication from a correspondent at Granada, Nicaragua, dated Dec. 28, 1905, which we believe is of sufficient interest to warrant us in quoting it almost in its entirety. He writes: "I wish to inform you that I had occasion to receive a letter, dated from a small town near here, a few days since which attracted my attention owing to the fact that the postage was prepaid in 6c stamps, slate color; since I was not aware that stamps of this denomination had been issued.

"I immediately ordered one thousand of them from the G. P. O. in Managua and I was very much disappointed, on your account, when I was informed that stamps of that denomination were not to be obtained since there were none in stock and that the only offices where they had appeared were Rivas and San Juan del Sur. I accordingly telegraphed to both places for all there were in both offices, but could only obtain eighty-four specimens from San Juan del Sur.

"I enclose a specimen for your inspection. As you will see it cannot be an error as the color does not correspond to any other value of the present issue. However, all my efforts to obtain them have been fruitless, so that, to all appearances, only the two hundred specimens sent to the above mentioned office exist. Of course, if such is the case, their value would be considerable.

"Now, what I want to know is the following: Are you in a position to obtain information through * * * * * as to the number of these stamps issued and, again, have you received specimens from any other person?"

We replied to the effect that, while we had chronicled the stamp in question, we had done so upon the authority of European journals, as we had never seen the stamp. So far we have been unable to obtain further information regarding it but we are strongly of the opinion that a plenteous supply will ultimately be found in the stock at Managua if the postal officials there should care to look for them.

It is hardly likely that the American Bank Note Co. engraved a plate for a stamp of which but a few hundred were printed, though, on the other hand, it is not at all unlikely that the Nicaraguan postal officials, either through carelessness or with "malice aforethought",

have temporarily suspended the issue of the stamp. At all events we should strongly advise collectors to hold off for the present and not be tempted to pay a high price for a stamp of which so little is really known.

¶ Our opinion in this matter is strengthened by the following facts concerning former transactions, the facts concerning which we have from a source which is, for all practical purposes, official:

When we chronicled the second printing of the commemorative stamps of 1903, our type A15, in October 1904, we intimated that the values from 1c to 10c had been printed in practically the same colors as these of the first printing by an error. Since that time we have been assured that such was the case or, at least, that they were *ordered* to be printed in entirely different colors from these in which they appeared and we have been shown a postally used copy of the 1c in *orange* and black. Is it possible that a printing in the new colors was actually made and is still in reserve? Time alone will answer the question but we should not be surprised if such was the case.

Again, at the time that the 5c on 10c violet, our type A16, appeared we are assured that there were five millions of the regular 5c value in the general post office at Managua and that there was absolutely no reason for having recourse to surcharging except that of "increasing the revenue."

There was certainly hue and cry enough about the so-called Seebecks during their currency but, it seems to us, even they were far preferable to the flood of surcharges which have followed in their wake and among which it is next to impossible to separate the wheat from the chaff.



Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, page 435.)

Jhalawar.



Jhalawar has been as modest as Alwar in its stamp issues, having had but one value although in two types. The central design is the same in each, a very roughly drawn figure of an Apsaras, one of the dancing nymphs of the Hindu Paradise. These Apsarases, according to Hindu mythology, are female spirits which reside in the breezes. They are the wives of the Gandharvas, genii of the air who are heavenly singers at the banquets of the gods. The Apsarases have the power of changing their forms, are fond of dice and give good fortune in play. They are the handmaidens of Indra, the god of heaven, of thunder, lightning and storm, the Hindu Jupiter; and they conduct to his heaven the warriors fallen in battle, thus corresponding to the Valkyrior of Scandinavian mythology who bore the souls of fallen heroes to Valhalla.

The inscriptions are very simple—*Ra-j Jha-la-wa-r* in Devanagari at the left and the same in Arabic characters at the right; *e-k pai-sa* (1 pice or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna) at top and bottom in the respective characters on the 1887 issue, but *pa-w a-na* ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna) on the 1890 stamp.

Jhind.



Jhind was the fifth of the Native States of India to issue postage stamps, following the lead of Soruth, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir. The first set was all in the same design—a rectangle enclosing a heart-shaped frame which had a capital R at its apex. Beneath the initial was a tablet containing the value in Arabic characters. Leaves and lotus flowers fill in the design. Whether this heart-shaped inner frame has any special significance it has been impossible to discover,

but the initial was for several years a stumbling block, the idea being that it stood for *Rampur* and the stamps were catalogued under the name of that State. It was eventually discovered, however, that the R was the first initial of Raghbir Singh, at that time Raja of Jhind, and that the stamp really belonged to the latter State. In 1882 a new issue made its appearance in which each value was treated to a special design of its own, differing in the details of the frame and foliations, but having the usual R with the value beneath in Arabic characters. On July 1, 1885, Jhind became one of the "Convention States" and has since used the surcharged stamps of British India.

Kishangarh.



Kishangarh is one of the recent additions to the list of stamp issuing native States, its first issues having appeared in 1899. As most of them bear the arms of the State and as these arms are the only ones concerning which we have found definite information, we will give a brief description of their blazoning. The shield proper is divided into two parts, the lower having a ground of silver on which are displayed three towers. The upper part or "chief" has five divisions or bars, whose proper coloring from left to right should be respectively red, green, silver, blue and gold. This represents the *pancharanga* or five colored flag, the ancient standard of the Rajputs who were originally the feudal conquerers of Western Hindustan, and from whom the section called Rajputana is named. The crest is a heron rising, the native name of the bird being *garur*; it is the badge of the Rajput branch to which the rulers of Kishangarh belong. The supporters are two horses.



One stamp of this issue, however, whose reproduction we are almost ashamed to present—it is such a nightmare, bears a portrait supposed to be that of the then Maharaja, Sardul Singh. He was born on December 10, 1857 and succeeded to the chair of State on December 25, 1879. He died in July or August, 1900, about six months before this stamp appeared, which we really consider was fortunate for the

Maharaja. His successor was his son, Madan Singh, who was born November 2, 1884 and installed on August 29, 1900. In the latter part of 1904 an entire new set of stamps appeared, finely engraved in *taille douce* like those of Jaipur, and bearing a nearly full face portrait of the young Maharaja.

For the inscriptions, we find an adaptation of the English "ticket" used for "stamp" on the first value issued. The arched label above the arms reads *ti-ka-t ra-j Ki-s-n-g-dh* or "Kishangarh State Stamp." The final *dh* is used for *rh* in the State name, as the Devanagari characters do not contain the latter combination. The Arabic characters can express it either way, but the words *garh* and *gad* mean exactly the same so it doesn't matter. The State derives its name from the founder, Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur. The former had a quarrel with his eldest brother, in consequence of which he left his country with some followers and laid the foundation of an independent principality in A. D. 1613. This was named "Kishan-garh," meaning Kishan's fort or castle, which, doubtless, accounts for the castles on the arms.

The stamps of the arms type are mostly inscribed in English, though some have the value in Hindi beneath the arms. But each stamp contains two Devanagari characters both at the left and at the right of the label bearing the value; on close inspection these are found to be *Ni-ti* at the left and *Ki-ti* on the right, meaning respectively "Law" and "Usage." These two words form the State motto. The current set of portrait stamps has simply the State name in the right panel and the value in the bottom panel in Devanagari characters.

Scinde.



What was really the first stamp of British India, corresponding perhaps to the Postmasters' Provisionals of the United States, was the small circular embossed design known as the Scinde Stamp. This was issued by Sir Bartle Frere, who was appointed Commissioner of the province of Sind in 1850, and a letter from him concerning it was published in the *Stamp Collectors Magazine* of October, 1867. A portion of this is interesting enough to reproduce here.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

August 20th 1867.

My dear——


The stamp, of which your note of yesterday enclosed a facsimile, was the first postage stamp used in India, and this is its history:—

The postal arrangements in Scinde were, as you may recollect, in 1850-51 very imperfect, the province was poor and did not pay its local expenses, and when we asked for more and better post offices, we were reminded of our poverty, and told that when the Government of India could afford money to spend in Scinde, there were many things to be provided before post offices could be thought of. So, as we believed that post offices were not mere luxuries, we considered how we could make

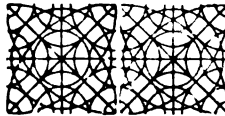
the most of such means as we had, and our postmaster, Mr. Coffey, being a man of resources, hit upon this expedient. We got the stamps, of which you sent me a facsimile, manufactured, and they were issued to stamp-vendors and government officials much as they are in England; and every police officer, and native district collector of land revenue, customs, etc., was ordered to receive and forward with his own official papers, to his immediate official superior, all letters bearing one of these mysterious stamps of the British Government, or rather of the great Company. The stamp, you will observe, is the old East India Company's modification of the broad arrow, which the East India Company used, I believe, from the time of Charles II. till the Company itself was abolished.

Thus every government office in Scinde became a district post office for stamped letters, and the first official who had a real post office at hand sent to it all the stamped letters which he and his subordinates had collected. The system worked very well, and, of course, very cheaply, for we got a complete network of post offices and postal lines all over the country without expense.

I believe the success of the plan was one inducement to the introduction, soon after, of the present system of postage stamps, as our Scinde experiment showed that the fancied objections of natives of India to postage stamps were quite baseless. You may recollect it used always to be said, that "prepayment by stamps might do very well in Europe, but would never do in India," but this proved to be no more true of stamps than it has been of railways and other innovations.

The central figure is, therefore, the device or mark of the East India Company, whose initials appear in the three divisions of the heart-shaped figure. The "modification of the broad arrow" is the figure like a 4 above the heart. The *broad arrow* () is the royal mark of British Government stores of every description. It was the cognizance or private mark of Henry, Viscount Sidney, Master-General of Ordnance from 1693 to 1702, and was first used in his time. The frame of the stamp, it will be noticed, is a garter inscribed SCINDE DISTRICT DAWK, the last word now generally spelled *dak* or *dāk*, being the Hindustani for "post."

(To be continued.)



The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

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[Continued from Vol. XVIII. p. 430.]

DIES INSCRIBED "U. S. POST."



VARIETY 11. (25 x 26½ mm.)

Outer frame line strongly pointed at top. Buff and Orange.

"POST" 7½ mm. "U" large, far from left oval and top of "U" far from outer frame line. Top of "S" close to outer frame line. "POST" closely spaced. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" almost touches left oval. "WO" close. "OC" close. "CENTS" close and "CE" on level. "S" far from right oval. Nose near left oval. Both figures well in center of ovals. "U" line passes along middle of "N." Envelopes only.

VARIETY 12. (24 x 25½ mm.)

"U" nearly touches line below, and "O" of "POST" line above. Buff, Orange, Amber and Dark Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" large and far from left oval. "S" and "P" near. The latter is in a nearly vertical position and stands well to the left of the point. "POST" equally spaced. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" near left oval; "WO" close "OC" near. "C" vertical, and at top near point of inner frame line. "EN" well spaced. "S" near right oval. Nose near left oval. Top of left figure "2" near point of oval. "U" line passes close to head of "E" and touches the latter at base.

VARIETY 13. (24½ x 25¼ mm.)

Hair projecting. "CE" on level and nearly touch at top. Buff, Orange and Dark Manila,

"POST" 8 mm. "U" large and nearer to left oval than in Var. 12. "U.S." near. "SP." near. "P" a little inclined to left and to left of the point. "POST" spaced near. "T" far from right oval.

"T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "WO" and "OC" close. "ENT" close. "S" far from right oval. Nose near left oval. "E" line passes near right stroke of "U"

CLASS V.

Point of Bust over middle of "O."



VARIETY 14. (23½ x 26 mm.)

"OS" far apart. "S" of "CENTS" near oval line. Buff, Orange, Dark Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" large, far from left oval, and near inner frame line. "SP" wide at top. "PO" near, but top of letters some distance from outer frame line. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "OC" near and top of "C" under the point. "CE" wide at base. "EN" widely spaced. "NT" wide at base. "TS" near. Nose near left oval. Figures of value well centered in ovals. "W" line touches top of "P." A deterioration of this variety in which the nose almost touches left oval and "TW" touch upper and lower frame lines is called 14 a.

VARIETY 15. (25 x 16 mm.)

Bust touches line over center of "O." Buff, Orange, Amber, Dark Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" large, near left oval and at top far from outer frame line. "P" to left of point. "O" well to right of point and slanting to right. "OST" near. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "WO" close. "OC" wide. "C" low and touching outer frame line. "ENTS" spaced near, but "S" far from right oval. Nose near left oval. Left figure "2" well centered, but right figure "2" much nearer to inner frame line. "W" line falls between base of "S" and the period. A deterioration of this die is Var. 15a.

VARIETY 16. (24½ x 26½ mm.)

Bust nearly touches line to right of "O." Buff, Orange.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide and far from left oval. "P" to left of point and close to outer frame line. "PO" wide. "O" far to right of point. "OST" near. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. Inner frame line is some distance from top of letters "WO" of "TWO" and "N" of "CENTS." "OC" wide. "CE" near but "EN" wide. "S" far from right oval. Nose far from left oval. Left figure "2" well centered, but right figure "2" much nearer to inner oval line.

D. DIES.

25½ to 26¼ mm.

NOTE:—In Var. 17, 18, 23, 24, 31, and 34 the word "POST" is short and spaced closely. Var. 22 has the narrow "U," and Var. 21, 27, 38, 39 and 40 show the widest spacing of "POST."

CLASS III.

Point of Bust over last bar of "W."



VARIETY 17. (26¼ x 25½ mm.)

"O" of "POST" considerably above level of "P." Wide space after "S" of "CENTS." Buff, Orange and Amber.

"POST" 7½ mm. "U" near left oval and near inner frame line. "U.S." close. "P" far to left of point; "O" near point. "OST" close. "T" very far from right oval. "T" of "TWO," far from left oval. "WO" near. "OC" near. "CE" close at top. "N" above level of "E." "NT" close to inner frame line. Nose far from left oval. Figures well centered. "U" line touches "O" at right.

VARIETY 18. (26 x 25½ mm.)

"OC" very near and "O" nearly touching line below. Buff, Orange and Amber.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide, slanting sharply to left and near left oval. "P" is to left of point and slants to the left. "POS" near, but "ST" spaced wider. "T" very far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "WO" close. "CE" close at top. "EN" well spaced at top. "NTS" near and "S" close to right oval. Nose near left oval. "U" line touches base of "N." Envelopes only.

VARIETY 19. (26 x 25½ mm.)

Letters evenly spaced, those in upper label almost in vertical position. Amber and Light Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide, nearly vertical and far from left oval. "U.S." wide. "P" vertical and to left of point. "POS" widely spaced. "ST" near. "T" very far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval and top stroke of "T" nearly touches "W." "WO" near. "OC" near. "C" vertical but a little below "E." Top stroke of "T" of "CENTS" close to inner frame line. "S" near right oval. Nose near left oval. Figures well in center of ovals. "T" line touches top of "E."



VARIETY 20. ($25\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.)

Sharp point at base of right "2." Amber and Light Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide and near left oval. "P" nearly vertical and to left of point. Top of "O" almost touches outer frame line. Base of "S" and "T" close to inner frame line. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" very close. "OC" close. "CENTS" close and "S" far from right oval. Nose far from left oval. "T" line touches "O" to right.

VARIETY 21. ($26 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.)

"ST" and "OC" extremely wide. Point of bust far from line. Sharply pointed nose. Amber and Light Manila.

"POST" 9 mm. "U" wide, near left oval, and sharply slanting to left. "U.S." and "SP" very wide. "P" to left of point and slanting a little to the right. "PO" very wide, "O" far to right of point and turned to right. "OS" wide. "T" near right oval, "T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "TW" very wide at base. "WO" close. "C" low and nearly under the point. "ENTS" near and "S" close to right oval. Nose pointed and far from left oval. Figures well centered. "U" line passes from tip of "E" to base of "N."

CLASS IV.

Bust points to left line of "O."



VARIETY 22. ($25\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm.)

Narrow "U," the only one in DIE D. Buff. $\kappa 11\frac{1}{2}$

Extremely rare. "POST" $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. "U" nearly vertical and far from left oval. "P" small near the point and at top far from outer frame line. "O" far to right of point. "POST" equally spaced. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" near left oval. "WO" close. "OC" wide. "C" slants sharply to right and at base is within the angle formed by the outer curves. "CENTS" are on the same level. "S" near right oval. The inner curves are far from top of letters "WO" and

"CENTS." Nose near left oval. In both side ovals the downstroke of figure "2" ends in a sharp point. "U" line touches "O" to left. Buff envelope only. Knife 2.

VARIETY 23. (26 x 25 mm.)

Extremely wide space before "U" and after "T" in upper label. Bust pointed. Amber and Light Manila.

"POST" 7½ mm. "U" wide. The inner curves of the label are close to the inscription. "P" nearly vertical. "POS" close. "ST" near. "T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "WO" near. "OC" near but "C" slants from left to right and its base touches the outer frame line. Top of vertical stroke of "E" close to inner point. "EN" well spaced at top. "S" slants to right and is close to right oval. Nose very far from right oval. Figure 2 in left oval is lower than figure 2 in right oval. "W" line passes through middle of "U."

VARIETY 24. (26 x 26 mm.)

"O" above level of "P," "C" sharply turned to left. Buff, Orange and Light Manila.

"POST" 7½ mm. "U" wide, inclined to left and near left oval. "U.S." near. "SP" near. "P" slanting to left and near the point. "POST" about equally spaced but "OST" high nearly touching outer frame line at top. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" near. "OC" near. "EC" close at top. "ENT" well spaced. "S" near right oval. Nose close to left oval. Figures in oval well centered. "U" line passes between "O" of "TWO" and "C" of "CENTS."



VARIETY 25. (25½ x 26 mm.)

"P" tipped sharply to left and "O" to right. Buff and Orange.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide and far from left oval. Base of "U" close to inner frame line, but top of "S" close to outer frame line. "U S P" near. "P" far to left and "O" in line with point. "POS" near. "T" far from "S" and far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" near left oval. "WO" close. "OC" close. "CE" on level but "E" slanting to right. "TS" close. "S" near right oval. Nose some distance from left oval. Figures in ovals well centered. Envelopes only.

VARIETY 26. (26 x 26 mm.)

"P" nearly on a level with "O." "POST" close. "OC" near. Amber and Light Manila.

'POST' 8 mm. 'U' wide slanting to left, and far from left oval. "US." wide. "SP" wide. "P" to left of point and nearly vertical. "T" very far from right oval. 'T' of "TWO" near left oval. "WO" close. 'OC' near. 'C' vertical. 'CE' close. 'EN' near. "NTS" close. "S" far from right oval. Nose near oval. Figures well centered in ovals. 'T' line passes close to junction point of inner frame lines, and touches "C" to left.

VARIETY 27. (26½ x 25½ mm.)

Sharp point of bust high above left of 'O.' Amber and Light Manila.

POST' 9½ mm. "U" wide slanting considerably to left and near left oval. The entire inscription in upper label is widely spaced, but "OS" widest. 'T' slants sharply to right, nearly touches outer frame line and is far from right oval. 'T' of 'TWO' close to left oval. "WO" near. 'OC' wide. The junction point of the inner frame lines is over the center of "C", which is low. "EN" well spaced and close to inner frame line. 'S' nearly horizontal and close to right oval. Nos. near left oval. Downstroke of right figure '2' near inner oval line. "T" line passes through first stroke of 'W' of TWO."

VARIETY 27a. (26½ x 25½ mm.)

"POST' 9½ mm. Same as last variety, but appearing to be different. This is due to great deterioration of the die. It is found on a wrapper only and is rather scarce.

(To be continued.)



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from Vol. XVIII. p. 444.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1854.



Fig. 771.

1r. slate-blue:—A variety of this stamp is known in which the word "CORREOS" is misspelled "CORROS."

1855.



Fig. 772.

5c. pale vermilion:—This stamp, figure 772, was issued in June, 1855. It measures 19 or 19½ x 22 mm. and the circular disk containing the head is broken at top and bottom by the upper and lower labels.

5c. pale vermilion, re-engraved:—This is the same stamp as the preceding but is printed from a re-engraved plate and was issued a few months later than its original prototype, from which it may be easily differentiated by its size, which is 18½ x 21 mm., and by the fact that the inner frame line of the circular disk which contains the head is not broken, or impinged upon, by the upper or lower label.

1859.



Fig. 778

5c. vermilion:—This stamp was lithographed in blocks of four varieties, each variety differing from the others, and each block surrounded by a frame. The varieties may be recognized as follows:

Var. A:—There are 71 pearls in the circle surrounding the head. One of these pearls, on the right side slightly below the center, is generally missing. The “N” of “INTERIOR” is below the level of the “I” and “T.” This variety is the upper left hand stamp of the block.

Var. B:—There are 71 pearls in the circle, this is the upper right hand stamp.

Var. C:—There are but 65 pearls in the circle. This is the lower left hand stamp.

Var. D:—There are 67 pearls in the circle. This is the lower right hand stamp.

Besides the above differences others may be also found, notably in the figures of value.

10c rose:—This, like the five cents, was lithographed in blocks of four and the varieties may be recognized in exactly the same manner.

1861.



Fig. 774.

5c. vermilion:—This stamp, though closely resembling the last in general design may be readily distinguished from it by the general coarseness of its execution. The details of the stamp of 1859 are clear and distinct while here the whole stamp looks blurred. The background of the spandrels is so coarse as to appear almost solid color; the shading of the head and neck is so heavy that in places it is merged into the background of the central disk and the pearls are very small, indistinct and often missing entirely for quite a space.

1862-63.



Fig. 775.



Fig. 776.

1862, 5c. red:—There is a period after the word “CORREOS”; the network in the spandrels is coarse and the shading of the central disk is on the left side. (Fig. 775). Three varieties, which may be due to the wear of the lithographic stone, are known.

Var. A:—There is a period after “FRANCO.”

Var. B:—There is a colon after “CORREOS” and a period after “FRANCO.”

Var. C:—There is a period after “CS,” instead of a colon.

1863, 5c. vermilion:—There is a colon after the word “CORREOS”; the network in the spandrels is much finer than in the stamp of 1862 and the shading of the central disk is on the right side.



Fig. 777.

1r.p. greenish-gray:—Similar to illustration above. The word “CORREOS” is 11 mm. long; the point of the bust is rounded and is about 1mm. from the circle of pearls, which are 94 in number, and the inscriptions are in Roman capitals.

1r.p. green, re-engraved:—This is the type illustrated by figure 777. The word “CORREOS” is 10 mm. long; the bust is very pointed and nearly touches the circle of pearls, which are 76 in number, and the inscriptions are in *sans-serif* capitals.

1879.



Fig. 778.



Fig. 779.

2c. on 25m. green:—An error of the surcharge upon this stamp is known in which the word “CONVENIO” is misspelled “CONVINIO.” It is No. 70 on the sheet and the surcharge is of the type illustrated by figure 779.

8c. on 100m. carmine:—Two errors of the surcharge (which is of the type illustrated by figure 778) upon this stamp are known as follows:

Var. A:—"COREROS" instead of "CORREOS." This is No. 69 on the sheet.

Var. B:—"CORRZOS" instead of "CORREOS.

1883-86.



Fig. 780.



Fig. 781.



Fig. 782.

2 4-8c ultramarine:—This stamp, like some of those of Cuba, has been twice retouched. The first two of the three illustrations above show the stamp in its original state and the same after the first retouch; the third illustration shows the second retouch and is correct for the stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico but the Philippine stamp differs slightly from it as will be more fully explained below.

Original type:—The medallion is surrounded by a heavy line of color of nearly even thickness. This line touches the horizontal below the word "FILIPINAS." The opening in the hair above the temple is narrow and pointed (Fig. 780.)

First retouch:—The line surrounding the medallion is thin excepting at the upper right side and does not touch the horizontal line above it. The opening in the hair is slightly wider and a trifle rounded; the lock of hair above the forehead is shaped like a broad "V" and ends in a point; there is a faint, white line below it which is not found on the original (Fig. 781).

Second retouch:—The opening in the hair is a little more rounded, though not as much so as in figure 782. It is more like the first re-engraving but the lock of hair is less pointed and has a broader white line below it.

PORTO RICO.

1877.



Fig. 783.

5c carmine:—One or more sheets of this value were printed in carmine through an error, the correct color being yellow-brown.

10c yellow-brown:—This, like the 5c., is an error of color and the mistake occurred in the same way.

1882-84.



Fig. 7c4.

1882, 8c orange:—This is an error of color and is due to a cliché of this value having been included in the plate of the 3c value.

1884, 8c brown:—This is also an error of color and occurred in the same way as the 8c orange of 1882.

1882-86



Fig. 785.



Fig. 786.



Fig. 787.

5c gray-blue:—As in Cuba and Philippines the plate for this stamp was twice retouched. The varieties may be distinguished as follows:

1882, original plate:—The medallion is surrounded by a heavy line of color of nearly even thickness. This line touches the horizontal line below the words "PUERTO RICO." The opening in the hair above the temple is narrow and pointed (Fig. 785).

1834, First retouch:—The line surrounding the medallion is thin excepting at the upper right side and does not touch the horizontal line above it; the opening in the hair is slightly wider and a trifle rounded; the lock of hair above the forehead is shaped like a broad "V" and ends in a point; there is a faint white line below it, which is not found on the originals (Fig. 786).

1836, Second retouch:—The opening in the hair forms a semi-circle; the lock above the forehead is nearly straight, having only a slight wave, and the white line is much broader than before (Fig. 787).

Historical Notes on the Duchy of Modena and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

The duchy of Modena, one of the ten sovereign states of Italy prior to 1859, was bounded on the north by the kingdom of Lombardy-Venice, on the east by the Roman States, on the south by the grand duchy of Tuscany and the Mediterranean sea and on the west by the kingdom of Sardinia and the duchy of Parma. Its superficial area was 6,130 square kilometers and its population 590,000.

Modena was created a duchy in 1452, to the profit of the princes of the house d'Este and Cœsar d'Este was the first of the race to establish his residence at Modena. His son, Alphonse III., who succeeded him, reigned but a year when he retired to a monastery and left his estates to his son, Francis I. who reigned from 1629 to 1658. His successors were Alphonso IV., who died in 1662, and Francis II., who died in 1694.

Rinaldo, son of Francis I., reigned from 1694 to 1737 and was succeeded by Francis III., whose reign was troubled by war. In 1796, duke Hercules III. withdrew to Venice and placed the estates of his house under the protection of the French Republic.

In 1814 duke Francis IV., eldest son of Marie Beatrice d'Este, took possession of his estates and died in 1846, leaving the succession to his son, Francis V., who left Modena and went to Austria. He returned after the battle of Novare, in 1849. He left again ten years later and the people named a provisional government at whose head they placed Carlo Farini. The next year the annexation of the duchy of Modena to the new kingdom of Italy was decreed.

The use of postage stamps for the franking of mail metter was inaugurated during the reign of Francis V. and the first series, which comprised six values, appeared on September 4th, 1852.



The design of this first series, as illustrated above, was the same for all the values. It shows a spread eagle between two olive branches and surmounted by the royal crown. Above is the inscription "POSTE ESTENSI" and below "CENT" (the abbreviation for centesimi) followed by the figure of value. The stamps are rectangular, imperforate and measure $18\frac{1}{2}$ x $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. They are typographed in black and, with the exception of the highest value (the one lira), are on colored paper. The one lira value is upon white wove paper watermarked with the letter "A." This letter is the initial of the maker (Amici) who was charged with furnishing the paper for this issue.

Two plates were made: one of them, which was not nearly so well engraved as the other, was used only for stamps of the value of 15 cent. The sheets printed from this plate are, consequently, not nearly so clear and distinct as those from the more perfect plate and differ from the latter in other ways; notably in the head and neck of the eagle. This fact has many times led to the stamps from this plate being taken for counterfeits.

There is one point to be considered, to which the attention of collectors has not been sufficiently directed until now, and that is that the stamps printed from these two plates show numerous errors which, for the specialist, constitute real curiosities and are very much sought after to-day. There exist no less than thirty-six errors, of which seven are of the 5c; eight of the 10c; nine of the 15c, four of the 20c and eight of the 40c. The following is a list of them, to which we have added the normal impressions and the shade varieties:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5 CENT | black on green, | normal impression. |
| 5 EENT | “ “ “ | “CENT” defective. |
| 5 CENL | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 5 ENT | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 5 CNET | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 5 CCNT | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| CENT | “ “ “ | figure “5” omitted. |
| 5 C ² NT | “ “ “ | “E” sideways. |
| 5 CENT | “ “ | “ olive-green, normal impression. |
| 10 CENT. | black on rose, | normal impression. |
| 10 CNET. | “ “ “ | “CENT” defective. |
| 10 EENT. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 10 CENE. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 10 CEBT. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 10 C ² NT. | “ “ “ | “N” sideways. |
| 10 CENT. | “ “ “ | “ENT” raised above the frame. |
| 01 CENT. | “ “ “ | “1” and “0” transposed. |
| 15 CENT. | “ “ | orange, normal impression. |
| 15 CCNT. | “ “ “ | “CENT” defective. |
| 15 CINT. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 15 CNET. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 15 CETN. | “ “ | yellow “ “ |
| 15 CLNT. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| CENT. | “ “ “ | figures of value omitted. |
| 1 CENT. | “ “ “ | figure “5” omitted. |
| 25 CENT. | “ “ | buff normal impression. |
| 25 C | “ “ “ | “ENT” omitted. |
| 2 CENT. | “ “ “ | figure “5” omitted. |
| 40 CENT. | “ “ | deep blue, normal impression. |
| 40 CENT. | “ “ | clear blue, “ “ |
| 40 CNET. | “ “ “ | “CENT” defective. |
| 40 CCNT. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 40 CENE. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 40 CEBT. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 40 CETN. | “ “ “ | “ “ “ |
| 49 CENT. | “ “ “ | “9” instead of “0” in value. |

4C CENT. black on clear blue, "c" instead of "0" in value.
 40 CENT. " " " " " period after the "N" of "CENT."
 1 LIBA. " " white, normal impression.



In April 1853, a stamp of 9 centesimi appeared, it was typographed in black upon wove paper and was of the same type as the first issue excepting that the inscription in the lower label read: "B. G. 9 CEN." There is a variety in which the letters "B.G." are in small capitals. These letters are the abbreviation for "BALLO GORMIALE" and signify that the stamp was for journals and represented a postal tax like that which was then in force in Austria and Hungary on all journals coming from foreign countries.

On October 19, 1857 a second stamp, identical with the preceding excepting that its value was 10 centesimi, was issued. It was typographed in black upon violet paper. A variety is known in which the period after "CEN" is replaced by a vertical bar somewhat resembling an I.



On February 4, 1859 the preceding stamp was replaced by one which we illustrate above. It measured 20 x 20 mm. and was typographed in black upon yellowish-white paper. As may be seen, this stamp bore the spread eagle and crown in the centre of a circular frame which was inscribed: "TASSA GAZZETTE" above and "CENT. 10." below. No varieties of it are known.

The second issue of the stamps of the Duchy of Modena is no less interesting than the first. It appeared under the provisional government during the reign of Victor Emmanuel II.

In May, 1859, the Sardinian troops entered the Duchy and, on June 11th, Francis V, after having appointed a regency which was abolished two days afterward, fled from the country. A provisional government was formed and King Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed dictator.



A national assembly, convened at Modena on August 20th, decreed the fall of Francis V. and the annexation of the Duchy to Piedmont. The stamps bearing the eagle of the house d'Este were then replaced by those of the type illustrated above, which bear the arms of the house of Savoy; a silver cross upon an azure field. The shield is surmounted by the royal crown and surrounded by the collar of the order of the Annonciade, which was founded in 1362 by Amadeus V. Duke of Savoy. The collar, in its turn, is surrounded by two branches, of oak and laurel. The inscriptions are: "FRANCO BOLLO" above; the value below and "PROVINCIE MODONESI" at the sides.

The stamps of this series, which appeared October 19, 1859, are rectangular and measure $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm. They were typographed on white wove paper and differ from each other only in the indication of value.

As in the first issue the careless way in which they were prepared is responsible for many errors besides the variety of shades which are to be found. The values are 5, 15, 20, 40 and 80 centesimi.

Annexation to Sardinia was voted by the people on March 11, 1860 and by the Sardinian parliament on the 11th of April following.

This second issue of the stamps of Modena was suppressed by a decree of the government of the provinces of Emilia under date of January 12, 1860, but they remained in use until March of that year, after which date they were replaced by the stamps of Sardinia.

COUNTERFEITS:—All of the stamps of Modena are of value to collectors. Aside from the two higher values of the first issue and the 9c stamp for journals, which cannot be secured except at a high price, the stamps are easily procurable.

We might add that the collection of the stamps of Modena often results in pleasant surprises to the collector by reason of the errors which are to be easily discovered as, up to the present time, very few catalogues have priced these errors separately. It is important, however, to be very careful in purchasing these stamps as all of them have been very skillfully counterfeited and, in many instances, these counterfeits bear forged cancellations. We will add, however, that these false cancellations are generally applied in such a manner as to allow one to easily detect the differences which distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit.

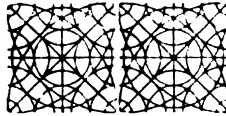
In the stamp of the first series, with the arms of the house d'Este, the engraving is finer in the counterfeits than in the originals and the vertical ornament on the left upper portion of the frame differs from that in the genuine stamp.

The counterfeits of the stamps of the provisional government (second issue) may be recognized by the peduncle in the lower left corner of the central portion of the stamp. This is composed of

three oak leaves in the genuine and but two in the counterfeit. Furthermore, the vertical arm of the cross is not exactly in the middle of the shield. In genuine stamps there are five lines in each of the upper quarters and six in each of the lower quarters and these never agree with those in the counterfeits.

As to the ten centesimi stamp, "TASSA GAZZETTE," the counterfeit is lithographed and printed upon white paper while the genuine is typographed and printed upon yellowish white paper. Furthermore, the little circle in the centre is 11 mm in diameter in the genuine and only 10½ mm in the counterfeit.

We trust that the foregoing information may serve to protect our readers against the counterfeits of the stamps of Modena which are met with in rather large numbers nowadays.



Reviews.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.*

This hardy little annual has reached its third birthday and certainly appears to be growing more interesting as time rolls on.

The number before us opens with an excellent and most readable article upon "*The Stamps of St. Helena*" which will well repay the reader for the time spent in its perusal.

This is followed by "*A Catalogue and Guide to Values of the King's Head Stamps of the British Colonies*" which, owing to the great interest which is universally felt in these stamps, is most timely and will prove to be of much value and assistance to the collector. It must be borne in mind, however, that, while the values as given were undoubtedly correct at the time the article was written, many of them do not reflect the true values of *to-day*. This is unavoidable and only to be expected when one considers that some of the stamps in question are such uncertain quantities that their price varies almost daily.

Next comes an interesting little skit entitled "*An Old Penny Postage Pamphlet*," which is followed by a most interesting and instructive article upon "*The Stamps of Prince Edward Island*."

"*British Telegraph Companies and their Stamps*" is the title of the next article and, although we must confess to our ignorance of the subject treated of, the article certainly shows study and research, the results of which seem to be readably and concisely set forth.

"*The Adhesive Stamps of Tonga*" is an admirable article wherein is summed up much valuable information and statistical matter relative to the stamps in question.

The other titles are:

Colonial Reminders offered for sale by the Crown Agents.

Our Prize Competition.

The International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

Some Historical English Essays and Postal Drawings.

Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs.

The book is well printed and profusely illustrated and we sincerely hope that we shall be favored with its annual visit for many years to come.

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.†

We are in receipt of the first part of the third edition of Mr. Ewen's well known work upon these stamps, and, although the subject

*The—Stamp Collectors' Annual—1906—A Year-Book of Philately.—Edited by Percy C. Bishop.—Editor of the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly."—Copyright.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.—London:—C. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, W.C.

†Railway Letter Stamps—of the—United Kingdom,—issued from February 1st, 1891—to November, 1905.—Part I.—Railway Companies of England—and Wales.—Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen.—Published by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.,—82, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.—Third Edition, 1905.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.

matter is one with which we have no particular acquaintance, it can be readily seen that this edition is a vast improvement over the last one; it having been greatly amplified and many new points brought out.

The work is fully illustrated; well printed upon an excellent quality of paper and will probably be the *vade mecum* of all collectors of this particular class of stamps.

Communications.

HANDBOOK ON THE STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

If any of your readers possess pairs, blocks or single specimens with marginal inscriptions of the 4 anna stamp of the first issue, in all three spacings, or pairs or strips of the 6 anna Bill stamps surcharged "POSTAGE" in letters 3 mm. high, or pairs or blocks of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Bill stamp surcharged "SERVICE POSTAGE" I should be much obliged if they would be good enough to lend them or send me photographs of them.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

Rothsay, Waybridge.

12. 1., 1906.

VICTORIA.

HANDBOOK FOR THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Dear Sir:—

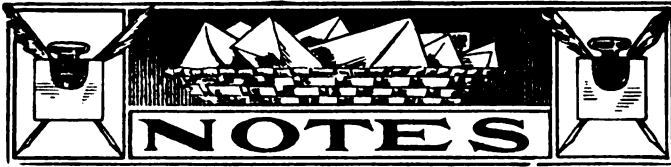
I have been endeavouring to plate these stamps for some years, and should be glad to see pairs, strips and single used or unused in bad as well as good condition. Perhaps your readers who possess any of these will be good enough to lend them.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

Rothsay, Waybridge.

12 1., 1906.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A charity stamp has made its appearance here. It has no postal value whatever.



CANAL ZONE.—We understand that the 2c stamp which we chronicled last month was issued during the temporary exhaustion of the regular Panama stamp of that value, and that 150,000 of the old Colombian Republic (Panama) stamps were surcharged for this purpose. An error is known in which the “M” of “PANAMA” is inverted.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Champion’s *Bulletin Mensuel* lists the Too Late stamp of 1902, our type TL 3, as being known perforated, probably the gauge is 12.



CYPRUS.—The *Stamp Collector’s Fortnightly* notes an error of the “HALFPENNY” on 1d red issue of 1881 with surcharge 18 mm. long (our No. 8), in which the “Y” of “PENNY” is omitted. They further state that the error is the seventh stamp on the second row of the sheet.



GERMANY—Offices in China.—We quote the following from *Even’s Weekly Stamp News* (No. 329, Jan 13, 1906): “We are indebted to Mr. C. Schlback for sight of some interesting novelties, which were in all probability only in use a very short time, as no one seems to have noticed them.

China.—Overprinted ‘China’ in black.

5 marks, Type II., with thin pointed ‘5’ instead of thick flattened figure. Only one type has hitherto been recorded.

Levant.—(a) Overprinted with Turkish value in type I.

25 pias on 5 marks, type II, with thin pointed ‘5.’

(b) Overprinted with Turkish value in type II, with bar at top of ‘A’ of ‘Piastre.’

10 pias. on 2 marks blue.

25 pias. on 5 marks, type II. (this has been catalogued but we have omitted to mention it in *E. W. S. N.* before. The other values known with the second surcharge are the 10 and 20 paras, 1 and 5 piastre.)

Morocco. Overprinted with value in pesetas.

6 pes. 25c, on 5 marks, type II. (Mr. Schlabach also shows us type I, which is presumably the one catalogued.)

In this connection we desire to add that we learn from *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* that, owing to a typographical error, the cust illustrating the two varieties of the five mark stamp in the last two editions of Senf's catalogue for 1905, as well as in the 1906 edition, are transposed. This fact has led many collectors to believe that they had the rare varieties of this stamp bearing the surcharges for China, and the Levant when in truth it was the common variety which they possessed. We understand from the same source, that in the case of Morocco one type is about as common as the other.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

HUNGARY.—Champion's *Bulletin Mensuel* lists the current 10f (our No. 72) perforated 15 instead of 12.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NEW ZEALAND.—Several of our contemporaries state that two new perforating machines are on their way to this colony, and as the old machine guaging 11 is nearly worn out, it is likely that all values will shortly appear perforated 14.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

RUSSIA.—The 1 rouble on vertically laid paper is reported perforated 11½ instead of 13½.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SALVADOR.—Upon carefully examining the copy of the stamp which we chronicled and catalogued as No. 294a we find that it is *not* an imperforate adhesive, but is a cut square envelope stamp.

Mr. M. D. Senior informs us that a new series has begun to make its appearance. It is bi-colored, the central vignette, which is in black, being the head of President Escalon, and the frame is in the same color as the stamps of the same value of the present issue.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SARAWAK.—The *West End Philatelist* has seen the 4c on 8c blue on blue, of 1899, our No. 36, on a distindly laid paper. We note also that the same paragraph refers to the 2c on 12c of the same series on laid paper.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—According to the *West End Philatelist* two new stamps of the surcharged issue of 1900 have come to light. They are the 50c, green and black, and the \$3, green and ochre, of *Perak*. It seems strange to us that these varieties should have remained unknown for five or six years, and before definitely chronicling them, we should like to know more about them, especially as to their origin, and whether they were actually in use.



BRAZIL. — Another value has appeared upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked.

Perforated 11, 11½.

300r green and black.

BULGARIA.—The *West End Philatelist* has unearthed an error of the 1901 series (our type A 17). It is the 10s. printed in the colors of the 15s. and is “a fine used copy.”

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12½.

10s lilac-rose and gray-black.

CAMEROONS.—Champion’s *Bulletin Mensuel* notes the first of the current series on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14x13½.

5pf green.

CHILE. — We have received another value of the new series. It is our type A 15.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

10c gray and black

EGYPT.—*Soudan.* — *Ewen’s Weekly Stamp News* says that “two sheets with Quatrefoils watermark were accidentally included in the

supply of the 1 millième stamps sent to be overprinted” (Army Official).

They also list a series surcharged “ARMY SERVICE” which appeared Jan. 1st, 1906. We accordingly list:—

Official stamps.

Watermarked a Flower.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged “ARMY OFFICIAL” in black.

1m carmine and brown

1m “ “ “ (small sur.)

1m “ “ “ “OFFICIAL”

Surcharged “ARMY OFFICIAL” in black.

Watermarked Multiple Star and Crescent.

1m brown and carmine

2m brown and green

3m green and purple

5m black and carmine

1p yellow-brown and ultramarine

Watermarked a Flower.

2p ultramarine and black

5p green and orange-brown

10p purple and black

GERMANY. — Champion’s *Bulletin Mensuel* notes the following additional values of the current series upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

40pf lake and black

5m black and carmine

GERMANY.—Offices in China.—Champion's *Bulletin Mensuel* notes the first of the current set on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

1c on 3pf bistre-brown.

GERMANY.—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—Champion's *Bulletin Mensuel* notes the first values of the current set on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

2pi on 40pf lake and black

25pi on 5m black and carmine

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value of the current set on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Large Crown.

Perforated 14.

4p brown and green.

INDIA — Hyderabad. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that a new series is appearing here and that the most noticeable difference between it and its predecessors is the alteration of the inscription "POST STAMP" to "POSTAGE." The native inscriptions are also altered and the stamps are square and slightly smaller than the old ones.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked———(?)

Perforated 12½.

¼a blue

¼a red

JAMAICA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the one penny of the Arms type, has appeared on chalky paper.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p carmine and black.

MONTENEGRO.—According to Champion's *Bulletin Mensuel* the current series has been surcharged "CONSTITUTION" at left; YCTAB" at top; "1905" at bottom, and what we take to be the native equivalent of "CONSTITUTION" at right. We hope to illustrate this surcharge next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13.

Black surcharge.

1h ultramarine

2h lilac-rose

5h pale green

10h rose

25h dull blue

1k violet-brown

2k pale brown

5k buff

Red surcharge

50h slate-gray

Acknowledgement of Receipt stamp.

Perforated 12½.

Black surcharge.

25h orange and carmine

NATAL.—Several of our contemporaries note the six pence upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p maroon and blue-green.

NETHERLANDS.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the current one gulden postage due stamp surcharged "50 CENT" diagonally in black. It is found in types I, II, and III, and was issued about Jan. 15, 1906.

Postage Due stamp.
Perforated 12½.
Surcharged in black.

50 CENT

50c on 1g blue.

NEW SOUTH WALES. — The *Australian Philatelist* adds another value to the series on the paper with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp.
Chalk-surfaced paper (?)
Watermarked A and Crown.
Perforated.
2½p blue (A 39)

NICARAGUA. — *Province of Zelaya.*—We have received the 1, 2, 3, 4, 15 and 20c of the current issue (our type A18) with the handstamped surcharge "B—Dpto. Zelaya" of the type illustrated just above our No. 229. Being handstamped errors are, naturally, to be found. We have seen the following: double surcharge; surcharged "B" only; "B" omitted. So far we have found these errors (?) only on the 1, 2, 3 and 4c values, but they doubtless exist on all the values.

Our contemporaries add the 6c, 10c, 15c, 1p, 2p and 5p of the same set surcharged "B—Dpto. Zelaya," but say nothing as to whether the surcharge is printed or handstamped, or as to its type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "B—Dpto. Zelaya" in black (handstamp)

1c green
2c rose
3c gray-violet
4c orange-red
15c brown-olive
20c claret

Surcharged "B.—Dpto. Zelaya"
6c slate
10c yellow-brown
15c brown-olive
1p black
2p dark green
5p dull violet

ROUMANIA.—Several of our contemporaries give new shades for some of the current stamps. Mr. C. Witt has shown us a set of charity stamps which are about on a par with the Russian stamps issued some little time ago (our types a 9-12), inasmuch as, while their face values are 3b., 5b., 10b. and 15b, for which amounts they are receiveable for postage, they are sold for 10b., 15b., 20b. and 25b. respectively, the difference between their face value and their selling price being devoted to charity. The central design is said to be a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in the guise of a spinning-girl, working for the poor. We hope to illustrate them next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11½, 11½ x 13.

3b red-brown
2l brown and black.

Charity Stamps.

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 11½ x 13.

3 (10) b red-brown.
5 (15) b. yellow-green.
10 (20) b. red
15 (25) b violet

SIAM—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new series of stamps from this country.



Adhesive stamps.

- 1a orange and olive-green
- 2a violet and greenish-gray
- 3a yellow-green
- 4a dark gray and brownish-red.
- 12a blue
- 24a red-brown

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds some new values to the set on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 4p olive-green and black.
- 6p red violet and black.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* notes the one dollar value on the chalky paper, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the one cent (our type 15).

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 1c green
- \$1.00 green and black

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.—*Federated Malay States.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes some additional values on the chalk paper.

Adhesive stamps

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 3c brown and black.
- 8c ultramarine and black.

SWITZERLAND.—Several of our contemporaries state that the 25c of the current type has been redrawn in a similar manner to the 40c of 1905, our type A 22.

Adhesive stamp.

- Watermarked Greek Cross.
- Perforated 11½, 12.
- 25c blue

TRANSVAAL.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a new value on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 1sh red-brown and black

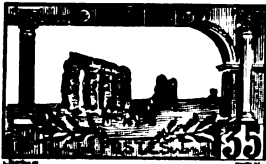
TUNIS.—We have received six stamps of a new series from this Protectorate. They are of two types and there seems to have been some little confusion as to just which values the smaller of the two is intended to represent. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, for Jan. 1, 1906, illustrates five types which have been photographically reproduced from proofs or essays. In these illustrations there is a small "c" near the upper portion of the figure "5" in the lower left corner of the smaller type and the same letter follows the "5" of "35" in the larger of the two types which have so far been issued, only, in this instance, the value is in the lower right corner. In the stamps as issued this "c" is omitted and there is nothing to indicate whether the value is centimes or francs.

Gibbon's Stamp Weekly attributes the three stamps of the small type to the *franc* values, while *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that they are the 1, 2 and 5 centime values. As the colors of the disputed values, as well as the usual custom of having the lower values confined to the smallest size, agrees with past usage, to say nothing of the fact that we purchased them on the centime basis, we think there is no doubt that are the lower values and not the franc values.

We illustrate them below and state that the smaller design shows the interior of the mosque of Kairouan which, during the middle ages was the great center of the religious propaganda of the Mohammedans.

The larger design shows the ruins of the aqueduct built in the second century by the Roman Emperor, Hadrian, to convey water to Carthage.

We understand that other values, in three additional types, are to be issued later.



Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated 14x13½.
 1c black on buff
 2c red-brown on straw
 5c green on green
 35c olive-green and brown
 40c dark-brown and red-brown
 75c red-brown and carmine

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of another value of the currant series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

- Watermarked A and Crown.
 Perforated ?
 2p yellow

WURTEMBERG.—In honor of the one hundredth anniversary of its existence as a kingdom, this country has surcharged its official stamps with the royal crown at the top; "1806" at the lower left corner, and "1906" at the lower right corner. We hope to illustrate it next month.

Official stamps.

- Perforated 11½x11.
 Black surcharge.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 2pf dark gray | (on No. 218) |
| 2pf " " | (" " 219) |
| 3pf dark-brown | (" " 210) |
| 3pf brown | (" " 215) |
| 5pf green | (" " 211) |
| 5pf yellow-green | (" " 217) |
| 10pf rose | (" " 202) |
| 10pf " | (" " 205) |
| 20pf blue | (" " 206) |
| 25pf orange | (" " 212) |
| 25pf " | (" " 220) |
| 30pf orange & black | (" " 221) |
| 40pf claret & black | (" " 222) |
| 50pf red brown | (" " 213) |
| 1m violet | (" " 214) |

The Denver Stamp Club.

DENVER, COL.

CHAS. A. NAST, Pres., O. T. HARTMAN, V. Pres., H. A. DAVIS, Sec.
Meets First Wednesdays of each Month, 8 o'clock.

The Denver Stamp Club was organized Dec. 13th with 13 Charter Members. Following officers were elected to serve one year. Chas. Nast, President; O. T. Hartman, V. President; H. A. Davis, Secretary; Frank Brown, Treasurer; F. W. Reid, Exchange Manager; and three Trustees as follows: Louis Mayer, Jos. S. Davis and W. W. Bigler.

A committee was appointed by the President to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. The principal event of the meeting was the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved: That the Denver Stamp Club stands in favor of and pledges itself to do all in its power individually and collectively, for the extension of the Rural Free Delivery System and a broader Parcels Post. That the present limit of four pounds of merchandise sent through the mails be raised to ten, and the rate modified from 16 to 8 cents per pound.

SECOND MONTHLY MEETING. REPORT.

The second Monthly Meeting was held Jan. 3d. V. President Hartman in the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Thirteen members and six visitors present. Bills for printing and Secretary's supplies ordered paid. Six applications for membership, and six applicants were elected to membership.

F. W. Reid donated 12 lots of stamps to be sold at auction for benefit of the Club. Amount realized \$9.40. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Reid was passed unanimously for donation of stamps to the club.

Vice-President Hartman entertained the Club with display of his Foreign Revenue Collection. Many valuable specimens were shown.

HOLLAND A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

The 25th ordinary monthly meeting was held on 17th January, 1906, at the Devonshire House Hotel, E. C. The attendance was a trifle below the average, seventeen members only signing the Register.

Mr. W. Buckland Edwards B. Sc., Vice-President, called the meeting to order at 6.30 p. m., when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly signed.

A letter was read from G. H. Simons in which he requested to be released from his obligations as a member of the Committee. His resignation was accepted with many regrets, and a vote of thanks accorded him for his past services to the Society.

Mr. J. Read Burton was elected to occupy the vacant seat on the Committee.

The Hon. Librarian passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. H. V. Brand, H. J. Bignold, and W. B. Edwards for donations of literature to the Library.

The meeting then settled down to inspect a display of the stamps of Antigua, Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Dominica, kindly lent by Mr. E. Heginbottom, B. A. Amongst other notable stamps was Dominica, issue March 1886. the rare error of surcharge one penny on 6d green. At its conclusion the meeting accorded Mr Heginbottom a cordial vote of thanks for his display.

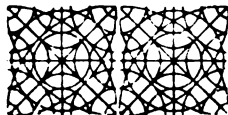
Mr. Westcott then submitted a little narration which was burdened with the imposing title of "A collection of recollections collected for collation by a collating collector during the colligation of his collatable collection of Adhesive postage Stamps." This proved to be very interesting, and when the meeting has recovered. gained a well merited vote of thanks for its compiler.

Members are requested to note the following:—

The auction originally fixed for 21st February has been postponed until 4th April on account of the large number of items already in the programme for the former date. Full arrangements will be sent to members early in March.

The general display by members on 21st February has been made competitive and the owner of the best display will be entitled to stamps to the value of five shillings to be taken from the monthly packet. The decision will be arrived at by ballot, two votes being allowed to each member present., these, however, must not be alike.

A. C. CONSTANTINIDES.



American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.] FEB. 28, 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts
" Foreign Countries, 75c.]

The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

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[Continued from page 12.]



CLASS V.

Bust points to middle of "O".

VARIETY 28. (26 x 26 mm.)

"ST" close. Wide space after "S" of "CENTS". Buff and Orange.

"Post" $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. "U" wide, nearly vertical and near the left oval. "U. S." near. "PO" near, but "O" slightly above "P". There is a wide space between "OS". "T" near right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" very close. "OC near". "CE" close and top of "E" under the point. "EN" wide, especially at top: "N" slightly above "E". "NTS" close. Nose near left oval. Figures well centered in ovals. "U" line cuts top of "O" of "TWO" at right. Envelopes only.

VARIETY 29. (25 x 25½ mm.)

Space before "U" and after "T" extremely wide. Light Manila. "POST" 7½ mm. "U" wide. "U. S." near and both letters close to inner frame line. "P" well to left of point and on a level with "O". "O" close to point. "POS" near, but "T" further from "S". "T" of "TWO" close to left oval. "WO" near. "OC" near and "C" under the point. "E" quite a distance to right of point. "EN" wide. "NTS" near right oval. Nose far from left oval. Figures well centered in ovals. "U" line passes through middle of "C" of "CENTS". Point of bust very broad. Wrappers only.

VARIETY 30. (26 x 25½ mm.)

Nose far from oval line. Amber and Light Manila. "POST" 7½ mm. "U" wide, nearly vertical and near left oval. "U. S." wide. "SP" widely spaced. "PO" close and nearly on a level, "OST" near. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" near, but "OC" wide. "CE" on level and close at top. "EN" well spaced. "TS" wide at base. "S" far from right oval. Nose far from left oval. Figures well centered in ovals. "E" line touches "S" of "U. S." at the right.



VARIETY 31. (25½ x 25½ mm.)

"P" considerably above "O". Point of bust square and nearly touches line. Buff and Orange. KLE

"Post" 7½ mm. "U" wide, inclined to left, and near left oval. "S" close to inner frame line. Top of "P" close to outer frame line. "POST" near. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" near left oval and base of "T" some distance from outer frame line. "WO" near. "OC" very wide. "C" low. Back stroke of "E" almost touches the point. "EN" wide and "N" high. "NT" wide at top. "TS" close. "S" near right oval. Nose near left oval. Figures well centered in ovals. "T" line passes through center of "U" of "U. S."

VARIETY 32. (26 x 26¼ mm.)

Bust ends in a sharp point, which nearly touches line over centre of "O" of "TWO". Orange and light manila.

"POST" 7½ mm. "U" rather short, inclined to left and near left oval. "SP" wide at top. "P" near point and above level of "O". "PO" near but "O" slanting to right. "OS" well spaced, but "S" low. "ST" wide. "T" far from left oval. "WO" close. "C" of

"CENTS" almost touches outer frame line and "CE" close at base. "ENTS" close and "S" near right oval. Nose near left oval. Figures well centered in ovals. "U" line passes slantingly from top of "E" to base.

VARIETY 33. (25½ x 25½ mm.)

Projecting hair. Wide space after "S" of "CENTS." Buff, Orange and Light Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide close, to inner frame line and near left oval. Base of "S" some distance from inner frame line. "P" leans to the left. "PO" close but "O" slants to the right and is near the point. "OS" well spaced but "ST" spaced wider. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" near. "OC" wide. "C" some distance to right of point but on level with "E." The backstroke of the latter nearly touches the point. "EN" wide, and "ENTS" close to inner frame line. Nose far from left oval. Figures well centered in ovals. "P" line passes through back stroke of "E."



VARIETY 34. (25½ x 27 mm.)

"S" of "U.S." touches line above. "OC" near. Buff envelope and wrapper.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide, inclined to left and near left oval. "SP" near, "P" far to left of point. "PO" well spaced at top and "O" a little raised. "OS" widely spaced. "ST" low, so that top stroke of "T" is somewhat above top of "S." "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" near left oval. "WO" near. "C" slants to left, and "E" to right, so that there is a considerable space between the letters at base. "ENT" wide. "TS" close. "S" far from right oval. Figure in right oval near inner frame line, but in left oval well centered. "U" line passes between "CE."

VARIETY 35. (25 x 25½ mm.)

"O" of "POST" slants sharply to left. Hair far from frame line Buff, Orange and Light Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" almost vertical and quite near to left oval. "U.S." near. "P" inclined to left. "O" near point. "OST" close. "T" near right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" near. "OC" near. "CE" wide at base. "N" higher than "E" or "T." "S" slants sharply to right and is far from right oval. Nose far from left oval. Figures well centered in oval. "T" line slant through "C" from right to left. Bust ends in a rather short point.

VARIETY 36. (26 x 26 mm.)

"P" tipped to left. "O" nearly touches outer frame line. Point of bust short and over centre of "O." Amber and Light Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" large, inclined to left and near left oval. "U. S." near and base of "S" some distance from inner frame line. "P" near point and slanting to left. "PO" wide, "O" nearly vertical. "OST" wide. "T" far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "WO" close. "OC" near. "C" is low and slants sharply to left. "CE" close at top. "ENTS" close. "T" almost touches line above. "S" near right oval. Nose near left oval. Figures in ovals well centered. "U" line touches ends of upper and lower stroke of "E"



VARIETY 37. (26½ x 26 mm.)

"P" nearly touches line at top. "POST" near. Orange and Amber.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide, inclined to left and near left oval. "US" wide. "P" nearly vertical and some distance to left of point. "PO" on a level. "T" of "POST" very far from right oval. "T" of "TWO" near left oval. "WO" close. "OC" near. "C" nearly under the point and vertical. "EN" well spaced at top. "NTS" close, especially the last two letters. "S" near right oval. Nose far from left oval. Figures in ovals well centered. "T" line slants across top of "E." Envelopes only. A common die.

VARIETY 38. (26 x 26 mm.)

Bust point behind "O." "NT" wide. Orange, Amber, Light Manila.

"POST" 8 mm. "U" wide, greatly inclined to left, and quite near left oval. "US" very wide. "P" near point and slanting to left. "O" some distance to right of point and inclined to right. "POS" wide but "ST" widest. Top stroke of "T" close to outer frame line. "T" of "TWO" near left oval. "WO" near. "OC" very wide. "C" almost vertical and close to point. Top of "E" slightly above "C." "EN" near. "TS" wide at base and "S" close to right oval. Nose far from left oval. Figures in ovals well centered. "U" line touches base of "T" of "CENTS."

VARIETY 39. (26½ x 25½ mm.)

"P" considerably above level of "O." "POST" wide. Amber, and Light Manila.

“POST” 9 mm. “U” wide, inclined to left, and near left oval. “US” wide. “SP” wide. “P” slants to left and is close to the point. “PO” very wide. “O” far to right of point and but little slanting. “OST” wide. “T” near right oval. “T” of “TWO” close to left oval, “WO” close. The entire word is well above the outer frame line. “OC” very wide. “C” under the point and upright. Top of “E” slightly above “C.” “NT” close. “TS” wide. “S” close to right oval. Nose near left oval. Figures in ovals well centered. “W” line touches base of “U” at right. Broad point to bust. Envelope and wrapper.

VARIETY 40. (26 x 26 mm.)

“NT” very near. “POST” wide. Buff, Orange, Amber, Light Manila.

“POST” 9½ mm. Inscription in upper label much resembles that of the preceding variety, but “S” of “U.S.” is low and “PO” nearer. “T” of “TWO” near left oval. “WO” close. “OC” wide. “TS” close at top. Nose far from left oval. Figures in ovals well centered. “U” line passes along middle stroke of “N.” One of the most common varieties.

(To be continued.)



Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 6.)

Sirmoor.



Sirmoor or Sirmur is often called Nahan from the name of its capital city. The stamp issues which particularly interest us are those showing the head of the Raja, the first of these being issued in the spring of 1885. At that time the ruler of the State was Raja Sir Shamsher Prakash, who was born in 1846 and succeeded on July 4th, 1857. It is said that the founder of the present line of Rajas came on a pilgrimage to the head waters of the sacred Ganges, and finding that the Raja of the Sirmur territory had been swept away by a flood he established himself on the vacant throne in 1095 A. D. The State is not a large one, but has long been considered a model as regards its native government. The late Raja, spoken of above, re-organised his administration on the lines of the Indian Government, and introduced the use of stamps in the State postal system in 1879. This postal system was well organized and administered but was finally merged into the Imperial Postal Department on April 1st, 1902, when the State issues became obsolete.

The first issues of the head type naturally bore the features of Raja Shamsher Prakash, but this gentleman died in October 1898 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash. At the beginning of 1899 four new high values of the head type were issued showing the portrait full face instead of slightly to the left, and appearing to be a different person. It was naturally supposed that it was intended for the new Raja, but the *Philatelic Journal of India* tells us that it was the intention of the State Authorities to retain the head of the late Raja, and that they did not recognize the features of the last production of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons as being any one in particular. We must evidently class this portrait, then, as a somewhat fanciful drawing of the engravers, or at least a redrawing of the original portrait which has lost its individuality.



The elephant type stamps appeared early in 1895, and being inscribed POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE were supposed to be issued to supersede the previous stamps of both services. But the postage stamps of 1885-88 at least were never withdrawn, although I cannot vouch for the revenue stamps, and when the high value head type postage stamps appeared, the same values in the same colors were issued in the elephant type. One of the two sets was evidently superfluous, like the current double issues of the Leeward Islands, and the elephant type might better have been inscribed EXTERNAL REVENUE. The latter are certainly very attractive stamps, beautifully engraved, and worthy of a better character. We do not find that the elephant has any special significance for Sirmur, but one point has been noted by Sir D. P. Masson, who says: "The elephant's attitude shows great resignation—which is well, for he can never kneel in the orthodox way, with his hind legs, owing to his being furnished with a horse's hocks." When it is remembered that in lying down the elephant kneels on his hind legs, extending them behind him as a man would do and not bending them under him as is the case with other animals, it is readily seen that the Waterloo artists have here made a physiological "error."

Travancore.



The stamps of Travancore have brought forth some very interesting Hindu legends in the search for the explanation of their design. To properly present them we must "go back to the beginning"—to the days when gods and heroes walked the earth. Our readers probably know that the western coast of India, bordering the Arabian Sea, is often called the "Malabar Coast," though the southern portion alone properly bears that name. According to a legendary account, the origin of this strip between the mountains and the sea, anciently called Keralam, is ascribed to Parasu-Rama, the sixth *avatar* or incarnation of the god Vishnu. He came thus as a priest in order to destroy the Kshatriyas, the Hindu warrior caste, whose oppressions had become intolerable. After having gained twenty-one victories over these enemies, he retired to the mountains and observed various penances to atone for the blood he had shed. Then, wishing to found another

kingdom he proceeded to Cape Comorin, at the southern extremity of India, and there invoked the sea-god Varuna. This deity, upon hearing Parasu-Rama's request, granted him land as far as he could throw his *chakram* or battle axe across the sea, promising that the water should recede to the spot where the weapon fell. Exerting all his strength, Parasu-Rama hurled the *chakram* in a northwesterly direction for five hundred miles; and the land of Keralam, which had been submerged in a former age, thereupon appeared again and was recovered from the sea. Of this country Travancore forms the southern portion, with Cochin bordering it on the north.

It was but natural, after being a sort of foster-father to the Malabar Coast, that Vishnu should become the special god of that region and be worshipped as the national deity of Travancore, the inhabitants asserting that to him belongs the country. Every new Raja of Travancore, before commencing his reign, goes to the temple of Padmanabhan (the local name of Vishnu), and at the shrine swears fealty to the god and his representatives, the priests, and receives the high title of *Sri Padmanabha Dausa*, or "Vishnu's Head Servant." He is then given a sword, a belt is put over his shoulder, and havngi received a cloth and some rice he begins his reign as the deity's vicerent, promising to return him the country whenever he shall personally come to claim it. After the ceremony the Maharaja, in his state palanquin, escorted by his body-guard and followed by his ministers and officials in procession, goes through all the principal streets of his capital.

Vishnu himself, the "Preserver" of the Hindu trinity, is usually represented as a comely young man of a dark blue color, which is the hue appropriate to him as symbolic of space or of water, the preserving element. He is dressed as a king and crowned with a diadem. In the character of the patron god of Travancore he is called Padmanabhan, and is represented as reclining upon a great seven-headed cobra-dicapello, called *Ananta* ("endless"), which is coiled up to form a couch for the deity, and whose heads, with hoods expanded, stretch up and over him like a canopy to shield him from the sun.

Vishnu is always provided with four arms, each corresponding hand holding an emblem. In one is the *chakram* or discus, sometimes



CHAKRAM

called his "battle-axe." This resembles a quoit or "wheel"—which, indeed, is the meaning of its name—and is a sort of missile weapon whirled around the middle finger before discharge. It is described in Hindu mythology as a circular mass of fire, darting flame in all directions, which, thrown by the gods, slays the wicked and then returns to the hand from which it issued. Possibly some of our readers may remember this as the *chakr* used for the watermark of the Siamese stamps.

In a second hand, Vishnu holds a mace, his emblem of civic authority ; in a third hand is a lotus flower, the emblem of creation, from the heart of which Brahma is supposed to have been born ; while the fourth hand holds a *sankha* or chank-shell which he used for a war trumpet. This brings us finally to our stamp design, which has for its central figure a somewhat conventionalized representation of this large sea-shell.

The conch or chank-shell, *Turbinella pyrum*, is widely known. It is a large white shell about the size of a man's fist, with a top-like end and a large opening from which extends a long slender canal. It is obtained generally by diving in water twelve or fifteen feet deep along the coasts of southern India and Ceylon. The chief fishery is at Tuticorin on the Gulf of Manar, opposite Ceylon, where over 300,000 are generally obtained in a season (from October to May) ; while the total production of the fisheries has been above four millions of shells, valued at some \$50,000. They are largely sent to Dacca, in Bengal, where they are cut into necklaces or sawed into narrow rings for bracelets, armlets and anklets, often elaborately carved and of several hundred rupees value, with which the Hindu women bedeck themselves. The shells were formerly used as war trumpets by the Hindu races, a hole being made in the smaller end for blowing into, and they are still used as trumpets in the temples and in funeral processions. The usual form of the shell is with the large opening at the right, when facing and with the spiral uppermost. The spiral or helix then twists in a right handed direction like the thread of a wood screw. But occasionally one is found with the opening at the left and a left handed or sinistral helix, and these are especially prized, not only for their rarity but also because superstition invests them with some peculiar charm due to their oddity. It is stated that a good sinistral specimen found at Jaffna in 1887 was sold for 700 rupees.

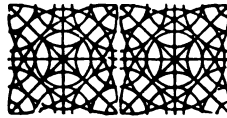
Although venerated throughout India because of its association with the god Vishnu, it is not to be wondered at that the kingdom of Travancore, where they are found so plentifully and whose tutelary divinity Vishnu is, should adopt the chank-shell as its national emblem. As such it is found on the coat-of-arms (a silver shield with a blue band across it bearing three gold chanks), impressed on the government seal, stamped on some of the coins, pictured on the postage stamps, sculptured in enlarged proportions over the gateway of the palace, and used in many other ways. We remember, too, that it forms one of the four insignia of the royal house of the neighboring State of Cochin.

Nor has Vishnu's battle-axe, the *chakram*, been forgotten, for we find its name taken for the monetary unit in which the stamp values are expressed—although the English spelling is there "chuckram." It is understood that the *chakram* or discus was originally the type of the Malabar coins, whence the name. The *chuckram* employed for the stamp values is a small silver coin about the size of half a small pea, and is reckoned at 28½ to the rupee or say seven of them for eight cents in our money,

The native inscriptions on the stamps are in Malayalam characters, as with Cochin, and merely repeat the English legends. The word

“*anchel*” (*anchal* in the native characters) signifies a “packet of letters,” and presumably stands for “letter post.” The word *chuckram* is spelled *chakram* in the native characters. The numerals we gave under Cochin, but Travancore adds *mukral* (‡) for “three-quarters” and *nalugu* for “four.”

(*To be continued.*)



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 17.]

PORTUGAL.

1855.



Fig. 788.

5r red-brown :—There are five types of this stamp, as follows :—

Type I :—The disk containing the head is surrounded by a circle composed of 75 pearls : the “E” and “I” of “CORREIO” are a little higher than the other letters ; the loops of the spandrels to the right and left of “CORREIO” and “REIS” are very large ; the letters of the two words are small and they are not close to the circle.

Type II :—The circle is composed of 76 pearls ; the “I” of “CORREIO” is lower than the other letters and the second “R” almost touches the circle. The loops of the spandrels are very small and the letters of “CORREIO” and “REIS” are large.

Type III :—There are 89 pearls in the circle ; the first “R” of “CORREIO” has a short tail and the second “R” touches the circle. The letters are large and the loops of the spandrels are small.

Type IV :—There are 81 pearls in the circle ; the “I” of “CORREIO” is higher than the other letters. The letters do not touch the circle and are of medium size. The loops of the spandrels are very large.

Type V :—There are 76 pearls in the circle as in type II, but the letters of “CORREIO” are large and the “RR” are shorter than the other letters. The “S” of “REIS” is near the spandrel, the loops of which are of medium size.

Several cataloguers mention a sixth variety, but the difference between it and our type III, consisting merely in the slant of the small loop to the left of the last “O” of “CORREIO,” is to slight, in our opinion, to warrant its being considered as a distinct type.



Fig. 789.

25r blue:—There are two distinct types of this stamp, which may be distinguished as follows :

Type I:—There is a white line around the circle containing the head. The pearls of the circle touch one another ; the “RR” of “CORREIO” are wide apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad at the base.

Type II:—The white line exists only at the sides of the pearly circle, the pearls of which do not touch. The “RR” of “CORREIO” are close together and 2 mm. broad at the base.

1856.

5r brown:—This stamp may be distinguished from its predecessor by the fact that the hair on the king’s head is curly, whereas, in the former type it is straight.

25r blue:—This differs from its predecessor in the same way as does the five reis, but, besides this, there are two types, which may be distinguished as follows:

Type I:—The network which forms the background of the stamp outside of the circular disk containing the head is fine.

Type II:—The network is coarse. It may be mentioned that four sub-varieties of this type are known, but the differences are too minute to be of interest to any but the most advanced specialist. The same remarks apply to the 25r *rose*.

1862.



Fig. 790.

5r brown:—There are two types of this stamp, as follows :

Type I:—The distance between “5” and “REIS” is 3 mm.

Type II:—The distance between “5” and “REIS” is 2 mm.

1866-70.



Fig. 791.

5r black:—There are two types of this stamp, as follows:

Type I:—The distance between the “5” at the right and the end of the label is 1 mm.

Type II:—The distance between the “5” at the right and the end of the label is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

1871.



Fig. 792.



Fig. 793.

20r bistre:—There are two types of this stamp which may be distinguished as follows :

Type I:—The figures “2” and “0” are some distance apart and close to the ends of the labels (Fig. 792).

Type II:—The figures “2” and “0” are closer together and further from the ends of the labels (Fig. 793).

The 20 reis, rose, of 1882-84, is also found in both of the above types.

1875.



Fig. 794.



Fig. 795.

15r lilac-brown :—This stamp, also, exists in two types, as follows:

Type I:—The numerals “1” and “5” at the right end of the upper label, are close together (Fig. 794).

Type II:—The numerals “1” and “5,” at the right end of the upper label, are properly spaced (Fig. 795).

The surcharged stamp of the same value, issued in 1892, is also found in both types.

1895 96.



Fig. 796.

5r orange yellow :—There are two minor varieties of this stamp.

Var. A:—The numeral of value is omitted.

Var. B:—The numeral of value is inverted and at the top of the stamp.

25r dark-green :—A variety of this stamp is known in which the numerals of value have been omitted.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1871-76.

There are six types of these stamps, all values of the same printing being of the same type, and all types resembling each other in a general way.



Fig. 797.



Fig. 798.



Fig. 799.



Fig. 800.



Fig. 801.



Fig. 802.

Type I (1871) :—The background of the central oval is composed of thirty-three vertical lines; the word "REIS" is in the tall, thin Roman capitals; the "S" and "R" of "SERVICO" are smaller, and the "E" larger, than the other letters; the figures of value are large and the side ornaments are composed of four dashes. The paper is wove, hard and *very brittle* (Fig. 797).

Type II (1872) :—The background is composed of forty-four lines; the "SE" and "R" of "SERVICO" are of the same size as the other letters of the word; the figures of value are large; "REIS" is in tall block capitals and the side ornaments are composed of five dots (Fig. 798).

Type III (1873):—This type is identical with type I excepting that the lines have been re-cut and deepened.

Type IV (1874):—This is a re-engraving of type III but the figures of value are smaller and the "A" of "INDIA" has no cross bar (Fig. 799).

Type V (1875):—This type is identical with type II excepting that the figures of value are smaller (Fig. 800). Several errors of this type are known as follows :

15r rose, Var. A :—The numerals of value (15) are inverted.

20r vermilion, Var. A :—The "0" of "20" is omitted.

Var. B :—The numerals of value (20) are sideways.

Type VI (1876):—This is a re-engraving of type I, The background of the central oval is composed of thirty-three lines, which are deeper and more regularly drawn than in the original. The letters in the inscriptions in the oval band are larger and stouter than in the original and the side ornaments consist of five dots. "REIS" is in much heavier Roman capitals and the "v" of "SERVICO" is barred, like an inverted "A" (Fig. 801).

Type VII (1876):—This is a re-engraving of type II. The background of the central oval is composed of forty-one lines above, and forty-three lines below the word "REIS." The lettering has been re-cut and the "v" of "SERVICO" is barred like an inverted "A." The figures of value are small (Fig. 802). The 300 reis is known with the value omitted.

1877.



Fig. 803.



Fig. 804.



Fig. 805.

Type VIII :— A re-engraving of type VI. There is a seven rayed star under the "o" of "SERVICO" and a white line, 3 mm. in length, under the word "REIS" (Fig. 803).

Type IX :—This is a re-engraving of type VII. There are forty-one lines, both above and below "REIS" in the central oval and the colorless star and line have been added as in type VIII (Fig. 804).

Type X :—This is another re-engraving of type VII. The background of the central oval is composed of forty-one lines above "REIS" and thirty-eight lines below that word and there is a colorless line, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. wide, around the central oval (Fig. 805).

40r blue, Var. A :—Figures of value (40) omitted.

1881.



Fig. 806.

5

Fig. 807.

5

Fig. 808.

5

Fig. 809.

These stamps are a provisional issue made by surcharging the figure "5" on various stamps of the native series. There are three varieties of the figure, as follows:—

Type I:—The figure is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high; the vertical stroke is 3 mm. high and straight, and the flag is decidedly concave on its upper side (Fig. 807).

Type II:—The figure is 5 mm. high; the vertical stroke is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, slants towards the right, and the flag is but slightly concaved (Fig. 808).

Type III:—This is similar to type II, but the vertical stroke is almost straight (Fig. 809).

1882-83.



Fig. 810.

These stamps are the regular series of 1879-81 with the lower label left blank and afterwards filled in, by a second printing, with the value, which was set up separately. There are three separate settings, which were printed in January 1882, December 1882, and July 1883. They differ as follows:

Type I:—The letters of "REIS" and "TANGA" are thick and the "E" of "REIS" has an accent, generally acute, but sometimes grave or circumflex. The only two values upon which these incorrect accents are found are the $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 reis. Besides the above the following errors are known:—

Var. A :—Value repeated, inverted, in the upper label.

1½ reis, black.
6 “ green

Var. B :—A quad between the “R” and “E” of “REIS.”

4½ reis, olive

Var. C :—without any indication of value.

black (1½r)
olive (4½r)
green (6r)
rose (1t)
blue (2t)
lilac (4t)
orange (8t)

Var. D :—No value in lower label but with value inverted in upper frame.

1½ reis, black
6 “ green

Type II :—The figures and letters are in thin type and the letter of “REIS” are closer together than in the first setting. The “E” of “REIS” always has an acute accent.

Type III :—The letters of “TANGA” are in thin type and shorter than before and there is no accent over the “E” of “REIS”



Fig. 811.



Fig. 812

There are two types of the surcharge (1½) in this series.

Type I :—The figure “2” has a long head (Fig. 811).

Type II :—The figure “2” has an open head (Fig. 812).



Canal Zone Stamps.

By J. C. PERRY, M. D.

From Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

Having been on the ground before the first stamps were issued, and having seen the different issues come and go, the stamps for use in this ten mile strip through which the great artery from the Atlantic to the Pacific is being constructed, have become an interesting study to me.

The first issue of stamps was authorized by executive order of the Governor of the Canal Zone, which provided that a limited number of stamps of the Panama Republic should be secured and surcharged "Canal Zone" in order to meet the needs of the postal service until United States stamps, properly surcharged, could be obtained from Washington. The supply was carefully guarded and a person was only allowed to purchase at one time stamps to the value of one dollar silver or fifty cents U. S. currency. The executive order also cautioned persons against buying or keeping quantities of these stamps, as they would not be available for postage after a certain date, and such as were in the possession of persons would not be redeemed. However, this note of warning was unnecessary, as it was impossible to secure any quantity of these stamps.

It was unfortunate that these stamps had to be secured and surcharged hurriedly in order to institute the postal service of the Zone, as a rubber stamp was used for the purpose, whereas a type-set surcharge would have been far better.

These stamps were placed in use on June 24, 1904, and were withdrawn at the end of July 17, 1904. They were in use only twenty-four days. They were not available for postage after the latter date specified, as the U. S. stamps surcharged "Canal Zone, Panama" were placed on sale July 18, 1904. However, it is possible that a few passed through the several post-offices on the Zone as late as July 20th. I feel sure that none passed later than this, as specific instructions regarding these stamps not paying postage were issued, and all stamps of the first issue on hand were immediately turned in according to orders. I know personally that it was impossible to buy the remainders because I tried to do so, and I was in a position to succeed if any one could.

I have been told that reliable dealers in Europe have original covers with these stamps on showing dates in later part of the year 1904 and as late as May or June, 1905. The whole thing, stamps and cancellations, are fakes. I know positively that the facts regarding the use of the genuine stamps are as I have stated.

Another point that has given rise to discussion among dealers and collectors is whether there were two printings or only one. In other words, were two rubber stamps used in surcharging these stamps, thereby showing minor differences in shapes of letters, etc. I can answer positively that there was only one printing of the genuine specified above, and that only one rubber stamp was used in surcharging the stamps placed in use by the government. Only one rubber stamp was

purchased, and the person who supervised the surcharging assures me that only one stamp was used. Some slight differences may seem to exist, but all such are due to the quantity of ink on the rubber stamp or the force with which it was applied in surcharging. I have had ample opportunity for studying these stamps, and have done so carefully with more material at my disposal than probably any one else, and I again say that I know that only one genuine type of the first issue of Canal Zone stamps exists.

The quantities surcharged and placed in use were as follows : 2c, 2650 ; 5c, 7500 ; 10c, 5250.

The varieties in this issue are :

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) | 2c Inverted surcharge, | 100 |
| (b) | 2c Double surcharge, | |
| (c) | 5c Inverted surcharge, | 100 |
| (d) | 5c Double surcharge, | |
| (e) | 5c Diagonal surcharge, | 100 |
| (f) | 5c Pairs, one without surcharge. | |
| | This occurred in one sheet, 10 pairs | |
| (g) | 10c Inverted surcharge, | 200 |

Of course in the 2c stamps you have "Panama" reading up and down. "Panama" reading down, and the variety with "Panama" fifteen millimeters long.

When this issue was replaced by the U. S stamps surcharged, all the remainders were turned in and burned, and the following amounts were so destroyed : 2c, 150 ; 5c, 725 ; 10c, 225.

A glance will show that the following number were sold and passed in circulation : 2c, 2500 ; 5c, 6775 ; 10c, 5025.

These figures may be taken as correct, as they have been taken from official records.

I have given the number issued of the errors, which is correct. That of the double surcharge is not known, but as I have only seen one copy of the 2c and three copies of the 5c, their extreme rarity will be seen. Of the inverted surcharges the 2c is by far the rarest, as apparently very few were saved.

It has surprised me that Scott has not catalogued the errors in the 5c and 10c stamps of this issue, as they have been sold to many collectors and are not as rare as the 2c varieties listed.

U. S. CANAL ZONE STAMPS.

The second issue of stamps for use in the Canal Zone were the current United States stamps surcharged "Canal Zone, Panama." This issue was also of short life. These stamps were placed in use on July 18, 1904, and continued on sale until December 12, 1904, when they were withdrawn and the current series were issued in accordance with an agreement made by Mr. Taft with the Panama Government.

These stamps are so familiar to your readers that this note would be unnecessary except for the fact that all the remainders were burned on January 2 and 3, 1906, and information regarding the numbers of these stamps sold will be of interest in estimating their value.

Number of stamps received :

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1c, | 1,000,000 | 8c, | 1,000,000 |
| 2c, | 5,000,000 | 10c, | 1,000,000 |
| 5c, | 2,000,000 | | |

Number sold :

| | | | |
|-----|--------|------|-------|
| 1c, | 43,738 | 8c, | 7,932 |
| 2c, | 68,414 | 10c, | 7,856 |
| 5c, | 20,858 | | |

From the above it will be seen that comparatively only a few were sold and are available for dealers and collectors, and this especially on account of the sudden withdrawal of this issue. In fact no knowledge could be obtained about this until two or three days before the act went into effect.

I believe that nearly all the numbers specified were sold for postal purposes and that the majority were destroyed, as at that time no one thought that they would prove to be valuable. I know that very few can be found on the Isthmus, either in the hands of collectors or speculators. The figures speak for themselves, but the 8c and 10c stamps in my opinion will prove good property.

THIRD ISSUE.

Panama stamp surcharged "Canal Zone" in two lines.

This issue of stamps became effective December 12, 1904, and only a brief mention will be made concerning them. For the information of your readers it may be well to state that the following have been issued:

- 1c on permanent Panama type.
- 2c " " " "
- 2c " fourth Panama series.
- 5c " " " "
- 8c " 50c fourth Panama series.
- 8c " 50c third Panama printing—error.
- 8c " 50c " " new type 8 cts.
- 10c " fourth Panama series.

In explanation of the second issue of 2c stamps I will state that it was occasioned by the Panama government being unable to supply the permanent type on account of exhaustion of supply, and as such a denomination of stamp was urgently needed by the Canal Zone government, the old Panama fourth series stamps were accepted.

The Zone postal authorities were opposed to doing this, as it has been the endeavor of the Directors of Posts to conduct a simple and as clean an administration as possible, but no choice existed as stamps must be had, and the law provides that such shall be Panama stamps surcharged "Canal Zone." There were 150,000 of this provisional 2c printed.

The only other denomination of the current series that need be considered is the 8c stamp. There have been three printings of this stamp.

(1) On 4th Panama series in which both large and small figures "8" exist with thick "cts." In this printing an error occurred by

which three sheets (300 stamps) of the third Panama stamps were surcharged instead of the fourth Panama. There were 20,000 of these regular stamps printed and used.

(2) A second printing was made in which the Panama surcharge and the "8 cts" appear in brownish red color instead of carmine. There were 10,000 of these issued. In this type one-half sheet of 50 stamps has the "8 cts." in double surcharge.

(3) This constitutes an entirely new issue, and was occasioned by all the 50c stamps in fourth Panama printing having become exhausted, consequently the Panama government was obliged to furnish Panama stamps of the third series. In these there is an entirely new setting of the "8 cts." The figure "8" is high, thin and narrow, and occurs in only one type, and the letters "cts." are much thinner, smaller, and there is a period after the letter "s." This stamp is totally unlike the error with the thick "8 cts" on the third Panama series of stamps mentioned above. 20,000 of these stamps have been issued.

ERRORS.

Dealers and collectors have been watching for errors in the current series, and some have occurred. However, these stamps are carefully examined and re-examined for the purpose of detecting any that may have been surcharged.

There have occurred 2c double and inverted surcharges, 8 cts. inverted surcharges, and the 2c in which one stamp in the sheet occurs with the "L" dropped and printed sideways.

All these errors have been detected before the stamps were issued and have been placed aside, and were destroyed by burning on January 23, 1905.

Every effort has been made to secure some of these errors, and two dealers offered \$5000 for the lot, but the postal department of the Canal Zone is conducted strictly for postal needs. Still, in spite of the precautions taken, the following have escaped their vigilance and have gone out:

| | |
|---|----------|
| 5c double surcharge, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet, | 50 |
| 2c inverted surcharge, | 30 or 40 |
| 2c dropped "L," sideways, | about 25 |

The 5c double surcharge was in a lot sent to Paraiso about last August: and it is supposed that practically all went on letters to Jamaica, and falling in the hands of negroes, have been destroyed.

The 2c inverted—a few of these stamps were sold before the error in sheet was detected and returned. Again a few sheets containing the 2c with dropped "L" were placed on sale and probably about 25 of this error got into circulation. Then this stamp was removed from all sheets before they were issued to the different postmasters. 920 of this error were burned with the other errors.

The minor varieties, such as inverted "M" and "Panaam" that occur in the Panama surcharge, also appear in the Canal Zone stamp.

In concluding this it may be proper to note that the Panama authorities have ordered a complete series of stamps—all denominations in the permanent type—and a supply is expected to be on hand in a month or

six weeks. Then all the old stamps, remainders of Colombian days, will be burned.

This foreshadows a new issue of 5c, 8c and 10c Canal Zone stamps.

Review.

WHITFIELD KING & CO'S CATALOGUE.*

We are in receipt of this handy little volume, which consists of 412 pages and, like its predecessors, is a simplified catalogue which strictly ignores the minor variety in all of its devious ramifications.

There is but one exception from the above rule and that is a supplementary list of the British Colonial stamps of the King's head type and single watermark variety which were obsolete at the time that the catalogue went to press.

The work shows evidences of a careful revision; many notes and other interesting information has been added. A particularly valuable compilation is a "Pronouncing Vocabulary of the names of stamp issuing places."

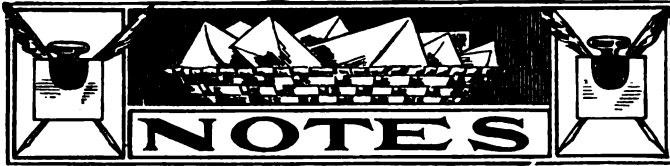
We quote the following from the preface: "The total number of stamps issued to date, as included in the catalogue, is 19,778, of which 6,059 are apportioned to the British Empire, and 13,719 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,224, Asia 3,755, Africa 4,087, America 4,685, the West Indies 1,571, and Oceanica 1,446."

The above shows that the British Empire is responsible for nearly one-third of the stamps issued by the entire world and, judging from present indications, it is the intention of the "Powers that be" to maintain this proportion in future.

The work is well printed upon an excellent quality of paper and is profusely illustrated and we strongly recommend it to all those who wish for a simplified catalogue.

*The Universal—Standard Catalogue—of the—Postage Stamps—of—The World—
—With 3000 illustrations, by special permission of—the Board of Inland Revenue.—
Sixth Edition,—1906.—Whitfield King & Co.,—Stamp Importers and Publishers,
Ipswich, England.





AFGHANISTAN :—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* :—“We take the following note from the *Times* of 6. 3., 06. ‘Reuter’s correspondent, writing from Peshawar on February 12, with regard to the Ameer of Afghanistan’s visit to Jellalabad on February 27, says that up to the present the Ameer’s postmaster at Peshawar has been in the habit of removing Kabul stamps affixed to letters coming from Afghanistan and selling these used stamps at high prices to philatelists. A new order has now been issued declaring that no stamps are to be affixed to letters, which will be marked with a four-cornered stamp showing that the letter has paid postage. The traffic in adhesive stamps by the Ameer’s officials will consequently cease.’”



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC :—The *Monthly Journal* is informed by a correspondent at Buenos Ayres that Official stamps were abolished beginning Jan. 1st, last.



ARGENTINE RNPUBLIC—CORDOVA :—We quote from the *Philatelic Record* :—“The *Journal des Philatelistes* has lately published a short article in which is given the decree for these stamps, dated 27 September, 1858. The principal item from it is that they could not be used for franking letters to such places as were not touched by the postal service of the State. The can therefore be compared to the Semstvo stamps or to the Landpost. The postage was 5 centavos for each ounce. All official correspondence was forwarded free of charge. They were printed in sheets of thirty stamps, in three rows of ten, by lithography, by Simson, a native of Lübeck. The shades of the 5c are pale-blue, bright blue, dark blue and indigo, probably coming from different printings during the years 1858-65. A curious detail in the drawing is that there are nine pearls on the left and ten pearls on the right hand side.

“The 10c black was also issued, but in small numbers; the 15c violet was only intended to be issued. The seventeenth stamp in the sheet of the 5c blue has a full stop after the word “CEN.”



BECHUANALAND :—*Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* notes a copy of the 2/6 Transvaal stamp surcharged “BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE” and used postally. We prefer to know a little more about this before regularly chronicling it.

CHILE:—The *Metropolitan Phila.elist* reports the 2c small telegraph stamp, our type A12, but without the surcharge, used postally. It is the variety *with the tail*.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—BOLIVAR :—We have seen horizontal pairs, imperforate vertically of the following stamps : 1882, 20c red ; 1883, 20c red, and 1884, 5c blue. Our Nos. 31, 39 and 43 respectively.



COSTA RICA :—The 1c on 20c, our No. 58 (addenda), now comes with the surcharge printed diagonally instead of horizontally.



CRETE :—We have seen a new lot of the rubbish which we noted and illustrated in October 1905. This time they are printed on a very heavy wove paper with a smooth, white gum and the central circle with its representation of Victory is replaced by what is supposed be a map of Crete. They are all in one color, and of the following values : 5l yellow-green ; 10l rose and 20l blue-green, all of which come also *fête-beche*.

The following errors are also included in the lot : 5l rose ; 5l blue-green ; 10l yellow-green ; 10l blue-green ; 20l yellow-green and 20l rose. We also have the 5, 10, and 20l printed on both sides in the regular colors.



CYPRUS :—The *Philatelic Record*, in speaking of an error of the "HALFPENNY" surcharge which was recently sold at a London auction says that the error, which consists in the omission of the "Y" of "PENNY" on the 18 mm. surcharge (our No. 8), was found on every sheet of this printing and that it was the seventh stamp in the second horizontal row.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC :—We have seen imperforate copies of the 1c gray-green, of 1899-1900, our type A9.



EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATE :—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the current one anna stamp on chalky paper is now coming in a new shade, pink, instead of rose-red.



FRENCH-OFFICES IN CHINA :—The *Monthly Journal* notes the 5c green of the 1904-05 series with the word "CHINE" below the Chinese characters.



GUATEMALA :—*Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* notes the 2c on 1c of

1902, our No. 110, with "NACIONALES" spelled "NACONALES" in error.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

HUNGARY :—The current series is now coming perforated 15.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

IMPERIUM :—We quote from *Gibbon's Stamp Weekly* : "We have been thumbing our gazetteers and encyclopedias and other likely authorities for any stray British island, or any other corner of the earth likely to be called or known by the name of 'Imperium,' but in vain. We might federate the Boers of South Africa and nickname them 'Imperium,' or the Malay States, or we might issue a series of stamps for philatelically neglected Burmah under that sonorous and high-sounding term. But we have not done any one of these things.

"And yet there lies before us a series of authentic De La Rue productions in the shape of designs of the Seychelles type, gummed, perf. 14, bearing on the name label the mystic word 'Imperium.'

"What does it mean ?

"Does it mean that we are to have one series of Imperial British stamps for the common use of all portions of the British Empire, including even the mother-country ? If so, what a sensation it will create !"

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LUXEMBURG :—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* says that, dating from January 1st, last all stamps not bearing the portrait of the late Grand Duke Adolphe have been demonitized. This means that no stamp issued prior to 1892 is now receivable for postage.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MONACO :—Mr. J. M. Robert advises us that this country has issued its own postage due stamps ; that they are of the type of the current French series with "MONACO" at the *top*, not at the bottom as we stated in November 1905,, and that the 50c is the highest value so far issued. He also adds that they are not to be obtained unused. The 50c is not yellow, as we stated, but *brown on orange*.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MOZAMBIQUE :—The *Monthly Journal* notes a copy of the 5r on 40r of 1897 our No. 48 with inverted surcharge.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NEWFOUNDLAND :—We are indebted to the Hudson Stamp Co. for the following extract from a speech delivered by the Governor on March first : "For some years an anomaly has existed in relation to the postal rates of the Colony. I am pleased to say that my Ministers now find it possible to remove this and to reduce the rate of local postage to two cents. In this decision I feel sure you will heartily concur.

This will, of course, materially reduce the consumption of three cent stamps.

NICARAGUA—PROVINCE OF ZELAYA:—We have seen the 15c of 1905 surcharged “B—D.T.O. ZELAYA” (chronicled by us last month) with inverted surcharge.



NYASSA :—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the ten reis of 1901 with inverted centre.



SALVADOR :—We have seen the following varieties of the 12c stamp of 1903 surcharged in red with a large “5” in each corner :—Upper left “5” omitted, and a pair, one with both upper ‘5s’ omitted. This last variety must be *se tenant* with a normal specimen or it cannot be distinguished from our No. 303.

We also have a copy of the 1c on 13c of 1903 in which the numeral of value and the obliterating ball are omitted on the right side of the stamp.



SERVIA :—Our contemporaries state that the current one para stamp is being printed from a re-engraved plate.



SEYCHELLES :—Some of our contemporaries note the 12c on 16c of 1892, with a double surcharge.



SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE :—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: “Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have obtained information from an official source to the effect that ten varieties of the *Official* stamps were put in circulation, viz.,—the ½a, 1a, 2a, 8a, and 1r, Queen’s Head, Nos. 101 to 105 in the Catalogue (our Nos. 51 to 55), and the same values of the issue of 1904 surcharged ‘O.H.M.S.’ Nos. 106 to 109 (our Nos. 56 to 59) do not exist as there described; these King’s Head, Indian, stamps were surcharged with the word ‘SERVICE,’ and so was a supply of the .1 rupee Queen’s Head, but none of the stamps thus surcharged were issued.”



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—FEDERATED MALAY STATES :—We quote from *Ewen’s Weekly Stamps News*:—“A correspondent writes us as follows from Kwala Lumpur :—‘I have been shown a \$1 F. M. S. Judicial stamp postally used, postmarked ‘Kuantan, 13th March, 1905,’ which was, I understand, used by the District Office clerk in error on a registered letter, the District Office (which does the post office work also) having run short of Postage and Revenue stamps.

‘As far as I now only two \$1 stamps were used at Kuantan (it is on the East Coast of Pahang). I hear two of \$2 were used at Temerloh, another District Office doing postal duties. Will these stamps be worth anything ?

‘It may interest you to know that the balance of the old Perak

₹3 value, some 2600, which got damp and stained and stuck together in Taiping Treasury, were burnt by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs and the Financial Commissioner last month. [1. 06 or 2. 06? Our correspondent's letter is undated and no longer in the envelope, Ed. *E. W. S. N.*] This should make the ₹3 Perak more valuable. The same officers destroyed about ₹3000 25 Perak and Perak surcharged F. M. S. for the same reason stated above, and therefore this issue is finished too. The stamps destroyed are of course absolutely useless to collectors.'

"We should hardly imagine any collector in England who will agree with our correspondent's concluding remark! It is evident that the stamps destroyed includes a lot of ₹3 and ₹25 Perak, overprinted 'Federated Malay States,' which may or may not have been regularly issued, but of which in any case, we, for one, should have been glad to lay in a stock at face value, notwithstanding the discoloration and absence of gum. A few of these surcharged ₹3 and ₹25 evidently escaped destruction, as we chronicled them six weeks ago on the authority of the *West End Philatelist*."

According to our chronicle it was the 50c and the ₹3 which the *West End Philatelist* noted. We do not recall having heard of the ₹25 until now.

* * * * *

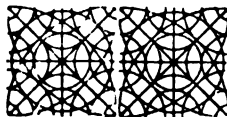
TOBAGO :—The *Monthly Journal* reports the ½d on 6d brown-orange (our No. 27) with double surcharge.

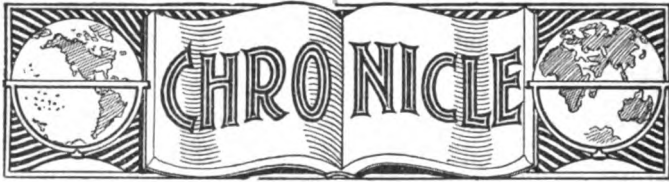
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TURKEY :—Mr. L. Hareld Kjellestedt has called our attention to the fact that there are two types of the surcharge on the postage due stamps of 1891-92.

In the first type the frame measures 23½x15 mm. and "IMPRIME" measures 17x3 mm.

In the second type the frame measures 23x14½ mm. and "IMPRIME" 16x2½ mm.





UNITED STATES.—We have seen the Western Union Telegraph Co's. stamp for 1906. It is our type T25.

Telegraph Stamp.

Perforated.

No value, dark blue.

AUSTRIA.—Several of our contemporaries state that the current series are now appearing without the shiny bars. The following have already been issued:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13x12½, 13x13½ and 13½.

2h dark gray

3h bistre-brown

5h slate

6h orange

10h carmine

20h brown

25h ultramarine

30h red-violet

35h green

60h yellow-brown

BARBADOS.—We have seen the new Nelson centenary stamps recently issued here. In the centre is a monument to Nelson with a tropical landscape for the background. Just below it in colorless, *sans serif* capitals is: "FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED—TO NELSON'S MEMORY 1813" in two lines. At the left of this inscription is the date "1805," at the right of it: "1905." The upper label is inscribed "BARBALOS"; the lower

one contains the value and, at right, is "NELSON," at left "TRAFALGAR." They are of the usual large size and we hope to illustrate them next month.

Adhesive stamps

Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 14.

½p gray and black

½p gray-green and black

1 p carmine " "

2 p orange " "

2½p ultramarine " "

6 p dull purple " "

1sh dull rose " "

BELGIUM.—Several of our contemporaries note a new value of the Postal Packet stamps. It is our type PP4 excepting that the letters "FR" are both of the same size and above, instead of below, the numerals of value.

Postal Packet stamp.

Watermarked Coat of Arms in sheet.

Perforated 15½x14½.

1fr 10c rose and black.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Another value of the current series has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2c brown and black on red.

CAMEROONS.—Several of our contemporaries add another value

to the current series on water-marked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14x13½.

1m carmine

CANAL ZONE. — By reference to the special article upon this territory which we publish elsewhere in the present number it will be seen that we have practically two new 8c surcharges to list. First the second printing in which the surcharges are in brownish-red on the fourth Panama series (our No. 81), and second, a third printing which was made upon the third Panama series (our No. 74). This last printing must not be confounded with our Nos. 15 and 16 (addenda) in which the types of the "8 cts" surcharge are identical with those illustrated above our No. 13 and 14, as the "8 cts" is an entirely different setting which we hope to illustrate next month.

We have also received an entirely new two cent value. This time it is the Panama 1p of 1896 (our No. 21) which was operated upon. First there are heavy black bars across the upper and lower labels; at each side is "PANAMA" in small Roman capitals measuring 10½x1½ mm in size and at bottom, about over the old numeral of value, is "2cts." The word "PANAMA" reads upwards at left and downwards at right.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

On Panama No. 81.

Black and Brownish-red surcharge.

8c on 50c bistre-brown (type *a*)

8c on 50c " " (" *b*)

On Panama No. 74

Black and Red Surchage

8c on 50c bistre-brown (new type)

On Panama No. 21.

Black surcharge

2c on 1p lake

CEYLON. — The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen the 30c of the current series upon chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

30c violet and green

DOMINICA. — Some of our contemporaries note the first of the 1903 series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

1p carmine and black

3p black and violet

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — We have received the 4c postage due stamp surcharged, in four lines: "REPUBLICA—DOMINICANA.—UN—CENTAVO." We hope to illustrate the surcharge next month.

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14.

Red surcharge.

1c on 4c brown-olive

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

8a pale blue and black

ECUADOR. — Several of our contemporaries note the one sucre of 1901 surcharged with the type of

our No. 155, and also a lot of fiscal stamps of the series of 1901-2 which, having been surcharged "Rios 19" in large, violet capitals, are being used to prepay postage. The 1c value also exists with "Rios" in lower case type excepting the "R," which is a capital

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged as our No. 155 in red.

1s dark-bistre and black.

Fiscal Stamps used Postally.

Perforated 12.

Violet surcharge

1c yellow

2c green

5c gray

10c black

20c gray

25c yellow

1s blue

5s brown

EGYPT.—Some of our contemporaries state that the five piastres (our type A10) has been issued on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Crescent and Star.

Perforated 14.

5pia gray

GAMBIA.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* makes some additions to the series of stamps upon ordinary paper with the multiple watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p orange and purple

4p brown and ultramarine

6p olive and rose

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Our contemporaries list the first of the

current series on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14x13½.

2½h bistre-brown

60h carmine on rose

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

—The first of the current series on watermarked paper has been issued according to our contemporaries.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14x13½.

5m slate and carmine

GERMANY.—Another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

30 pf orange and black on salmon.

GERMANY—Offices in China.—Several of our contemporaries list a new value on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

⊗2½ on 5m black and carmine

GERMANY.—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—Several of our contemporaries note a new value upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 14, 14½.

1½ pi on 30pf orange and black on salmon.

GIBRALTAR—Morocco Agencies.—Several of our contemporaries note another value with the new watermark but on ordinary paper and, also, one on the chalky paper. The variety with the "M" with long serif is found in each.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.

Perforated 14.

20c gray-green and carmine
Chalk-surfaced paper.

5c gray-green and blue-green

GOLD COAST.—Some of our contemporaries are listing a new value of the current type upon the ordinary multiple paper. There seems to some difference of opinion as to the colors of the stamp but we give those which the weight of evidence seems to prove to be correct.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked multiple Crown
and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2sh 6p gray-green and yellow.

HAYTI.—Owing to the stock of the regular one and two centime stamps having been exhausted we have been treated to a new surcharge. It consists of a large, double-framed hexagon for the 1c and heptagon for the 2c in the centre of which is "1-CENTIME" or "2-CENTIMES" as the case may be, in two lines with a short bar below the word. This has been applied upon the regular series, unsurcharged, of 1905. We hope to illustrate the surcharge next month. Being handstamped the surcharge is, naturally, found double and also inverted on both values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1c on 20c orange (No. 100)

2c on 50c claret ("101")

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the current six annas of India has been surcharged for use here.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

6a bistre

INDIA.—*Indore.*—It is said that the current 3 anna stamp has been surcharged for official use.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3a violet.

INDIA.—*Patiala.*—The *Philatelic Record* announces two more of the current Indian series surcharged for use in this State. A new official is also added by other contemporaries.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

8a red-violet

12a brown on red

Official stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1r carmine and green.

ITALY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the new 15c stamp. We hope to illustrate the design next month.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

15c black

JAMAICA.—Several of our contemporaries announce another value of the Arms series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 ½p green

KIAOCHAU.—Several of our contemporaries note a new value upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.
 \$1 blue

LEEWARD ISLANDS. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen another value of the current series upon ordinary multiple paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 ½p violet and green

LIBERIA.—We are in receipt of a new series of adhesives from this country. All are bi-colored excepting the 30c value and the same designs have been surcharged "O.S." in fancy type for use as officials. We hope to illustrate both the designs and the surcharge next month. We note below the *motif* of each design. Several of our contemporaries state that two more values of the official stamps were surcharged "ORDINARY."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated

Black surcharge (?)

5c carmine and black (No. 280)

16c lilac (No. 270)

Regular Issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c yellow-green and black (African Elephant)

2c carmine and black (Head of Mercury)

5c ultramarine and black (Chimpanzee)

10c red-brown and black (Plantain-Eater)

15c violet and olive green (Agama Lizard)

20c dull orange and black (Great Egret)

25c dull blue and gray (Coin)

30c bluish-violet (Large "30")

50c olive-green and black (Flag)

75c brown and black (Hippopotamus)

\$1 rose-carmine and gray (Head of Liberty)

\$2 dark yellow-green and black (Two natives, Mandingoes)

\$5 brown-red and black (President Barclay and executive mansions)

Official stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

Surcharged "O.S." in fancy type.

1c yellow-green and black (Red surcharge)

2c carmine and black (Blue surcharge)

5c ultramarine and black (Black surcharge)

10c dull violet and black (Red surcharge)

15c brown and black (Black surcharge)

20c yellow-green and black (Red surcharge)

25c red-purple and gray (Blue surcharge)

30c brown (Black surcharge)

50c orange-brown and green (Green surcharge)

75c ultramarine and black (Black surcharge)

\$1 yellow-green and black (Red surcharge)

\$2 red-violet and black (Blue surcharge)

\$5 orange and black (Black surcharge)

MADAGASCAR.—The 50c (our type A7) is reported to have appeared with the name of the country in blue.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
50c brown on azure (name in blue)

MAURITIUS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received another value upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
2c lilac and violet

MONTENEGRO.—According to our contemporaries the postage due series has received the same surcharge that we described last month. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* gives as the translation of the surcharge. It is as follows: "CONSTITUTION—USTAV—NIKOLJDAN—1905" (the two latter words signifying "Constitution—Nicholas-given"). Freely translated this would be "*Constitution granted by Nicholas in 1905*". It is also said that the stamps were not sold to the public, but were attached only to those letters taken to the post office.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 12½.

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 5h orange | (black sur. |
| 10h olive | (red " |
| 25h lilac | (black " |
| 50h emerald | (" " |
| 1k gray-green | (" " |

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Several of our contemporaries note two more values on the "A and Crown" paper and state that the watermark on the 20sh value is enclosed in a circle.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12x12½.
9p orange-brown and ultramarine
Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked A and Crown in a circle.

Perforated 11x12.
esh 2blu0

NICARAGUA.—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of the balance of the series of official stamps which we chronicled and illustrated in October last. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has seen the current 5c, regular adhesive, in a new color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.
5c olive-green

Official stamps.

Perforated 12.
1c green
2c rose
20c orange
50c brownish-yellow
1p brownish-carmine
2p violet
5p gray-black

NICARAGUA.—*Province of Zelaya.*—We have received the 5c and 10c of 1905 (type A18) hand stamp "B—DTO. ZELAYA" and also three values of the series of 1900 handstamped "CABO" in small, sans-serif capitals. The word measures 9x2½ mm. And the surcharge is different from any that we know of.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "B—DTO. — ZELAYA" in bluish black

5c blue
10c yellow-brown.

Surcharged "CABO" in magenta.

2c vermilion
3c green
4c dark-olive

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the first of the current

series with the Multiple watermark. It is upon ordinary paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p scarlet

PARAGUAY.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 10c dated "1904" has appeared (our type A35) and that the 5c of the same series is now printed in *ultramarine* instead of blue.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

10c yellow-brown

PERSIA.—Some of our contemporaries announce a new surcharge from this country. It is on the regular series of 1903, our No. 244.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12½.

Red surcharge.

1c on 3c green

PERU.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received three stamps of a new type from this country. They describe the 50c value as follows: "Arms in arched rectangle, name above, value below, "CORREOS" on each side, numerals in upper corners. The stamp is a poor lithograph and probably as a precaution the stamps are overprinted in red—'Provisorio 50 centavos' in a circle, the words enclosing a large numeral."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

Red surcharge.

10c scarlet

50c ultramarine

1s brown red

ST. LUCIA.—Additional values of the current series have been issued on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p violet and deep violet

1sh green and black

SALVADOR.—Each month seems to add its quota of puzzles to the epidemic of surcharging which has taken so strong a hold upon this Republic. This month we are favored with another choice selection which we will proceed to elucidate to the best of our ability. First it should be understood that, with the exception of the 1c on 2c (*our type d*), all of these surcharges are either handstamped or, in the case of some of the plain "1905" surcharges, applied with a numbering machine.

We will, then, begin with the new varieties of the surcharge "1905": First we have the 5c (our No. 273) surcharged in blue with our *Type A*.

Then we are favored with several varieties, for which see list below, all of which bear the "1905" as illustrated by our *Type C*.

After this comes a new type of "1905" which, in its general characteristics resembles our *Type A*, but the figures are but 4½ mm. high instead of 5½ mm. So far we know of but one value with this surcharge, the 5c, our No. 273.

Finally we have still another type, also confined to one value (the 2c, our No. 271), in which the figures measure 5 mm. in height, are very thin, or narrow, and the "1" has a slanting serif.

We also have one new value of the "01905" surcharge, the 10c. Of our *Type E*, which is always surcharged in strips of four varieties, we also have four new varieties:

In the *JOURNAL* for November, 1905 we illustrated a surcharge

which had been applied to two values of the official series of 1903. It consisted of two small numerals of value, one each side of the upper portion of the statue, and two black balls obliterating the original value. This type of surcharge has now been applied to the regular series as well.

Next comes a new form for a 5c surcharge. It is like that illustrated by us in October, 1905 (a large "5" in each corner) excepting that the two upper numerals have been moved from the corners to a position upon either side of the upper portion of the statue.

Having run the gamut upon "1905" we are now favored with an entirely new surcharge, or combination of surcharges, above is "1906" and combined with it is the reverse of the surcharge consisting of the small numerals and the balls, we say *reversed* because, in this instance, the numerals are at the bottom and the balls above, so as to fit the needs of the only value to which we have seen it applied, the 26c (our No. 278), the lower surcharge is always in black but the "1906" is found both in black and in blue. To complete the list we have another official stamp surcharged with the same type as the other two.

We have also received several values of the new permanent (?) series of which we spoke last month. The 1c of this type first appeared upon a very thin, almost pelure paper, which has now been replaced by a thick, chalky paper, upon which all of the values so far received are found. We hope to be able to illustrate all of the above next month.

Mekeels Weekly Stamp News reports the 10c (No. 274) surcharged "1906."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "1905" (*Type A*).

Blue surcharge.

3c black (no shield)

5c dull blue (No. 273)

Surcharged "1905" (*Type C*)

Blue surcharge.

1c green (No. 270)

5c dull blue (No. 273)

Black surcharge.

2c rose (No. 271)

5c dull blue (No. 273)

10c deep blue (No. 274)

Surcharged "1905" similar to *Type A*, but figures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

Blue surcharge.

2c rose (No. 271)

2c rose (" ") vertically, down at right

5c dull blue (No. 273)

5c " " (" ") Imperf.

5c " " (" ") Inverted surcharge at bottom of stamp

Surcharged "1905" in thin figures 5 mm. high.

Blue surcharge.

2c rose (No. 271)

2c " (" ") Vertical, up, at left

2c " (" ") Without shield

Surcharged "01905."

Blue surcharge.

10c deep blue (No. 274)

Surcharged with *Type E*.

Perforated 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Blue surcharge.

1c on 12c slate (No. 288)

6c on 13c red-brown (No. 289)

Red surcharge.

6c on 12c slate (No. 288)

Black surcharge.

3c on 13c red-brown (No. 289)

Surcharged with new value and balls.

Black surcharge.

1c on 13c red-brown (No. 289)

1c on 13c " " (" ")

double surcharge

- 3c on 13c red-brown (No. 289)
 Surcharged four "5"s.
 Blue surcharge.
- 5c on 12c slate (No. 288)
 5c on 12c " (" ") upper
 5's omitted
- 5c on 12c slate (" ") upper
 left 5 double
- 5c on 12c slate (" ") lower
 left 5 double
- 5c on 12c slate (" ") lower
 left 5 inverted
- 5c on 12c slate (" ") lower
 right 5 triple
- Surcharged "1906" etc.
 Perforated 12.
 Blue and Black surcharges.
- 2c on 26c brown-orange (No. 278)
 3c on 26c " (" ")
 Black surcharge.
- 3c on 26c brown-orange (No. 278)
 Surcharged "1906" in black.
 Perforated 12.
- 10c deep blue (No. 274)
 Regular Series.
 Perforated 11½.
 Thin paper.
- 1c green and black
 Thick, chalky paper.
- 1c green and black.
- 2c carmine and black
- 3c yellow and black
- 5c pale ultramarine and black
- Official stamp.*
 Thin paper.
 Perforated 14½.
 Black surcharge.
- 3c on 10c violet (No. 630)

SIAM.—Our contemporaries list the following additions to the set chronicled by us in January.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

5a carmine-rose

8a gray-black and olive-yellow

1t dark blue and brown-orange

SOMANILAND PROTECTORATE.—

The *Monthly Journal* announces the

first of the current series upon the chalky paper. A single variety of the officials has been found on ordinary paper with multiple watermark. There is a variety without the period after "M."

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½a gray-green

Official Stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a violet and dull-violet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The first value of the current series on the A and Crown paper has appeared.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated.

1p rose

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Our contemporaries note the 50c upon ordinary paper and the 8c upon chalky-paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

50c green and carmine

Chalk-surfaced paper.

8c violet on blue

TRANSVAAL.—Several of our contemporaries list the two shilling value upon ordinary, multiple paper and the three pence and four pence upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2sh brown and black.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

3p olive green and black

4p chocolate and black.

TRINIDAD.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the five shilling stamp of the current type has appeared upon chalky paper but it is watermarked "Crown C A wide." This is a new one and we confess that we cannot solve the puzzle. What is "Crown C A wide."?

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5 sh lilac and red-violet.

TUNIS.—Some more values of the new series have appeared. They are in two types, the low values of small size and the franc values of large size. We hope to illustrate them next month

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

10c red-brown

15c violet

20c gray-brown

25c dull blue

1fr red and olive-brown

2fr bistre and olive-green

5fr violet and dull blue

TURKEY.—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* says that some of the values of 1905 series of adhesives have

been transformed into postage due stamps by means of a surcharge consisting of a large, Roman "T" over which are two native characters and the whole enclosed in a single lined, circular frame.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge (†)

5pa ochre

10pa dull green

20pa carmine

VICTORIA.—Several of our contemporaries note additional values on the paper with the new watermark. The 9p is our type A55.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12½

3p brown-orange.

Perforated 12x12½

4p bistre

9p brownish-rose

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Two new values have appeared upon the A and Crown paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12½

3p red-brown

5p olive-yellow



The Denver Stamp Club.

DENVER, COL.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. O. T. HARTMAN, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meets First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

THIRD MONTHLY MEETING.

REPORT.

The third Monthly Meeting of the Denver Stamp Club was called to order at 8 o'clock, February 7th, 1906. President Nast in the Chair. Fourteen members and five visitors present. Minutes were read and approved. The *American Journal of Philately* was adopted as Official Organ. The report of committee on Constitution and By Laws was submitted by Chairman Reid. After one or two changes the Constitution and By-Laws was adopted as submitted. Exchange Manager Reid tendered his resignation on account of early removal to New York City. It was accepted with regret. Oscar T. Hartman was elected to fill vacancy. Mr. Hartman tendered his resignation as Vice-President, which was accepted. C. G. Gething was elected to fill the vacancy.

A display and paper entitled "A United States Rarity," by H. A. Davis with plates and illustrations was well received, and much interest shown. The principal theme being comments on the cause of the rarity of the 3c, 1855 perforated, of same design as the 3c imperforate of 1851.

Mr. Davis maintains that the interior lines were not caused by retouching, nor were they added just before printing, that it is a regular straight variety, and that they were printed from the same plate as the 3c imperforate. There not being room enough between the designs to allow for perforating, only a few were printed before new plates were constructed. Ample proof was brought forward to show the truth of this theory. Two specimens were shown by Mr. Davis together with similar minor varieties.

A Geographical contest was promulgated by Mr. Hartman in which much interest was shown and much entertainment given. \$8 in prizes was offered.

F. W. Reid was winner of the First Prize, W. W. Bigler, Second, and A. C. Rosler and J. S. Davis were tied for third which was a pair of Philippines No. 308, this was split, and a stamp presented to each. First prize was Philippines No. 147, Second a \$5 Manifest U. S. Rev.

Chas. A. Nast displayed a Carter Album and contents and gave a short, interesting and instructive talk on U. S. Revenues. Among the varieties displayed were several stamps that mount up into three figures before the decimal point.

Seven new applicants were elected to Membership.

Next meeting, March 7th.

HOLLAND A. DAVIS.

Secretary.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

The 29th ordinary monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, 21st of February at the Devonshire House Hotel and was well attended, as usual.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. F. W. Lake, at 6.30 p. m., when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed.

After a little preliminary business regarding auction announcements, &c., had been gone into, the first item on the programme was taken in hand. This was a discussion entitled "Is Finality a Desideratum"? and was ably opened up by Mr. A. H. Harris. The pros and cons of the matter were carefully sifted and gone into, but in the little time available no final decision could be arrived at. After several good tempered arguments the question was indefinitely shelved and the next and concluding item entered upon.

This was a competitive display by members of a collection of any country comprising what is known as the Far East and attracted a very fair show of these stamps. The most notable amongst others were the collection shown by Mr. D. H. Jackson and Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R. N. Mr. Jackson's stamps were accorded the most votes by a majority of one over Mr. Giles and were accordingly awarded the small prize of stamps offered as an incentive to display. The winning exhibit was a fine lot of Hong Kong, which, although somewhat incomplete, was remarkable for the extremely fine and well-centered condition of the copies. It was apparently this that carried weight in the voting for it is well known how very difficult it is to get these stamps in perfect condition.

The collection shown by Mr. Giles embraced nearly all countries in the area under display and contained many good stamps especially in the early issues of Japan and China.

At 9.30 p. m. the meeting was reluctantly brought to a close after a very enjoyable time.

Members are reminded that an item of "Ten Minute Papers" figures upon the programme for 21st March and offers of short articles will be welcomed by the Hon. Sec. A. C. Constantinides, Woodview, Archway Road.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

February 1st.—Display. Seychelles. Mr. J. W. Heath. Paper. Greece. Mr. T. W. Morris.

Messrs. L. D. Leonardt and C. Piens were elected members. Mr. Lake and Mr. F. C. Henderson were thanked for stamps given to the Permanent Collection and Mr. H. L. Ewen for the 3rd Edition (Part I) of his Priced Catalogue of the Railway Letter stamps of the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. W. Heath gave a short paper on Seychelles with a display of nearly all the varieties in singles, pairs and blocks of used and unused. This was followed by an interesting discussion on the relative rarity of the various values and varieties compared with catalogue value, and on the position in the sheet of the varying types of surcharge.

Mr. T. W. Morris then gave a short introductory paper on Greece (large head) followed by a display of his unique collection of this country. His method of arrangement of the various printings of each value by means of a "key sheet" of shade marks a distinct advance in simplifying the collection of these somewhat complicated issues. Further particulars will be given later on so that members and others may have the benefit of Mr. Morris' research.

Votes of thanks to Messrs. Heath and Morris brought a long evening's entertainment to a close.

For the Auction on February 22nd we have received 311 lots from our members, including many very desirable ones from our Foreign and Colonial members and all absolutely unreserved. Catalogues will be distributed on February 10th, anyone not receiving theirs by the 12th should send at once. The lots will be on view in Manchester at Messrs. Ashworth & Co., February 12th, 13th, 14th; in London at Messrs. Plumridge & Co., 63 Chancery Lane, February 15th, 16th, 17th and in Birmingham at Mr. Davis, 3 Livery St., February 19th to 22nd.

All bids should be sent direct to the Hon. Sec.

Dealers and Collectors in our Colonies who can send a regular supply of recent issues especially higher values would find a ready market for their duplicates by joining the Society.

Collectors Club.

The 130th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, February 12th, 1906.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.45 P. M., with all the members of the Board present, with the exception of Mr. J. W. Scott.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$691.74 was read and approved.

The monthly report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

Messrs. C. H. McKeel and Geo. D. Morse having paid their dues were re-instated.

Adjourned 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN,
Secretary.

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.] MARCH 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts
" " Foreign Countries, 75c]

**Sveriges
Frankotecken
1855-1905
Englished**

We are pleased to announce that we have acquired the sole right to the English translation of the Swedish Philatelic Society's recently published work on the *Postage Stamps of Sweden from 1855 to 1905*.

The work, as is universally admitted, is a most careful and complete history of postal development in Sweden, and, being compiled from official records and edited under the supervision of the Post-Office Department, its accuracy is beyond question.

It is embellished with several portraits, reproductions of original documents, statistical tables, etc. Unfortunately, however, its value has been greatly restricted as, up to the present time, it has been published only in Swedish, a language which is unknown to by far the greater portion of the philatelic world.

It is our intention to publish the work in the JOURNAL, in monthly installments, reproducing all the plates, tables, initial letters, etc., and to finally publish it in book form.

The first installment will be found elsewhere in the present number.

AN APOLOGY

We feel that we owe our readers an apology for the great irregularity with which the JOURNAL has been appearing lately and for its having gotten so far behind. No one can possibly regret this condition of things more than we do, ourselves (it means lots of extra work for us to catch up). The facts are that we have been so rushed with other publications, principally our albums, for which the demand has been unprecedented, that we have been obliged to neglect the JOURNAL.

These conditions are now improving rapidly, as is evidenced by our bringing out this number within two weeks of the last one and, as we have plenty of good material in sight, we hope to follow this number with the April one in a very short time and to keep up the good work until we are again "on time."

The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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PREFACE.



When a wish was expressed at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Sweden last winter, that the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps in our country might be worthily celebrated by the publication of a jubilee book it was apparent that there were editorial as well as economic difficulties to be overcome. It had been positively ascertained that the Royal Postal Department, which, shortly before, had celebrated its removal to the new Central Post Office, by the publication of a memorial paper, did not intend to thus mark the postage stamp jubilee. The Postmaster General expressed his willingness to give the Philatelic Society of Sweden all assistance possible in the production of a postal-philatelic work on the postal issues of Sweden during the period 1855-1905 and approved of an economic plan for the publication, drawn up by the President of the Society. On the strength of this encouragement the directorate of the Society proceeded to carry out the undertaking as speedily as possible.

On account of the division of the work into a postal and a philatelic section, two gentlemen were selected, both well posted in their respective departments, and able to undertake and carry out the editorial work in the short time which remained. In addition, a committee of three members was selected for the arrangement of the other details connected with the publication.

The funds necessary for the undertaking were secured through the kind co-operation of the Postal Department which permitted the Society to obtain from the post office, at booked valuation, 250 sets of the reprints of the 3, 4, 6, 8 and 24 shilling banco postage stamps, made in 1885, these sets to accompany 250 copies of an edition which is to number 350 copies, the remaining 100 copies to be delivered to the Postal Department. The surplus resulting, on account of the philatelic value of these reprints, after the cost of publication has been liquidated, shall, according to agreement with the Postal Department, be given to the fund for the support of widows and

orphans of employees of the postal service. In order to give the work a larger circulation, the Society has obtained the consent of the Postal department to the publication of an extra edition.

As the first introduction of postage stamps in Sweden was closely connected with the adoption of a uniform postage, and was, to a large extent, instrumental in making such a reform possible, the postal section of this work is partly devoted to an account of this postal reform, which has been one of the causes of development during the past fifty years. In this connection, it has been found necessary, in an introductory way, to touch on postal reform in the country where it originated, England, and give a short account of the earlier history of the Swedish postal department.

The philatelic section of this work is intended to give all the information and data pertaining to the Swedish postal issues, which may, from a collector's point of view, prove of interest.

At the close of the work are given the principal reasons why, from an intellectual as well as a literary standpoint, the postal issues have taken their place among other objects of culture which have attracted special attention, and are receiving such widespread and careful study.

The Society avails itself of this occasion to thankfully acknowledge the kind and generous interest in the accomplishment of this work which has been shown by the chief of the postal department, Postmaster-General, Mr. J. E. VON KRUSENSTJERNA, through whose co-operation the work has not only been made possible, but has also enabled the Philatelic Society of Sweden to contribute to a charitable institution. The thanks of the Society are also due to its acting committee, Consul SIXTEN KEYSER, President of the Society; ALB. LINDSTRÖM, Professor of Anatomy, and Mr. HILMER DJURLING, Bank Official and Editor of the *Swedish Philatelic Journal*.

For the research on which this work is based, for the arrangement of the material and the result total, the Society has to express its appreciation to the two editors, ERNST ÖBERG, Post-Office Department Inspector, and N. V. HOLMBERG, Official of the Government Railways, the former for the postal and the latter for the philatelic section.

The cover design has been kindly presented to the Society by its member Mr. AGI LINDEGREN, Architect of the Royal Castles. * * * * *

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Stockholm, July 1st, 1905.



THE POSTAL SECTION.



he postage stamp occupies a conspicuous place among the objects which are intended to represent a money value, not only with reference to general use but also as concerns its common utility to the individual citizen as well as to the nation as a whole. Its introduction as a part of the closely related activities of the postal service took place about the middle of the 19th century, and the postage stamp belongs to the list of inventions which have made that century one of the most remarkable in the history of the development of culture.

Long before this time stamps for franking had been used in Paris, whose local postal system was reformed by de Vélayer in 1653. This reform caused boxes to be placed in different parts of the city for the reception of letters, notes and documents intended for distribution in Paris, and for delivery as directed. A condition for the forwarding of this mail matter was that each piece should have a certain franking stamp attached, namely a strip of paper with de Vélayer's special stamp impressed and having, attached to it, a printed form upon which the sender made an entry of the day and time of the mailing of the piece. Such a paper strip was called *billet de port payé* and its price was one sou. As to the use of this franking stamp, it was decreed that it should be fastened to, wrapped around, put in the letter or attached to it in some way, that the postal official could see and easily remove it.

This, the first franking stamp of which anything is known, was not long in use. De Vélayer's work endured only a few years and his idea was forgotten.

In 1818 franking stamps were introduced in Sardinia. These were impressed on letter paper kept for sale by the postal department and called *carta postale bollata* (stamped post paper). Although foreign to the purpose of the postage stamp they should be mentioned as being its predecessors. The right of the state to the income of the postal service was, in Sardinia, not limited to the mail forwarded through its own postal department but included, as well, any private messenger service,

arranged and paid for by the correspondent himself. Thus, if a letter was to be forwarded by a servant or a traveller, permission had each time to be obtained at the nearest post office, and for such permission a fee of from 15 to 50 centesimi was paid, according to the distance to the place to which the letter was addressed. At the post office the amount of the fee was noted on the letter and only after having gone through these proceedings was the correspondent at liberty to arrange for the forwarding of the letter.

In order to do away with the loss of time and the expenses caused by this involved method, the letter paper mentioned above was introduced by the postal department. The stamp impressed on the paper indicated the amount paid, and after a letter had been written it was folded so that the stamp appeared on the address side. If such a letter was to be forwarded through the agency of the postal department, the fee for the forwarding had to be paid in full as for any other letter. In such a case the impressed stamp was not considered of any value.

Some few years after the Sardinian *carta postale bolatta* had appeared the postage stamp would have become a Swedish invention, had the following proposition been accepted.

THE FIRST PROPOSITION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN SWEDEN.

When the four States of the kingdom were assembled in congress (Riksdag) in 1823, lieutenant CURRY GABRIEL TREFFENBERG, on the 3d day of March, introduced a bill for the use of stamped paper as a means for the payment of postage fees.

This bill is of very general interest and must occupy a prominent place in the history of the Swedish postage stamp, therefore we give the contents of this bill in extenso :

“ The method of collecting dues and rendering accounts, heretofore in use in the Department of Posts, I do not consider as safe as could be desired where public funds are concerned.

Although there has been no embezzlement, it is wrong not to guard against the chance of such an occurrence when conditions may make it a possibility. The receiving and accounting at and from the post offices should, in my opinion, disappear, and in its place I propose the use of some kind of stamped paper of varying value which might be purchased for cash in different places, the same as *Chartæ Sigillatæ*. This paper to be used as a cover for letters which, thus provided, should, without further proceedings, be received at the post offices, entered on the ‘Post Way-Bill’ and forwarded.

The proposition, in detail, for this change is too lengthy to be given here, but I respectfully request that it accompany the motion to the committee of State and Grants.

It is with no idea that my proposition is without fault that I take the liberty of making it. I think, on the other hand, that in every section there is room for improvement, but the main question, which is to secure to the State a better and safer way of accounting for this part of its revenues, seems to me not without claim to a closer investigation.

(To be continued.)

Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 51.]

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1865.



Fig. 813.



Fig. 814.



Fig. 815.



Fig. 816.



Fig. 817.

These stamps were typographed and, while they contain no varieties which would attract a general collector, they are prolific in those which would interest the specialist. As follows :

1d yellow-orange :

Var. A:—The white line above the "N" of "ISLAND" is broken and filled with solid color for the space of about 3 mm.

Var. B:—There is a dot above the "L" of "ISLAND."

Var. C:—The "A" of "ISLAND" has no cross-bar.

Var. D:—The "E" of "EDWARD" lacks the central-bar.

Var. E:—There is a dot between the "I" and "S" of "ISLAND."

Var. F:—There is a dot between the "N" and "Y" of "PENNY."

Var. G:—There is a dot between the "D" and "W" of "EDWARD."

Var. H:—There is a dot between the "L" and "A" of "ISLAND."

Var. I:—The "G" of "POSTAGE" is broken.

Var. J:—The "O" of "POSTAGE" is broken.

Var. K:—There is a bar connecting the "D" and "W" of "EDWARD."

2d rose:—

Var. A:—There is a dot before the "T" of "TWO."

Var. B:—There is a dot between the "I" and "S" of "ISLAND" and after "POSTAGE."

Var. C:—There is a dot after "POSTAGE" and in the "O" of "PENNY."

Var. D:—There is an extra bar to the last "E" of "PENNY."

Var. E:—"TWO" instead of "TWO."

Var. F:—There is a dot between the "N" and "C" of "PRINCE."

Var. G:—The "D" and "A" of "EDWARD" are broken.

Var. H:—The "W" of "EDWARD" is broken.

Var. I:—The "T" of "TWO" is broken.

Var. J:—There is a dot before the "W" and "A" of "EDWARD."

3d blue:—

Var. A:—There is a dot after “PENCE”

Var. B:—There is a dot after “PENCE” and a broken “D” in “ISLAND.”

Var. C:—There is a dot between the “R” and “E” of “THREE” and between “PRICE” and “EDWARD.”

Var. D:—There is a dot between the “R” and “E” of “THREE.”

Var. E:—There is a dot after the “E” of “THREE”; a bar at the bottom of the “I” in “PRINCE” and a broken “W” in “EDWARD.”

Var. F:—There is a broken “R” in “THREE.”

Var. G:—There is a colorless circle, inclosing a colored dot, before the “P” of “PRINCE.”

Var. H:—There is a dot between the “E” and “D” of “EDWARD.”

Var. I:—There is a dot between the “E” and “D” of “EDWARD” and between the “S” and “L” of “ISLAND.”

Var. J:—The “I” of “ISLAND” has a white dash at top, giving it the appearance of an inverted “L.”

Var. K:—There is a dot between “EDWARD” and “ISLAND.”

Var. L:—There is a dot between the “P” and the “O” of “POST-AGE.”

Var. M:—There is a triangle of dots between “THREE” and “PENCE.”

6d yellow-green:—

Var. A:—There is a dot before “PENCE.”

Var. B:—There is a dot between the “N” and “C” of “PENCE.”

Var. C:—There is a dot after “PENCE.”

Var. D:—The “S” of “SIX” is broken.

Var. E:—The “P” of “PENCE” is broken.

9d violet:—

Var. A:—There are three dots, one above the other, after “STG.”

Var. B:—There is a dot before “STG” and none after it.

Var. C:—There is a dot before the “P” of “PRINCE.”

Var. D:—There is a dot between the “L” and “A” of “ISLAND.”

Var. E:—The “E” in “EQUAL” is almost gone.

1868.



Fig. 818.

4d black:—The following varieties are known:

Var. A:—There is a dot under the “O” of “FOUR.”

Var. B:—“FOUP” instead of “FOUR.”

Var. C:—The rosette in front of “FOUR” is broken.

Var. D:—The “D” of “EDWARD” is broken.

- Var. E:—There is a dot under the “E” of “EDWARD.”
 Var. F:—There is a dot after “POSTAGE.”
 Var. G:—There is a dot between the “N” and “C” of “PENCE.”
 Var. H:—There is a hair line across the right side of “O” of “FOUR” and cutting completely across the label.

1872.



Fig. 819.



Fig. 820.



Fig. 821.



Fig. 822.



Fig. 823.



Fig. 824.

As in the pence issues many varieties are to be found in this series. They are as follows:

1c brown-orange:

- Var. A:—There is a dot between the “I” and “A” of “ISLAND.”
 Var. B:—There is a dot between the “T” and “A” of “POSTAGE.”
 Var. C:—There is a dot before the “E” of “EDWARD.”
 Var. D:—There is a dot before the “P” of “PRINCE.”
 Var. E:—The “O” and “N” of “ONE” are connected.

2c blue:

- Var. A:—There is a dot between “PRINCE” and “EDWARD.”
 Var. B:—There is a broken “N” in “PRINCE.”
 Var. C:—There is a broken “E” in “CENTS.”
 Var. D:—There is a broken “P” in “POSTAGE.”
 Var. E:—There is a badly formed “D” in “ISLAND.”
 Var. F:—There is a large, white dot between “PRINCE” and “EDWARD.”
 Var. G:—There is a broken “W” in “Two” and a broken “S” in “CENTS.”

3c. rose.

- Var. A:—There is a dot between “PRINCE” and “EDWARD.”
 Var. B:—There is a dot before the “P” of “POSTAGE.”
 Var. C:—There is a dot before the “E” of “POSTAGE.”
 Var. C:—There is a dot under the “R” of “PRINCE.”
 Var. E:—There is a long white dash between the “EE” of “THREE.”
 Var. F:—There is a dot between the “H” and “R” of “THREE.”

Var. G:—There is a dot between the “T” and “A” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. H:—There is a broken “E” in “EDWARD.”

4c green:

Var. A:—The “E” of “POSTAGE” is almost obliterated by a large white dot.

Var. B:—The “P” and “R” of “PRINCE” are connected.

Var. C:—The “E” of “POSTAGE” and the “L” of “ISLAND” are not properly set.

Var. D:—There is a dot under the “O” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. E:—There is a dot before the “4” in the lower left corner.

Var. F:—There is a dot in the “C” of “CENTS.”

6c black:

Var. A:—There is a dot in the “O” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. B:—There is a dot between the “T” and “A” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. C:—There is a dot between the “A” and “G” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. D:—There is a dot between the “O” and “S” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. E:—There is a dot in the “C” of “PRINCE.”

12c violet:

Var. A:—There is a dot over the “D” in “EDWARD.”

Var. B:—There is a dot between “TWELVE” and “CENTS.”

Var. C:—There is a broken “E” in “PRINCE.”

Var. D:—There is a broken “S” in “ISLAND.”

Var. E:—There is a dot under the “A” of “ISLAND.”

Var. F:—There is a dot under the “O” of “POSTAGE.”

Var. G:—The “L” and “A” of “ISLAND” are connected.

Var. H:—There is a short “L” in “ISLAND.”

Var. I:—There is a long “A” in “ISLAND.”

PRUSSIA.

1850-58.



Fig. 825.



Fig. 826.



Fig. 827.

1850:—The stamps of this series are easily distinguished as they are the only Prussian stamps printed on colored paper. The head is on a ground of vertical and horizontal lines (Fig. 825).

1857:—The stamps of this series may be easily distinguished by the fact that the head is on a ground of solid color, otherwise they are similar to those of the first series (Fig. 826).

1858:—These stamps are the same as the last series excepting that, as in the series of 1850, the head is on a background composed of vertical and horizontal lines.

QUEENSLAND.

1879-81.



Fig. 828.

This series was electrotyped in sheets of 120, made up of thirty groups of four stamps, each stamp in a group differing slightly from the others. There are several plates of the two pence; the value in the first plate is in thin letters and in the last plate, three of the stamps in each group of four have the "TW" of "TWO" joined.

1d, in all shades:

Var. A: — "QUEENSLAND" spelled "QOENSLAND." This is number 44 on the plate.

2d blue:—

Var. A:—"PENGE" for "PENCE." This is on the first plate.

Var. B:—"TW" of "TWO" joined.



Fig. 829.

½d on 1d brown-red:—This stamp also exists with "QOENSLAND" instead of "QUEENSLAND."

1882.



Fig. 830.



Fig. 831.

With the exception of the two pence these stamps, like the preceding series, are arranged in groups of four varieties on the sheet. The one penny is the only one of the series which has a period after the value. But one notable variety is known, it is

4d yellow:—"PENGE instead of "PENCE."

1887-94.

This series is the same type as that of 1882, but from re-engraved plates. The one penny has no period after "PENNY" and all values are known with the "L" and "A" of "QUEENSLAND" joined at the bottom.

REUNION.

1891.



Fig. 832.

Several errors of the surcharge of this series exist, as follows :

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| Var. A :— | " RIUNION " | for " REUNION ", | all values. |
| Var. B :— | " EUNION " | " " " | 1c. |
| Var. C :— | " REUNIONR " | " " " | 4c. |
| Var. D :— | " RUNION " | " " " | 20c. |
| Var. E :— | " PEUNION " | " " " | 20c. |



Fig. 833.



Fig. 834.



Fig. 835.

The following errors of the surcharge exist upon this series:
2c on 20c red on green, figure 833.

Var. A :—" RUENION " instead of " REUNION ".

Var. B :—" REUNOIN " " " " "

2c on 20c red on green, figure 834.

Var. A :—" REUNOIN " instead of " REUNION ".

2c on 20c red on green, figure 835.

Var. A :—" RUNION " instead of " REUNION ".

Var. B :—" PEUNION " " " " "

15c on 20c red on green, figure 835.

Var. A :—" RUNION " instead of " REUNION ".

Var. B :—" PEUNION " " " " "

1902.



Fig. 836.

The following errors of surcharge are known:

5c on 40c red on straw.

Var. A:—The bar over the original value is omitted.

Var. B:—The "5" is thin.

5c on 50c carmine on rose.

Var. A:—The bar over the original value is omitted.

Var. B:—The "5" is thin.

15c on 75c violet on orange.

Var. A:—The bar over the original value is omitted.

Var. B:—The "5" is thin and the "1" is small.

15c on 1fr. bronze-green on straw.

Var. A:—The bar over the original value is omitted.

Var. B:—The "5" is thin and the "1" is small.

RHODESIA.

1906.



Fig. 837.

One Penny



Fig. 838.

THREE
PENCE.



Fig. 839.

1d on 4sh gray and vermilion:—Of this stamp, which is of the type of figure 837 overprinted with the surcharge shown by figure 838, an error is known in which the "P" of "PENNY" is inverted.

3d on 5sh yellow.—This stamp is of the type of 837 overprinted as shown by figure 839. Two errors are known, as follows:

Var. A:—The "T" of "THREE" is inverted.

Var. B:—The "R" of "THREE" is inverted.



Fig. 840.

4d blue:—A variety of this stamp is known in which the word "COMPANY" is omitted.

1896-97.



Fig. 841.



Fig. 842.

The series of 1897 (figure 842) is a re-engraving of the type of 1896, figure 841. They may be distinguished as follows:

In the series of 1896 the ends of the scroll below the shield pass behind one of the hind legs of the supporters upon each side and touch the frame of the central portion of the design.

In the series of 1897 the ends of the scroll curve upwards between the hind legs of the supporters at the sides and do not pass behind the leg.

ROMAN STATES.

1862.



Fig. 843.



Fig. 844.



Fig. 845.



Fig. 846.

The following varieties of these stamps are known:

Var. A:—No punctuation after "CENT": 2c and 40c.

Var. B:—No punctuation after the figure of value: 5c, 20c and 40c

Var. C:—Hyphen after the figure of value: 20c.

1868.



Fig. 847.

These stamps are of the same types as those of 1862 but are perforated; The following varieties are known:

Var. A:—No punctuation after "CENT": 2c and 40c.

Var. B:—No punctuation after the figure of value: 5c, 20c and 40c

Var. C:—Figure of value omitted: (2) cent black on green.

Var. C:—Comma after "80": 80c black on pink.

ROUMANIA.

1865.



Fig. 848.

20pa red:—There are two types of this stamp which may be distinguished as follows:

Type I:—The figures of value are thin.

Type II:—The figures of value are thick, especially those in the upper right and lower left corners.

1866.



Fig. 849.



Fig. 850.

20pa black on pale rose: There are two types of this stamp, as follows:

Type I:—The Greek border on the right side of the stamp runs from left to right (Fig. 849).

Type II:—The Greek border on the right side of the stamp runs from right to left (Fig. 850).

1869.



Fig. 851.

15 bani, red:—There are two varieties of this stamp, as follows:—

Var. A:—There is a dot before the "R" of "ROMANA."

Var. B:—There is an accent over the "A" of "BANI."

50 bani, blue and red:—An error is known in which there are two impressions of the head, one of which is inverted.

1871.



Fig. 852.

15 bani, carmine:—A variety of this stamp has the “N” of “CINCIS” inverted.

1876.



Fig. 853.

5 bani, blue:—By mistake a *cliché* of the five bani stamp was included in the plate of the ten bani, hence the error of color.

1897.



Fig. 854.

25 bani, blue:—This, like the last, is on error of color, a *cliché* of the 25b having been included in the plate of the 5b.



The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

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[Continued from page 39.]

REFERENCE LIST OF THE TWO CENT ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS OF THE SERIES OF 1863 AND 1864. ENVELOPES.

TWO CENTS, BLACK.

1863.

Inscribed : " U. S. POSTAGE."

DIE A.

VAR. 3.

| No. | Class. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| 370 | 4 | Buff | 2 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 371 | " | " | 2 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

VAR. 5.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---|---|--------|-----------|
| 372 | 4 | Buff | 2 | 3 | 139x83 | Ungummed. |
| 373 | " | " | 2 | 3 | " | Gummed. |

VAR. 6.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---|---|--------|-----------|
| 374 | 4 | Amber | 2 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 375 | " | Buff | 2 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

DIE B.

VAR. 8.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|----|---|--------|-----------|
| 376 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Ungummed. |
| 377 | " | Orange | 11 | 3 | " | " |

1864.

Inscribed : " U. S. POST."

DIE C.

VAR. 1.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|----|---|--------|-----------|
| 378 | 2 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Ungummed. |
| 379 | " | " | 11 | 3 | " | Gummed. |
| 380 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

| VAR. 3 | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| No. | Class. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Remarks. |
| 381 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 382 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| VAR. 5. | | | | | | |
| 383 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 384 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| VAR. 6. | | | | | | |
| 385 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| VAR 6A. | | | | | | |
| 386 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 387 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| VAR. 7. | | | | | | |
| 388 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 389 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | x | Ungummed |
| VAR 8. | | | | | | |
| 390 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 391 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| VAR. 9. | | | | | | |
| 392 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 393 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| VAR. 10. | | | | | | |
| 394 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| VAR. 11. | | | | | | |
| 395 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 395a | " | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | " |
| 396 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 12. | | | | | | |
| 397 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed, Generally "Specimen." |
| 398 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. Generally "Specimen." |
| 399 | " | Buff | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | " Generally "Specimen." |
| VAR. 13. | | | | | | |
| 400 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 401 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

| VAR. 14. | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | Class. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Remarks. |
| 402 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 403 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 15. | | | | | | |
| 404 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 405 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| 406 | " | Buff | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | " |
| VAR. 16. | | | | | | |
| 407 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 408 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| 409 | " | Buff | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | " |
| DIE D. | | | | | | |
| VAR 17. | | | | | | |
| 410 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 411 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed |
| 412 | " | Buff | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | " |
| VAR. 18. | | | | | | |
| 413 | 3 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 414 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| 415 | " | Buff | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | " |
| VAR. 19. | | | | | | |
| 416 | 3 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x60 | Gummed |
| 417 | " | " | 12 | 5 | " | Ungummed |
| VAR. 20. | | | | | | |
| 418 | 3 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed |
| VAR. 21. | | | | | | |
| 419 | 3 | Amber | 3 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed |
| 420 | " | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed |
| VAR. 22. | | | | | | |
| 421 | 4 | Buff | 2 | 3 | 139x83 | Ungummed. Very rare. |
| VAR. 23. | | | | | | |
| 422 | 4 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 24. | | | | | | |
| 423 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 424 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

| VAR. 25. | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| No. | Class. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Remarks. |
| 425 | 4 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 426 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 26. | | | | | | |
| 427 | 4 | Amber | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| VAR. 27. | | | | | | |
| 428 | 4 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 27A. | | | | | | |
| 429 | 4 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 28. | | | | | | |
| 430 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 431 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 30. | | | | | | |
| 432 | 5 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 31. | | | | | | |
| 433 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 434 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 32. | | | | | | |
| 435 | 5 | Or. | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| VAR. 33. | | | | | | |
| 436 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 437 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| 438 | " | Buff | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Gummed. |
| VAR. 34. | | | | | | |
| 439 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| VAR. 35. | | | | | | |
| 440 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 441 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 36. | | | | | | |
| 442 | 5 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed. |
| VAR. 37. | | | | | | |
| 443 | 5 | Amber | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 444 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

VAR. 38.

| No. | Class. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| 445 | 5 | Or. | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Ungummed. |

VAR. 39.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|----|---|--------|-----------|
| 446 | 5 | Amber | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 447 | " | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | Ungummed. |

VAR. 40.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|----|---|--------|-----------|
| 448 | 5 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | Gummed. |
| 449 | " | Amber | 11 | 3 | " | " |
| 450 | " | Or. | 11 | 3 | " | Ungummed. |

WRAPPERS.

1863.

Inscribed : " U. S. POSTAGE."

DIE A.

VAR. 1.

| No. | Class. | Paper. | Dimensions. | Lald. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 451 | 1 | D. M. | 227x148 | | |

VAR. 2.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|
| 452 | 2 | D. M. | 227x148 | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|

VAR. 4.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|
| 453 | 4 | D. M. | 227x148 | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|

VAR. 6.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|
| 454 | 4 | D. M. | 227x148 | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|

VAR. 7.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|
| 455 | 4 | D. M. | 227x148 | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|--|--|

1864.

Inscribed : " U. S. POST."

DIE C.

VAR. 2.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|
| 456 | 3 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|

VAR. 4.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|
| 457 | 3 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|

| VAR. 6. | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|
| No. | Class. | Paper. | Dimensions. | Laid. | |
| 458 | 3 | Buff | 100x200 | V | |
| 459 | " | D. M. | " | V | |
| VAR. 6A. | | | | | |
| 460 | 3 | Buff | 100x200 | H | |
| 461 | " | D. M. | " | V | |
| VAR. 7. | | | | | |
| 462 | 3 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 8. | | | | | |
| 463 | 3 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 10. | | | | | |
| 464 | 4 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 12. | | | | | |
| 465 | 4 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 13. | | | | | |
| 466 | 4 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 14. | | | | | |
| 467 | 5 | D. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 15. | | | | | |
| 468 | 5 | Buff | 100x200 | V | |
| 469 | " | D. M. | " | V | |
| VAR. 16. | | | | | |
| 470 | 5 | Buff | 100x200 | V | |
| DIE D. | | | | | |
| VAR. 17. | | | | | |
| 471 | 3 | Buff | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 19. | | | | | |
| 472 | 3 | L. M. | 133x200 | V | |
| VAR. 20. | | | | | |
| 473 | 3 | L. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| 474 | " | " | 133x200 | — | |

| VAR. 21. | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|
| No. | Class. | Paper. | Dimensions. | Laid. | Remarks. |
| 475 | 3 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
| 476 | " | " | 115x375 | H | Stamp 137 mm. from top. |
| VAR. 23. | | | | | |
| 477 | 4 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
| 478 | " | " | " | V | |
| 479 | " | " | " | Wove | |
| VAR. 24. | | | | | |
| 480 | 4 | L. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 25. | | | | | |
| 481 | 4 | Buff | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 26. | | | | | |
| 482 | 4 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
| VAR. 27. | | | | | |
| 483 | 4 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
| VAR. 27A. | | | | | |
| 484 | 4 | L. M. | 133x200 | V | |
| VAR. 29. | | | | | |
| 485 | 5 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
| VAR. 30. | | | | | |
| 486 | 5 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
| VAR. 31. | | | | | |
| 487 | 5 | Buff | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 32. | | | | | |
| 488 | 5 | L. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| VAR. 33. | | | | | |
| 489 | 5 | L. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| 490 | " | Buff | " | V | |
| VAR. 34. | | | | | |
| 491 | 5 | L. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| 492 | " | Buff | " | V | |
| 493 | " | " | 150x212 | V | |
| 494 | " | " | " | H | |

VAR. 35.

| No. | Class. | Paper. | Dimensions. | Laid. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 495 | 5 | L. M. | 100x200 | V | |
| 496 | " | Buff | " | V | |

VAR. 36.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|
| 497 | 5 | L. M. | 133x200 | V | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|

VAR. 38.

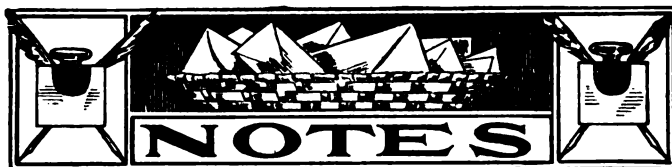
| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|
| 498 | 5 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|

VAR. 39.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|
| 499 | 5 | L. M. | 133x200 | H | |
|-----|---|-------|---------|---|--|

(To be continued.)





UNITED STATES:—Revenues, Match and Medicine.—Mr. A. G Bishop has shown us the following stamps imperforate. For single copies they have exceedingly good margins but, before listing them, we should like to know if any of our readers have them in *unsevered pairs*. E. T. Hazeltine, 1c black (our No. 3376); Home Bitters Co., 3c green on both pink and watermarked paper (our No. 3404); Lawrence & Martin, 4c black, (our No. 3236); Prof. Low, 1c black, on watermarked paper (our No. 3441) and C. B. Woodworth, 1c green on silk paper (our No. 3568).

Besides the above there were the following partly perforated stamps in *single* copies: C. E. Hull & Co., 1c black, on watermarked paper, imperforate horizontally, (our No. 3413), J. W. Campion & Co., 4c black on watermarked paper, imperforate horizontally (our No. 3324).



BARBADOS:—We illustrate the type of the commemorative series which we chronicled last month.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:—We illustrate the surcharge upon the postage due stamp which we chronicled last month.

REPUBLICA
DOMINICANA.
UN
centavo.



FRENCH CONGO:—*Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* says that one sheet of the current 4c value (our No. 33) was printed in carmine and red instead of carmine and gray-blue. We should like to know a little more about this error (?) before formally listing it.

GOLD COAST:—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen the one shilling stamp with the single watermark in a new shade, light green and black instead of dark green and black.



HAYTI:—We illustrate the two surcharges which we chronicled last month.



INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the 1a Queen's head, surcharged "On. H. M. S." (our No. 245) with inverted surcharge.



ITALY.—We illustrate the new 15c stamp which we chronicled last month.



LIBERIA.—We illustrate the series chronicled last month and, also, the type of the "O.S" surcharge for the official stamps.





☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MALADIVE ISLANDS:—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* devotes considerable space to an account of a proposed issue of stamps for these Islands, which are situated five hundred miles south-west of Ceylon. They state that the 2, 3, 4, 5, 15 and 25c stamps of the current issue of Ceylon are to be surcharged for use here. We will await their actual issue before listing them.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MEXICO:—Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us the following varieties of the Official stamps of 1900-03: 15c lavender and claret (our No. 656) double surcharge and inverted surcharge: 2c green (our No. 652) inverted surcharge.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NICARAGUA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen a pair of the 30c of 1901, surcharged on postage due stamp (our No. 157) with double surcharge. One of the pair also had the Italic "O" in "CORREOS."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NICARAGUA:—Province of Zelaya:—We illustrate the "CABO" surcharge which we chronicled last month.

CABO

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NORTH BORNEO.—We understand that the one and two dollar stamps surcharged for Postage Due purposes, which we chronicled in our December number, have never been issued.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen a horizontal strip of three of the 4c on 25c of 1899 (our No. 96) perforated all around but with the two vertical lines of perforation between the stamps omitted.

ST. HELENA:—We quote from the *Philatelic Record*: “Some months ago we warned collectors against the remainders of this Colony which had been cleaned, the special obliteration used for cancelling appearing to us to be of a character to easily lend itself to such treatment. We have been shown during the last month specimens of the 1s and 5s values (doubtless the other values also exist) in which the special cancellation has been removed and the stamps bear forged postmarks. The latter are cleverly done, but the stamps we saw bore traces of the special gridiron cancellation on the back when turned to catch the light—all traces had been removed on the face of the stamps. The acid used has had a marked effect upon the texture of the paper of the stamps, reducing it almost to blotting paper in character.”



SALVADOR.—We illustrate the design of the new series which we chronicled last month as well as all but one of the surcharges.



1906

1 1



2



2



1905 1905

We will illustrate the type with the four “5”s in blue next month.



SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the two anna, Queen's head (our No. 3) with double surcharge.



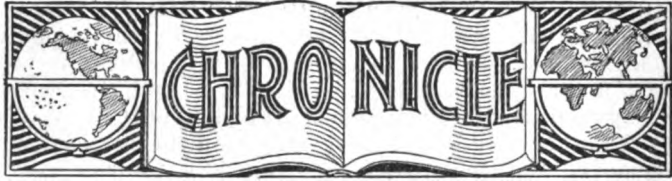
TUNIS.—We illustrate the designs of the new stamps which we chronicled last month.



SWITZERLAND:—We have been shown a curiosity which we have not seen noted anywhere as yet. It is the 50c green (our No. 96), surcharged in magenta “25” with a bar through the old value. Can any of our readers enlighten us as to its history?



TURKEY:—We regret having made an error in the description of the two types of “Imprimés” surcharges last month. They occur on the newspaper stamps and not on the postage due series.



UNITED STATES. — Revenues. — Match and Medicine Stamps.—Mr. A. G. Bishop has shown us the Geo. W. Laird stamp, 3c black (our No. 3562), on old paper, perforated, and the same stamp on both old and silk paper perforated and afterwards die cut so that the perforations show only for a short distance at the top.

Revenue stamps (Perfumery).
Old paper.

Perforated and uncut
3c black, Geo. W. Laird
Perforated and die cut
3c black, Geo. W. Laird
Silk paper
3c black, Geo. W. Laird

ABYSSINIA.—Several of our contemporaries, list a new series. It is the series of 1905 surcharged with French currency, to which has been added a new surcharge in Amharic.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
Violet surcharge.
05 on ¼g green
10 on ½g salmon
20 on 1g blue
40 on 2g dark brown
80 on 4g lilac-brown
1.60 on 8g violet
3.20 on 16g black

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

—Several of our contemporaries announce the issue of two values of the current postage due series on the new paper. They are available for use in all the States except Victoria.

Postage Due stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper
Watermarked A and Crown.
Perforated 12.

1p green

2p “

BECHUANALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the ¼d King's head of Great Britain, the first, or dark, shade, has been overprinted “BECHUANALAND—PROTECTORATE” in the usual manner.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Large Crown.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.

½p green

BENADIR.—Several of our contemporaries note two surcharges from this country. The peculiar thing about it is that, while the values of the stamps are in *besas* and *annas*, the surcharges are said to be in *centesimi*. There were 4000 of the 15c on 5a, and 3000 of the 40c on 10a.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge (?)
15c on 5a yellow-orange
40c “ 10a lilac

BRITISH HONDURAS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the 2c on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
2c violet and black on red

CANAL ZONE.— We have received another surcharge. This time it is the 20c Panama (our No. 19) which has been operated upon, and the result is exactly the same as was obtained on the 2c on 1p, which we chronicled last month, excepting that this time the new value is "1 ct" and not "2 cts."

The correct way to spell "Panama" is with an accent on the final "A" of "PANAMA", but in this case the only A's which have any accent at all are those on the fifth and tenth horizontal rows on the sheet. These may be found with one, two, or all three of the N's accented. The same remarks apply to the 2c on 1p. We illustrate the latter surcharge below.

Adhesive stamp.

PANAMA CANAL PANAMA
ZONE
2 cts.

Perforated 12.
Black surcharge.
1c on 20c violet

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes another of the current series on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
5a orange-brown and black

FRANCE.— We have seen the new type of the 10c stamp. It is of the same design as that of our No. 128 excepting that the background of the stamp, instead of showing the sun upon a horizontal lined ground, is of solid color excepting for a patch of earth upon which the "Sower" stands. We hope to illustrate it next month.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
10c red

FRANCE—Offices in Morocco.— The *Monthly Journal* announces the 5c our type A3, in a new shade.

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
5c blue-green

GERMANY.— Several of our contemporaries announce some additional values of the current series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.
Perforated 14, 14½.
20pf ultramarine
25pf orange and black on yellow
50pf purple and black on salmon

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces another value of the current series upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Large Crown.
Perforated 14.
3p violet on yellow

GREECE.— Several of our contemporaries list the new Olympian Games series. There are nine designs, as follows: 1 and 2l, Apollo throwing the discus; 3 and 5l, Atlas; 10l, Victory seated, with a scroll in her hand; 20 and 50l, Hercules carrying the world on his shoulders and Atlas bringing him the apples of the Hesperides; 25l, Fight of Hercules with Anteus; 30l, wrestling; 40l, A demon on a shield transformed into a winged youth holding a bird; 1, 2 and 3d, Race, taken from ancient tile, and 5d, Three torch-bearers, the Goddess of Victory and priests making offerings for the games.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked E T.

Perforated 13½.

- 1l brown
- 2l gray
- 3l orange
- 5l green
- 10l rose
- 20l magenta
- 25l ultramarine
- 30l gray-violet
- 40l brown
- 50l red-brown
- 1d black
- 2d rose
- 3d olive-yellow
- 5d blue-black

HAYTI.—As postage on foreign mail originating in this country is now payable only in gold or its equivalent in silver we have been treated to a new surcharge. The stamps surcharged, are the issues of 1898-99 our types A12 and A13. It consists of a double-lined upright oval between the frame-lines of which is: "SERVICE—EXTERIEUR—PROVISOIRE." In the center, in three lines, is: "EN—PIASTRES—FORTES" with a dash above, and below it. We hope to illustrate it next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Red surcharge.

- 1c ultramarine
- 1c yellow-green
- 2c orange
- 2c lake
- 3c green
- 4c red
- 5c red-brown
- 5c pale blue
- 7c gray
- 8c carmine
- 10c orange-red
- 15c olive
- 20c black
- 50c rose-brown
- 1g lilac

IVORY COAST.—A new series has begun to make its appearance here. The design is identical with that of Senegal excepting for the name of the Colony: "CÔTE D'IVOIRE."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 1c gray and carmine
- 5c green " "
- 10c carmine and blue

LAGOS.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value of the current series on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermark Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 6p violet and red-violet

MALTA.—Several of our contemporaries note another value of the current series with the multiple watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 4p chocolate and black

MEXICO. Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us some stamps surcharged "OFICIAL" which we do not remember having seen before. They are of the series of 1903 and the 4c exists both inverted and double as well as normally.

Official stamps.

Watermarked SERVICIO POSTALE, etc.

Perforated 14, 15.

Black surcharge.

- 4c carmine
- 5c orange

MONACO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value of the new postage due set.

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated.

1c olive-green

NATAL.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces another value of the current series with the multiple watermark. It is on ordinary paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2sh purple and blue-green

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Several of our contemporaries note more of the current series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated.

8p red-violet (A29)

10p lilac (A20)

2sh blue-green (A40)

PANAMA.—Owing to supply of the current 1c and 2c stamps being exhausted recourse has been had to surcharging to supply the deficiency. The 1c being surcharged upon the 20c, and the 2c upon the 50c of 1892-96 (our Nos. 19 and 20) in vermilion and, as the varieties do not repeat themselves, it is likely that the whole sheet was surcharged at one printing.

We will consider the 1c value first: The bar through "COLOMBIA" is 4 mm. wide; "PANAMA" reads upwards at the left and downwards at the right, is in the upper and lower case type, measures 12 mm. in length and the distance between the two words on the same stamp is 14½ mm. The new value, "1ct.", is placed between the two "PANAMA" surcharges at the low-

er part of the stamp. Normally the last "A" of "PANAMA" has an accent. So far we have noted the following varieties: No accent on "A" of "PANAMA", Nos. 27, 56 and 67 on the sheet. Period after "1ct." raised almost on a level with the cross-bar of "t", No. 48. Period between "c" and "t", No. 92. "PANAMA" too low on the left side of the stamp, No. 96. Last "A" of "PANAMA" with diæresis (ä), No. 98.

The 2c is surcharged with the same bar and in the same general style but "PANAMA" is in capitals and measures 14 mm. in length. The new value reads "2 cts." It is said that there are two varieties of the figure "2" on the sheet but, if so, the sheet which is before us is too blurred for us to be able to recognize them.

The following varieties are known: The final "A" of "PANAMA" inverted, No. 1 on the sheet. "PANAMA" reading downwards at both sides, No. 22. No accent on the final "A's" of "PANAMA", Nos. 61, 65 and 66. Accent on final "A" of "PANAMA" at one side but none on the word at the other side of the same stamp, Nos. 62, 63, 64, 67, 68 and 70. Besides these the stamp is known with the surcharge inverted. We hope to illustrate both the surcharges next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Vermilion surcharge.

1c on 20c violet (*varieties*)

2c on 50c bistre-brown (*varieties*)

ROUMANIA.—Two more sets of charity stamps have made their appearance in this afflicted country. The values are 3, 5, 10 and 15 bani for each set but they are sold at the post offices for 10, 15, 20 and 25 bani respectively, the difference between the selling price

and the face value being applied to charity. The first type, an upright rectangle in shape, represents the Queen weaving at a loom and bears the inscription: "*Woman weaves the future of the country, Elisabeth*, at the bottom of the stamp.

The second type, an horizontal rectangle, shows the Queen aiding a sick man, and is inscribed: "*Wounds healed and tears dried, Elisabeth*," also at the bottom of the stamp. Fortunately the stamps are available for interior postage only. We hope to illustrate the designs next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1st type.

- 3 (10) b brown-red.
- 5 (15) b green
- 10 (20) b rose
- 15 (25) b violet

2nd type.

- 3 (10) b brown-red
- 5 (15) b green
- 10 (20) b rose
- 15 (25) b violet

SENEGAL.—We have received a new series of stamps for this Colony. They are of three designs. The first, which includes all values from the 1c to 15c, is an horizontal rectangle bearing a portrait of General Faidherbe upon a circular tablet in the centre. This is surrounded by a band, colored at sides and top and colorless at bottom, inscribed: "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANCAISE" above and "SENEGAL" below. At the lower left is a large "BF" and at the lower right the value, both upon the colorless ground of a segment of a circle. The second design, which includes the values from 20c to 75c, is an upright rectangle with a large palm as the central device. At the foot of this palm is a large, colorless

circle containing the value. Above, upon a solid ground of color is the same inscription as in the lower values, and, below, upon a colorless tablet: "SENEGAL". The third design, for the franc values, is similar to the first excepting that the circle contains the portrait of M. Bellay is at the left side of the stamp and is inscribed: "POSTES" at the bottom. To the right is a landscape with a native in the foreground and the value in a colorless tablet at the lower right while below these, is: "SENEGAL" on a colorless label. All three are of large size. Besides the above we have a series of postage due stamps of ordinary size. Above is an arched label inscribed: "AFRIQUE OCC^{ALE} FRANCAISE". In a straight, colorless label at bottom: "SENEGAL", with "E" at left and "F" at right. In the centre is a native view which is broken by three tablets; those at the lower right and left being circular and containing native male and female heads, while the central one, of irregular shape, has a large numeral of value, followed by a small "O" or "FR.", in the centre; "POSTES—CHIFFRE-TAXE" above and "A PERCEVOIR" below. We hope to illustrate them all next month. The name of the country is in the second color.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 1c gray and carmine
- 2c brown " "
- 4c brown " " on blue
- 5c green " "
- 10c carmine and blue
- 15c violet " carmine
- 20c black " " on blue
- 25c blue " " on pinkish
- 30c brown " " " "
- 40c carmine " blue on azure
- 50c blackish violet and carmine
- 75c green and carmine on orange

1fr black and carmine on azure
 2fr blue " " " pink
 5fr carmine and blue " straw

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow-green and carmine on greenish

10c violet-brown and blue

15c dark blue and carmine

30c red and blue on straw

50c violet and carmine

60c black " " on buff

1fr black " "

TRANSVAAL.—Several of our contemporaries notes the 2p of the current series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p violet and black

TRINIDAD.—The *London Philatelist* notes another value on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p lilac and black

UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER.—This is a new country for our catalogues and albums. The series, only a few of which have yet appeared, are the same design as those for Senegal excepting for the name of the country, which reads: "H^U SENE-GAL-NIGER".

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green and carmine

10c carmine and blue

15c violet and carmine

URUGUAY.—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of a new 5c stamp. It is of the same design as our type A80 but of larger size to correspond with the rest of the series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

5c blue

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* notes another value on the new paper. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a postage due stamp of the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12x12½.

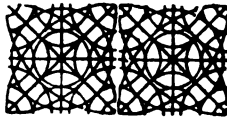
1sh orange-yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12½.

1p green and rose



The Philatelic Society of India.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on the 6th and 9th March, 1906. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson took the Chair on each occasion at 6 p. m., and there was a fairly good attendance of Calcutta members.

Mr. Larmour tendered the congratulations of the Society to Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the Society's President since March 1897, on his appointment to the important position of Director-General of the Post Office in Indja. He referred to the long and distinguished services rendered to Philately by the retiring President, and in the name of the Society wished him all success in the high office he is about to assume, and concluded by asking those present to elect Mr. Stewart-Wilson honorary President of the Philatelic Society of India. The meeting responded with acclamation.

Mr. Stewart-Wilson in reply said :—“Gentlemen, It is with a feeling of much sorrow that I address you to-day for the last time as your President, a post which, owing to your kindness, I have now held ever since the Society was started nine years ago. I do not require to be reminded of the shortcomings in my administration of the Society's affairs for perhaps no one knows them so well as I do. But still I feel that those years have not been without something to congratulate ourselves on. We are fairly old now, but when we began life we had a small membership and not very sanguine hopes as to the future. Now we may say without any fear of being accused of undue pride that we hold on honourable position among the philatelic societies of the world. It is a source of natural pleasure to me to think that I have been associated with the Society during its healthy adolescence and that I may count myself as contributor towards its present highly respectable position. But while my share has been specially prominent in the eyes of the philatelic public owing to the position in the Society which I have owed to your very kind votes for so many years, I speak with no false modesty when I assure you that the credit I have had has not been at all commensurate with appearances. Never has a President had a more devoted body of office bearers, and never, I would add, have these officers done so much good solid work quietly and unobtrusively with the one common object of furthering the purposes of the Society. You will know in your minds the gentlemen to whom I specially refer, without whom my position would have been an impossible one, and to whom I owe my very best thanks and the Society owes even more. I have thought it right not to again offer myself for the post as your active president mainly because as you know, Government has seen fit to do me the honour of entrusting me with duties which seem to be inconsistent with holding any active position in a Philatelic Society. You need not, however, go far to find my successor who is far better fitted than myself to take command. He has been ready to hand in the person of our distinguished Vice-President and Honorary

Treasurer, Sir David Masson, who is not only one of the most remarkable philatelists of the day but who has administrative abilities of a kind which are rarely found. Sir David enjoys the profound respect of philatelists in all parts of the world and the gratitude of the Philatelic Society of India, and his election to the honourable post of President can only shed lustre on us. I accept with pleasure the unique honour which you have just conferred upon me."

Now that Mr. Crofton is leaving India for a time the honorary secretaryship falls vacant. It is a post which requires a great deal of hard work and self-sacrifice and no one is better fitted to fulfil both of these conditions than that veritable "pillar" of the Society, Mr. Corfield, who is by no means new to the duties.

Progress on the Society's *magnum opus*, the "*Adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India*" was reported. The work is practically ready for the printers, its authors being Messrs. C. S. F. Crofton, L. L. R. Hausburg and C. Stewart-Wilson. It will be very fully illustrated and is expected to prove without exception the most complete and attractive philatelic literary production ever issued since stamp collecting began. The meeting approved the arrangements made by its authors for its publication before the end of the year by Messrs. Stanley Gibbins, Ltd., London.

Owing to the non-receipt of statements from the Society's English Agent the annual accounts could not on this occasion be presented, but a provisional review of the financial position disclosed a fairly satisfactory result.

M. Bernichon, of Paris, and Signor Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, were elected honorary members of the Society.

Mr. Larmour was specially thanked for the gift of a handsome book-case for the Society's library, and it was announced that the Secretaryship of the Dum Dum Stamp Exchange-Club had been taken up by Mr. A. G. Cardew, I. C. S. Ootacamund.

Mr. Corfield exhibited, with the permission of the trustees, the collection of the Postal, Fiscal and Telegraph stamps of India and the Native States now in course of formation for the Victoria Memorial Hall and the beauty and extent of the collection elicited the admiration of the meeting.

After several other items of business had been disposed of, including arrangements for a change of the firm entrusted with the printing of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, the following honorary officers were appointed for 1906-1907:

Honorary President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I. C. S.; *President*, The Hon. Sir David Masson, Kt.; *Vice-Presidents*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K. T., Mr. Wilmot Corfield, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell; *Treasurers*, the Punjab Banking Co., Ltd.; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Corfield; *Librarian*, Mr. T. Hoffman; *Editor of the Philatelic Journal of India* Mr. E. W. Wetherell; *Council*, The above (*ex-officio*) and Major W. Barrett, D.S.O., I.S.C.; Mr. J. A. E. Burrup; Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S., Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I. C. S.; Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I. M. S.; Lieut.-Col. C. P. Lukis, I. M. S., and Lieut. A. E. Stewart.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Feb. 22nd.—Auction. Mr. J. H. Telfer had a somewhat arduous task in knocking down the 311 lots which have been sent in from all parts of the world, but he accomplished it in his usual excellent style.

Messrs. K. Arnott, H. E. Houston, O. Marsh, A. J. G. Fez and Surg.-General W. L. Williams were elected members. Messrs. H. L. Ewen, F. C. Henderson and G. H. Fez were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection and Mr. C. T. Reed for a donation to the Library.

We should be glad if those members who have promised contributions to the Permanent Collection and those who intend sending stamps this season would do so at their earliest convenience so that the List of Wants may be corrected for next Report. We have a very fine and very useful Collection, but it would be much more useful if members would spare the time to look out even the very commonest of our wants as mentioned in the Annual Report, and they would certainly gain the gratitude of the Committee who appreciate the good it is doing.

March 1st.—Display. British North America. Mr. R. Hollick.

Messrs. H. B. Carslake and W. E. Johnson were elected members.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of British North America with notes on them. This was followed by an interesting discussion on the shades of the pence issues of Newfoundland of which a large number was on view and then on the re-issues series of 1890-7 of the same colony.

The packets for March, in spite of the counter attractions of fine weather, are well up to the average, the B packet, alone reaching the total of £1722.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

The 30th monthly meeting was held on Wednesday 21st, March at the Devonshire House Hotel, a large number of members being present.

The Chair was taken at 6.30 p. m. by the President, Mr. F. W. Lake, when, as usual, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly signed as correct.

The evening's entertainment opened with a display by Mr. E. Heginbottom, B. A. of the stamps of Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago and the Leeward Islands. Among many other good things were shown—Grenada, the errors, "shillins" and "ostage"; Jamaica 2½d on 4d double surcharge with the ordinary stamp on the ordinary cover also the official; their surcharge inverted.

St. Lucia, a nice lot of the scarce surcharge; St. Vincent 1869, 1/- brown in fine condition.

Next, Mr. W. B. Edwards, B. Sc. gave a remarkable short paper to which he gave the title of "Anomalies and otherwise, mostly otherwise".

In this he dwelt upon the inconsistency of catalogues both as regards pricing and why certain shades should be accorded catalogue rank and others excluded from the lists. Mr. Edwards concluded with a practical illustration of the various papers used for the pictorial issues of New Zealand.

In conclusion Mr. F. W. Lake displayed a show of rare stamps which gained a bronze medal at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899 and at 9.30 p. m. a very pleasant meeting came to an end.

A. C. CONSTANTINIDES, *Hon Sec'y.*

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President.* O. T. HARTMAN, *Vice-President.*

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, COL., March 7th, 1906.

Meeting was called to order by President Nast at 8 o'clock p. m. There were fifteen members and one visitor present. Three applications for membership were presented which were referred to the Board of Trustees. As they were well known business men of Denver, they were later acted upon favorably, and elected to membership.

The Exchange Manager reported that two circuits had been started. The matter of insuring the circuits was discussed at length. The Club voted to insure the circuits and become responsible for same at a cost of 1 per cent. of their value, this amount to accompany the sheets sent in by each member.

President Nast exhibited a fine collection of tin-foils. This was something out of the ordinary and not to be seen every day. This was a very beautiful display. Some other fine revenues were shown later in the evening which are not seen in the average collection, among them must be mentioned a pair of \$20 mint Probate of will and a \$5. Proprietary on green paper in superb condition.

This being the special auction meeting, most of the time was devoted to examination and auction of the lots. Twenty-four lots were auctioned. Some good prices were realized, for instance, Scott's No. 1328 used, entire was sold for 40% over catalogue.

There being no other business, meeting adjourned.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Collectors Club.

The 131st meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club rooms on Monday evening, March 12th, 1906.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Funke, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m. with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$616.31 was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

Mr. Alex. Holland having paid his back dues was reinstated as a member of the club.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. F. E. Hayden for having exhibited his collection of Panama stamps which in arrangement and workmanship is a work of art.

The Treasurer was authorized to sign an application for putting a telephone in the club rooms.

Adjourned at 9.15 p. m.

ALBERT PERRIN,
Secretary.



American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.

" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

APRIL 1906.

[Single Copies, 5cts

The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 79.)

SCHEME FOR CHANGES IN AND FOR THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

- (1.) All cash payments at the post offices, under whatever name, should cease.
- (2.) No accounts for postage due should hereafter be permitted with private persons or associations, except in the single case referred to in paragraph 19.
- (3.) The free franking privilege should continue and be regulated in the same manner as heretofore.
- (4.) Stamped paper of varying values, to be used as wrappers for letters, should be introduced and kept for sale in the cities by the *Chartae Sigillatae* deputies or by other persons appointed for that purpose by the General *Chartae Sigillatae* Office at Stockholm, and in the rural districts, by the sheriffs and other private persons.
- (5.) All private persons who apply for the privilege of selling these Postage Charts (as I shall call them) should do so to the local Crown authorities, who will give permission thereto, after demanding sufficient security for the amount taken.
- (6.) An established maximum, for each locality, estimated on the basis of a probable three months demand for the Postage Charts, should be adjusted, and above this amount nothing should be delivered to

private persons, who have undertaken such sales, except against cash payment.

(7.) Tax collectors should be privileged to provide themselves with half a year's supply of Postage Charts, subject to the same accounting as for any other taxes due the Crown and without giving further security than such as has already been furnished.

(8.) The provincial governments should make known the names of those who have been authorized to sell, through announcements to be read in the churches.

(9.) It should be permitted to the ordinary sales agents to entrust the sale of larger or smaller quantities to other persons, the sales agent alone, however, to be responsible for any loss incurred thereby.

(10.) The sheriffs should obtain Postage Charts from the Chartae Sigillatae deputies and give receipt for the amount when received. Private persons, who apply, without at the time paying cash, should show a certificate from the Provincial government that proper security has been placed for the amount to be obtained, and should give a receipt when the Postage Charts are delivered to them.

(11.) Every half year there should be an auditing of the Postage Chart sales of the Chartae Sigillatae deputies at which time they should show receipts for Charts delivered and show Postage Charts in their possession, and are authorized to pay over proceeds from the sale of Charts.

(12.) This audit should be in charge of the Provincial Treasurer, who should also receive the cash and give the Chartae Sigillatae deputies a receipt therefore, and then forward the amount to the Chartae Sigillatae Head Office at Stockholm.

(13.) The Postage Charts should be made of the size of an ordinary letter sheet, but without being folded lengthwise as these are. The paper should be strong but not coarse, and, in order to make forgery more difficult, should contain a circular design, easy to discover. It should also be of some light color.

In the center of the paper two stamps should be impressed side by side, occupying together a space of 6 sq. inches. One of the stamps should be impressed into the paper and the other should be printed with black ink. Both should contain, besides the value of the Chart, some suitable emblem which would be difficult to imitate. The assortment of values should be made to meet all requirements.

(14.) Letters should be so folded that the stamps shall always be on the outside and so placed that some part of the address shall be written over them, thereby preventing a second use of the same wrapper. Perhaps a mark at the side, indicating the date of mailing, would also be necessary. On the other hand there seems to be no necessity for stamping the name of the place of mailing, as at present.

(15.) When larger packages are to be sent and the Postage Chart is not strong enough or large enough to be used as a wrapper, a Postage Chart of proper value, according to the weight of the package and its destination should be loosely attached. This loose chart should be cut down to the size of one-eighth of the full sheet, showing the stamps, over which should be written in ink—*Belongs to package which will be forwarded (date and year)*—and when the package is inquired for, the Postage Chart should be delivered with it by the Post Office. On the

package itself in such cases should be noted—*Accompanied by Postage Chart.*

(16.) If correspondents mail letters or packages without Postage Charts, the Post office should not refuse to receive them or to promptly forward them, provided the address side has the notation—*without Postage Chart.* Such letters and packages on arrival should not be delivered until a Postage Chart of the size of one-eighth of a sheet has been left as Postage. On this chart should then be written in ink—*Used (date and year)*—also across the stamps.

(17.) If a letter is found to be wrapped with a Postage Chart of less value than the weight of the letter would require, it should not prevent it from being forwarded, but not before the Postmaster has written plainly on the address side—*To be redeemed.* When it has reached the last station it should not be delivered until the difference has been paid with a Postage Chart. These Charts should also be cut down to the size of an eighth of a sheet, but in order to differ from those mentioned in previous paragraphs—*Complementary Chart (date and year)*—should be written across these stamps. The proposed Charts mentioned in the last two paragraphs should remain in the Post office in order to be shown at the time of auditing, as mentioned in paragraph 25.

(18.) Every way-bill accompanying letters should contain four divisions: (1) for free letters, (2) for prepaid letters, (3) for insufficiently prepaid letters and (4) for non-prepaid letters, and in every case where the letter is registered, it should be noted.

(19.) Rural residents may arrange to have agents in the cities to examine the way-bills, when the mail has arrived, in order to ascertain whether there are any letters to be redeemed with Postage Charts, in which case the necessary Postage Charts must be handed to the Postmaster, who will write across them with ink—*Without Postage Chart*—or—*To be redeemed*—and the letters may then be forwarded in care of the post office. The Postmasters may carry out everything referred to in this paragraph. Peasants should arrange with persons of standing in their own neighborhood so that their letters may be redeemed through the latter's agents.

(20.) The Postage Chart should not cost more for registered letters than for others and receipts should be obtained from the receiver as heretofore. This should also apply to letters on which special registration is requested.

(21.) Postmasters should receive from the State a fixed salary, sufficient for the payment of assistants, rent, fuel, light and writing materials, and should be solely responsible for any disorder occurring in their offices.

(22.) Postmasters should be required to receive letters up to within one hour before the mail actually departs. On proof that they have failed in this, they should be fined a half-year's salary, payable to the Postage Chart fund, and in addition pay any damage caused thereby. No one may mail letters later than 8 o'clock in the evening nor ask to receive them earlier than 8 o'clock in the morning. The Post offices should be open on all week days.

(23.) At the latest two hours after the mail has arrived the letters should be delivered to those who inquire for them. Failure to do so should be punished as stated in the previous paragraph.

(24.) Postmasters should keep for sale Postage Chart tables of rates per ounce charged between the cities, and on which are given days and hours for the departure of the mails as well as the probable time of their arrival, also a tariff of postage rates for letters which exceed a certain number of ounces. The price of such tables should be fixed and the income from their sale should go to the Postmaster.

(25.) Postmasters should keep all Postage Charts which have been handed in for postage due, as noted in the 16th and 17th paragraphs, and when the Provincial Exchequer makes the semi-annual audit of the Chartae Sigillatae deputies' accounts, an audit of the postage due charts in the post offices should also be made. These charts should then be found to correspond with the information regarding them given in the way-bills.

If a shortage is found the Postmaster should immediately refund the amount in cash and such money should immediately be forwarded to the Chartae Sigillatae head office at Stockholm.

(26.) Anyone detecting and proving embezzlement in a post office should receive an award of 500 Rdr. bco., which should be recovered from the private property of the postmaster, who should also lose his position without possibility of re-instatement.

I cannot hope that what I have now proposed will fulfil its purpose, and it has not been presented with such a conviction, but rather to give an idea to someone more able to work out in detail a better plan, and one which unites a more secure control of the postal revenue to the State with convenience to the letter writing public. I even believe that the Diet should award a suitable premium to anyone presenting an acceptable proposition on this subject.

I do not think that I should omit, on this occasion, to mention how it often happens that letters, which are sent with the loose mail, never reach their destination, especially when they are accompanied by small change in an envelope to pay the forwarding postage from the nearest post office. Such letters are held back at some post stations, the money is extracted and the letters burned without there being any possibility of discovering at which post station it happened when the letter has passed through several and no list has accompanied the letters from one station to the other. Not only may these destroyed letters be of the greatest importance, but the peasants have a temptation to vice which may lead to greater crimes and this reason alone, which, in my opinion, is very weighty, should lead to the adoption of such measures as would not so openly tempt the citizens to become thieves.

As an additional control of the postal revenue which I find necessary, I also propose the following :

(1.) Postmasters should be compelled, through fines, to exhibit to the community, the day after the departure of each mail, compared duplicate way-bills on which have been entered letters received for and sent by the last mail. This way-bill, on which should also be entered the weight of the letters in ounces, should be accessible to the public until the way-bill for the next departing mail takes its place. Later they should be sent to the General Post Office for comparison as to conformity with the original copies held for the accounting.

(2.) A suitable and fixed fine should be paid by Postmasters in case of any difference, either in number of letters or ounces, being found on these way-bills when compared with the entries on those that accompanied the mail.

In my opinion, the suggestions contained in the last two paragraphs, at least, should be followed by the Postal Department in the future, if no other control is found which is more to the purpose."

This, as it appears, well founded and timely proposition was referred to the Commission on Grants but did not meet with its approval.

In its deliberation, the committee bore in mind the real purpose of the postal establishment: to provide, for a small fee to the state, a communication, between persons living in different places, which should be sure, expedient, and free from all foreign interference. The committee considered that the proposition certainly aimed at a desirable and fixed control, but delays and inconveniences which acted against the purpose of the postal establishment and made communication between the citizens more difficult, seemed to be connected with its execution. That, on account of the extent of the country, it would be almost impossible, with a proper regard for security, to furnish the people with "charts" of many different values without hindering, or, at least, delaying and making more difficult, the exchange of letters, so important to the commonwealth as well as to the individual. It would be difficult to adjust the value of the Postage Chart to the weight of the letter, thus affording opportunity for chicanery, extortion and losses. All senders of letters, especially the peasants, would be unnecessarily dependent on their postal agents, who alone would have knowledge of the stamped paper value of departing letters, and would, therefore, frequently be required to furnish them with necessary wrappers. Finally, persons residing in the country, who would be obliged to keep special agents in the cities to look after their correspondents, would thereby be caused considerable expense and loss of time.

When the findings of the committee were debated in the proposer's own division, he made a detailed argument against the reasons on which the committee had based its disapproval and in his remarks at that time showed how far Treffenberg was ahead of his contemporaries in a true insight into the conditions of the future.

After an extended debate, during which the proposition met with antagonism as well as with favor, the proposer's request for a return to the committee was granted. As the three other divisions, without debate, voted against the bill it fell through.

This far-reaching proposition thus met with a fate which in our



CURRY GABRIEL TREFFENBERG*

time must be considered as particularly undeserved. It was 32 years after Treffenberg had presented the above mentioned bill that he saw the introduction of Postage stamps into Sweden. But in the meantime they had been introduced under the English flag.

* The following biographical notes of Treffenberg's personality are in place here. He was born in Gothenburg, March 6, 1791, and was a son of the colonel of the Gotha Regiment of Artillery, Anders Leonard Treffenberg. After his graduation as an officer, he was appointed a junior lieutenant of the above mentioned regiment; was promoted to senior lieutenant in 1815; transferred to the South Scania Infantry Regiment in 1819, and resigned from the army in 1823. He was afterwards given a position as a registrar of the State's loan office at Gothenburg but left this appointment in 1827, when he moved to Copenhagen and became an official of the Swedish-Norwegian General Consulate. At an advanced age Treffenberg returned to his native country and died at Stockholm September 28, 1875. His son was Governor Curry Treffenberg, prominent as a statesman and official.

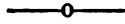


Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 89.]



RUSSIA.

1865.



Fig. 865.

10k brown and green :—This is an error in which the central portion of the stamp is printed in *green*, the normal color for the 30 kopeck stamp, instead of in blue.

1868-71.



Fig. 866.

The background of the stamps of this type consists of small numerals corresponding to the value of the stamp, which are repeated many times.

1k yellow and black :—An error of this stamp is known in which the background is inverted.

2k red and black :—This stamp, also, exists with the background inverted.

3k deep green and black :—An error of this stamp is known in which the background is composed of the numeral “v”. It is due to the background having been printed from a plate of the five kopeck value.

1875.



Fig. 857.

The difference between the type illustrated as figure 855 and this one, figure 856, is that in the former the value at the bottom of the stamp is in a curved line, while in the latter it is in a straight line.

10k brown and blue:—This value is known with the center inverted.

20k blue and orange:—An error is known in which the “T” in the Russian word at the bottom has a small piece added at the left branch, so that it has the appearance of a cross.

1882.

7k blue:—This stamp, of the type of figure 856, is known with the groundwork inverted.

14k blue and rose:—This value, which is of the type of figure 857, is known with the center inverted.

1889.



Fig. 858.

The stamps of this and the following series differ from the preceding types only in the fact that the posthorns in the lower portion of the central oval are crossed by two thunder bolts (Fig. 858).

14k blue and rose:—An error of this stamp exists in which the center is inverted.

OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1866.



Fig. 859.



Fig. 860.

The two stamps illustrated above are overprinted with a fine net-

work which may be found placed both horizontally and vertically. Specimens exist with the upper labels shaded with fine, vertical lines. It is said that these are early impressions from the plate and that those specimens without this shading are later impressions.

WENDEN (LIVONIA.)

1862.



Fig. 861.

(4k) green and black :—An error of this stamp is known in which the network is inverted.

1863.



Fig. 862.

(2k) rose and green :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a green frame around the central oval.

1875.



Fig. 863.

2k green and red :—A variety of this stamp exists in which the numerals of value in the upper right corner very closely resembles an inverted "3".

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

1885.



Fig. 864.

4d on 6d green :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a period after the word "PENNY".

1886.



Fig. 865.

1d. on 6d. green :—A variety of this surcharge exists in which there is no period after the word "PENNY." It is of the next type illustrated.

4d. on 6d. green :—A variety of this surcharge exists in which there is no period after "d."

1887.



Fig. 866.

1d. on ½d. green :—Two varieties of this surcharge are known, as follows :

Var. A :—There is no period after the word "PENNY."

Var. B :—There is no line through the original value.

ST. HELENA.

1863.



Fig. 867.

Up to 1890 all the stamps of this country were made by printing the six pence value, illustrated above, in different colors and surcharging them, in black, with a new value and a bar over the original value. This bar varies considerably in length as does, also, the surcharge of the new value. One or more sheets printed in carmine, the color adopted for the four pence value, escaped the surcharge, thus producing an error, i.e.

6d. *carmine*.

1890.



Fig. 868.

4d. brown :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a thin line just below the bar which obliterates the original value.

ST. LUCIA.

1883-98.



Fig. 869.

Most of the stamps of this type exist in both dies A and B, but as we have already fully described the differences between the two dies,* we will not repeat it here.

1892.



Fig. 870.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 6d. lilac and blue :—There are four varieties of this surcharge to be found.

Var. A :—The "1" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " has a slanting *serif* instead of a straight one.

Var. B :—The fraction bar is misplaced, being below the "2", thus " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Var. C :—The fraction bar is entirely omitted.

Var. D :—The "2" of the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is omitted.

*Vol. XVII. pp. 127-128.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.

1885.



Fig. 871.

10c on 40c vermillion on straw :—Two varieties of this surcharge are known as follows :—

Var. A :—The “ M ” of “ S P M ” is inverted.

Var. B :—The “ S ” is 2 mm. from the “ P ”.

15c on 40c vermillion on straw :—A variety of this surcharge is known. It is Var. B. of the last stamp, i.e. with the “ S ” 2 mm. from the “ P ”.



Fig. 872.



Fig. 873.

25c on 1fr. bronze-green on straw :—A variety of this surcharge, exists in which the “ S. P. M. ” is above the “ 25 ”. (Figure 872).

5c on 2c brown on buff :—A variety of this stamp exists in which the “ 5 ” is surcharged upon the face of the stamp and the “ S. P. M. ” on the reverse.

1891.



Fig. 874.



Fig. 875.

The following stamps of this series are known with the “ S ” of “ ST. ” missing :

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 5c green | 40c red on straw |
| 25c black on rose | 75c carmine on rose |
| 30c brown on bistre | 1fr bronze-green on straw |
| 35c violet on orange | 4c on 20c red on green |

All of the above are of the type of figure 874 excepting the 4c on 20c, which is that shown in figure 875.

The 10c black on lavender, figure 875, is known with the “ P ” of “ PIERRE ” missing.



Fig. 876.



Fig. 877.



Fig. 878.

In all of the following stamps, surcharged as shown in figures 876 and 877, the "P" of "PIERRE" is missing:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1c on 5c green on greenish | 4c on 5c green on greenish |
| 2c on 5c " " " | 1c on 25c black on rose |
| 2c on 25c black on rose | |

The "st" is missing from two values, both of the type illustrated by figure 877, they are:

1c on 25c black on rose, and 4c on 25c black on rose.

Practically all of the stamps of the types illustrated by figures 874, 875, 876, 877 and 878 may be found without the hyphen between "st" and "PIERRE" and between "M" and "ON".

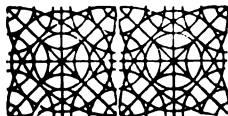
POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1892.



Fig. 879.

All these stamps are known without the hyphen between "st" and "PIERRE" and between "M" and "ON".



The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.
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[Continued from page 97.]

FIFTH ISSUE: 1864-1865.

THREE CENTS, ROSE; THREE CENTS, BROWN; SIX CENTS,
ROSE AND SIX CENTS, PURPLE.

In the Postmaster-General's report for 1864 it is stated that "during the last session of Congress a bill was passed for the relief of the contractor for furnishing the department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, under the provision of which the existing contract expired on Sept. 11, 1864."

With the renewal of the former contract Nesbitt changed the dies of the two, three and six cents. The first we have already exhaustively treated. It is, of course, the two cents, black, "U. S. POST". All these dies remained in use until June 30th, 1870.

As a matter of history it may be noted here that the three cents printed in brown, likewise the six cents rose, both on official size, were issued in July, 1865. The dies have a portrait of Washington facing to the left in a plain oval. It is enclosed in a frame of colorless lines. Inscription above "UNITED STATES"; below, "THREE CENTS" or "SIX CENTS", in block capitals. Large numerals of value at each side.

None of the Nesbitt die varieties have given the writer so many anxious hours and have required such prolonged study as the three cents of 1864. Indeed, the final solution of the problem of classification of the various dies was only arrived at after more than two years continuous research. Like the famous balancing of the egg of Columbus, the problem, when solved, is extremely simple. Looking backward on the long series of failures, it seems strange that the chief characteristics have so long escaped the attention of cataloguers. The fact, however, is patent. Even as thorough and painstaking a student as the late Gilbert Harrison who, in 1895, chronicled, as he thought, all of the existing die varieties of the three cents has failed to observe the most important differences. Indeed, in the entire philatelic literature dealing with the Nesbitt dies of 1864 there is but one allusion to the feature which constitutes the surest means for the identification of the die varieties, and this is only a single sentence contained in the Historical Notes of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert. It reads:—

"It is worth mentioning, however, that while dies 9, 15 and 26 (the latter the die under consideration) all have the small bust of Washington, there are small differences in each which show them to be different engravings. * * In die 26 the front hair shows only five locks and the back hair only four lines."

We shall presently see that, like the three cents, red of 1853, (Die A) the diemakers have produced different groups of heads which, once known, are not only an absolute means of differentiating the varieties, but also protect the collector from acquiring a multitude of the same die.

Although, as stated above, the die of the three cents rose equals that of the three cents red in the use of various heads, it is, otherwise, quite dissimilar to the first issue, as will be seen presently.

As in the varieties of the two cent dies the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the three cents vary greatly. After careful research and taking the advice of experienced philatelists. it was decided to adopt only two sizes for classification: i.e.

Size A :—to include all stamps measuring horizontally 24 mm. but not exceeding 25 mm.

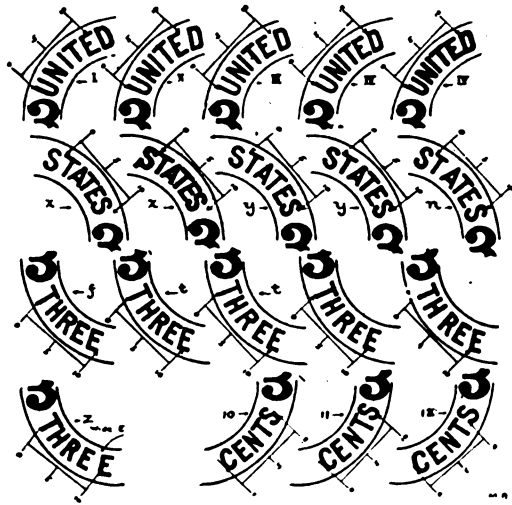
Size B :—to include all stamps measuring horizontally 25½ mm. or more.

In our study of the three cents red of 1853 we noted, in addition to the various heads, some minor differences in the spacing of the letters forming the inscription. Referring now to the three cents of 1864, even the unskilled eye of the layman will be struck with the surprising changes, not only in the spacing of the letters forming a word, but, also, in the relative position of the words to each other and their distance from a definite point, such, for instance, as the figure "3." The subsequent cuts well illustrate this point.



In the first the "S" of "CENTS" is several mm. distant from the right figure "3": in the second it is close to "3". The same remarks apply to the "U" of "UNION" in its relative position to the left figure "3". In the second cut there is also a square period after the final "E" of "THREE".

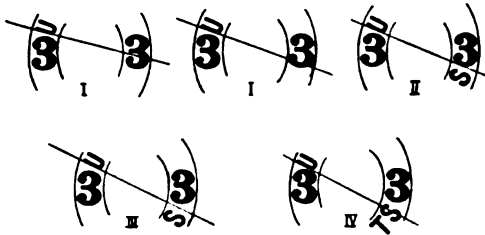
Looking at cuts 3 and 4 the great variety of spacing between the letters of a word is strikingly apparent in the word "THREE." These differences are easily detected by the 10 mm. unit distance measurement, which has been explained in the introductory chapter of this series of articles. The subjoined diagram proves that there are at least three forms of each word, and with a little study the collector will soon recognize the leading types.



It seems strange that such great and palpable differences remained unknown until 1892. Quoting from the work of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert, we are, however, informed: "Heretofore it has *not* been noticed that there are a large number of minor varieties of this die depending on the relative position of the parts."

Commenting on Die 26 (three cents rose) the writers make some valuable suggestions, but they discourage the would-be student from going deeper into the subject by the closing paragraph: "So few collectors would be interested in looking for these varieties that it has been thought unnecessary to devote space to them in a general work." In the writer's opinion the most valuable hint thrown out by Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert & Rechert is contained in the following sentence: "If a thread be laid along the lower stroke of the "U" it will pass at different distances from the tip of the nose and fall on different parts of the right numeral, of the space below it, or even as low as the "S" of "CENTS."

Why these experts stopped at the gate and did not enter is one of those freaks of the human mind that defies explanation. Certainly the person who made this observation was on the very threshold of discovering a scientific classification of this elusive die. The writer confesses that, after having independently evolved this system of classification, nothing has given him greater satisfaction than to find that the basic idea had been chronicled as far back as 1892. To-day it is well known that a line prolongation along the "U" of "UNITED" establishes five distinct classes. As this system has been fully described in a lecture given by the writer before the Boston Philatelic Society, (April 19, 1904) which lecture has also been published in pamphlet form, and, as this classification has been accepted by the writer of the latest Scott Catalogue, it seems unnecessary to go into the details, especially as the subjoined diagram is self-explanatory.



It is evident that we now possess various means for the classification of the three cents die varieties, but a system based solely on a line measurement, as has been stated heretofore, would not guard the collector sufficiently from acquiring a number of the same dies, due to unavoidable mistakes of measurement. To prevent duplication of dies it is imperative to know the various heads.

Luckily the distinctive features are quite plain and it is easy to divide the heads into five classes for, as in the first issue, the die cutters have adorned the head of Washington with a variety of coiffures.

In Heads 1 and 2 there is a *triangular open space* between the middle bunch of hair and the lowest strand which meets the queue.

HEAD 1.—The queue consists of three vertical strands extending from the top of the head to the neck. Next to the queue are 3 rear locks, of which the middle one is a large, pear-shaped bunch, consisting of five fine strands, while the second highest is by far the longest, and cuts into the queue, resembling the stem of a pear.

HEAD 2.—Same as Head I, but the second lowest strand of hair in the pear-shaped bunch is the longest, and does not extend into the queue. The triangular space below is slightly larger than in Head 1.

HEAD 3.—The queue consists of either three or four strands which extend from the top of the head to the neck. Next to the queue there are five locks in the rear row, the arrangement of which differs in the various specimens. The *main* feature of Head 3 consists in the *absence of an open space* between the middle bunch and the lowest lock.

HEAD 4.—The queue consists of three strands which extend from the top of the head to the neck. The back row of hair consists of five locks of which the lowest is very small and runs almost perpendicularly into the queue. There is a small space between the perpendicular lock and the next lowest.

HEAD 5.—Generally found on the second quality of buff paper. The queue consists of three strands, which extend from the top of the head to the neck. The main feature is the middle bunch of hair, which is oblong shaped and consists of three heavy strands, all of which slant diagonally into the queue. Immediately below this bunch is the lowest small lock which also slants diagonally into the queue.

Of the five heads, the first is certainly the one which is most commonly found ; especially on amber paper. Knife 1 is always Head 4. Head 3 is less common, and Head 5 is most frequently found on the second quality buff paper. It is also useful to remember that Head 5 appears on Knife 11.

The subsequent table gives the knives and heads of the three cents, Rose :—

| K. 22 | 120x73 | P. O. Size 1 | Heads 1, 2, 3, 4 | White |
|-------|--------|--------------|------------------|----------|
| " 1 | 120x73 | " 1 | " 4 | White |
| 2 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 3 | White |
| " 11 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | White |
| " 11 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | Buff |
| " 11 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 2 | Amber |
| " 11 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 5 | Buff 2nd |
| " 9 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 2, 3, 4 | White |
| " 9 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 3, 4 | Buff |
| " 9 | 139x83 | " 3 | " 1, 2 | Amber |
| " 12 | 160x90 | " 5 | " 1, 2, 3, 4 | White |
| " 12 | 160x90 | " 5 | " 1, 3, 4 | Buff |
| " 12 | 160x90 | " 5 | " 1, 2 | Amber |

A similar table for the three cents, Brown shows that the following heads exist :—

| K. 21 | 225x98 | Size 7 | Heads 1, 2, 3, 4 | White |
|-------|--------|--------|------------------|-------|
| " " | " | " " | " 1, 2, 3, 4 | Buff |
| " " | " | " " | " 1, 2 | Amber |

The six cents, Rose and Purple comes only on heads 1 and 3.

A systematic and rational classification of the three cents (both rose and brown) and their congener the six cents (purple and rose) is now ready. The collector of entire envelopes will proceed as follows :—

Given a certain specimen, he first ascertains the knife, second the color of the paper. He then decides which head is represented, and finally ascertains whether it is an "A" or "B" die. The specialist, or any collector who is sufficiently interested to possess the various sub-varieties, goes a step further. Having determined the head, he finds to which of the four classes of line measurement a given specimen belongs. Thus the apparently bewildering number of varieties, through the knowledge of the heads and the "U" line measurement, are brought into perfect order, and all risk of confusion is avoided. It is evident that, henceforth, the collector of cut squares will try to obtain at least one specimen of the different heads of both die A and B, while the collector of entire envelopes may go to any length to satisfy his zeal and ambition.

The large die (Die B), measuring horizontally 25½ mm. or more, is comparatively scarce and it is found most commonly on the small envelope, Knife 22.

THREE CENTS, ROSE.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|
| K. 22 | Heads 1, 2, 4 | White |
| " 11 | " 4 | Buff |
| " 9 | " 1, 4 | White |
| " 9 | " 1 | Buff |
| " 12 | " 2, 4 | White |
| " 12 | " 2 | Amber |

THREE CENTS, BROWN.

| | | |
|------|--------|-------|
| K 21 | Head 1 | White |
| " " | " 1, 2 | Buff |
| " " | " 2 | Amber |

With the issue of the three cents, rose, the contractor, at the order of the Post Office Department, introduced a second quality of buff paper. This matter is of importance to all collectors and should be duly noted.

In a circular letter from the Finance Office, dated "Washington Oct. 1866," signed "A. N. Zevely, 3d Asst. P. M. G.," it is stated:—

"Letter size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a *cheaper* quality of paper than those hitherto furnished, are furnished by the Department at \$32.80 per 1,000."

The schedule of 1867 gives the prices of three cent envelopes, etc., and of letter size *second quality buff*. A circular to the public of the same date says that "letter size *second quality* are furnished ONLY in buff."

The white and colored paper of this issue exists in various qualities, of which the extremes may be called nearly cardboard paper and almost tissue. The texture is soft and highly surfaced. An interesting variety of the white paper is a decidedly brownish-white, which, as far as the writer knows, has not been mentioned heretofore. There are also various shades of buff and even a reddish toned orange paper.

Doubtless collectors would like to possess some information about the rarity of the various heads found in the three cents, rose, of this issue. From a study of some six thousand envelopes of this series the writer can give a fairly accurate estimate. Calling the total number of envelopes examined one hundred per cent, the respective percentages of the five heads were:

| | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Head 1— | 50 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ |
| " 2— | 30 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ |
| " 3— | 10 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ |
| " 4— | 9.5 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ |
| " 5— | .5 ⁰ / ₁₀₀ |

100.

In regard to the subvarieties of the various heads it is also of interest to observe that a considerable number are "repeating dies," *i. e.*, generally a die, say of Head I on white paper and on Knife 11, is liable to be found on buff and amber paper not only on Knife 11, but also on Knife 9. Only very few subvarieties of a given Head exist on

of this series. Although it is evident that of all Nesbitt all knives issues the 3 cent rose 1864 has by far the largest number of die varieties, it is by no means an impossible task to classify all existing varieties as has been done with the two cent Jackson, and it is the intention of the writer to carry out this work at no distant day. Probably due to the apparent similarity of many dies collectors have been apathetic and have considered one as good as the other, but a little study speedily convinces the student of this error. Indeed, this issue contains a number of extremely rare dies, and as soon as proper information and classification is published, the 3 cent rose of 1864 will be a favorite of all true philatelists.

Before leaving these interesting dies we must not fail to mention that, on the three cents and six cents, there is often a small dot on Washington's face shaped like a mole, about one mm. under the ear. It is of little importance, and is evidently merely a flaw.

In addition to the 3 and 6 cents, Nesbitt produced, in 1864, a new design for the 9, 12, 18 and 30 cents, while the old design of the former 24 and 40 cents was changed in December 1865. The main difference between the new and the old design is that the oval band and small circular disks are with colored background bordered by colorless lines. The inscriptions and numerals are now colorless. The branches have eight leaves.

Of these values no die varieties are known; but, excepting the 40 cents pink, there are several distinct shades of each stamp.

Commencing with the Nine Cents, we have a decided lemon-yellow and an orange; the Twelve Cents appears in dark brown and red-brown; the Twenty-four Cents in two shades of blue; the Eighteen Cents exists in red and dark red, and the Thirty Cents in yellow-green, dark green and olive-green.

This concludes the Nesbitt issues of United States envelopes. His connection with the Postal Department ceased March 31, 1870, when a new contract was awarded to George H. Reay, of New York.

To the philatelists the Nesbitt issues are by far the most interesting series of all the United States Postal issues and, as the years pass on, the intrinsic value of these die varieties will increase rapidly. Specialization is the watchword of the now growing class of collectors, and there is no field so inviting and which will repay a student so richly for his labor as a specialized collection of the Nesbitt issues. What is wanted to-day is a special album for United States envelopes, which would insure to this prominent branch of United States philately that measure of official recognition for which collectors have long and earnestly contended. An equally valuable aid would be the formation of a Society of Collectors of United States envelopes. The writer confidently expects that this suggestion will soon assume a more tangible form.

If this series of articles has, in even the slightest degree, helped collectors of United States envelopes to a wider knowledge and better appreciation of these hitherto unknown die varieties, the writer will feel well repaid for the many hours of labor. In closing, he again asserts; "Variety is the spice of life!"

(To be continued.)

The Last Surcharges of Benadir.

By R. MEZZADRI.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

— 0 —

As a result of the change of the postage rate for domestic letters in Italy and for its colonies, the rate being reduced from 20c to 15c, the Colony of Benadir was obliged to provide itself at once with stamps of this value. Consequently, in December last, the post office at Mogadiscio (the chief place in the Colony) asked the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, by telegraph, for the authority to reduce, by surcharging, the value of the 5 *anna* to 15 *centimes** and the value of the 10 *anna* to 40 *centimes**, this last representing the future charge established for registered letters.

Having obtained the authorization asked for, the office at Mogadiscio provided the surcharge, which was printed at Zanzibar in the precise quantity of three thousand of the 15 centesimi and four thousand of the 40 centesimi. These provisionals were first issued on December 30, 1905.**

“Moreover, the Italian Government was carrying on negotiations for regaining the undivided administration of the Colony and this was successfully accomplished early in January last.

Then the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs wished to furnish directly to the Colony—which, since that time has been no longer called *Protettorato Italiano del Benadir*,† but *Somalia italiana meridionale*‡—postage stamps of 15 centesimi. To carry out this idea there were surcharged, by the Government printing office (*Officina Carte Valori*) at Tarin, 10,000 of the 2 *annas*, which were sent to Benadir a little later and put into circulation about the middle of March last.¶

Furthermore, because of this change of denomination and administration, the type of the postage stamp itself will be changed and they will use, maybe provisionally, the current Italian stamps, with the name of the colony surcharged upon them, as is done for the Colony of Eritrea. Naturally, the cancelling stamps must be changed also, as they bear the words: “*Protettorato Italiano*.”

Until now the postage stamps of Benadir have not been sufficiently appreciated, because, at first, it was believed that they were not recognized by the International Postal Union. But, as the stamps bear the words “*Regie Poste Italiane*”; as they are printed by the Govern-

*The original distinctly says “*centimes*”, but we believe that “*centesimi*” was intended as it is hardly likely that an Italian colony would use the units of French currency. Besides this the fac-similes of the surcharges themselves read “*centesimi*.”

**The illustrations show that these surcharges consisted of the word: “CENTESIMI” in ordinary sized type, but of a thin and very open style, above was “15” or “40”, as the case may be, in similar type.

†Italian Protectorate of Benadir.

‡Italian Central Somali.

¶ This surcharge is very similar to that used on the Italian stamps excepting that it has a thick, wavy line between the bottoms of the “C” and “15”.

ment printing office and upon paper with the same watermark as is used for the Italian stamps; as they have been accepted by the International Office at Berne and, in consequence, became regular issues since November 1st, 1902, paying the postage without any other stamps, all doubts as to their standing as official stamps must, necessarily, cease.

It is worth noting, also, that in such small post offices as Mogadicos, Merca, Gumbo and Brava, a very limited number of stamps will be actually used upon mail matter, so that used specimens will be far from common and these bearing the surcharge printed at Zanzibar should become very rare.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London.

Official Entries for the Exhibition have been received from The Agents-General of

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
NATAL, and
NEW ZEALAND.

and from the Under Secretary of State for Post and Telegraphs in France. The latter will show a series of cards containing reproductions of all the Postage Stamps of France and her Colonies, as well as of all foreign stamps printed during the past 30 years by the stamp printing offices for the French Government.

The following is a Calendar (subject to revision) of the Entertainments, Dinners, &c., that have at present been arranged:—

Wednesday, May 23.—The Exhibition will open at 12 noon, and the opening ceremony will take place at 3 p.m.: Tickets: 10/6 each. Admission after 5 p. m.: 1/-

Note.—On all other days the Exhibition will be open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., except on Friday, May 25 and Tuesday, May 29, when it will close at 7 p. m.

Thursday, May 24.—Entrance: 1/- Lecture entitled "His Majesty's Mails," with 100 lantern slides, at 6 p. m., by Mr. Fred. J. Melville. In Lecture Hall on the first floor.

Friday, May 25.—The Official Banquet will take place at 7.30 p. m. precisely, at The Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., at which the Vice-Patrons and Judges of the Exhibition will be invited to attend.

After a short toast list, an entertainment will be given by Dr. Byrd-Page and "The King's Musketeers." The latter troupe consists of Messrs. Reginald Groome, Robert Grice, W. A. Peterkin, James Chilcott, and Welsley Charles, and they will give selections from their well-known musical *repertoire*. This will be a "*Ladies' Night*," and it is hoped that many members of the fairs sex may be present. Early application for tickets (10/6 each) is necessary, as only limited space is available. Applications should be made to the Hon. Secretaries 13, Walbook, E. C.

Saturday, May 26.—Admission free. River Trip. Train from Paddington to Reading—Thence by launch to Pangbourne and Goring—lunch and return by river to Henley. Reception and Tea by Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Oldfield, at their residence, Tregunna Cottage, near Marsh Lock, Henley. Return by rail from Henley to Paddington. Tickets, prices and particulars to be given later.

Monday, May 28.—Entrance 1/- 11 a. m., Visit to the British Museum to see the Tapling Collection, under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Bacon. 3 to 5 p. m., Mr. and Mrs. L. L. R. Hausburg will hold an afternoon reception at "Rothsay," St. George's Hill, Weybridge. Train leaves Waterloo at 2.28 p. m.; return 5.24, 5.59, and 6.57. Prices of tickets and particulars later. 6 p. m., Lecture by M.. Fred. J. Melville, entitled "Postage Stamps with Stories," with 90 lantern slides, Lecture Hall, first floor.

Tuesday, May 29.—Entrance 1/- At 7.30 p. m. a Banquet will be given by The Herts Philatelic Society, at the Regent Rooms, Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W. The Judges of the Exhibition, prominent postal officials, distinguished philatelists, and others will be invited as guests of the Society. Philatelists who would like to attend the banquet should apply for tickets (7/6d each) to the Hon. Sec., H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

Wednesday, May 30.—Admission free. Mr. M. P. Castle will hold an afternoon Reception at Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton. Train leaves Victoria Station at 1.50 p. m., returning from Brighton at 5.45 p. m. Prices of tickets and particulars to be given later.

Thursday, May 31.—Entrance 1/- Visit to Windsor Castle. Train leaves Paddington at 10.5 a. m. On arrival at Windsor thorough inspection of the Castle. Lunch at 1.30 p. m. at White Hart Hotel. At 2.30 p. m. a steam launch will leave for Oakley Court, where Sir William Avery kindly invites visitors to the Exhibition to take tea. Return by river to Windsor, and thence by train to Paddington. Prices of tickets and particulars to be given later.

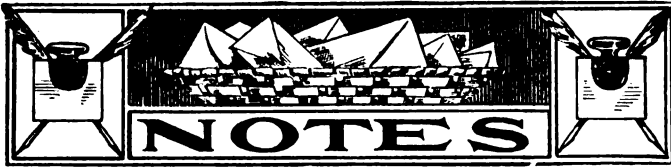
Friday, June 1.—Entrance 1/- Exhibition closes at 8 p. m.

The design for the Medals has been approved, and will be found of great artistic merit. The obverse side will show a bust of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, President of the Philatelic Society, London. This bust is from a cast by F. Bowcher, the copyright of which has been acquired by the Committee. The reverse will show the arms of the City of London, which are used with the special consent of the Corporation. Below the arms will be a tablet for the insertion of the name of the prize winner, &c.

Collectors will be glad to know that the celebrated collection of Hawaiian stamps formed by Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, valued at over £9,000, was despatched from that city for London a few days before the great fire.

H. R. OLDFIELD, } *Hon. Sec'ys.*,
 L. L. R. HAUSBURG, }
 13 Walbrook, London, E. C.





ABYSSINIA.—The *Monthly Journal* says that all values of the series chronicled by us last month have both surcharges in violet excepting the 20 on 1g, which has the Amharic surcharge in violet and the numeral in *rose*.



AUSTRIA.—Some of our contemporaries say that the current 10 heller stamp has been printed, in error, in the colour of the 30 heller, i. e., *red-violet*.



BARBADOS.—It seems that this colony's claim to "*The first Monument erected to Nelson's Memory, 1813,*" as advanced in their recent commemorative issue of stamps, is disputed and, apparently, with good reason. We are in receipt of a neatly gotten up post card from the Century Stamp Co., of Montreal, which bears one of the farthing Barbados stamps at the left under the inscription "Barbados, 1813," while at the right is a photo-reproduction of another monument under the heading "Montreal, 1808."

At the top of the card is: "Who erected the First Monument to Nelson's Memory?" while just below it is: "CANADA FIRST."

At the bottom of the card is the following: "INSCRIPTION ON BASE OF MONUMENT.—'In memory of the Right Honorable Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronté, who terminated his career of naval glory at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st Oct., 1805, after inculcating by signal a maxim that can never be forgotten by his country 'England expects every man to do his duty.' This monument pillar was erected by a subscription of the inhabitants of Montreal, in year 1808.'"

"Subscriptions to Montreal Monument started the night that the news of Trafalgar reached the city."

Thus does philately bring out historical facts which might, otherwise, remain unknown.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen several covers addressed to New York houses on which the postage had been paid by two and one half two cent stamps of the series of 1904, our No. 351.

The bisected stamps were all cut diagonally from the upper right to the lower left corners.



COSTA RICA.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 2c official stamp, our No. 244, with inverted surcharge.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES:—Several of our contemporaries say that the one anna stamp on chalky paper is now coming in a *pink* shade instead of rose-red.



FRANCE:—We illustrate the new stamp which we chronicled last month.



GRENADA:—We illustrate the commemorative stamp listed by us in December, 1905.



HAYTI:—We illustrate the surcharge chronicled by us last month.



IVORY COAST:—We illustrate the type of the stamps chronicled by us last month.



MADAGASCAR (FRENCH):—We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the 5c on 5fr (our No. 78) does not exist. "The French Minister for the Colonies sent a telegram to stop their production." Will wonders never cease!

NATAL:—Several of our contemporaries mention the “One-half penny” on one penny, of 1887-89. without the hyphen after “HALF.”


☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆


NICARAGUA:—We have seen the 50c postage due stamp surcharged “CORREOS—1901”, our No. 142, with the “s” of “CORREOS” omitted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PANAMA:—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us a specimen of the 1c on 20c on which the word at the right side of the stamp reads: “PANEMA” instead of “PANAMA.” It is No. 96 on the sheet. The same word on the right side of the 72nd stamp in the sheet is spelled “PNNAMA.” He has also called our attention to the fact that there are ten stamps on the sheet of the 2c on 50c in which there is no accent on the final “A” of “PANAMA.” On going over the sheet again we have located this addition to the list which we published last month. It is No. 34 on the sheet and the accent is missing on the right hand word. On the 74th stamp in the sheet the “N” of the left hand “PANAMA” is much above the level of the other letters.

Both of these stamps we described last month and we now illustrate the surcharge below.


 Panamá
 1 ct.
 Panamá


 PANAMÁ
 2 cts.
 PANAMÁ

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PARAGUAY.—Mr. Willard O. Wylie shows us a block of the 1c on 14c brown, issue of 1902-93 (our No. 70) in which one stamp has an acute accent over the “U” of “UN.”

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

RHODESIA.—We take the following from the *Monthly Journal*: “The correspondent, to whom we were indebted for some information, which we published last month, adds that, in reply to further inquiry, he has learnt that the 1d, 2½d and 5d stamps of the Victoria Falls issue were all sold out, and we presume no more will be issued; also that ‘Stamps up to the value of £1 only are recognized by this’ (the Post Office) ‘Department as available for postage purposes; it has, however, occasionally happened that letters have been posted with £5 or even £10 stamps attached, in addition to the proper postage, and these have been defaced in the ordinary course.’ Another instance of the ‘preciousness’ of a postal obliteration.”

SENEGAL:—We illustrate the four types of the new stamps which we chronicled last month.



TRANSVAAL:—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: Mr. O. Marsh has shown us some unchronicled varieties of the 2d stamp" (our Nos. 159, 175, 176 and 177)," which appear to us to be perfectly genuine, as they are initialed and they correspond with certain types on the sheets of the 1d, some of which contain similar errors or omissions:—

No bar under figure in right upper corner; No. 22 on the sheet; imperf.

Error, '4' in left upper corner, and 'A E R' for 'A F R' at left. No.

23 on the sheet; imperf.

No stop after 'A F R' at left; No. 2 on the sheet; Perf.

No stop after 'R E P' at left; No. 7 on the sheet; Perf.

No stop after '1901'; No. 11 on the sheet; Perf.

Error, '4' in right lower corner; No. 17 on the sheet; Perf.

No apparent stop after 'A F R' at left; No. 24 on the sheet; Perf."



UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER:—We illustrate the type of the stamp which we chronicled last month.



ZANZIBAR:—Several of our contemporaries note an error of surcharge on one of the series of 1904, our Nos. 95 or 96, in which "HALF" is spelled "HLAF". The *Monthly Journal* adds that: "Perhaps this is one of the forgeries that so vexed the righteous soul of the postmaster."



UNITED STATES.—We have seen the 2c brown, die C, envelope stamp of 1875 on orange paper. The stamp was on an envelope which had evidently been in one of those frames which were hung up in the post offices some twenty or thirty years ago, and were intended to show the public what envelopes were on sale at that time. This is proven by the fact that the end of the envelope was discolored by exposure to the light, etc., while that portion which had been covered by another envelope in the frame was as bright and fresh looking as ever. The end of the envelope bearing the stamp had been cut off, so that it was not entire.

Envelope Stamp.

2c brown on orange, Die C.

BENADIR.—In an article elsewhere in this number the types of the surcharges listed last month are described. We now have another type, also described in the same article, of the 15c on 2 annas.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

15c on 2a brown-orange

BERMUDA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the first stamp of this colony to appear with the multiple watermark. It is on ordinary paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p gray-green and black

BRITISH GUIANA.—Several of our contemporaries note other values of the current set on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c lilac and ultramarine

5c lilac and blue on blue

12c lilac and violet

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Cundinamarca.*—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 40c of 1904, our No. 39, on buff paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Imperforate

40c blue on buff

COSTA RICA.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 1c on 20c (our No. 58) with the surcharge in other colors than black.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14 and 16.

Emerald-green surcharge.

1c on 20c lake and black

Gold surcharge.

1c on 20c lake and black

DENMARK.—We have received the current 10ö stamp, our type A10, from a re-engraved plate. It may be distinguished from the original type as follows: In the original the small ornaments in each of the corners and between words "ORE" in the lower label are so heavily shaded as to appear to be practically of solid color; the shading of the entire stamp is rough and blotchy, especially the background of the central portion, which appears to be composed of fine horizontal lines crossed vertically with broken lines. In the re-engraving the small ornaments have but two vertical shade lines; the shading of the entire stamp is clear and distinct, the background of the central portion being composed of horizontal lines hatched diagonally (from upper left to lower right) with cross-lines. The whole appearance of the head and bust is much better and the whole thing has a finished look.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 13x12½.
10ö scarlet

GAMBIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists a new surcharge from this country. It is in one line of small, rather open, Roman capitals and reads: "ONE PENNY."

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
1p on 3sh carmine and green on yellow

GERMANY.—Several of our contemporaries add some new values to the current series on water-marked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.
Perforated 14, 14½.
1m carmine-rose
2m gray-blue

GERMANY—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—Another value on the watermarked paper is announced.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.
Perforated 14, 14½.
4pi on 80pf lake and black on rose

GIBRALTAR.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes two new stamps from this colony. The 6d is on ordinary paper while the one shilling is on the chalky variety.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
6p violet and purple
Chalk-surfaced paper.
1sh black and carmine

GOLD COAST.—The *Monthly Journal* has received another value of the current series on chalky paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
3p violet and orange

GREAT BRITAIN—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen a new value for these offices.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
1pi on 2½p ultramarine

GRENADA.—Several of our contemporaries list the following values of the current series on the multiple paper but do not state whether it is the ordinary or chalky variety.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

6p violet and green

2sh green and ultramarine

5sh green and carmine

10sh green and violet

LAGOS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value of the current series to the set on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1sh green and black

MAURITANIE.—France is still hard at work hunting up hitherto unknown portions of her territory which she has neglected to supply with postage stamps. We have received three values bearing the above inscription in the "name plate," otherwise they are of the same designs and colors as those of Sénégal, etc., which we described last month.

We use the French word "*Mauritanie*" for our heading as that is the only name allotted to the territory in the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1905, though we should suppose that the English form would be "*Mauritania*."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green and carmine

10c carmine and blue.

25c blue and carmine on pinkish.

MAURITIUS.—The *Monthly Journal* reports another value with the new watermark but on ordinary paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c black and carmine on blue

MONTSERRAT.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a new value of the current series to the chalky paper set.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.—We have seen the 20c on 5p, our No. 151, handstamped "B—Dto—ZELAYA" in red-brown.

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 12.

Red-brown surcharge.

20c on 5p black

NEW ZEALAND.—Several of our contemporaries state that a new value of the postage due series of 1902, our type D2, has been issued. It is presumably, watermarked single lined N. Z. and star. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds our No. 111 surcharged for official use.

Postage Due stamp.

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

1p green and red

Official Stamp.

Watermarksd Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

Surcharged "O.P.S.O." in violet
2½p blue

ST. LUCIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists another value of the current series on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p violet and ultramarine

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the following values of the current series with the multiple watermark but on ordinary paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2c red-brown and green

3c green

6c carmine

12c olive-brown and green

15c ultramarine

18c olive and carmine

30c purple and green

45c brown and carmine

75c yellow and purple
1r 50c black and carmine
2r 25c red-violet and green

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* tells us that the 8d has appeared with "POSTAGE" in thin letters (our type A20), and that the 2d has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 11½, 12.

8p blue

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12.

2p purple (A2)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value to the series on chalky paper.

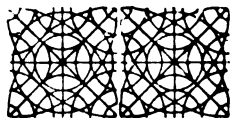
Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

30c black and carmine



Collectors Club.

The 133rd meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, April 9th, 1906.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Funke, Luff and Perrin.

Meeting called to order by the President at 8.35 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$498.25 was approved as read.

No report from the House Committee was presented for the previous month.

There being no business of importance the meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Special Meeting.

At a special meeting held on Monday, April 16th, 1906, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WE have heard with great regret of the death, on April 13th, of our fellow governor and Vice-President, B. von Hodenberg, therefore be it resolved:

That we hereby express our appreciation of his services to the club, and the loss which we have sustained in his death, and be it further resolved:

That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and be published in the Philatelic Journals."

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. O. T. HARTMAN, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

The fifth monthly meeting of the Denver Stamp Club was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Nast. Eighteen members and two visitors present. Three applications for membership were presented and referred to the Board of Trustees. The following gentlemen were duly elected to full membership: Herman Laudemberger, W. G. Swart and Fred Brueggemann.

The most prominent feature of the evening was the announcement by President Nast of a newly discovered revenue, that of the T. H. Barr, private proprietary, on experimental silk paper. Mr. Nast gave a very interesting talk on the history of the T. H. Barr stamp, which is only listed on old paper by the standard Catalogue. This included a description of the differences between the ordinary silk paper varieties and the experimental silk paper.

The announcement was made that a copy of U. S. entire 3c 1861 surcharges Pacific Union in red over Wells Fargo in black had been noticed, and inquiry if this cover had been seen by any other member. None present had ever seen a copy.

After a short business session the meeting was given over to display of collections.

Mr. Hartman showed a superb collection of Foreign cigar, tobacco and snuff stamps.

Mr. Gething displayed his general collection, which was remarkable for specimens in fine condition. Mention may be made of U.S. 1869 complete in superb condition as to centering, State complete unused. Most of the 1870 grilled issue unused full gum. New Foundland No. 1 to 23 unused and fine. Nova Scotia 1 to 3 on original cover, and many other fine things too numerous to mention.

A guessing contest was announced for the May Meeting with three prizes for the winners. The prizes will be given to the three members handing in the largest list of proper names taken from the index in Scott's Standard Catalogue. The letters to be in sequence. To illustrate: *Levant* (Eva). The object of this contest is to familiarize the members with spelling of Geographical names.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

March 22nd.—Paper. "China." Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Mr. W. Dorning-Beckton was unanimously elected a member. Messrs. R. Hollick, F. C. Henderson and C. McNaughton were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. Deakin then read a very interesting paper on the stamps of China, with full particulars of the various surcharges, number of sheets printed, papers used, etc.

April 5th.—Display.—St. Vincent.—Mr. W. Pimm.

Mr. Pimm, by means of his very fine collection of these stamps and copious notes on the various papers, watermarks and perforations, was able to make a very fine and instructive display of this extremely interesting country.

April 23rd.—Dinner at Acorn Hotel.

This item was not on the programme but was decided upon at the previous meeting and was practically restricted to those who attended the meeting but it was so successful in every way that in future it must be on the programme and invitations extended to all members. After the toast of the King, proposed by the President (Mr. R. Hollick), "The Birmingham Philatelic Society" was given by Mr. H. Bamwell and responded to by Messrs. T. W. Peck and G. Johnson. Mr. H. Grindall was specially thanked for arranging the details and then some two hours were pleasantly and most enthusiastically filled up in a well organised "exchange" in which all the fifteen present took part, many rare stamp changing hands.

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.
Foreign Countries, 75c.

MAY 1906.

[Single Copies, 5cts

Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 44.]

Since the papers treating of the Native Indian stamps have appeared, inquiry has been made about some of the envelope stamps of the same class. Most of these show no special features in their designs, there being but one among them that repays study, though several of the "Convention States" have surcharged their emblems or arms beneath overprinted envelope stamps of British India. The one Native production to which we refer is the first issue for Cochin in 1892. This



design is circular in form and incloses a six-pointed star-shaped figure made of two triangles interlaced. In the central hexagon thus produced will be found the insignia of the royal house of Cochin; the palanquin, umbrella, lamp and conch shell already described. But the double triangle has also a special significance, being a sacred emblem not only of the Hindus, but also of the Buddhists and even of the Jews. In Hindu mythology the triangle with its apex upward represents fire, it being the propensity of this element to soar upward, and, therefore is a symbol of Siva, the Destroyer. The triangle with its apex downward, on the other hand, represents water, because of the propensity of the latter element to descend, and, therefore is a symbol of Vishnu: the Preserver, who rules this element. The elements of fire and water are supposed to be those in which the active and passive productive powers of the universe respectively exist, since nothing appears to be produced with

out them and whenever they are joined there is production of some sort. This is exemplified by vegetation, springing from the soil under the influence of the heat of the sun and moisture. The double triangle, therefore, is a symbol of creation or, broadly, the universe. (Compare the *T'ai Chi* or *Yang and Yin* figure of the Chinese).

It may be interesting to know that this geometrical figure formed the ornamentation on the reverse side of the tiny copper coins of the Malabar coast, called *kasu*, which the early navigators found on their exploring and trading expeditions to the East Indies. The Portuguese translated the name into *caixa* and the English into *cash*, the term later being extended to include the only coined money of the Chinese as well. It will be noticed that the envelope stamps are not only circular but have a dentated border which heightens their resemblance to a coin, so that it seems natural to suppose their prototype to have been the ancient *kasu* or some more modern coin of similar type.



Trancore also has an envelope stamp of distinctive type, but as its principal feature is the conch shell, which we have already treated fully under the adhesives, it is unnecessary to say anything further here except that it is of slightly more ornamental form in the present instance.

In the case of the British Indian envelopes surcharged for the "Convention States," there are two which are represented merely by emblems impressed beneath the stamp. These are Chamba and Gwalior.



Chamba has a representation of the sun alone, from which fact we should naturally expect to find some direct claim of its ruling family to membership in the great *Suryavansu* or "Solar race," to which we have already made extended reference under Jaipur. As a matter of fact the present Raja is a descendant of the Raja Sail, a scion of the royal house of Marwar or Jodhpur, who came to Chamba early in the thirteenth century and became its ruler. The Maharajas of Jodhpur

are chiefs of the great Rahtor clan or tribe of the Rajputs, who claim descent from the legendary hero Rama, so that the Raja of Chamba is entirely within his rights in displaying this symbol of the "Race of the Sun."

The device found beneath the surcharged envelope stamps of Gwalior represents the sun between two cobras. This is due to a family legend that Ranoji Scindia, the founder of the State, when an infant, was once sheltered from the heat of the sun by the expanded hood of a cobra-di-capello. It may be remembered that in speaking of the Holkars of Indore, and the fact that the family name of the rulers had become by fame and long usage almost the equivalent of a title, the Scindia or Sindhia family of Gwalior was mentioned. It is a little curious that the latter family should have had almost the same early history as the Holkars. The founder, Ranoji Sindhia, came of a respectable but poor Mahratta family, his father being the hereditary *pant* or chief official of a village in the Deccan. The boy became a slipper-bearer to the Peshwar Balaji Rao, and by a careful attention to this menial duty attracted the notice of his master, who finally elevated him to the command of his body-guard. From that time the rise of Ranoji was rapid. He soon distinguished himself as one of the most daring and formidable leaders of the Mahratta army, and acquired several possessions in Malwa. He died in 1750 and his successor lost most of the family possessions by defeat in battle in 1761. They were recovered, however, through the efforts of Madhadji Sindhia, an illegitimate son of Ranoji, and the family was finally confirmed in its possessions by treaty with the British in 1781.



The four remaining "Convention States," Faridkot, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala, have their arms impressed beneath the surcharged envelope stamps of British India. As we have no particular description of these, their "charges", or the reasons for the use of the latter, we shall not attempt to describe them; but it may be mentioned *en passant* that the arms of Jhind are enclosed in the same heart-shaped frame that we noted upon its earlier adhesive issues of native manufacture. Evidently it has some special significance which has not yet appeared to us. The similarity of the arms of Jhind and Patiala may also be noticed,

each containing a ring in the center, which is supposed to be a target, and a pair of crossed arms above and below. The supporters for Jhind are two lions, while those for Patiala are a lion and a horse. The similarity may be accounted for in part by the fact that the royal houses of both states trace their descent from the same ancestor, one Chandhari Phul, who founded a village in the Nabha territory about the middle of the seventeenth century. The ruling house of Nabha also descends in a direct line from Phul, so that these families are accordingly known as the Phulkian Houses. Jhind and Patiala, however, were founded simultaneously in 1763, about a century later than Nabha.

Afghantistan.

On the northwest frontier of the Indian Empire lies the independent kingdom of Afghanistan. This State is composed of various tribes and principalities kept together and in subjection by military rule. It is divided into four administrative provinces: Kabul, Turkistan, Herat and Kandahar, the ruler being the Khan of Kabul, who is styled the Amir of Afghanistan. The first stamps were issued in 1870, and



though rather rare would doubtless be recognized by almost any collector who has possessed a catalogue. The circular designs, with the "Cheshire cat" peeping out of the "bull's eye" and the border of curious characters, have invested them with an individuality which has usually fascinated the stamp collector even if he never possessed a copy.

But the "Cheshire cat" is naturally there with a purpose, and that is to serve as a representation of the sovereign power—the Amir. From 1863 until the latter part of 1878 the ruler of Afghanistan was Sher Ali Khan, of whose name the first word, *sher*, is the Persian for a lion or tiger. It is, therefore, a play upon the Amir's name that is responsible for the head upon the stamps, which is doubtless that of a tiger rather than a lion, if the roughness of the drawing really allows us to distinguish, because of its fullness and roundness. Sher Ali was driven into exile by the British in the latter part of 1878 and his successor, Yakub Khan, invited further reprisals by the massacre of the British political mission at Kabul in 1879. The result was his overthrow and the proclamation of Abdur Rahman Khan as Amir in July, 1880. Times had been so strenuous after Sher Ali's flight that

postage stamps apparently had not been thought of, the last issue bearing the tiger's head having appeared in June, 1878. Yakub Khan did not have time to prepare any and it was only after Abdur Rahman had been firmly seated on the throne that stamp issues began to appear again. He kept the same general form for his labels, but the tiger's head was, of course, omitted and in its place the denomination of the stamp appears.



In 1893 a new design appeared, oblong in form, with a device in a circle occupying the upper center. This device is stated to be a mosque gate, with a flag at each side of it and two cannon crossed beneath. Its particular significance or applicability to Abdur Rahman has not appeared, but Sir D. P. Masson states that the Amir used this device on his personal seal, which was impressed in wax on His Highness' personal correspondence. It has been suggested that it may be illustrative of a Mohammedan version of the famous admonition: "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

With regard to the inscriptions, it may be stated that they are written in the Persi-Arabic character, Persian being a language familiar to all the educated Afghans. The first design illustrated begins its inscription at the right of the bottom ornament and reads from outside the circle, following the motion of the hands of a watch, ending opposite the right hand ornament. Between the two ends of the inscription will be found the date according to the Hegira or Mohammedan era. The inscription reads *Mahsul chappa-khana dar ul Saltanat Kabul*, or "Duty Post-office, Capital of the Kingdom of Kabul." For the new type of 1893 I take Sir D. P. Masson's description: "Beginning at the right hand upper corner of the stamp we have the date 1310 [1893 A. D.], and the word *mahsul* (tax or duty). Examining now the characters to the left of the circle we find a reversed acrobatic R and a group of letters on its left, all representing the word *kaghaz* (paper). The lettering over these represents *dak-khana* (post office). Coming back to the right hand side, the two comma-shaped letters and the long snake-like lettering stretching right across the stamp represent the word *Daulat* (Kingdom). Returning again to the right edge and its lowest line, the first two groups and the crescent-and-star character above spell *Afghanistan*. Then comes the 3-like word *fi*, followed by *ek mishgal ek abasi*." The last phrase signifies "one abasi per miskal", the miskal being a weight equal to about 70 grains troy. The Afghan money is based on the "Cabul rupee", which is divided into 3 *abasi*, 6 *sanar* or 12 *shahi*.

Abdur Rahman Khan died on Oct. 3, 1901, and was succeeded by his son, Habibullah Khan, the present Amir. In 1903 it was announced in the press that: "The Amir of Afghanistan, having determined that

the postage stamps manufactured during the reign of his father should be used up, no new ones have as yet been issued. The entire stock has now been exhausted and, pending the acceptance of a new design, sealing wax impressed with the official stamp [seal!] is being used." Nothing has been seen of a new design yet, however, nor does there seem to have been any particular development in Afghan postal matters for the past three years. The *Monthly Journal* not long ago published the following clipping from *The Times of India* for Feb. 27, 1906: "The Amir has issued orders that in future letters posted in Afghanistan are not to be stamped, but to bear the impression of a metal seal." This would look as if the practice of using a "PAID" postmark, such as was employed in the "olden days before postage stamps", would henceforth rule in the Amir's dominions and we should have to close our albums on Afghanistan.

(To be continued.)



The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

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[Continued from page 132.]

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE ENVELOPES OF THE SERIES OF 1864 AND 1865.

1864.

THREE CENT, ROSE.

DIE A.

HEAD I.

| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Variety. | Remarks. |
|-----|----------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| 501 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 1 | |
| 502 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 2 | |
| 503 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 3 | |
| 504 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 4 | |
| 505 | " | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 1 | |
| 506 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 1 | Unwatermarked. |
| 507 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 508 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 509 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 510 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 511 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 512 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 513 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 514 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 2 | |
| 515 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 3 | |
| 516 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 4 | |
| 517 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 518 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 519 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 520 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 521 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 522 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 523 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 524 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 2 | |
| 525 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 4 | |
| 526 | Buff 2nd | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | |
| 527 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 528 | Amber | 11 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 529 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 530 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |

| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimension. | Variety. | Remarks. |
|-----|-----------|--------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 531 | Amber | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | Ungummed. |
| 532 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 533 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 534 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 4 | |
| 535 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 2 | |
| 536 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 3 | |
| 537 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 4 | |
| 538 | Amber 2nd | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 539 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 540 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 4 | |

HEAD II.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|
| 541 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 1 |
| 542 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 2 |
| 543 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 3 |
| 544 | " | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 1 |
| 545 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 |
| 546 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 |
| 547 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 |
| 548 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 |
| 549 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 |
| 550 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 |
| 551 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 |
| 552 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 3 |
| 553 | Amber | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 1 |
| 554 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 |
| 555 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 4 |
| 556 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 |
| 557 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 |
| 558 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 2 |
| 559 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 3 |

HEAD III.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|-----------------------------|
| 560 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 1 | |
| 561 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 2 | |
| 562 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 3 | |
| 563 | " | 2 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | Probably a proof. Ungummed. |
| 564 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 565 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 566 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 567 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 568 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 569 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 | |
| 570 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 | |
| 571 | Buff | 2 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | Probably a proof. Ungummed. |
| 572 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 573 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |

| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Variety. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 574 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | |
| 575 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 576 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 577 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | Without patent lines. |
| 578 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 579 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 1 | |
| 580 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 | |

HEAD IV.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|---------------|
| 581 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 1 | |
| 582 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 2 | |
| 583 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 3 | |
| 584 | " | 1 | 1 | " | 2 | |
| 585 | " | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 586 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | Unwatermarked |
| 587 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 588 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 589 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 590 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 591 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 | |
| 592 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 | |
| 593 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 3 | |
| 594 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 1 | |
| 595 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 596 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 597 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 598 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 599 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 600 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 | |
| 601 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 | |

HEAD V.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 602 | White | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | |
| 603 | Buff | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 604 | Buff 2nd | 11 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 605 | " | 11 | 3 | " | 3 | |

DIE B.

HEAD I.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 606 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 2 | |
| 607 | " | 9 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 608 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 | |
| 609 | Buff | 9 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 610 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |

HEAD II.

| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Variety. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 611 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 1 | |
| 612 | " | 22 | 1 | " | 3 | |
| 613 | " | 9 | 3 | 139x83 | 3 | |
| 614 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 4 | |
| 615 | Amber | 9 | 3 | 139x83 | 1 | |
| 616 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 2 | |
| 617 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 3 | |

HEAD IV.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 618 | White | 22 | 1 | 120x73 | 1 | |
| 619 | " | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 620 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 1 | |
| 621 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 2 | |
| 622 | " | 9 | 3 | " | 3 | |
| 623 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 | |
| 624 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 | |
| 625 | Buff | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 1 | |
| 626 | " | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 1 | |
| 627 | " | 12 | 5 | " | 2 | |
| 628 | Buff 2nd | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | 2 | |
| 629 | Amber | 12 | 5 | 160x90 | 3 | |

1865.

THREE CENTS, BROWN.

DIE A.

HEAD I.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 630 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | 2 | |
| 631 | Buff | 21 | 7 | " | 1 | |
| 632 | " | 21 | 7 | " | 2 | |
| 633 | " | 21 | 7 | " | 2 | |
| 634 | " | 21 | 7 | " | 3 | |

HEAD II.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 635 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | 2 | |
| 636 | Buff | 21 | 7 | " | 2 | |
| 637 | " | 21 | 7 | " | 3 | |

HEAD III.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 638 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | 2 | |
| 639 | Buff | 21 | 7 | " | 1 | |
| 640 | " | 21 | 7 | " | 2 | |
| 641 | Amber | 21 | 7 | " | 1 | |

HEAD IV.

| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Variety. | Remarks. |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 642 | White | 21 | 7 | | 1 | |
| 643 | " | 21 | 7 | | 2 | |
| 644 | " | 21 | 7 | | 3 | |
| 645 | Buff | 21 | 7 | | 1 | |
| 646 | " | 21 | 7 | | 2 | |

DIE B.

HEAD I.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 647 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | 2 | |
| 648 | Buff | 21 | 7 | " | 2 | |

HEAD II.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|---|--|
| 649 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | 4 | |
| 650 | Amber | 21 | 7 | " | 4 | |

SIX CENTS, PURPLE.

HEAD I.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|--|--|
| 651 | White | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | | |
| 652 | Amber | 11 | 3 | " | | |

HEAD III.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|--|--|
| 653 | White | 11 | 3 | 139x83 | | |
| 654 | Buff | 11 | 3 | " | | |
| 655 | Amber | 11 | 3 | " | | |

SIX CENTS, ROSE.

HEAD I.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|--|--|
| 656 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | | |
| 657 | Amber | 21 | 7 | " | | |

HEAD III.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|--|--|
| 658 | White | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | | |
| 659 | Buff | 21 | 7 | " | | |
| 660 | Amber | 21 | 7 | " | | |

NINE CENTS, YELLOW.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|--|--|
| 661 | Buff | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | | |
| 662 | Amber | 21 | 7 | " | | |

NINE CENTS, ORANGE.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|--|--|
| 663 | Buff | 21 | 7 | 225x98 | | |
| 664 | Amber | 21 | 7 | " | | |

TWELVE CENTS, BROWN.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|--------|
| 665 | Buff | 21 | 7 | 225x98 |
| 666 | Anber | 21 | 7 | " |

TWELVE CENTS, RED-BROWN.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|----|---|--------|
| 667 | Buff | 21 | 7 | 225x98 |
|-----|------|----|---|--------|

EIGHTEEN CENTS, RED.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|----|---|---------|
| 668 | Buff | 20 | 8 | 249x104 |
|-----|------|----|---|---------|

TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, BLUE.

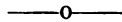
| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|---|---------|-----------|
| 669 | Buff | 20 | 8 | 249x104 | |
| 670 | " | 20 | 8 | " | Dark blue |
| 671 | Amber | 20 | 8 | " | |

THIRTY CENTS, GREEN.

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|----|---|---------|---------------|
| 672 | Buff | 20 | 8 | 249x104 | Yellow-green. |
| 673 | " | 20 | 8 | " | Dark green. |
| 674 | " | 20 | 8 | " | Olive-green. |

FORTY CENTS, ROSE.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|----|---|---------|
| 675 | Buff | 20 | 8 | 249x104 |
|-----|------|----|---|---------|



APPENDIX

SERIES OF 1853-1855.

DIE I.

Since the publication of the early portion of the present work the writer has discovered two new varieties of this die, both with Head 1, which must be known as varieties 1a and 2a and which, therefore, necessitate his re-writing the descriptions of Vars. 1 and 2.

He has, also, re-written the description of variety 3 with the idea of enabling collectors to more easily differentiate between it and the other varieties.

The following should, therefore replace the descriptions of these varieties on pages 107 and 108 of the JOURNAL for 1905.

HEAD 1.

LONG SIDE LOCK.

Var. 1. "CENTS" is near the frame line. "C" and "N" are in an almost vertical position. "N" is near "T." "S" is near curve. Letters "TH" are parallel and slant to left. A line drawn along the "E" of "CENTS" and prolonged upwards touches the right end of the top stroke of the first "E" of "THREE."

- Var. 1a. The "C" of "CENTS" and "R" of "THREE" slant distinctly to the right. "EN" close and near outer frame line. "N" and "T" are wide at base. A line drawn along "E" touches the left end of the top stroke of the final "E."
- Var. 2. "TH" of "THREE" widely spaced and "R" is almost in center of label and vertical. The "N" of "CENTS" slants to the right and is far from "T" at top and base. The top of "S" is some distance from curve. There is a flaw in the outer colored line nearly opposite the tip of nose. A line drawn along "E" touches right the end of the top stroke of the final "E."
- Var. 2a. There is a flaw in the red outer frame line nearly opposite the junction of the queue with the garment "CENTS" is near the inner frame line. "HR" wide at top and near at base. "C" is some distance from the curve. "EN" near. "N" short and broad. The upper right curve is nearly a straight line. A line drawn along "E" touches the left end of the top stroke of the second "E" of "THREE."

HEAD Ia.

SHORT SIDE LOCK.

- Var. 3. The "C" of "CENTS" is high and close to curve. "CE" very wide. "EN" wide. "N" nearly vertical. "EN" close at top. A line drawn along "E" touches the left end of the top stroke of the final "E."

 ADDENDA.

The following envelopes and wrappers have been discovered since the lists were published and should, therefore, be added to them.

1860.

ENVELOPES.

| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Gum. | Remarks. |
|------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|------|----------------|
| 177a | L. Or. | 5 | 3 | 139x83 | U | |
| 178a | B | 5 | 3 | " | U | |
| 178b | B | 5 | 3 | " | U | No watermark. |
| 178c | Y.B. | 5 | 3 | " | U | " " wove paper |
| 184a | B | 11 | 3 | " | G | |
| 184b | W | 11 | 3 | " | " | |

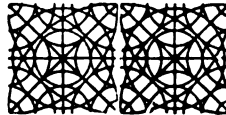
| No. | Paper. | Knife. | Size. | Dimensions. | Gum. |
|------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|------|
| 187a | B | 7 | 2 | 137x77 | G |
| 199a | W | 7 | 2 | " | G |

WRAPPERS.

| No. | Paper. | Dimensions. | Laid | Distance of stamp from upper edge. | Remarks. |
|------|--------|-------------|------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 245a | B. | 148x225 | H | 35 | |
| 245b | S. B. | 252x225 | H | 36 | No watermark. |

ERRATA.

- Page 111, last line under Head 6, read : *narrow* for "norrow."
- " 155, add to description of Var. Head XI : *there is usually a flaw in the outer colored line opposite the lower left straight line near "C."*
- Page 219, Head XVIII, second line, after "eye-brow", read ; *some distance* instead of : "a considerable distance."
- " 223, No. 46 should read : "W 2 3 139x82."
- " " " 47 " " "B 2 3 "
- " 225, No. 89 and 90, under "Remarks, add : " *Reprints on white and buff vertically laid paper.*"
- " 226, No. 121 and 122, under "Remarks, cancel : " *Reprints on white and buff vertically laid paper.*"
- " 257, Variety 3, add : " *distance from "E" to "C" is 3½ mm.*"
- " " The cut marked "7" should have its number changed to "9."
- " " The cut marked "9" should have its number changed to "7."



The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 118.)

THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN ENGLAND.



In England the question of cheap and uniform postage gave impetus to the introduction of postage stamps. Uniform postage and postage stamps are, therefore, two separate issues which are not necessarily dependent upon each other. In this instance the two questions were solved together and this circumstance has given some the erroneous idea that it was the introduction of the postage stamp which hastened the postal development, while, if the establishment of uniform postage played any part therein, it was of secondary importance.

This, however, was not the case. A postal tariff easily calculated and, above all, cheap, was, to the Englishman of that time, such a pressing need that its realization overshadowed the postal reform which made its appearance at the same time: postage stamps as a means for the prepayment of postage.

In 1830 there was a postal tariff in force in Great Britain which has been considered the highest that ever existed. The distance which a letter travelled was the basis on which the postal rates were figured and, for that purpose, zones of 15, 20, 30, 50, 80, 120, 170, 230, 300, 400 and 500 English miles, etc., had been established. The postage rates were:

For *single* letters, 4 pence for the first zone and an additional 1 penny for every zone following;

For *double* letters, double the rates for a single letter;

For letters *triple or more*, not exceeding 1 ounce, 1 shilling for the 1st zone and another 3 pence for every additional zone, and

For letters *exceeding 1 ounce in weight*, 1 shilling 4 pence for the 1st zone and an additional 4 pence for every zone following.

A letter written on *one* sheet was counted as single if it did not weigh more than 1 ounce (28.34 grammes). If *one* enclosure was added to the letter it was counted as double and if there were two enclosures, as triple.

For letters which weighed *more than one ounce* an additional single postage was charged for each added $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. If the letter was to be carried across the Irish channel the rate was higher.

With such a scale the cost, even for light weight mail matter, amounted to a considerable sum. Another inconvenience was, that the distance, which was the basis for the rating, was calculated, not to correspond with a straight line between the places of mailing and delivery, but according to the very round-about post roads. Rates, fair to all persons, could not be in force without a very complicated control.

That the English, who at that time were ahead of the other European nations in commercial and industrial development and who had already adopted steam as the motive power for transportation on land and sea, were content with these postage rates can only be explained by the means found to evade the restrictions of this tariff.

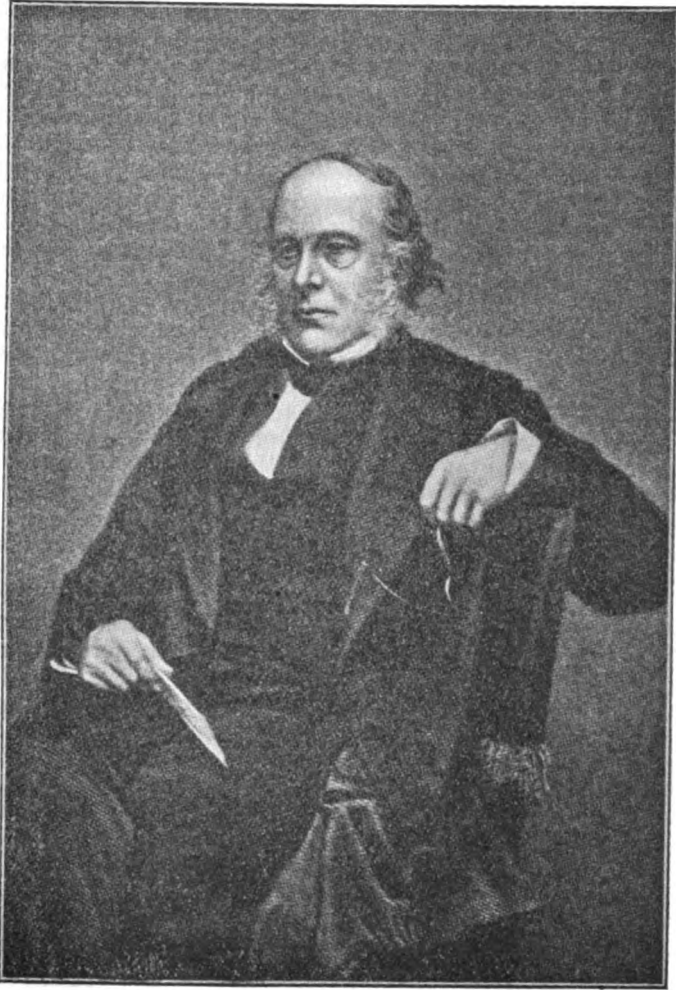
The Committee appointed by Parliament for the discussion of the question of postage reform discovered several ways used by the people, to avoid the heavy postage charge. One way consisted in the use of very large letter sheets and the writing of several letters on *one* sheet to different persons, residing in the same place.

The most common way was to forward communications by other means than the Post. According to reports at the time, whole packages of letters, often in large consignments, were forwarded by steamboats, stage coach, railroads and numerous other private and public conveyances. Every farmer, who on certain days in the week travelled to the nearby city, had a kind of post-office at his house and carried letters both forth and back. In the larger cities, by paying a small fee, one could leave letters with book dealers and others who would send packages to different parts of the country. Merchants of a city entered into agreements to forward, in turn, each others' letters, all made up into one package, by freight wagon and stage coach to their respective correspondents in other places, who took care of the distribution and, in their turn, could count on the same service being extended to them. As the railway system was extended, more opportunities were offered for the sending of letters by travellers and these practices grew in a constantly increasing proportion. The forwarding of packages of letters from one city to another was made considerably easier through a service, established in the cities, which delivered letters within every city at a very small postage rate. The post-office department thus assisted in distributing letters which had been forwarded through other agencies than the postal service. The only effective means of putting a stop to this abuse was to so reduce the tariff that the inducement to fraudulent practices would be removed. Only by such a measure could the whole correspondence be brought over to the post-office department.

The man who made himself the sponsor of this reform question, clearly saw its far-reaching results, and through whose energy it was brought to a happy solution, thereby gaining for himself a lasting fame, was *Rowland Hill*.

He was born at Kidderminster, December 3d, 1795. His father, an intelligent and well educated man who, in earlier days had engaged in the merchant trade, had founded a school and, at the early age of 11 years, young Rowland was already assisting his father in teaching. At the age of 12 he ceased to be a pupil and became himself a teacher.

When a little over 30 years old, Rowland, together with one of his brothers, founded, at Tottenham, in the neighborhood of London, a school of his own. On account of the tedious work his health failed and, in consequence, he lost his ambition as a teacher and was soon looking around for some other occupation.



ROWLAND HILL

Hill had, for a long time, been known by the leading members of the Liberal party as an enthusiast on political and social reforms and, on the strength of this, he was appointed secretary of a company formed for the colonization of South Australia. This position he held during

four years, giving excellent service. In the meantime he had become interested in postal matters and soon discovered numerous inconsistencies in then existing conditions. In the first place, the very high tariff for forwarding letters, above referred to, seemed especially to call for a speedy and thorough reform.

It was with considerable trouble that Hill succeeded in collecting the statistics necessary for a discussion of the question, but in 1837 he was able to present his proposition for a uniform postage in a pamphlet entitled *Post Office Reform*. Its principal features were as follows :

Letters, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight, should be forwarded from one place to another within the United Kingdom for 1 penny regardless of the distance between the places.

Letters, weighing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce but not above 1 ounce, should be forwarded for 2 pence, etc.

The postage should be prepaid at the time of mailing by means of stamped paper or stamped envelopes, and every post-office should always have a supply of such paper for sale.

The stamped paper should be divided into little squares, each corresponding to a single postage (1 penny), and have the reverse coated with a solution of gum, so that the correspondent himself could fasten one or more of these postage stamps on the letter according to its weight.

Until they had become accustomed to compulsory franking, correspondents should have the right to choose between prepayment of the letter at the time of mailing or of having the receiver release it by the payment of double the amount. This right should cease as soon as possible.

Hill considered uniform postage as a decided advantage, not only because of its justice, but because of its great convenience.

The system was *just*, because the receiving and distributing of letters was the more costly portion of the work when compared with the cost of transportation between places, which was inconsiderable and often so small that the smallest copper coin would overpay it. As all letters, whether they were destined for places near by or far away, had to be received and distributed, the cost of this would be common and the same for all letters. The remaining small cost of transportation of the letter did not depend on the greater or smaller distance to the place of destination, but on other conditions. The cost of transportation, for instance, of a letter between London and Edinburgh, 400 miles distant from each other, was $\frac{1}{36}$ of a penny, while the same cost for a letter between London and Louth (148 miles) was many times more on account of the small number of letters carried as compared with the great number forwarded daily to Edinburgh. Consequently it would be unjust to increase the postage in proportion to the distance and far more proper to let all letters pay the same rate. The same correspondent would generally send letters just as often to the more distant places as to those nearer and to him the result would, generally speaking, be the same if the postage was uniform or he had to pay a little more than the average one day and a little less another.

The system would prove to be a *convenience*, as much to the public as to the postal officials, when figuring rates, receiving payments, or accounting for the funds. Much bookkeeping, which would have to be

kept and audited and stored away, would be entirely unnecessary, especially if the sender was compelled to prepay all letters by means of postage stamps fastened thereon. The convenience to the public would consist in no longer being obliged to pay postage in small amounts and keeping daily account of such expenses, but being able to provide themselves, at one time, with a large supply of stamps for the needs of an extended period.

A parliamentary committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining the necessary data on the subject and this committee arranged for investigations which brought before the public the enormous abuses which were practised in connection with the postal service. On account of the considerable reduction in revenue, which it was feared the exchequer would suffer as a result of the proposed reduction of postage rates, and which it was not expected would be made good during the first year by an increased correspondence, the committee hesitated between adopting Hill's proposed one penny rate of postage and one of two pence.

When, in 1839, the question came up for decision in parliament, it was ordered that the domestic postage should be reduced to a uniform rate of one penny for such weight as should be decided upon later. The government adopted Hill's proposition and, in December of the same year, it was announced that the new tariff would become effective on January 10, 1840, so that on and after that date, a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight would be forwarded from and to every place within England, Scotland, and Ireland for a uniform postage of one penny, if prepaid, and two pence if the postage was to be paid by the receiver. Letters weighing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ but not above one 1 ounce should be charged double postage, etc. The highest permissible weight for a letter was fixed at 16 ounces, but a few exceptions were made to this rule.

Thus came about what was, probably, the most important postal reform which was ever carried out at one time. It was a perfect success, and one of the essentials contributing to that success was found to be the new way of paying postage by means of postage stamps. After an examination of several competing designs for stamps, it was finally decided to use a vignetted portrait of the ruler, the same as on the coins, and soon the new stamps, *Queen's Heads*, as they were usually called, found their way to every nook and corner of the country which was the first to employ them in its service.



JAMES CHALMERS

Although Hill, as above stated, had the postage stamps on his programme, his right to this invention has been questioned and has been awarded to *James Chalmers*, a bookdealer and printer, from Dundee. A great number of pamphlets bearing on this controversy have been published.

After the postage reform had been

carried out, Hill was at first engaged by the English postal department as an adviser on questions pertaining to the postal service. Party strife caused his retirement from this position for a few years but, in 1846, he resumed his connection with the postal department and he served first as secretary to the Postmaster General, and from 1854 as chief secretary. His service by this time resulted in a number of reforms and as a recognition of his merits he was created a knight by the queen. When, in 1864, Hill resigned from the service of the postal department, parliament voted him a reward of 20,000 pounds sterling and a yearly pension of 2,000 pounds. Hill died August 27th, 1879, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

The example set by England was soon followed by other states. Thus, in 1843, the new system was introduced into Brazil, Geneva and Zurich; in 1845 into Finland and Basle; in 1846 into the United States of North America; in 1848 into Russia; in 1849 into France, Belgium, Bavaria, and New South Wales; in 1850 into Spain, Austria, Switzerland, Prussia, Saxony and several smaller German States; in 1851 into Denmark, Sardinia and Tuscany; in 1852 into the Thurn and Taxis service, Luxemburg and most of the Italian States; in 1853 into Portugal; in 1854 into Norway; 1855 into Sweden; 1857 into Mexico; 1861 into Greece and the United Kingdom of Italy, 1863 into Turkey and 1871 into Japan.

(To be continued.)



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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(Continued from page 125.)

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.

1879-77.



Fig. 880.

There are two types of the 5, 40 and 50r. differing from each other as follows :

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5r. black: | —Type I:—The figure “5” is straight. |
| | —Type II:—The figure “5” is slanting. |
| 40r. blue | } Type I:—The figure “4” is broad. |
| 40r. yellow | |
| 50r. green | } Type I:—The figure “5” is straight. |
| 50r. blue | |

1889.



Fig. 881.

5r. on 20r. rose:—There are two varieties of the surcharge on this stamp.

Var. A:—The figure “5” is inverted.

Var. B:—The word “CINCO” is misspelled “CINOC.”

ST. VINCENT.

1880-81.



Fig. 882.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. on half of 6d, green.—There are two varieties of this surcharge.

Var. A:—The “1” of “ $\frac{1}{4}$ ” has a straight top.

Var. B:—The fraction bar is omitted.

1890-91.



Fig. 883.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ d. on $\frac{1}{4}$ d. violet-brown:—There is a variety in this surcharge. It consists of the omission of the fraction bar.

SALVADOR.

1879.



Fig. 884.

1c. green:—A variety of this stamp is known in which the second “A” in “SALVADOR” is an inverted “V”.

1889.



Fig. 885.

2c. scarlet:—There is a variety of the surcharge upon this stamp in which there are two bars instead of one.

1891.



Fig. 886.

1c. on 2c. light green:—This stamp is known in unsevered pairs one with the surcharge and the other without it.

1892.



Fig. 887.



Fig. 888.

1c. on 5c. gray:—A variety of the surcharge upon this stamp is known in which the "U" of "UN" is omitted (Fig. 887).

1c. on 20c. orange:—A variety of the surcharge upon this stamp is known in which the "V" of "CENTAVO" is inverted.

1893.



Fig. 889.

1c. on 2c. brown-red:—A variety of this surcharge is known which reads: "CENTNVO" instead of "CENTAVO".

1894.



Fig. 890.

1c. on 11c. vermilion:—A variety of the surcharge is known in which ‘CENTAVO’ is misspelled ‘CCNTAVO’.

1897.



Fig. 891.

There are two types of each of these stamps, as follows :

1c blue, gold, rose and green :—

Type I:—The mountains are outlined in red and blue. The sea is represented by short red and dark blue lines on a light blue background.

Type II:—The mountains are outlined in red only. The sea is printed in green and dark blue and is much blurred.

5c rose, gold, blue and green :—

Type I:—The sea is represented by horizontal and diagonal lines of dark blue on a light blue background.

Type II:—The sea is printed in green and dark blue and is much blurred. The gold inscription is in thicker letters than in type I.

1899.



Fig. 892.

Transito
Territorial

Fig. 893.

5c. blue-green:—An error of the surcharge of this stamp, Fig. 892 surcharged as shown in Fig. 893, is known in which the third ‘R’ of ‘TERRITORIAL’ is an italic letter.

1900.

1900

1 centavo

Fig. 894.

These stamps are of the type shown in figure 892 surcharged as is shown in figure 894. The following varieties of the surcharge are known:

2c. on 12c. purple :

Var. A:—‘EENTAVO’ for ‘CENTAVO’.

Var. B:—‘CENTAVOS’ “ “ “

- Var. C:—There is an extra numeral below “CENTAVO.”
 Var. D:—There are extra numerals above and below “CENTAVO.”
 2c. on 13c. red-brown :
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 3c. on 12c. purple :
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 5c. on 24c. violet.
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 Var. B:—There is an extra numeral below “CENTAVO.”
 Var. C:—There are two numerals below “CENTAVO.”



Fig. 895.

This issue is the same as the last excepting that the stamps are of the design shown in figure 895.

- 1c. on 13c. deep rose.
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 Var. B:—“ECNTAVO” “ “ “
 Var. C:—“1 CENTAVO 1.” Figure “1” both before and after “CENTAVO.”
 2c. on 12c. dark green.
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 2c. on 13c. deep rose.
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 Var. B:—“ECNTAVO” “ “ “
 3c. on 12c. dark green.
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”



Fig. 896.

This series is the same as that shown by figure 892 surcharged with figure 894 and with the additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 896.

- 2c. on 12c. purple.
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
 Var. B:—“CENTAVOS” “ “ “
 Var. C:—There is an extra numeral below “CENTAVO.”
 3c. on 12c. purple:
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”

We now come to the series of 1899 (figure 895) surcharged as shown in figures 894 and 896. The varieties are :

- 1c. on 2c. gray-green :
 Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”

Var. B:—The “wheel” surcharged twice.
1c. on 13c. deep rose.

Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
2c. on 12c. dark green :

Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
2c. on 13c. deep rose.

Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
3c. on 12c. dark green.

Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
5c. on 24c. light blue.

Var. A:—“EENTAVO” for “CENTAVO.”
5c on 26c. carmine-rose.

Var. A:—“EENTAVO” “ for CENTAVO.”

1900.



Fig. 897.



Fig. 898.

This series, of the type as illustrated by figure 897, was not supposed to be issued without the surcharge shown by figure 898 or two others of a similar nature. One value, however, is known without the surcharge. It is the:

1c. green.

1905.

1905

Fig. 899.

1905

Fig. 900.

1905

Fig. 901.

1905

Fig. 902.

1905

Fig. 903.



Fig. 904.

During this year and the early part of 1906 this country indulged in a flood of surcharges, among which were the five different types of “1905” illustrated above. All these above types were applied to the regular series of 1900, figure 897, which had already received the shield surcharge as illustrated by figure 898 and 904. The various types of “1905” may be distinguished as follows :

Type A:—The figures measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and the “1” has a slanting *serif* (Fig. 899).

Type B:—The figures are 5 mm. high and the “1” has a straight *serif* (Fig. 900).

Type C:—The figures are 4 mm. high; the “1” has a slanting *serif* and the figures are further apart than in either type A or B (Fig 901).

Type D:—This is similar to type A but the figures are but $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high (Fig 902).

Type E:—In this type the figures are 5 mm. high and are very thin and narrow (Fig 903).

A curious fact in connection with these surcharges is that the 3c black, surcharged with type A, is known without the surcharge of the arms, a condition in which it is unknown without the "1905" surcharge.



Fig. 905.

1 1

1CENTAVO1

Fig. 906.

1 1



Fig. 907.

5 5

5 5

Fig. 908.

Next to be used for surcharging was the series of 1903, illustrated by figure 905, and among the surcharges to be applied to it were those illustrated by figures 906, 907 and 908.

The first of the surcharges, figure 906, was printed in strips of four, each differing slightly from the others. They may be distinguished as follows:

Var. A:—This, the first stamp of the strip, has the upper figures of value 2½ mm. high; the lower surcharge measures 17½ mm. in length across the bottom and the letters of "CENTAVO" are uniform and well spaced.

Var. B:—The upper figures are 3 mm. high; the lower surcharge is 18 mm. in length; the diagonal stroke of the "N" is thick and the "O" is shorter than the other letters.

Var. C:—The upper figures are 3½ mm. high; the lower surcharge is 17½ mm. in length and the "N" is very narrow and compressed.

Var. D:—The upper figures are about 3½ mm. high; the lower surcharge is 18 mm. in length and the "O" slants slightly to the left.

The surcharge illustrated by figure 907 was applied to several stamps but so far, but one noteworthy error is known, as follows:

1c on 13c red brown, blue surcharge:

Var. A:—The surcharge upon the right side of the stamp is omitted.

The surcharge illustrated by figure 908 is prolific in varieties, probably because each "5" seems to have been separately printed by hand, they are as follows:

5c on 12c. slate:

Var. A:—Both upper "5's" omitted. This can only be told from the type having only a "5" in each lower corner when it is *se tenant* with another stamp bearing all four "5's".

Var. B:—The upper left "5" is double.

Var. C:—The lower left "5" is double.

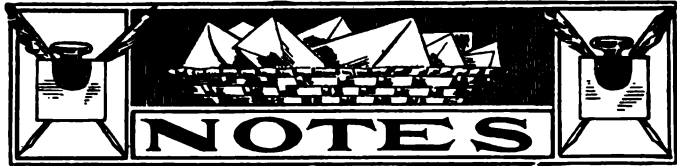
Var. D:—The lower left "5" is inverted.

Var. E:—The lower right "5" is triple.

Var. F:—The lower left "5" is omitted.

Var. G:—Pair, one with lower "5's" omitted.

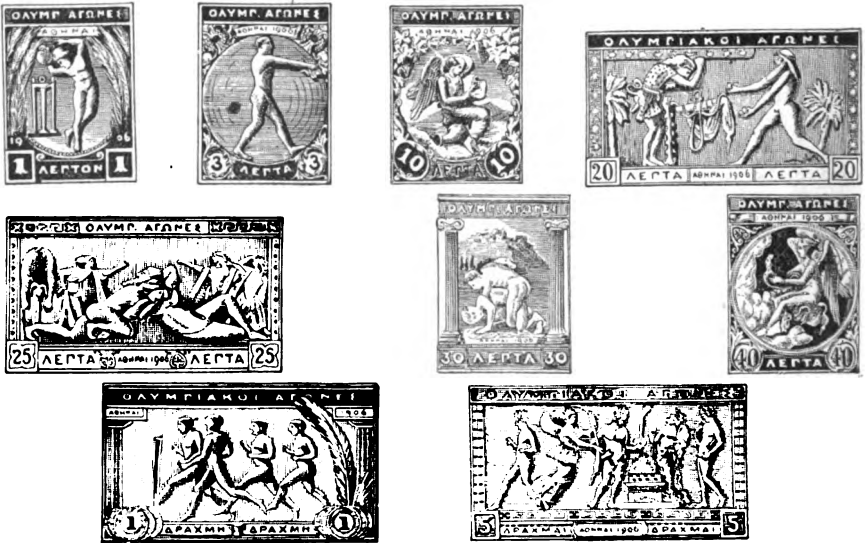
Var. H:—Upper "5's" double, once in blue and once in black.



DANISH WEST INDIES.—We find that we have omitted to illustrate the design of the franc values which we chronicled last October, so do so now.



GREECE.—We illustrate below the various designs of the new Olympian Games series.



MONTENEGRO.—We illustrate herewith the surcharge which we chronicled in the January and February number.

УСТАВ
 Constitution
 1905
 НПОЗНАТ

PANAMA.—We have recently had the pleasure of examining Mr. Frank Tweedy's collection of the stamps of this country, and a very fine one it is, and noted therein the following varieties which we have not listed: 1904, 5c blue, our No. 78, double surcharge; 1c green, our No. 132, inverted surcharge; 20c violet, our No. 135, no accent on the "A"; 1c green, our No. 151, diagonal surcharge; 5c blue, our No. 152, inverted surcharge and the same with diagonal surcharge, and 1905, 5c blue, our No. 84, with double inverted surcharge.



ROUMANIA.—We illustrate herewith the design of the charity stamps chronicled by us in *January*.



TURKEY.—In our February number we chronicled several values of the current series, surcharged with a large "T," etc., as illustrated below, as postage due stamps. This we did upon the authority of *Le Journal des Philatelistes*.

We are now in receipt of a communication from Mr. J. B. Robert, of Gravenhage, Netherlands, in which he says: "In your esteemed paper I read on page 71, Turkey, a note about some stamps with the mark "T," etc. In my February paper I have warned our readers that it is not a surcharge but the postmark for letters not, or not sufficiently, franked, * * * and signifies 'Taxe.' It is nothing more than a fake."



WURTEMBERG.—We find that we have omitted to illustrate the surcharge applied to the official stamps which we chronicled in *January*. It is as follows:



1806 - 1906



BAHAMAS.—Some of the current series on paper with the new watermark have made their appearance. The paper is not chalky.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellow-green
 1p carmine

BERMUDA.—Some of our contemporaries note the one penny of the current series upon paper with the new watermark. It is not the chalky variety.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 1p carmine and brown

DENMARK.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the five öre stamp has been re-engraved in the same way as the ten öre which we described last month.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
 Perforated 13x12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 5ö green

FRANCE.—*Offices in China.*—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the 5c of the current series is now printed in blue-green.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 5c blue-green

GAMBIA.—Several of our contemporaries list a new surcharge from this country. It is in two lines of heavy, *sans serif* capitals and has two bars below the new value.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
 Black surcharge.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 2sh 6p purple and brown
 on yellow

GERMANY.—The 80pf has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.
 Perforated 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 80pf lake and black on rose

GERMANY.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—Several of our contemporaries note another of the current series upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.
 Perforated 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 10pa on 5pf green

GOLD COAST.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value of the current series upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 1p violet and carmine

JAPAN.—We quote from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*: "Mr. Church has shown us two new stamps for internal use issued in this country. The design consists of a trophy of arms with the chrysanthemum above, circular frame inscribed in Japanese characters: 'Issued by the Department of Communications in commemoration of the Grand Military Review of the triumphal Army of the War, 37th and 38th year of Meiji.' (1904 and 1905). Rectangular ornamental frame having stars in the upper corners and value, in English, below."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1½s green

3s red

LAGOS.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value of the current series upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.

—We have seen the 1c of 1900, our type A14, surcharged "CABO" in large Italic upper and lower case letters and, also, two values of the 1905 series, our type A18, surcharged "CABO" in large *sans serif* letters. All are handstamped and, curiously enough, all that we have seen of the last type are inverted. The first type is surcharged horizontally and the second diagonally.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Purple surcharge.

1c red-violet (No. 121)

2c rose (" 180)

5c blue (" 183)

PANAMA.—We are in receipt of another monstrosity from the overworked printing presses of this country. The one peso, lake, of 1896 (our No. 21) is again the victim, but this time it is overprinted with the usual bar "PANAMA" at each side and the new value "5cts," all in carmine. We presume that this color was selected for the surcharge because it stands out upon the lake background about as indistinctly as anything possible could. So far we have seen only a small block of them and as they have the bar at the top and bottom with "PANAMA" three and four times upon each stamp, we presume that it is from a sheet which has been surcharged twice. If this is so, however, the new value must be printed separately, as none of the stamps have it more than once. The usual errors, "PANAMA" reading up and down and with an accent on the final "A" are present but we will defer describing them until we come into possession of an entire sheet.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

Carmine surcharge.

5c on 1p lake

RUSSIA. — Offices in China. —
L'Echo de la Timbrologie notes some new values of the current Russian series surcharged for use here.

Adhesive stamps.

Vertically laid paper.

Watermarked Wavy lines.

Perforated 14½.

Blue surcharge.

4k rose

70k brown and orange

Red surcharge
14k blue and rose
35k violet and green
Perforated 13½.

Red surcharge
3½r black and gray
Blue surcharge
7r black and yellow

SALVADOR.—We have seen a few more vagaries of the 5c on 12c surcharged with the four "5"s, which type we illustrate below, and have received three new values of the new series, which we illustrated in the March number of the JOURNAL.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked S.
Perforated 14½.

Surcharged
in blue

5 5

5 5

- 5c on 12c slate (No. 288) pair, one without surcharge at bottom.
5c on 12c slate (No. 288) lower left "5" omitted.
5c on 12c slate (No. 288) upper "5"s double, in both blue and black.
Black surcharge.
5c on 12c slate (No. 288)
Regular series
Perforated 11½.
10c violet and black
12c violet and black
13c brown and black

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value to the current set on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
2sh 6p brown and black

TUNIS.—Several of our contemporaries note a series of postal packet stamps which have just appeared here. They are upright rectangles in shape and the design, which is the same for all values, represents the arrival of a mail-carrier in an Arabian village. They are inscribed: "TUNISIE" above and "COLIS POSTAUX" below. In the upper right corner is "RF" and the value, in figures, is in a tablet just above the right end of the lower label.

Postal Packet stamps.

Perforated 13½x14.

- 5c green and brown-violet
10c vermilion and rose
20c brown and vermilion
25c blue and brown
40c gray and rose
50c brown-violet and violet
75c brown and blue
1fr brown-red and red
2fr carmine and blue
5fr violet and brown-violet

Review.

FIFTY YEARS OF PHILATELY.*

We have received a copy of this work which is plainly marked "For Review" though why it should be so marked is beyond our comprehension.

It is simply what its full title says that it is, *i.e.* *The History of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.*, which includes rather full biographies of all its officers and most of its employees and, as about every other page contains an advertisement of the house in question, it resolves itself into a nicely gotten up advertising pamphlet of 212 pages.

Considered purely as an advertisement it will undoubtedly fulfill its end, though we are hardly prepared to believe that it will prove of any material interest to the collecting public.

On this side of the water, at least, we are not accustomed to such a constantly recurring repetition of the personal pronoun, first person, singular, as is to be found in the pages of the work under consideration; it strikes us as a little too much, even, *of a good thing*; indeed, we should have preferred to use the editorial "*we*" in such a case.—G.L.T.

*Fifty Years—of—Philately—The History of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—To which is added a chapter on—Stamp Collecting as an investment—By—Charles J. Phillips—London—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W. C.—New York—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 198 Broadway.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

May 3rd.—Display—West Indies—Sir W. B. Avery. Bart.

Mr. E. Christofides was elected a member. Mrs. Briddon, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. L. Hayman and W. B. Mapplebeck were thanked for donations to the Collection.

Sir W. B. Avery then gave his display of the stamps of "West Indies." Even after all that has been said and written about this collection it was a matter of astonishment to those members who had not previously seen it. To those who had seen it even more than once, it was quite as wonderful for they appreciate more year by year the difficulty of getting together complete mint sheets of shades of the early issues, reconstructed sheets in such superb condition as here shown and in completing, even to the very rarest type of surcharge, shade or other minor variety, in both mint condition and also finely used. The interest in the display and the benefits derived from it were greatly increased by the really wonderful grasp of the whole subject possessed by Sir

William and the cordial way in which he explained all the details. If any choice can be made perhaps the Nevis, St. Vincent and Barbados were the finest, especially the first, which is the best collection in existence. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Sir William to which he responded in his usual happy, whole hearted fashion.

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. O. T. HARTMAN, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

The sixth monthly meeting of the Denver Stamp Club was called to order at 8 o'clock, May 2, with fifteen members and two visitors present. President Nast in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read. Two applications for membership were presented and referred to the Board of Trustees.

The Secretary presented his first semi-annual report, as follows :

SECRETARY'S FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Denver Stamp Club :

We have not been organized six months, and have a membership of 34 active stamp collectors. During this period from time to time names of prospective members have been handed me to the number of twenty. Out of these twenty stamp collectors, ten of them have been elected to membership. To do this there have been 252 personal letters written, and about twenty personal calls made with this object in view. 200 postals have been mailed calling attention to the benefits of our club, this number exclusive of notices of meetings.

I have three applications for membership in my hand, which makes a prospective membership of 37, nearly forty members, these, with the exception of three or four, all city members. We have only one member outside the State of Colorado. I am sure we would all like to hear from our President at the next meeting as to "What has the Denver Stamp Club accomplished."

Following is financial report :

| RECEIPTS. | | DISBURSEMENT. | |
|---|---------|---------------------|---------|
| Dues from six members | \$3.00 | Passed to Treasurer | \$28.08 |
| Dues from thirteen members | 6.50 | | |
| Receipts from Auction lots donated by F. W. Reid | 9.35 | | |
| Commission on re-sale | .05 | | |
| Dues from seven members | 3.50 | | |
| Dues from three members | 1.50 | | |
| Commission on Auction sale | 1.68 | | |
| Dues from three members | 1.50 | | |
| Dues from two members | 1.00 | | |
| | \$28.08 | | \$28.08 |

H. A. DAVIS, *Sec'y*.

The following report was also received :

REPORT OF EXCHANGE MANAGER.

DENVER, COLO., MAY 2, 1906

To the Officers and Members of the Denver Stamp Club :

The Exchange Department has received 28 books value \$125.36.

Insurance on this books \$1.27 of which 80cents has been collected.

Sales to date have been \$20.62.

Returned two books with cash sales of \$1.64 from value of \$2.20, which is about 70 per cent. The exchange is getting in working order and is being patronized liberally. I would like to receive more exchange books from members.

OSCAR T. HARTMAN, *Exc. Mgr.*

On account of only one entry being made, the Geographical Contest was postponed, to be taken up at the next regular meeting.

The meeting was then given over to display. Moritz Stockder showed a fine collection of Mexican Revenues which was notable for its fine arrangement and fine specimens.

Meeting adjourned 10.30.

H. A. DAVIS, *Sec'y.*

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

Meetings held at 8 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month at the Pennsylvania Museum, Broad and Pine Streets.

JOSEPH ALINSON STEINMETZ, *President*, J. W. HAZELTINE, *Vice-President*, PEROIVAL PARRISH, *Secretary*, CHARLES BEAMISH, *Treasurer*.

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society was called to order at 8.30 p.m., May 3d, 1906. by Vice-President Hazel-tin). Ten members present, and as visitor Mr. A. W. Batchelder, of Boston. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$23.38 on hand. The by-laws were amended making the quorum five instead of seven, 30 days notice of intention to vote upon the amendment having been given.

A discussion followed as to the best method of arousing interest in the future meetings. A number of excellent suggestions were made

by the members. Mr. Replier proposed holding a public exhibition under the joint auspices of the Society and one or more of the daily large newspapers. Mr. Batchelder also made some interesting remarks upon this subject and outlined the very successful work of the entertainment committee of the Boston Philatelic Society.

It was the sense of the meeting that the proposed exhibition be deferred until fall. Plans were completed to make the June meeting of special interest.

The usual drawing by lot for a rare stamp was held and Mr. Paul D. Baugh was the winner.

The meeting than adjourned and a small auction sale was held.

PERCIVAL PARRISH,
Secretary.



American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.] JUNE 30, 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts

The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 166.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT UP TO THE
TIME OF POSTAGE REFORM AND THE INTRODUCTION
OF POSTAGE STAMPS.



efore we enter upon an account of the introduction of postage stamps into Sweden, we shall first review the development of the Swedish postal department during the two centuries which intervened between its foundation and the adoption of postal reform and the postage stamp system.

The Swedish postal department originated through the instrumentality of State Chancellor *Axel Oxenstjerna*, and has, as its foundation, a statute, issued by the administration of Queen Christina, February 20, 1636, concerning the *Post Messengers*. It was an ordinance consisting of eighteen paragraphs which was followed, from time to time, by directions for the postal service itself.

The last two kings during Sweden's time of greatness, Charles XI., "the great state economist," as also Charles XII., gave much attention to the then young service, especially the latter, who, in spite of his many war operations, found time to draw up plans for extensive improvements in the postal establishment. On August 19th, 1704, he issued from the war camp at Jaroslaw a set of instructions which, during 159

years, or up to the year 1863, formed the basis for the government of the postal department. In 1707, during his reign, ordinances for the postal service, with instructions to the postmasters, were issued, which, in part, remained effective far into the 19th century.

At the beginning of the 18th century the Swedish postal department had its widest territorial activity which was reduced to its present dimensions by the loss of the Baltic Provinces, of Finland, in 1809, and of Pomerania in 1815. Of Swedish post-offices in foreign lands the one at Hamburg was continued until 1869.

In earlier times the management of the postal department was in charge of the Court of Chancery, assisted by a specially appointed Chief of the Posts, who, at various times, bore the title of Postmaster, Postmaster General, Post Director, and Chief Post Director. When, in 1801, the Court of Chancery was abolished, the management of the posts was given to, and exercised by, the Chief Postal Director's Office. When the Chancery was dissolved in 1833, the postal department was transferred to the Finance and Trade division of His Royal Majesty's Chancery, and, finally, in 1840, to the Finance Department. In our own time, 1900, the postal service has been under the Civil Department. The name, Chief Post Director's Office was, in 1849, changed to General Postal Directorate, and the Chief has, from that time, had the title of Director General of Posts.

When, in 1636, the postal department was organized the forwarding of mails was made the duty of specially selected, so called "post farms,"* an institution which did not entirely cease to exist until 1870. By means of the "post farms" a weekly mail service was established between Stockholm and the southern, western, and northern districts. In 1645 a post route was opened along the Gulf of Bothnia, via Torneå to Finland. In 1662 the service between Stockholm and the south was increased to two mails per week and, shortly after, this service was also extended to places in central Sweden.

In 1668 post-offices had been opened in nearly all the towns of the country, as well as in a few of the rural places. Transportation of letters and travellers by post yacht between Ystad and Stralsund and across Ålandshaf began in 1684.

In 1716 a regular mail service between the mainland and Gothland was opened. In 1778 the service throughout the northern districts was also extended to twice a week.

In 1810 mail was forwarded between Stockholm and Gothenburg four times a week. In 1815 a post route by the English packet ships was established between Gothenburg and Harwick which, in 1834, was replaced by a steamer service between Gothenburg and Hull. In 1815 postal communication with Norway, which heretofore had generally been forwarded by way of Strömmland and Fredrikshald, was opened via Karlstad and Kongsvinger.

In 1820 it was decreed that newspapers of all kinds could be sent through the mails by paying a postage corresponding to one-eighth of the letter rate, and, in addition, a special fee to the postmaster. In 1824 the newspaper postage was supplanted by a special tax, controlled

* Farms appropriated toward the maintenance of a post-office. J. S. R.

by a *charta sigillatae* stamp which had to be affixed to every copy of a newspaper. This stamp tax was abolished in 1872.

In 1830 a courier post was started between Stockholm and Christiania as also a similar service, once a week, between Stockholm and Ystad. In 1833 a stage coach route between Stockholm—Gothenburg—Helsingborg was opened and, in 1834, special mails for the forwarding of packages were instituted on several lines. In 1835 the opportunity of forwarding letters in letter-boxes by private steamers was given. In 1838 a messenger service, for the collection of and delivery to the post-office of such letters as were to be forwarded through the mails, was arranged under private auspices in the capital. This system continued until, in connection with the postage reform, letter boxes were distributed throughout that city.

In 1847 agreements were entered into with Denmark and Prussia for the exchange of package post. In 1848 a beginning was made for the opening of a local letter service in the capital. In 1852 arrangements were made for a sea post route between Stockholm and Stettin, which continued until railway connection between Stockholm and Malmö had been established.

At the time the postal department was organized, the postage for a letter was generally rated at 2 öre silver which the postmaster could "keep and enjoy for his industrious service." As early as 1638 a start was made for the introduction of a graded postage, and, in 1643, an inland letter tariff was established with postage rates ranging between 1 and 9 öre silver. In 1662 it was decreed that all moneys received for forwarding letters should go to the postal funds and, in 1705, the letter postage, which had already been increased on several occasions, was further increased, in some instances to the extent of 100 per cent.

During the 18th century, as well in the early decades of the 19th, the domestic postage tariff was changed a number of times. In 1830 it was submitted to a thorough revision by which the distance between the places of mailing and delivery was made the basis for the rating and not, as formerly, on the basis of the number of post-offices through which a letter passed. As a result a complete system of zones was arranged with eleven different rates of postage.

After the zones had thus been established, the postage to be paid for a single letter, at the time of the postage reform, had to conform to the following tariff:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| within a distance of | 3 miles,* | 2 skilling |
| “ “ “ “ 3½ to | 5 “ | 3 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 5½ “ | 10 “ | 4 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 10½ “ | 20 “ | 5 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 20½ “ | 35 “ | 6 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 35½ “ | 50 “ | 7 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 50½ “ | 70 “ | 8 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 70½ “ | 90 “ | 9 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 90½ “ | 110 “ | 10 “ |
| “ “ “ “ 110½ “ | 130 “ | 11 “ |
| for longer distances | 12 | “ |

for transportation by water to Gothland a special fee of 2sk. was charged.

* A Swedish mile, at that time, was equivalent to 6.6235 English miles. Transl.

According to this tariff the postage on a single letter from *Stockholm* to Södertälje was 3, Upsala 4, Norrköping 5, Karlstad 6, Gothenburg 7, Malmö 8, Skellefteå 9, Luleå 10 and Haparanda 11 sk. bco.

Another consideration which had its bearing on the postage rates was the weight of the letter. To begin with there was no discrimination between light and heavy letters, but as early as 1643 the weight of a single rate letter was fixed at 1 lod;* for a letter weighing more than 1, but less than 2 lod, double postage was charged, etc.

At the beginning of the 18th Century 1½ lod was the single letter weight and an additional postage rate was required for every additional lod. In 1785 the tariff was so moderated that, in figuring the rate, 8 to 12 lod were counted as 8 lod, 13 to 16 lod as 9 lod, and thereafter a single postage rate was added for every increase in weight of not more than 4 lod until the total weight amounted to 48 lod. This was the maximum weight permitted for a single piece.

1 lod was equal to 13.28 grammes and 1sk. bco equivalent 3 ½ öre.

In the instructions to postmasters, as early as 1707, it was ordered that the postage for domestic letters should be paid at the time of mailing.

The revenue was controlled in the following manner:—Every letter which weighed more than single postage had its weight marked on it at the time of mailing. Before being sent from the post-offices the name of the addressee and the weight in lod, etc., of every letter was entered on the record, for which stamped and ruled blanks were sent to the postmasters every month by the department. The domestic letters were sorted according to destination and letters for foreign countries according to the respective boundary post-office. The data entered on the record were also entered on special, smaller lists (way-bills), accompanying the mails, one of these for every post-office addressed. On the arrival of the mail each post-office compared the mail matter with the list attached and made such notes as were necessary. Each month the way-bills received, as well as the record of letters dispatched, had to be forwarded to the General Postal Directorate where the final comparison of the way-bills and the respective records was made. The balanced records constituted the verifications for the accounts of the post-offices.

*1 lod very nearly equals ¼ ounce.

THE ADOPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY SWEDEN.



hen, in a previous chapter, we dwelt on the conditions which hastened the installation of a uniform postage in England and, in connection therewith, the adoption of postage stamps, we did so because the origin and development of this question in Sweden was influenced by the postal reform which had, at that time, been consummated in England.

The question of establishing a uniform postage and of using postage stamps was debated by the houses of the diet at three congresses before it was finally decided by the tax levying state power.

The first proposition on the subject was introduced at the *Riksdag of 1847-1848* and dealt only with the reduction and uniformity of the postal tariff, but not with the introduction of postage stamps. The bill was presented in the house of peasants* by *Peter Martenson* from Jönköping (län) district, who pointed out the great benefits which were being derived from the reduction of postal rates in England and proposed that measures should be taken for the following changes in the postal service:

1) A reduction of the postage rate to not over 4, or 5 sk. bco. for every lod of letter weight and the rate to be the same to all post offices within the country regardless of the distance.

2) When this reduction of the postage should bring about an increased correspondence and, consequently, an increased income to the postal funds, which could be assumed to take place within two or three years, then there should be a further reduction of 1sk. for every lod of letter weight, or a rate of 3 or 4sk. bco., based on the rate adopted when the reduction mentioned in the first paragraph took place.

3) After another period of two or three years, or later, if considered necessary, a similar reduction of 1sk. bco. for every lod of letter weight should be made, based on the increase of income from the correspondence, until the postage became to 2sk. bco., when no further reduction should be made.

The proposer thought that, through this gradual reduction of the high and irregular postage rates, such an oppressive trade crisis would be avoided as would take place were the reduction to be made all at one time, especially as, in the opinion of the mover, the increased correspondence would augment the income in progressive proportion to the reduction of rates.

The Committee on Grants, in its report on the matter, could not but see and acknowledge the benefit from the simplified method of collecting and accounting for the postal revenue which would result from the proposed system and would not dispute that it would lead to an increase in correspondence. In order to safely judge of the practicability of the proposition and the probable results from its acceptance as regarded

*Previous to the amendment of the constitution in 1866, the diet consisted of four houses: the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants. Sweden is subdivided into 24 län or districts.—J. S. R.

the postal revenue, it would, in the meanwhile, be necessary to have access to complete data and figures based on conditions where the system had already been introduced. Such data the Committee did not have, but it was known that in other countries where uniform postage rates had been established there had been, at least in the beginning, a considerable falling off in the usual revenues, which would here be more serious, because, during the last year, the funds of the postal department had become considerably depleted, partly through the higher rates charged for post horse hire and partly on account of the greater number of horses made necessary by the increased weight of the mails and extension of the service. On the strength of this, the committee considered it to be its duty to recommend that no action be taken in regard to Peter Mårtensson's proposition. This was also the conclusion arrived at by the Riksdag.*

In the next Riksdag, 1850-1851, the demands for a reduced postage became still stronger, and were voiced in four bills, three of which proposed the adoption of stamped paper as a means for the payment of postage. The two questions were now connected and were, thereafter, always taken up and debated together. Two of the bills were presented in the house of burghers and the other two in the house of peasants.

In the house of burghers *Paul Berg* referred in particular to the experience of England and proposed that the postage on all letters, to any place within the country, should be uniform and computed on the basis of a rate of 4sk. bco. for each lod or less, and in like proportion for heavier letters.

P. Murén gave an historical account of the introduction of the postal reform in England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Denmark and other European countries, and pointed out that it had been generally acknowledged that a low average postage rate was one of the first requirements for industrial and mercantile development and, in order to gain this, a country should not shirk the sacrifice which, at first, this reform would entail, as is the case with most great reforms. This cost would not, in Sweden, amount to more than 40,000 Rdr. bco. for the first year, and this could be met from a surplus of at least 72,000 Rdr. bco. now in possession of the postal department. If, in connection with the introduction of a uniform letter postage, it should be decreed, that the postage, following the usage in other countries, should be paid by stamped paper, provided with some gummy substance and attached to the reverse of the letters, an increased income would probably accrue to the postal fund. Offices should also be established along the public post routes where letters could be deposited in locked bags, and this would, without doubt, considerably increase the number of letters. Some gain would also be derived from the postage stamps being used as small change. He, therefore, proposed that the houses should decree :

*The report of the Committee called forth a pamphlet :

Uppgifter om postväsendet i England, antagna efter besök därstädes 1815 och 1847.

(Data in regard to the postal service in England, collected during visits there in 1815 and 1847), in which it was shown that the arguments of the Committee could not be applied against the proposed uniformity of the postage and its payment by means of postage stamps. This brochure has been partly followed in the account given of the postal reform in England.

That from the beginning of 1852 the postage for every single letter, not exceeding 1 lod in weight, from and to any place within the kingdom, should be 4 skill. bco. ; for a weight not exceeding 2 lod 8sk. bco., etc., and for every additional lod an additional single rate, and

That through the agency of the postal department postage stamps, after the English model, to the value of 4,8 and 12sk. bco., should be procured and furnished to the public from every post-office, and that thereafter, in order to entitle them to be forwarded through the mails, it should be compulsory that all letters should have such stamps affixed to them.

E. Falck, from Skaraborg district, stated in the house of peasants that the farmer class had come to consider the Swedish postal establishment only as a burden, which the agricultural classes were compelled to bear, but from the benefits of which they were barred, as throughout the entire country there were only 140 post-offices, 86 of them being in the cities and 54 in boroughs and rural districts. The reason for this disproportion was that a post-office could not be established without considerable expense, and, consequently, the number of post-offices was kept within such a narrow limit that only a small portion of the Swedish people could avail themselves of the postal service. An improvement, which would develop the postal service gradually to what it ought to be and would bring about the advantages that were intended, could be brought about by establishing, in addition to the post-offices, a great number of other places where letters could be mailed but where no money would be received and, consequently, no postmaster would be required. For this purpose a special kind of stamped paper, which should be fastened to the letter by the sender, had been invented, by means of which the postage would be paid, or rather the letter released, thus enabling it to be forwarded to its destination without further payment. A letter thus released could, at any time, during the day or night, be dropped in a box at any of the places established for that purpose. All that would be needed would be a person who would collect the letters and put them in a pouch which would be delivered to the mail-driver when he passes through the place, after which the pouch would be taken along to the nearest post-office, where the letters would be assorted and then forwarded in the usual way. Such places of receipt would be quite inexpensive and could, therefore, be established at all country inns and "post farms" as well as in every village or manor located along the public highways or post roads. In order to put into practice the method referred to, of paying the postage by means of stamped paper instead of money, it would be necessary to have the postage uniform throughout the entire country and not rated according to the distance.

After an account of the development of the postal service in England from 1840 to 1849, which had been brought about by the postage reform and after pointing out the small exchange of mail in Sweden during the same period, the speaker proposed an inland postage of 4sk. bco. for every lod, to be paid by means of stamped paper, and that after such postage stamps had been introduced, the postage on a letter which did not have stamps affixed to it should be raised to 6sk. per lod.

It was further proposed, among other things, that at first postage stamps of the values of 4, 8 and 12sk. bco. should be manufactured, and furnished to the public in single copies, at their face value, by all the ordinary post offices in the country but that 100 stamps of 4sk., or a corresponding number of a higher value, should be sold for an even amount of 8 rdr. bco. In addition to the ordinary post offices, there should be established throughout the country, wherever it could be conveniently done, places for the reception of stamped letters and thus the burden of crown letter transportation could be reduced.

By way of information the speaker added that the postage stamps ought to have a solution of gum on the reverse so that they could be easily attached to the letters ; that they should be manufactured in sheets which could afterwards be cut apart for use and that, when a letter arrived at the first regular post office, a black, indelible stamp mark should be put on the postage stamp which would thereby be made unfit for further use.

And finally we find the mover in the previous Riksdag, *P. Martenson*, who referred to the example set by other countries, particularly England, and presented tables showing the result of the introduction of the so-called " penny system " in that country and made the following proposition :

That the houses should reduce the postage rate of a single letter weighing 1 lod to 4sk. bco. to post offices in the country, regardless of long or short distance, and in proportion for letters of heavier weight ;

That the right of pre-payment by means of stamped paper should be established and that these stamps, adapted to the established postage, should be furnished to the public by the postal department from all the post offices in the country as well as from other places of sale ;

That if the houses, on account of lacking data applicable to the conditions in the Swedish postal department, should find it necessary to postpone this important question to a coming Riksdag, the houses should express to His Royal Majesty their wish that the postal department should be ordered to compile for the next Riksdag the necessary statistical tables which could serve the coming house as a guide to rendering a decision on this important reform.

In its report, dated March 17, 1851, on all the propositions referred to, the Committee on Grants, in the main, repeated its report of 1848 and did not see its way to recommending to the houses any other action on the propositions of Messrs. Berg, Murèn, Falck and Per Mårtenson than a request by the houses to His Royal Majesty, that His Royal Majesty should order the postal department to draw up a proposition, based on trustworthy calculations, for the introduction of a new system in the postal service in line with the suggestions made by the movers, and that a gracious proposition on the subject might be laid before the houses at the next Riksdag.

The houses decided in accordance with this and, in a communication of April 16th, made a representation to His Royal Majesty bearing on the subject.

On the strength of this His Royal Majesty, on May 7th, 1851, caused an order to be issued to the General Post Directorate to render an opinion and proposition as to how far the change in the postal service, proposed by the houses, could be carried out, such proposition to be based on a preliminary investigation with necessary and accurate calculations.

The calculations which consequently were made in the office of the Directorate demanded considerable care, accuracy, and expenditure of time. During one and a half years it kept four persons employed, one continuously and the others with few interruptions.

(To be continued.)



The London Exhibition.

Specially Reported by
FRED. J. MELVILLE,

President, Junior Philatelic Society of London.

The Exhibition of 1906 has come—and it has gone. To the metropolis of the world it has brought the *elite* of the stamp collecting world, bent upon a dual pursuit—the pursuit of philatelic knowledge and of *l'entente cordiale*. Wherever true philatelists are gathered together from near and distant parts, there must always be a spirit of *camaraderie* born of our similarity of aims and interests.

Two International Exhibitions have been held in London before (in 1890 and 1897), and it is well known that their standard of merit was of a very high order. A third, no less important, was held in Manchester, in 1899, under the auspices of a very select company of first-class specialists who reside in or near the great Cottonopolis.

The recent exhibition is the fourth of its kind, and everyone who has attended it is looking forward to the possibilities of another, though, owing to the almost inconceivable amount of work involved in arranging a show of such magnitude, it will probably be from seven to nine years before we shall get another in London.

The exhibition has been held in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall in Vincent Square, London, near Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. If it has been a little difficult for some folks to find, it has been an admirable hall for the purpose of study. The extent of it was great. I believe there has been approximately 9,000 square feet of space available for displaying stamps, leaving ample room for the public to pass to and from between the rows of frames. Yet the 9,000 square feet was scarcely sufficient to show off the collections in all their glory. Exhibitors applied for something in excess of 12,000 square feet.

The first I saw of the Exhibition was the night preceding the opening day. An eager little group of the "great moguls," in their shirt sleeves, were exciting themselves far more than the somewhat sedentary pursuit of stamp collecting had accustomed them to, hammering nails in here, carrying frames over there, and sticking labels and big guide numbers everywhere.

All the available assistance had been commanded for the work. Messrs. Oldfield and Hausberg, and the indefatigable C. J. Phillips, were the prime influences. A word from "C. J. P." can send half-a-dozen uniformed *commissionaires* in six different directions. His energy has been taxed to the full at the Royal Horticultural Hall this past fortnight. Other workers I noticed were Baron the Worms, John N. Luff, E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, F. Reichenheim, L. W. Fulcher, W. H. Peckitt, and F. H. Oliver. Others were there, including the Earl of Crawford, who was busy taking notes of the exhibits, but after a word of sympathy to Mr. Luff (afterwards "Doctor" Luff, as will be mentioned later), who was almost in a state of collapse after his un-

usual physical exertion, Mr. Oliver asked me to take off my coat and lend him a hand. At the very suggestion of work, like the man in the song, I came over "all of a tremble," and made a hurried but successful retreat.

On the very next day, Wednesday, May 23th, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of the Exhibition, came, prior to the opening of the show to the public, the exhibits were practically all ready. His Royal Highness, who was himself an exhibitor, took considerable interest in the display, spending over two hours there. He left shortly after the doors had been opened to the public at twelve o'clock.

At three o'clock the formal ceremony of the opening was performed by the Earl of Crawford. His Lordship, in his opening speech, said he had been ordered by His Royal Highness to act in his name in declaring the International Philatelic Exhibition duly opened. He need hardly say that it gave him the greatest pleasure and honour to be appointed by His Royal Highness to open this exhibition and to bring thus, officially, before those present one of the finest shows of our hobby that had ever been brought together under a single roof.

He believed it was now some fifty-five years, or thereabouts, since the first Stamp Exhibition took place and he got his knowledge of this fact from one of the exhibitors (in the present exhibition). Mr. Reinheimer, in exhibit No. 254, had shown a sketch of the first exhibition, that was held in Brussels, in the year 1852, drawn from memory. Since then there had been several International Exhibitions held in this country, three in London and one in Manchester. But he thought that when they came to look at the display about to be opened to the public, that nothing had ever been shown to equal it.

The childish fad (as it had been called in the past) of stamp collecting was not only for children of school-days, but it had grown up with the schoolboys, and went on to the middle age and was getting on to old age. Not only the enthusiasm of the school-boy was kept alive in the old man, but the knowledge and science of putting the things together had increased in proportion. The result was that where a collection consisted originally of a washing-book and a gum-pot, now the whole philatelic history of a country is placed on paper and illustrated with the postage stamp of that country. The result was that the person who knew nothing whatever of stamp collecting very often may see a collection and go away to say "There is something in that; I must have a go myself," and so philately had gone on, increasing in numbers and science and joy to many hundreds and thousands of people who occupied their leisure hours with it.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, a collector who is excessively fond of our hobby and devotes a part of his spare time to it, is an exhibitor to-day in four classes, and, not only that, but his son, Prince Edward of Wales, is also an exhibitor, as they would see if they went into the room on the first floor on the left-hand side. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales spent two hours there that morning (Wednesday, May 23rd), and intended to come again another day. He ordered him (the Earl of Crawford) to say to those who come to the opening how sorry he was he could not come himself to perform the ceremony, but he had an engagement at Trinity House that could not be postponed. He did not

think he ought to further interfere with their pleasure in looking at the exhibits, but he ought to say a few words of thanks to those gentlemen whose labours had been something like sixteen to seventeen hours a day in getting the exhibition ready.

It would be something in the nature of an encyclopædic history of the world's postage stamps to give an adequate description of the exhibits. There were no fewer than 160 exhibitors, making 257 separate entries. With the exception of a few collections shown by the judges, by members of the trade, and a few others, all were entered for competition in eleven classes. The value of the massed exhibits was at not far short of two million dollars. All the finest collections in Great Britain, some of the finest European, and a few of the best American collections have been on view. It is unfortunate that the United States exhibits were so few in number. Several of the collections which it was my privilege to see on my recent visit to America would have found great credit with the judges at the Exhibition of 1906, and, so far as the displays of the United States stamps were concerned, they were the weakest section of the whole Exhibition.

Before proceeding to discuss a few of the exhibits, let me refer to the attendance. Admission to the opening ceremony was half a guinea (£2.50) and one shilling at other times, except on Saturday, May 26th, and on Wednesday, May 30th, when admission was free.

In addition to those holding exhibitors' passes, stall holders' tickets, etc., 3,787 people visited the hall. The opening ceremony was attended by most of the foreign and provincial visitors, many of them bringing their wives. It was quite a little society function. The heaviest attendance, 1,100 and 1,400, were on the two free days.

A number of visitors, of course, were strangers to stamps—or to philately—to be more correct. A story was whispered about that Mr. W. H. Peckitt volunteered to show two lady visitors round the cases, and he spent two solid hours pointing out the chief gems and objects of interest to them. As they were leaving they thanked him sweetly, and confided to him that they really thought that, of all the stamps they had seen, they liked the blue stamps the best.

Among the visitors, on Friday, May 25th, were the young sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward and Prince Albert.

Other visitors including representatives of nearly all foreign countries to which philately has extended its influence. The United States visitors have included Mr. J. N. Luff, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Holland, Mr. W. Moser and Mr. P. F. Bruner.

Undoubtedly the most noticeable feature of the display was, to parody a term of Mr. Oldfield's, the "unlimited specialism" which distinguished many of the collections. No one who saw the 1897 show and the one just concluded could help noticing how marked an advance there has been in the very idea of specialism. There was "bloating" in 1897, there is "bloating" still. But the charm of the modern school is in the extensive historical notes, the explanatory text and diagrams which accompany the collection of the real philatelist, or student of stamps.

The Earl of Crawford's collection (the finest in the whole exhibition) has copious notes to every page and notes of the highest philatelic value. His Lordship is credited with originating this style of collecting, indeed

some go so far as to term it the "Crawford School of Philately." Yet it was, to my mind, a development that was bound to come, and it has come from several sources at the same time. The most extensive notes, in proportion to the extent of the collections, of any shown at the 1906 exhibition, were those of a youth in the Junior Section, who showed 400 stamps of the United States in an exercise book. Yet the young owner knew nothing of a Crawford School. He was simply writing on his own idea of how a collection could be made interesting by the use of explanatory and historical notes.

Mr. William Moser, too, showed a collection, annotated most superbly, of the stamps of Japan, which was greatly admired, and which, were it possible, one would like to have reproduced in extenso by colotype, or some other similar process, to preserve for study at one's leisure. Yet I doubt if Mr. Moser had known how Lord Crawford's collection was arranged. And if he did, he has vastly improved upon his copy book!

The Earl of Crawford secured the Cup in the Championship Class, Section I, for his incomparable collection of Great Britain. This display comprised practically all the rarest regular postal adhesives, many in blocks and panes. The greater part of a sheet of 1d blacks was shown and also nearly an entire sheet of the V. R. 1d black. This sheet lacked a block of four in the lower left-hand corner, and, as though this were not enough to take the ordinary amateur's breath away, a manuscript note at the bottom explained that the missing block of four were shown elsewhere in the collection! Another sheet, of the 2d blue without lines, had the two lower rows missing, but these were shown elsewhere in the collection.

This collection included impressions from plates 5 and 11 of the 1d printed in black and in red, blocks of eight of each of the early embossed stamps, the 6d, 10d and 1s, a pane of the 3d plate 4, watermarked small garter, and a block of six watermarked medium garter, an entire pane of twenty of the 2s brown, a block of eight and an imperf. pair of the 5s plate 4 on blued paper. These are but a few of the choice things in the regular issues. The imperforate proofs including specimens from all the *imprimatur* sheets, and a splendid array of essays, and a superb lot of official stamps, stamps of the telegraph companies, and the local issues for the Universities completed what was the greatest and most interesting collection in the Exhibition.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg received a gold medal for Victoria, and the Baron Anthony de Worms for Ceylon, in the same section of the Championship Class. This class, which was in two sections, was chiefly for collections which had previously taken a gold medal at an International Exhibition. Such collections were not permitted to be entered in the ordinary classes, thus giving some of the newer philatelic workers an opportunity of securing medals.

The second section of the Championship Class included three fine collections, Mr. Oldfield's "Bolivia", Mr. Grunewald's "France", and Mr. Henry J. Crocker's "Hawaiians". The latter collection, which is probably too well known in the United States to require any description here, was undoubtedly the finest of the three and to it was awarded the second Championship Cup. So that the Championship honours

were shared by the Earl of Crawford and an American philatelist, Mr. Crocker.

In Class I, Section I, for stamps of Great Britain, J. S. Higgins, Jr., got the gold medal. Mr. Higgins is a junior collector, in point of age. He is only twenty years old and has been a very keen collector for nearly ten years. I remember interviewing him for *The Young Stamp Collector* after the Manchester Exhibition in 1897, where he had the good fortune to secure two silver medals and one bronze medal. He was started in our hobby by reading an article in *Pearson's Weekly*, a popular penny periodical. His collection of Great Britain, unused, stops at 1900, and contains nearly all the chief rarities and a superb lot of proofs in trial colours.

Mr. Sydney Loder received the silver medal and H. R. H. The Prince of Wales a bronze medal in the same section of Class I. The Prince of Wales' Collection attracted a good deal of interest. Every visitor asked to see it. It comprised proofs, essays, etc., of King's Head stamps.

It can scarcely be said that the stamps of the United States were adequately represented at the Exhibition. The Earl of Crawford showed a very fine lot of the Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps, including die proofs of an essay of a stamp prepared for Albany, the only copy known of the Annapolis 5c red envelope, one of the three known copies of the 10c Baltimore on white paper, a 5c Brattleboro', and a cut-square Millbury on entire letter sheet. Mr. Hermann Aich showed a nice collection of the regular issues, as also did Mr. Josef Gelber.

None of these collections of the United States received medals. This is probably because the United States were included in a very big section of Class II, which included New South Wales, Mauritius, Switzerland, British Guiana and Afghanistan. I do not mean to suggest that the United States stamps would not compete with these countries, but simply that in this case they did not. The Earl of Crawford only showed a part of his collection and the other two collections were shown by European philatelists, and they did not compare with several collections that exist in the United States but which were not shown. Had the latter been shown, they would certainly not have let New South Wales and Mauritius have such an easy success in this section.

Mr. Harvey Clarke secured the gold medal for New South Wales and the Prince of Wales received a silver medal for Mauritius. He showed his two "Post Office" stamps. The 2d specimen, for which he paid £1,450 at auction recently, is a superb copy. Indeed, one could not imagine how it could be finer. It has ample margins all round, and the impression is perfectly clear and even. The 1d stamp, used, I think, comes from the collection of the Earl of Kintore. Mr. H. J. Duveen also showed a pair of the Post Office stamps and Mr. Peckitt, at his stall, displayed a fine pair of the 1d stamps used on an envelope, which he was offering for sale.

It will be remembered that the Prince of Wales offered a gold and a silver medal for the two best collections exhibited by ladies. The gold one was awarded to Mrs. E. B. S. Benest, for a very fine collection of Brazil, and the silver to Mrs. Herxheimer, for a collection comprising unused stamps issued subsequent to 1890.

In the junior section the silver medal was awarded, in Section I, Division I, to Carl and Alfred Lugner, for a collection containing 12,281 stamps. In Division II of the same section Mr. J. S. Higgins, Jr., received a silver medal for a collection of 4,300 British Colonials, and in Division III Mr. L. W. Crouch received a high compliment from the judges in the award of a special silver medal for a beautifully arranged collection of United States, in an exercise book, with extensive notes. Only bronze medals were offered in this division, but the judges were so pleased with the junior's work that they gave him a special silver medal. This collection was awarded the Junior Philatelic Society's gold medal last year for collections shown by boys and girls under 19 years of age.

The social functions in connection with the Exhibition were numerous. These included the opening ceremony, a couple of lectures, two banquets, three excursions by river, motor and train, and receptions by Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hausburg, and Sir William Avery.

The Earl of Crawford was in the chair at the official banquet and he referred sympathetically to the philatelists' proud pleasure in knowing that the Prince of Wales is a collector. He had sent a message to His Royal Highness, who was on the way to Spain for the royal wedding. His message read :

"Philatelists at the official banquet of the Exhibition present their duties to your Royal Highness and hope that the visit to Spain may be a complete success."

The Prince's reply, received during the evening, was as follows :

"Please thank my brother philatelist at the official banquet of the Exhibition for their good wishes for my visit to Spain. I hope you are all spending a very pleasant evening."

Mr. H. R. Oldfield proposed the toast of the guests at the banquet and the guests at the Exhibition. He claimed, very justly, that we rival the freemasons. Any philatelist, he said, who is wandering around the world, is perfectly assured of a good reception if he only makes himself known. They (Mr. Oldfield and his colleagues) had been delighted that their foreign cousins had carried away many of the awards.

This toast was replied to by the Baron von Buch, who, in proposing the toast of the judges, coupled with it the name, as he inadvertently gave it, of "Doctor" Luff, a name by which that popular and genial gentleman from New York has since been, and will for many a year, be known to us. "Doctor" Luff, called upon by the chairman, explained that the title of "Doctor," like some people's greatness, had been thrust upon him. He took it as very unkind of Mr. Oldfield to make him speak. English people thought all Yankees were amusing. His friend Mr. Moser (who had been the butt of some good-natured fun on the part of Dr. Byrd-Page, the sleight of hand expert, during the latter's performance) was far more amusing than he. He felt it an honour to be the mouthpiece of his fellow judges. The task of the judges had not been an easy one. They had had new paths open before them, they had had a new line or a new scheme of competition open for them which was unknown and untried. The excellence of the exhibits and their large number had been, in some sense, a compensa-

tion, and when so many exhibits of great value and of great interest had been placed before them to select those which were paramount, and which were a class by themselves, and were worthy of the awards at their disposal, the jury had been harmonious and surprisingly in accord. It had been their endeavour to make their awards to merit and not to money, to present the honours for those collections which had evidence of research and study and grasp of the subject, and not to those which represent mere pounds, shillings and pence.

But now, I fear, I shall have exhausted the patience of the readers of the A. J. P., but let me give them one or two of the humorous items from the second banquet, where Mr. Harrison Hill, a clever musical entertainer, "took off" some of our leading philatelists and guests in little verselets. The musical sketch begins to the tune of "Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching":

Now the nations of the world with their postage stamp unfurled
 Are met on the twenty-ninth of May,
 For a Parliament of Stamps—not in rival party camps,
 But in an Entente Cordiale kind of way.
 Our Sailor Prince of Wales, who from India lately hails—
 And well he did his Royal duty there—
 Is the patron of the craft, and he walked both fore and aft,
 And admired the Exhibition everywhere.

(Spoken)

"Brisez mes timbres" (shiver my timbers), said His Royal Highness, as he looked longingly at a blue Mauritius.

(Chorus)

Stamp, stamp, stamp, the boys are marching,
 Every man a stamp collector true,
 And they hail the Prince of Wales, whose kindness never fails—
 And Prince Edward, he's a stamp collector too.

As Mr. Harrison Hill said, you must always have a Speaker in Parliament. Mr. Franz Reichenheim was the speaker. The verse is to the tune of "Home, sweet home":

Franz Reichenheim, Franz Reichenheim,
 He is our President.
 With such a speaker in the chair
 We're more than quite content.
 To make the Herts Society the best, is all his aim.
 So here's to Mr. President,
 Franz Reichenheim his name.

Chorus.

Heim, Heim, Reichenheim,
 So here's to Mr. President,
 Franz Reichenheim his name.

An American visitor, Mr. W. Moser, was discussed to the air of "Yankee Doodle":

His name is William Moser,
 And he bought the English Fleet.
 His Japanese and such as these
 They are a perfect treat.
 He's Buenos Ayres too
 And stamps of many a nation.
 They're all so neat and most complete
 In point of perforation.

Mr. Luff (or more appropriately "Doctor" Luff), also to the tune of Yankee Doodle:

Oh! J. N. Luff has stamps of buff,
 Of red, and green, and blue, sir,
 And to the firm of Stanley G.
 He always is most true, sir.
 Here's a health to J. N. Luff,
 Hip, hip, hip, hooray, sir,
 May he direct the New York firm
 For many and many a day, sir.

There was a good deal more, all of which formed a most amusing and delightful entertainment for those present, but I hesitate to inflict any more upon the readers of this article as I cannot convey the music and Mr. Harrison Hill's inimitable manner of expression. without which most of the fun is lost. But the little musical sketch very aptly "hit off" the spirit of the exhibition of the spirit of good humour which had prevailed throughout the finest philatelic display the world has ever seen.



Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 152.]

Nepal, like Afghanistan, is an independent kingdom, and why it should find a place among the Native States of British India in the catalogue, instead of appearing under its own heading, is one of those mysteries of the catalogue makers which are so easy to crop up but so hard to uproot. By treaty right, a British resident, with a small escort of India Sepoys, lives at the capital, just as in the case of Afghanistan, but he has nothing whatever to do with the internal affairs of the State. In fact, the valley surrounding the capital, Katmandu, is the only part of the country open to Europeans, and this valley alone is known to the natives as Nepal.

After the Mohammedan invasion of India in the twelfth century, the western part of Nepal was overrun by the Hindus who mixed with the aborigines. In the middle of the sixteenth century a Rajput race that had been driven from Udaipur in Rajputana conquered the State of Gorkha or Gurkha. The remainder of Nepal, to the east, was divided into three petty principalities called Patan, Bhatgaon and Kathmandu; but in the eighteenth century the Gurkhas conquered one after the other of these States and established themselves at Katmandu in 1768. This city has since been the political capital of the country, but Gurkha is still regarded as the mother State.



The postage stamps were issued about October, 1881, according to Major Evans, and a note from a correspondent in the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, gives a few interesting points about them:—"The Nepalese Durbar has this year, 1881, organized a system of internal postage, and issued stamps of three values—1, 2 and 4 annas. The lines at present arranged for are between Katmandu and Ilam (a province close to Darjeeling), between Katmandu and Doti (a province close to Kumaon), and between Katmandu and Kerong and Kuti, on the Thibetan frontier. These lines are not in any way connected with the British Post Office. For all letters, parcels, etc., to and from British India the Nepalese use the British Post Office, which has a branch at Katmandu for the benefit of the Residency."

The design of the stamps is often indistinct, and even clearly printed specimens, unfortunately, do not offer much material to work upon. The lower part of the central design shows two native knives called *kukhris*, crossed at the handles. The Gurkhali wear pajamas and a jacket or blouse of white or blue cotton reaching below the hips and fastened

around the waist with a *kambarband* or girdle, in which is invariably thrust the *kukhri*. This large, heavy, crooked knife is the common weapon of all castes and serves alike for killing an animal or an enemy, and for cutting the boughs of trees for fuel. Every soldier, also, in addition to his bayonet, carries this national weapon.

The upper part of the rectangle contains a design which still remains in some degree a mystery. The adhesive stamp shows three small circles containing dots and having a fringe hanging beneath. Above the circles is a larger half circle or arch. The stamp on the postal card shows apparently the same design in a plainer form, and Major Evans translates the following description of it from *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1887 :—“Two poniards crossed, surmounted by three lotus [flowers] or *padmas* ; the center of each lotus is occupied by a *chakra* or disc, a favorite weapon of Krishna, which has become among the Buddhists a symbol of perfection and happiness, as the name “Fortune” with us. Buddha bears these *chakras* impressed on the soles of his feet. It might well be, therefore, that all this, the two poniards and the three lotuses, form a *Cripada*, the imprint of the sacred foot of Buddha. In any case, these three lotuses, with the *chakra*, undoubtedly represent the *triratnam*, or three jewels, that is to say : *Buddha, Dharma, Sangha*, or Buddha, the Law, and the Church.” This stamp on the postal card has a cross in each little circle instead of the dots, and a curved line over each circle instead of the larger arch. The above quotation *may* be the correct interpretation of the design, but we prefer some information from a known authentic source before giving it full credence. In the first place the Gurkhas are professors of the Hindu religion, while the subjected Newars, or native population, are Buddhists. It must be admitted that the two religions have become somewhat mixed by the mingling of the two races, but Hindu emblems and interpretations are rather to be looked for on stamps issued by the Gurkhas than anything else. The lotus and *chakra* are emblems of Vishnu (Krishna), but the *kukri* probably has no meaning beyond being a mere emblem of the Gurkhas. At any rate it has nothing to do with the *Cripada* or sacred foot-print, though that may have various symbols upon it, including the lotus. The present writer may mention, however, that he has in his possession a representation of Brahma, the “Creator” of the Hindu religion, in an archaic form which shows the god in front of an arch and holding in his left hand a disc with five dots on it, similar to the circles on the stamp. The arch evidently represents the heavens as there is a sun and crescent moon upon it. The stamp design, therefore, *may* reproduce this arch with the three disc representing the Hindu triad or *trimurti*, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, or the “Creator,” the “Preserver,” and the “Destroyer.” But it is evident that more light from some native source is needed before we can fully explain this curious combination.

The inscriptions upon the stamps are in the Devanagari character and read : at the top, *Sri Gorkha* ; at the bottom, *Sarkar* ; at the sides, *ek* (1), *do* (2), or *char* (4) *ana*. The word *Nepal* does not appear. The term *Sri* is an honorific or auspicious word prefixed to the names of gods, kings, heroes, etc., and signifies fortune or prosperity. The word itself is a name of Lakshmi, the wife of Siva and goddess of good luck. *Sarkar* means the State or Government, It is understood that the postal charges were 1 anna per *tola* (2.4 ounces).



Early in 1899 a stamp of a new value and new design made its appearance. Major Evans was informed that "It is used at present solely on letters between the Maharaja's camp, while he is on tour within the State, and the capital, Katmandu." Major Evans further states that "correspondence between the Maharaja's camp and Katmandu used to be carried free, but that a short time previous to the issue of this stamp a charge was ordered to be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on each packet, irrespective of weight."

The design reproduces the *kukhris* which were found on the former issues, but above them is now a bow and arrow. At the top of the stamp the inscription is simply *Gorkha* and at the bottom *adhana*, a contraction for *adha ana*, or half anna.

The bow and arrow is evidently intended as an emblem of Siva, the "Destroyer." The name Gurkha is derived from Gorakhshanath or Gorkhanath, an eminent saint and patron deity of the royal family, who is said to have lived in a cave, still existant, in the hill on which the town of Gorkha is built. The Brahmans or priests claim that he was a form of Siva, and as the latter is the bearer of *Ajagava*, the primitive bow with its arrows, we may have here the reason for this emblem. The *Banastra*, as the emblem is called, is ominous of death ; as we should expect if it represented Siva.

Another legend, however, which comes from the Newar or Buddhist population, is that the valley was once a great lake called *Naga Vasa*, in whose depths lived *Kharkotarka*, King of the Serpents. A lotus seed, divinely sown, brought forth a flower on the surface of the lake, and in the center of this flower appeared a flame as a manifestation of Buddha. In some unrevealed manner an eminent saint named *Manjusri*, resident in Mt. Sirsha in Northern China, learned of this revelation of the divine spirit and came to the lake. He cleft the mountains to the south of it, with his sword and thus drained the valley. The pass through which the waters fled into India is still called the *Kot-bar* or "Sword-cut." He then named the valley *Naipala*, from *Nai* or *Ne*, a name for the Deity, and *pala*, "cherished," implying that the country was under the protection of *Adi Buddha*. He peopled the valley, installed a king, and then returned to China. Naturally he has been deified and is commonly represented with a sword in one hand and a book in the other ; but sometimes he has two more hands with a *bow* in one and an *arrow* in the other.

As far as the name Nepal is concerned, there is another common tradition that it is derived from *Nai* or *Ne Muni*, the "Hermit *Nai*," another eminent saint once living in the valley, who instructed the people in the true paths of religion and extended his protection over them.

Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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(Continued from page 173.)

SAMOA.

1877-81.



Fig. 909.

There are three types of the stamps of this series which may be distinguished as follows :

Type I:—The upper frame of the tablet containing the word “ EXPRESS ” is unbroken.

Type II:—There is a break in the frame of the tablet above the “ x ” of “ EXPRESS ”.

Type III:—The break in the frame has been repaired, but in such a bungling manner that its looks worse than did the break itself.

1893.



Fig. 910.



Fig. 911.



Fig. 912.

There are two types of the “ FIVE PENCE ” surcharge, as illustrated above. In type I (Fig. 910) the surcharged words measure 6 and 8½ mm. in length, while in type II, (Fig. 911) they measure but 4½ and 6 mm.

Type I also has many varieties, as follows :

Var. A:—Has a thin bar above.

Var. B:—Has a single bar 16 mm. long.

Var. C:—Has a thick bar 14 mm. long.

Var. D:—Has a single bar 13 mm. long.

Var. E:—Has the bar 13 mm. long.

Var. F:—Has no bar.

Of the type illustrated as figure 912 the following varieties exist

- Var. A:—"d" on a line with the "5".
 Var. B:—"d" below the line of the "5".
 Var. C:—"d" very high up.
 Var. D:—There is no period after "5d".

SARAWAK.

1871.



Fig. 913.

A variety of stamp is known in which there is no period after the "THREE".

1875.

4c brown on yellow:—This stamp, which is of the design shown in figure 913, is known with the "T" of "CENTS" having the shape of a cross.

1891.



Fig. 914.



Fig. 915.

5c on 12c green and blue:—Of this stamp (Fig. 914) a variety is known which has no period after the "c".

5c on 12c green and blue:—Of this stamp (Fig. 915) two varieties are known, as follows:

- Var. A:—The "c" is omitted.
 Var. B:—There is no period after the "c".

1892.



Fig. 916.



Fig. 917.



Fig. 918.

1c on 3c brown on yellow:—Two varieties of this stamp (Fig. 916) are known. They are:

Var. A:—The bar through the original value is omitted.

Var. B:—There is a period after the word "THREE".

1c on 3c lilac and blue:—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 917) is known in which there is no period after "CENT".

1c on 3c lilac and blue:—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 918) is known in which "CENT" reads "CCNT".

1899.



Fig. 919.

2c on 3c brown on yellow:—A variety of this stamp exists in which there is a period after "THREE".

SAXONY.

1851.



Fig. 920.

$\frac{1}{2}$ n. g. black on pale blue:—This is an error of color. This value having been printed by mistake upon paper intended for the 2 n. g. stamp.

1855.



Fig. 921.

There are three types of the one-half neugroschen stamp and two of the one neugroschen, as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ ng. black on gray:

Type I:—The " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the lower label is perfectly straight.

Type II:—The “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” in the lower label leans towards the left.

Type III:—The “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” in the lower label leans towards the right.
Ing. black on rose :

Type I:—The “1” at the sides is about 2 mm. high.

Type II:—The “1” at the sides is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

HOLSTEIN.

1864.



Fig. 922.

1½s. blue and gray:—There are three types of this stamp, as follows:

Type I:—The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are close together. There is a period after each of the letters “H R Z G L” in the frame at the left. The “4” of “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” has a vertical bar at the end of the horizontal bar and the “H” of “SCHILLING” has no bar.

Type II:—The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are close together. There is no period after the “L” of “H R Z G L” in the frame at the left. The “4” of “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” has a vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one. The “H” of “SCHILLING” is barred and the “G” of the same word is smaller than the other letters.

Type III:—The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are further apart than in the other types. There is no period after any of the letters “H R Z G L” in the frame at the left; there is no period after “S R” in the lower label; the “H” of “SCHILLING” is barred; there are no dots over the “I’s” of “SCHILLING”; the “4” of “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” has no vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one while the “4” in the lower label is more open than in the other types and has an horizontal dash at the bottom.

SENEGAL.

1887.



Fig. 923.



Fig. 924.

10c on 4c claret on lavender :—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 923)

is known in which the surcharged figure "1" lacks the upper stroke.

15c on 20c red on green :—A variety of this stamp (of the type of figure 924) is known in which the surcharged figure "1" lacks the upper stroke.

SERVIA.

1866.



Fig. 925.

2p green on rose :—Through an error some sheets of this value were printed in the color and on the paper of the one para stamp. The correct color for this stamp is *brown on lilac*.



Fig. 926.

1p green :—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is a dash after the word "ПАРА."

2p brown :—A variety exists with "ПАРФ" instead of "ПАРЕ."

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

1890.



Fig. 927.

The first plate from which of the above type were printed varies in several minor particulars from the later ones. Stamps printed from it may be easily recognized by the fact that in the middle compartment of the diadem, to the right of the diamond shaped jewel, there are three small, horizontal shade lines. These shade-lines are not found on any of the later plates.

All values of the 1890 series were printed from plate one while only the 2c, 4c 8c, 10c, 13c and 16c were printed from plate two. Plate one was not used for any of the later issues, excepting issue of the surcharged varieties.

1892.



Fig. 928.

3c on 4c carmine and green:—Two varieties of this stamp are known.

Var. A:—Pair, one having no surcharge.

Var. B:—The word "CENTS" is omitted.

12c on 16c orange-brown and blue:—There is one noteworthy variety of this surcharge.

Var. A:—The word "CENTS" is omitted.

45c on 48c ochre and green—This stamp, also, has one variety.

Var. A:—The word "CENTS" is omitted.



Fig. 929.

3c on 16c orange-brown and blue:—A variety of this stamp is known in which the "3 CENTS" is omitted, leaving only the bars through the original value.

3c on 36c brown and carmine:—A variety of this stamp is known in which the bars are omitted.

1902.

2 cents

Fig. 930.

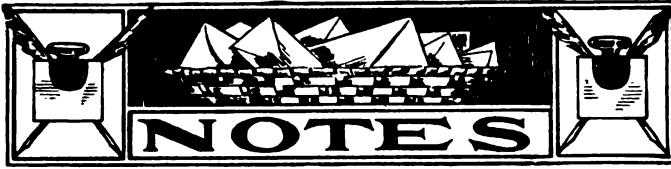
This series consists of stamps illustrated by figure 927 surcharged as in figure 930. The following varieties are known:

30c on 75c yellow and purple:—There is a variety in which the "0" of "30" is quite a little narrower than in the normal type.

30c on 1r violet and carmine:—This stamp also exists with the narrow "0" in "30".

45c on 2r 25c violet and green:—Of this stamp a variety is known in which the "5" of "45" is narrow.

(To be continued.)



ANGRA.—The *Monthly Journal* notes a block of four of the 25r of 1896, our No. 19, imperforate.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

BRITISH GUIANA:—A correspondent sends us the following clipping, evidently from a Georgetown paper of which he omits to mention either the name or date:

Treasury Notice.—The discontinuance of the issue of the Eight Cents Stamps having been approved by the Governor as such stamp is no longer required for Postage and Revenue purposes, notice thereof is given for general information. The stock of 78,000 of these stamps will be forwarded to the Crown Agent for the Colonies after 1st July next for disposal after advertisement, and instructions will be given for the destruction of the die plates of this stamp. These stamps will not be purchasable locally after the above date.

Treasury, Georgetown,
14th May, 1906.

C. B. HAMILTON,
Commissioner of Stamps.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

BULGARIA.—The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* has the following to say regarding forgeries of the commemorative series of 1902: "The large commemorative stamps issued in Bulgaria in 1902, and generally known as the Shipka Pass issue, have been wholly forged in complete sets of three, and apparently in huge numbers, as they are being furtively hawked in considerable parcels. The fact that the genuine stamps are still very common rather tends to make the forged specimens the more dangerous, since few people would think of suspecting fraud in connection with a series of 'gumpaps' issued so recently as 1902. Once the fact of the forgery is made known, and the collector warned, much of the danger disappears, for the imitations are on noticeably thinner paper than the genuine stamps, and in all the forged specimens we have seen there is a curious mistake in the inscription. The fourth letter from the right in the forgery is utterly unlike the corresponding character in the genuine stamp. On the other hand, the perforations of the forgeries are quite accurate."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

CEYLON.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "Mr. Fernando writes us as follows:

"In the April, 1906, No. of the *London Philatelist*, which I have just received, I find an announcement made on the authority of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the 30c value Ceylon King's Head multiple is out on *chalky paper*."

“ I have made inquiries, and have also seen the 30c stamps that are being issued by the Government Treasury, and find that no 30c on chalky paper have yet been issued, the only value so far issued on chalky paper being the 5c.’

“ We reproduce the above, as several of our contemporaries have chronicled the 30c on chalk paper. We can go even further than Mr. Fernando, and say that not only does it not exist, but that it probably never will.”



EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES:—*Encen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the current one rupee stamp is now coming in a shade entirely distinct from that of the first printing and on *toned* paper instead of “ quite white.” It is in dull green.



FRANCE.—We quote from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*: “ The new 10c stamp is new coming in sheets of 150 with the plate number 6. We first saw these sheets on May 17th.

“ This type is transitory and will be replaced in a month or two by a similar type but without the little white line which may be seen above the left arm, which we spoke of last month, and without the ground upon which the sower seems to be walking. * * *

‘ Furthermore, the lines of the engraving, which had been a little thickened during the operations to which the clichés had to be submitted in order to make them level at the bottom, have been retouched by the engraver. M. Mouchon has finished this retouching and the new plates should be in preparation at this time.”



FRANCE:—Offices in China:—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* notes an interesting variety of the 10c. carmine, chronicled by us in October, 1905 (surcharged upon our Indo-China No. 28). The Chinese characters read “40” instead of “10”.



FRANCE.—Mohéli.—The *Monthly Journal* says: “ The sower seems to be sowing to some purpose; fresh crops of stamps are springing up in the most unlikely places. *Le C. de T. P.* tells us that Mohéli forms part of Comoro group and its inhabitants, a mixture (according to the same authority) of Arabs, Malagasy, Makois, Makondés, etc., if they write letters at all, have, no doubt, hitherto been content with the stamps supplied to those islands. The latter, in turn, might well be included under Madagascar and Dependancies; but as Anjouan, one of the same group, has stamps of its own’ we suppose Mohéli must be similarly honoured. We gather that, for the present, a set of the 1892 type is to be issued with the name of the new division.

INDIA.—HYDERABAD:—The *Monthly Journal* notes an horizontal pair of the 1a. of 1866-72, our No. 2, which is perforated all around but imperforate between the two pairs.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

JAPAN:—In our May issue we announced, on the authority of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, that the color of the new commemorative stamp of 1½ sen was green. We have now received the stamp and find that it is a *light blue*. We illustrate the design, which is the same for the 3s., below.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LAGOS.—The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* describes some forgeries of these stamps as follows: "The higher values of the King's Head stamps of Lagos, the 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s are being faked by a method already employed in connection with the stamps of Gold Coast. Stamps of lower values printed in colors exactly corresponding to the 2s. 6d., 5s and 10s stamps respectively are acquired by the fakers; their tablets of value are removed and cunningly replaced by tablets expressing the higher values. The work is executed with much delicacy and skill, and it is necessary just now to scrutinize one's purchases with more than ordinary care."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

MAURITANIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "We glean from *Le Journal de Philatelistes* some details as to the French possessions in this part of the world, which seem to be now grouped together philatelically, and for which one series of stamps might well suffice.

"In September, 1902, these territories were officially divided into the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Senegambia and Niger; to these has now been added, we are told, by the Postal Administration of the Colonies, a division termed Mauritania, the geographical position of which appears to be unknown! Our contemporary assures us that the Officials at the Colonial Office in Paris do not know where to send the stamps supposed to belong to this mythical colony. But surely that little detail should give them no trouble, the destination of all these labels is the same; a set more or less can make little difference to those who can afford to collect French colonials. The whole stock of the Mauritanian issue should be consigned to the department which supplies stamps to collectors and dealers. * * * M. Bernichon tells us that Mauritania is situated between Senegal and Morocco, being the western portion of the Sahara; it is

separated from the sea by the Spanish Colony of Rio de Oro. It was in this territory that the well-known French explorer, M. Coppelane, was assassinated last year by the Moors. It would be only right that a portrait of M. Coppelane should appear upon the stamps.



PANAMA :—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* notes the following varieties of the 1c. on 20c. and the 2c. on 50c. which we chronicled in our March number : 1c. on 20c. double surcharge, one inverted : 2c. on 50c., double surcharge.



PARAGUAY:—*The London Philatelist* report the 1c. on 1p., slate, of 1903, on No. 73, with the surcharge reading downwards instead of upwards.



SERVIA:—*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* says: "It has occurred to some enterprising counterfeitor—possibly an enemy of the Karageorgevitch dynasty—that it would be a paying scheme to forge the 'Death Mask' stamps of 'the scapegrace nation'. Accordingly he has placed on the market complete sets from 5 paras to 5 dinars, and as these are stamps that are frequently purchased as curios by people not specially posted in philatelic matters it is desirable that the widest publicity should be given to the fact that forged specimens are in circulation. The stamps have not been very cleverly imitated, yet it would not be an easy matter to detect the fraud except by comparison with a copy known to be authentic. The great point of variation is in the back ground, which in the forgery is coarse and irregular. Again, the colors of the various values are not quite accurately reproduced. The perforation, however, is correct."



SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE:—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the 3r with inverted surcharge but fails to state whether it is the variety with the surcharge at top, or the bottom, of the stamp. It also says: "in examining sheets of the 2, 3 and 5 rupees, surcharge at top on Queen's Head Indian stamps, we discovered a variety which we do not appear to have recorded before. Both words of the overprint are very distinctly curved."



SWITZERLAND:—We quote from *Le Journal des Philatelistes*: "The Federal Council has decided upon a new set of postage stamps.

"For those of 2, 3, and 5 centimes the design of the painter Welti, of Munich (Bavaria), has been adopted. It represents the son of William Tell."

"For the stamps of 10, 12, and 15 centimes the Federal Council has adopted the design of M. L'Eplattenier, a professor, at La Chaux-de-Fonds. It represents a figure of Helvetia."

“The manufacture of the new stamps will be entrusted to the Federal mint, at Berne.”

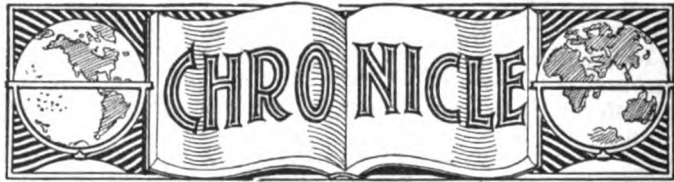
The die of the current 25 centimes having been broken, it became necessary to replace it; the new stamps resemble the new 40 centimes; the background is horizontally lined, the shading is not so heavy, the numerals differ slightly from those of the earlier stamp, and all its details are finer.”



VENEZUELA:—We have been quite amused lately at seeing the commemorative set of stamps which was issued in 1905, (we chronicled it in July of that year), chronicled as a “*new issue*” and, even at that, many of our contemporaries have mentioned only the 5c and 10c values. We do not know to just whom to award the palm for this interesting discovery, but many of our contemporaries have eagerly taken it up and reprinted it, among them being one, usually noted for the excellence of its chronicle, which ingenuously remarks: “The *Philatelic Record* illustrates two new commemorative stamps though what they commemorate and whose portrait appears upon them is not yet known. The date is ‘23 de Mayo’, and it is suggested that possibly they celebrated the dramatic retirement of President Castro.” Well! they guessed the identity of the gentlemen whose portrait adorns (?) the stamps anyhow.

Look them up in any of the current catalogues, my friends.





AUSTRIA.—The *Monthly Journal* says: "We have received some of the current stamps, on granite paper without the shiny bars, with a large perforation, resembling that in use some years back, except that on all the copies before us it gauges 9, regularly, all around.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 9.
2h dark gray
3h bister-brown
5h slate
6h orange

AUSTRIA—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The *Monthly Journal* notes the appearance of two stamps for these offices, both with the shiny bars omitted. The last one it attributes to "Offices in Crete".

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13, 13x13½.
Black surcharge.
10p dark green (our No. 1044)
10c on 10h carmine and black (our No. 1053)

BRITISH GUIANA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds another value to the current series on chalky paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
24c lilac and green

BRITISH HONDURAS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of another value of the current series upon the chalky paper:

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surface paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
5c. black and dark ultramarine on blue

CANADA.—We understand that a new series of postage due stamps is making its appearance here. *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* says: "The stamps are an horizontal oblong, the design being very neat and pretty. The value appears as a large figure in the center, with 'CANADA' above and 'CENT' or 'CENTS' below. The frame is composed of lattice-work, having 'POSTAGE DUE' across the bottom."

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 12.
1c violet
2c "
5c "

CANAL ZONE.—A new variety of the 8c surcharge has appeared. Like the one chronicled in our February number, it is printed upon the third Panama 50c stamp. The main difference between the two is that the first type (a) had a period after "cts" while this

one (b) has no period. We illustrate both types below.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

Black and red surcharge.

8 cts.

a

8c on 50c bistre-brown

8 cts

b

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We are in receipt of two new postage due provisionals from this country. The 1c is the same type of surcharge which we illustrated in our March number, but printed in black instead of red. We illustrate the 2c below.

Postage due stamps.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged
in black

REPUBLICA
DOMINICANA.
DOS
centavos.

1c on 10c brown-olive

2c on 5c “ “

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* announces another of the current series on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surface paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14:

10r. ultramarine and black

FIJI ISLANDS.—Several of our contemporaries note a new stamp on these Islands but do not mention the paper upon which it is printed.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1d red

FRANCE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* notes the 20c postage due stamp, of the current type, in a new color and adds: "This new value is one of the consequences of our postal reform."

Postal Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

20c olive-green

FRANCE.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the 5c, our type A1, has been printed in blue-green for several months.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c blue green

GERMANY.—Several of our contemporaries note another value of the current series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

3m black-violet

GERMANY—Offices in Morocco.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* lists the first of the current series upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14, 14½.

Black surcharge.

3c. on 3pf bistre-brown

GIBRALTAR—Morocco Agencies.—Several of our contemporaries state that two more of the current series have appeared upon the chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.
Perforated 14.
20c. gray-green and carmine
25c. violet and black on blue

GOLD COAST.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the two shillings and six pence of the current series on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.
Perforated 14.
2sh 6p gray-green and yellow

INDIA—Nabha.—It is said that the current three pies stamp exists with the surcharge for official use.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
3p gray

INDIA—Travancore.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen two surcharges from this state. Both are overprinted upon the one-half chuckram of 1889-94 in type similar to that used for the overprint upon India, our No. 53.

Adhesive Stamps.

Watermarked a shell.
Perforated 12.
Black surcharge.
½c on ½c violet
¾c on ¾c “

MALTA.—Some of our contemporaries note the appearance of the current three pence stamp upon paper with the multiple watermark, but no mention is made as to whether it is chalky or not.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.
Perforated 14.
3p. red-violet and gray

MAURITIUS.—*Erwen's Weekly Stamp News* add another value to the current series on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.
Perforated 14.
6c. violet and scarlet on red

MONTSERRAT.—*Erwen's Weekly Stamp News* records the appearance of another value of the current series upon the chalky paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.
Perforated 14.
2p. brown and black

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—*Champions Bulletin Mensuel* lists a series of postage due stamps which has just been issued. The upper one-third of the stamp is of solid ground inscribed: “COMPANHIA-DE-MOCAMBIQUE” in three lines, the upper one being curved. The lower portion contains a colorless, circular disk framed by a double-lined band which is inscribed, in colored block capitals: “PORTEADO A RECEBER”, while the value appears in the central disk and is printed in black for all values.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 11½.
5r green and black
10r gray-violet and black
20r red-brown “ “
30r vermilion “ “
50r brown “ “

60r lilac-brown and black
 100r red-violet " "
 130r blue " "
 200r carmine " "
 500r violet " "

NATAL.—Several of our contemporaries state that the first of the current official series has appeared upon chalky paper.

Official Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1p rose

NEW ZEALAND.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* adds another value to the O. P. S. O. series.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated (?)

2s blue-green

NEW CALEDONIA.—Several of our contemporaries list a new series of postage due stamps from this colony. They are of a pictorial type, as usual, and we hope to illustrate the design next month.

Postage Due stamps

Perforated 14x13½.

5c ultramarine on azure

10c brown on buff

15c green on greenish

30c carmine

50c ultramarine

60c brown on azure

1fr deep green on straw

NICARAGUA.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* lists the three centavos of the current series (our type A18) surcharged vertically, reading downwards, with a new value and we have the one centavo similarly surcharged.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged vertically in black

Value 15¢

10c on 3c gray-violet

15c on 1c green

NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.—We illustrate below the two types of the "CABO" surcharge to which we referred last month and add some new varieties as well, all, except the first two, being upon stamps of Nicaragua of our type A18.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged
in black

Cabo

30c dark green (No. 157)

Purple surcharge.

50 lake (No. 158)

Surcharged
in purple.

CABO

1c green (No. 179)

3c gray-violet (No. 181)

4c orange-red (" 182)

10c yellow-brown (" 184)

PANAMA.—We quote from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*: "The provincial 5c on 1 peso, Panama, mentioned in my notes published in the WEEKLY of May 12, was placed on sale May 18, 1906. Two varieties of this stamp exist 5c on 1 peso, 3rd Panama printing, 5c on 1 peso, Colombia new Panama.

"The variety on the 1 peso, 3rd Panama series is much rarer than the other, as apparently only a limited number of sheets were surcharged, and they may be classed as an error as it was not intended to surcharge these stamps.

“The figure ‘5’ on the 27th stamp is much thinner and much smaller than any other on the sheet. The Panama setting is the same as for the provisional 1c and 2c already recorded, and shows the same varieties.”

We presume that the “Colombian new Panama” is the monstrosity which we chronicled last month and that the block therein referred to is a double surcharge. It includes parts of the fifth and sixth horizontal rows and all those in the fifth row have “Panama” four times upon each stamp while those in the sixth row and those below it, have the word three times upon each stamp. This vagary we believe due to misplaced surcharges as the surcharge was evidently printed in horizontal blocks of fifty, five rows of ten stamp each, and on the fifth row, and that probably means the entire upper half of the sheet, one surcharge is so far to the left that both the bar and the first “PANAMA” fall entirely upon the left margin of the sheet, while on the lower half of the sheet the contrary is the case, i. e., one surcharge is shifted so far to the right that “PANAMA” occurs but three times on each stamp. Doubtless, if we possessed the right vertical half of the sheet we should find this order reversed and that the stamps on the five upper rows bore the word “PANAMA” but three times on each stamp while the five lower rows would show it four times.

At all events the surcharge on the third Panama has not been listed by us.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged in carmine upon 3rd Panama.

5c on 1p lake

PARAGUAY.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* lists a new stamp dated “1903”, our type A33.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

20c dark green

PERSIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: “We have received specimens of what we believe to be the labels referred to last month * * * *. The type-set portion of the design is in color, and there is a hand-stamped surcharge, in *black*, consisting of the Lion and Sun, some Arabic characters above it. ‘PROVISOIRE’ in a curve below, and a date immediately under the lion. This date is probably ‘1323’, but it might equally well be ‘1222’ or even ‘1324’ on the copies before us; ‘1324’ commenced on February 25th, 1906. We have the 1ch., perf. 10 to 12 on three sides, and imperf. on the fourth, and the other values imperf. all around.

“*L’Echo de la T.* notes some other varieties, which appear to be as follows:—The 1 kran of 1902, Type 22 overprinted with Type 27 (No. 247 in the catalogue)” [our No. 173], “further surcharged ‘1 CHAHI—SERVICE INTERIEUR,’ accompanied by Persian characters, in *blue*; the 1 kran, *purple*, of the same year, No. 289” (our No. 218),’ without the overprint in *rose*; * * *.”

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 10 to 12 on 3 sides.
Imperf. on 4th.

1c mauve and black

Imperforate.

2c gray

3c green

For Interior Postage only.

Perforated 12½.

1c on 1k red (No. 173)

Regular series.

Imperforate.

1k violet and blue, without rose surcharge (No. 218)

RUSSIA.—Several of our contemporaries report two high values of a new design, as having been issued recently. We have not seen them, so are unable to describe them.

Adhesive stamps.

Vertically laid paper.

Perforated.

5r Prussian-blue and pale blue on green

10r red and gray on yellow

ST. VINCENT.—Several of our contemporaries note another value of the current series upon chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p violet and green

SALVADOR.—We illustrate below two types of the "1906" surcharge which have been applied to the 10c stamp, (our No. 274).

Type *a* is that which we chronicled in February last and Type *b* is a later one which has not been heretofore chronicled.

A series of official stamps is beginning to make its appearance here. The stamps are of the same design as the current adhesives excepting that a curved and colorless tablet, bearing the words: "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in very small type, is added to the bottom of the stamp, its rounded ends resting on the circular tablets containing the numerals of value.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged in black.

1906

a

1906

b

10c blue (b) No. 274

Official stamp.

Perforated 11½.

10c violet and black

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Several of our contemporaries note some additional values of the current series upon chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked multiple crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p orange-brown and black

2½p ultramarine " "

1s black and gray-green

2s

5s yellow and black

10s violet and black on yellow

£1 purple and green

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Federated Malay States.—Several of our contemporaries make additions to the current series upon chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c dull green and black

1c dull green

5c carmine and green on yellow

20c black and gray-violet

50c brown-orange and black

TASMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists a new value of the current set upon the chalky paper. It is our No. 81.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12½.

10sh bright violet and brown

Reviews.

THE SWEDISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S CATALOGUE.*

We are in receipt of this little work which, as its title indicates, treats only of the stamps of Sweden. It consists of thirty pages; is printed in German and, as it conforms closely to the arrangement followed in the Society's recent monograph upon the *Postal History of Sweden*, its excellence is without question.

The notable features are that *every stamp* is illustrated by full size cuts; all reprints are listed, and most of them priced; the dates of issue and withdrawal of each stamp are given, as well as the number of stamps issued, and each is listed in various shades.

Various interesting notes are incorporated in its pages and, altogether, it is a work which should be in the library of every active philatelist, whether he is specially interested in the country of which it treats or not.

The paper and typographical execution are excellent and it is printed upon but one side of the page, leaving plenty of room for notes, etc.

It may be obtained from the Society's American representative, Mr. L. Harald Kyellstedt, Scranton, Pa., and its price is 30 cents.

*Sveriges Filatelist-Förening—Stockholm—Verzeichnis—Über die—Postwertzeichen—von—Schweden.—Marken.—Ausgabe 1906.—Stockholm.—Verlag von Sveriges Filatelist-Förening.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE SEYCHELLES.†

We are in receipt of a neat little handbook bearing the above title and have found its contents to be most interesting.

It starts in with a history of the Islands and then takes up each issue of stamps, in chronological order, and describes all of the varieties, even to the most minute details of the broken letters in the various surcharged issues.

It is well written, fully illustrated and printed in good, clear type upon a very good quality of paper. Altogether it deserves a hearty welcome from the philatelic public and we have no doubt that it will receive it.

†The—Postage Stamps—of the—Seychelles—By—Bertram W. H. Poole.—Vice-President of the Junior Philatelic Society.—Editor of "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.—Editor of "The West-End Philatelist.—Author of "The South African Provisional War—Stamps." Etc., etc.—Fully Illustrated.—Published by—Oswald Marsh,—Belvedere Road, Norwood, London, S. E.—May, 1906.

SARAWAK.§

We seem to be having an avalanche of concise little handbooks lately and this one is the last to reach us for review. Well! the more the merrier! they all add their quota to the knowledge of the philatelic public, and that is always a much to be desired result.

The work in question certainly seems to be most complete, indeed, in some instances, like the chapter devoted to the provisional series of 1899 and 1900, we should say that it was specialism run riot. Even the most minute flaws and breaks are as carefully noted as if they had been major errors. We do not wish to be understood as objecting to this in any way; it simply shows the trend of the times and no monograph would be complete without such minuteness of detail.

It is most interestingly written; well illustrated and the paper and typographical execution are excellent. In short we advise all of our readers to obtain it and we know that they will not regret having taken our advice in this respect.

§Sarawak—A Complete History of its—Postage Stamps—By—Bertram W. H. Poole—Editor of "The West-End Philatelist", etc., etc.—Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue—[Entered at Stationer's Hall]—Published by—D. Field, 4 & 5 The Royal Arcade, Old Bond St.,—and Albemarle St., London, W.—May, 1906.

Collectors Club.

The 135th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club rooms on Monday evening, May 14th, 1906.

Present: Messrs. Rich, Scott, and Perrin. In the absence of the resident the meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$559.92 was read and approved.

The House Committee's report for March and April were accepted as read.

The resignation of Mr. Thos. F. Bronson was received and accepted with regrets.

Mr. E. A. Funke was elected Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. B. von Hodenberg and Mr. Francis H. Warland was appointed to the Board.

Mr. Walter Clarke Bellows application for membership having been posted the required length of time was balloted upon and he was declared unanimously elected a subscribing member of the club.

Adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President.* C. C. GETHING, *Vice-President.*

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m. June 6th, by President Nast. Fifteen members and four visitors present. of previous meeting were approved as read.

The Geographical Index Contest was next disposed of the prize being awarded to W. W. Bigler for the greatest number of proper

names taken from the index of the Scott's Standard Catalogue. Mr. Bigler found correctly 135 names, the letters forming same being in sequence.

Mr. Chas. Nast exhibited an unusual lot of U. S. Revenues, namely:—The paper proprietaries issued by tobacco manufacturers in 1878-79 in lieu of tin foils. All the specimens listed by Levick and Sterling in 1883 were shown, together with some varieties not listed by them.

Mr. Nast claims this is the only complete collection of these Graphic Company's issue in the country. They were in magnificent condition, and their exhibition provoked genuine surprise. This is a department all but forgotten.

Perhaps the greatest treat of the evening was the exhibition by Mr. Walter Clarke Bellows of his famous Mexican Collection. To those who love stamps for their beauty, rarity and arrangement, this certainly was a display never to be forgotten.

Mr. Bellows collects Mexican used and unused, blocks, strips, pairs and singles. A great many are on original covers. There were in all 6,273 varieties, noted especially for rarity and condition.

Among others there were noted—

1864—Head of Hidalgo—all values, cancelled.

1864—Eagle—3c brown, eight specimens, used and unused.

1864—Eagle—Many fractions on original covers.

1867-68—Over 100 varieties of Guadalajaras.

1867—All the values of the Chiapas stamps, including the very unusual and rare 4 reals, and the absolutely unique 8 reals.

1867—Several copies of each value of the Campeches on original covers.

1867—Four 100c brown on original cover, two with period and two without, also a 50c yellow and a 25c blue.

1868—Several varieties of 100c brown on brown.

1868—Errors—12c brown and 50c blue.

1872—All values watermarked.

1892—Used and unused copies of the 5p and 10p carmine, and same of blue green.

1895—Error—cancelled block of six 12c orange brown.

1895—Error—2c green, and unsevered pair of same.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Bellows for this display and his kindness in describing the collection.

H. A. Davis showed the following values of the current U. S. Postage on laid or ribbed paper.—1, 2, 3, 4; 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.

The following gentlemen were elected to full membership: Rev. Sylvanus Tschwerzmann, Fred W. Remy, Walter Clarke Bellows and Chas. J. Tiff.

A short auction session was held after which the meeting adjourned to meet July 11th, instead of the first Wednesday which occur on the 4th.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr., Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.
" Foreign Countries, 75c.] JULY 30, 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts

The Stamps of the Canal Zone.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Scarcely two years have passed since this little strip of territory made its initial bow to the philatelic public, but, alas! there have been strenuous and parlous times in the postal history of this new aspirant for philatelic honors; even such as we, in the United States, have witnessed over the question:—what type of a canal shall we build through the territory in question?

The natural result of all this is that, notwithstanding its tender age, it is no puling philatelic infant with whom it is my desire that my readers shall become better acquainted, but a strong, healthy child already upon the threshold of that adolescence which we may hope to see it attain in company with that long heralded, and much delayed, event—the issue of a complete and permanent set of stamps by its god-mother, the Republic of Panama.

To those who have followed the course of philatelic events during the past two years the statement that the “new issue” columns of the various journals have been full of items in relation to “Canal Zone” will be no news, and yet, the half has not been told; for it is not new issues alone, but the varieties with which each issue, with but one exception, fairly bristles, which have gone to make up the respectable sum total of the stamps already issued by this comparatively insignificant little strip of territory.

It should not be understood from the above, however, that the stamps in question are lacking in interest for the general collector, on the contrary they possess it in the highest degree, while, to the specialist, they open up a grand field of the most absorbing interest.

The main object of this paper is to bring together, in a logical sequence, the various notes upon these stamps, both published and unpublished, which I have been able to compile and to deduce therefrom a reference list of the stamps themselves, which it has been my aim to make as complete and comprehensive as the information at my command would permit.

One fact must not be lost sight of in this connection, and that is, that, aside from the second issue, which were surcharged upon the current stamps of the United States, all Canal Zone stamps have been surcharged upon the stamps of Panama and these, with but four exceptions which will be noted at the proper time, had all been previously surcharged "PANAMA", so that, in addition to the varieties of the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge, we have also to take into consideration the many varieties of the "PANAMA".

I.

THE FIRST SERIES.

This series, which consisted of three values, two cents, five cents and ten cents, made its appearance on June 24, 1904 and was withdrawn from use on July 17, 1904, after which date they were not available for postage, so that they were current but twenty-four days.

Dr. J. C. Perry, writing of this issue says: "The first issue of stamps was authorized by executive order of the Governor of the Canal Zone, which provided that a limited number of stamps of the Panama Republic should be secured and surcharged 'Canal Zone' in order to meet the needs of the postal service until United States stamps, properly surcharged, could be obtained from Washington.

"The supply was carefully guarded and a person was only allowed to purchase, at one time, stamps to the value of one dollar silver or fifty cents U. S. Currency. The executive order also cautioned persons against buying or keeping quantities of these stamps, as they would not be available for postage after a certain date, and such as were in the possession of persons would not be redeemed. However, this note of warning was unnecessary, as it was impossible to secure any quantity of these stamps.*

The stamps used for this purpose were the two cents, rose, of the third issue of the Republic of Panama and the five cents, blue, and ten cents, yellow of the fourth Panama issue. These were surcharged, by means of a rubber hand-stamp, with the words: "CANAL ZONE" in one line of Roman capitals, the color being blue-black for all three values. Having now outlined the history of the series we will consider each value separately.

TWO CENTS, ROSE.



Fig. 1.

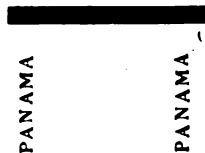


Fig. 2.

CANAL ZONE

Fig. 3.

*Canal Zone Stamps. — By J. C. Perry, M. D. — AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY Vol. XIX, p. 52 (Feb., 1906). Reprinted from *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. XX, pp. 99-100.

This value on account of its comparative scarcity, is probably the most interesting of the series. As will be seen by the illustrations above the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge was overprinted upon the stamp made by surcharging the original stamp (Fig. 1) with the "PANAMA" surcharge of the type shown by Fig. 2. The normal position of the words "PANAMA" is reading upwards though they are often found reading downwards and also exist reading upwards at one side and downwards at the other side of the same stamp.

In describing this type of Panama surcharge Mr. John N. Luff says: "This setting covers fifty stamps and is a re-arrangement—or, rather, two very similar re-arrangements—of the setting for the preceding group. 'PANAMA' is set to read in the same direction at both sides of the stamp. It usually reads upwards, but sheets of the 1, 2, and 20 centavos exist on which it reads upward on one half the sheet and downward on the other half. As the sheet contained one hundred stamps two impressions were required to surcharge it and, if it was reversed before the second impression was made, 'PANAMA' would, of course, read in the opposite direction on the second half of the sheet.

"The first arrangement covered ten horizontal rows of five stamps each, the second covered five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. In impressions from the first arrangement we find the stamps with 'PANAMA' 16 mm. long in the first and tenth vertical rows; on six stamps of each of these rows the larger word appears at each side, and on four stamps at one side only.

"In the second arrangement the first stamp in the top row has 'PANAMA' reading downward at the left and upward at the right. Numbers 3 to 10 inclusive, in that row, have 'PANAMA' 16 mm. long at each side of the stamp. These varieties were repeated in the sixth row when the sheet was moved forward on the bed of the press before the second impression was made but, when it was turned around, they appeared in the tenth row and No. 100 was the complementary stamp of No. 1."*

So far as I am aware none of the stamps surcharged "CANAL ZONE" were of the first arrangement, as described above. Those that I have seen being all from sheets which had been surcharged in five horizontal rows of ten stamps each; on the upper half of these sheets "PANAMA" reads upward, with the exception of the first stamp in the first row, upon which it reads both up and down and, as all of these sheets had been reversed before the lower half was surcharged, the overprint on that portion of the sheet reads downwards, with the exception of the last stamp in the lower row, upon which it reads both up and down as on No. 1.

It is, of course, possible that some of the sheets surcharged "CANAL ZONE" had been previously surcharged "PANAMA" according to one, or even both, of the other arrangements, but, if so, I have not yet met with any evidence of it.

Besides the varieties of the "PANAMA" surcharge spoken of above we also find the word measuring 16 mm. in length on sixteen stamps upon the sheet. They are Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 reading upward

*A Reference List—of the—Stamps of Panama.—By John N. Luff.—The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,—18 East 23rd Street,—New York.—1905. p. 27.

and Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 reading downward. There are, also, numerous other small varieties, such as "A" with an accent (No. 34 and 38 reading upward and 63 and 67 reading downward); one, two, or three large "A's" in a word; inverted "v's" for "A's", etc. Misplaced surcharges are to be found in this and all other values of the series.

In the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge we find double and inverted surcharges.

There is a block of four in Mr. Wm. Thorne's collection, all inverted, in which the lower, right hand stamp of the block has a *double surcharge, both being inverted*. Mr. Frank Tweedy also possesses an horizontal pair from the lower right corner of the sheet (Nos. 99 and 100); here, of course, the "PANAMA" surcharge upon the left stamp (No. 99) reads downward while upon the corner one (No. 100) it reads downward at left and upward at right. In both the "CANAL ZONE" is inverted. The latter surcharge, being handstamped, it is, of course, impossible to tell whether an entire sheet received the inverted surcharges or whether a few here and there, upon various sheets were so treated.

The total number of these stamps overprinted for the Canal Zone was 2,650, of which 150 were destroyed, leaving the total number issued, including all errors and varieties, 2,500.

The following is a list of the principal varieties, together with the number issued of each and its position upon the sheet so far as known :

- 2c Rose, "PANAMA" reading up (normal).
- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| a. | " | " | down. | |
| b. | " | " | up and down. | Nos. 1 and 100 on the sheet. 50 issued. |
| c. | " | | 15 mm. long, reading up. | Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 on the sheet. |
| d. | " | " | " | down. Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 on the sheet. |
| e. | " | | 3rd "A" with accent, reading up. | Nos. 34 and 38 on sheet. 50 issued. |
| f. | " | | 3rd "A" " accent reading down. | Nos. 63 and 67 on sheet. 50 issued. |
| g. | "CANAL ZONE" inverted, reading up | | | } 100 issued. |
| h. | " | " | down | |
| i. | " | " | up and down | |
| j. | " | " | double | |
| k. | " | " | both inverted | |

FIVE CENTS, BLUE.



Fig. 4.

This stamp is of the same type as the last, the only difference being

that it bears the fourth "PANAMA" surcharge as shown above. I know of no varieties of the "PANAMA" surcharge but several exist of the "CANAL ZONE."

Mr. Geo. H. Worthington's collection contains a block of six, two horizontal rows of three of these stamps, of which the right hand, vertical pair have no surcharge. It also contains a vertical pair with the surcharge placed diagonally, reading from the upper left to the lower right portion of the stamp; a block of four, from the lower right corner of the sheet, in which the surcharge is double upon No. 100 in the sheet; and a block of four, all of which have the surcharge double.

The total number of this value printed was 7,500, of which 725 were destroyed, leaving the total number issued 6,775.

5c Blue.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------------------|
| a. | "CANAL ZONE" double. | |
| b. | " " inverted. | 100 issued. |
| c. | " " diagonal. | 100 " |
| d. | Pairs, one without "CANAL ZONE." | 10 pairs issued. |

TEN CENTS, YELLOW.

This stamp is identical with the 5c in every way, excepting its value. The only variety consists of an inverted surcharge. The number printed was 5,250, of which 225 were destroyed, leaving the number issued 5,025.

10c Yellow.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|
| a. | "CANAL ZONE" inverted | 200 issued. |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|

II.

THE SECOND SERIES.

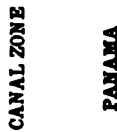


Fig. 5.

This series, which was first issued on July 18, 1904, consisted of the regular United States stamps, of the value of one, two, three, five, eight and ten cents, surcharged as shown by the above illustration. They were overprinted at Washington and, aside from a very few imperfections such as might be due to poor impressions or slightly imperfect type, but two varieties are known.

They are in the eight cents value and consist of a distinct "I" for the "L" of "CANAL", on No. 1 on the sheet while in No. 5 the entire lower stroke of the "L" and some of the vertical stroke is broken off.

The Government of Panama finally arrived at the conclusion that they were entitled to a portion of the postal revenue accruing from mail matter originating in the Canal Zone and, after more or less correspondence with the Washington authorities upon the subject, during which no definite conclusions had been arrived at, the Secretary of War, Mr.

W. H. Taft, "the great poo-bah" of the present administration, during one of his visits to the Zone, took it upon himself to enter into an arrangement with the Government of Panama by the terms of which the United States Government agreed to do way with the use of its own stamps in the Zone territory and to purchase from the Panama postal department, at sixty per centum of their face value, such stamps as it might require for use in the said territory, the same to be afterwards surcharged, by United States officials, with the words: "CANAL ZONE".

More or less dissatisfaction with this arrangement has been expressed by the Washington officials, who cannot see why this Government should pay over any of the postal revenue to Panama so long as the latter does none of the work connected with the postal service on the Zone. It has been freely stated that Mr. Taft exceeded his authority in entering into any such agreement and there has been talk of an investigation of the subject by Congress. So far, however, no action has been taken in the matter and, under the terms of the agreement, the surcharged United States stamps were suddenly withdrawn from sale on Dec. 11, 1904 and the next series was placed on sale on the following day.

That the United States government expected this series to be a permanent one is evidenced by the number of each value which were sent to the Zone. They were as follows:

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| 1c | 1,000,000 | 8c | 1,000,000 |
| 2c | 5,000,000 | 10c | 1,000,000 |
| 5c | 2,000,000 | | |

The following table shows the number of these stamps which were actually sold, the difference between it and the numbers received by the Zone authorities, as shown above, having been destroyed by burning on January 2 and 3, 1906.

| | | | |
|----|--------|-----|-------|
| 1c | 43,738 | 8c | 7,932 |
| 2c | 68,414 | 10c | 7,856 |
| 5c | 20,858 | | |

The following is a reference list of the stamps in question:

- 1c green
- 2c carmine
- 5c blue
- 8c puce
 - a. "I" for "L" in "CANAL." No. 1 on the sheet.
 - b. "L" of "CANAL" badly broken. " 5 " " "
- 10c orange-brown

III.

THE THIRD SERIES.

With this series, which was first issued upon December 12, 1904 and consisted of five values, 1c, 2c, 5c, 8c and 10c, our troubles begin. They were all stamps purchased from Panama and overprinted "CANAL ZONE", from copper-faced type, at the printing office of the United

States Commission. An entire sheet of one hundred stamps was surcharged at each impression. From a careful examination of many sheets of these stamps, I am convinced that there were from two to four printings, or settings, of the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge for each value.

This being so, I deem it advisable to consider each value separately rather than to take up the series in chronological order.

ONE CENT, GREEN.



Fig. 6.

CANAL
ZONE

Fig. 7.

This value consisted of the permanent type of Panama, as shown above, surcharged as shown in Fig. 7.

FIRST PRINTING.

Issued on December 12, 1904, this printing may be easily recognized by the following varieties which it contains: On the first stamp on the sheet the tops of the letters "C" and "L" of "CANAL" are broken and the cross-bar of the second "A" of the same word is broken so as to give it the appearance of an inverted "v". On No. 4 on the sheet the lower stroke of the "L" of "CANAL" is broken off so that it resembles an "I" and, on the 41st. stamp, the "A" and "L" of "CANAL" are very widely spaced.

SECOND PRINTING.

This printing made its appearance sometime during the late summer of 1905. All of the varieties noted in the first printing have been corrected and in their stead we find the following:

No. 32 on the sheet has a "Z" with a broken top in "ZONE".

No. 33 on the sheet has an "E" with a broken bottom stroke in "ZONE".

No. 42 on the sheet has a broken "L" in "CANAL". It closely resembles an "I".

No. 48 on the sheet has the word "ZONE" in type of the wrong font. It is the same type which was afterwards used for surcharging the 1c on 20c and the 2c on 1p and is illustrated under the description of those stamps further on.

THIRD PRINTING.

This printing appeared early in 1906. It contains, besides all the varieties of the second printing, one stamp upon which the word "CANAL" is in the same type as the wrong font "ZONE". The stamp is No. 26 on the sheet and is by no means common.

This gives us the following Reference List for this value :

1c Green.

- a. Broken "C" and "L" and second "A" of "CANAL" without cross-bar. First printing. No. 1 on sheet.
- b. Broken "L" in "CANAL". First printing. " 4 " "
- c. "A" and "L" of "CANAL" widely spaced. First printing. No. 41 on sheet.
- d. Broken "Z" in "ZONE". Second and third printing. No. 32 on sheet.
- e. Broken "E" in "ZONE". " " " " " 33 on sheet.
- f. Broken "L" in "CANAL". " " " " " 42
- g. "ZONE" in type of wrong font. Second and third printing. No. 48 on sheet.
- h. "CANAL" in type of wrong font. Third printing. No. 26 on sheet.

TWO CENTS, ROSE.

This stamp, and its surcharge, are of the same types as the one cent value.

FIRST PRINTING.

Issued on December 12, 1905, this printing contains the same varieties as did the one cent and, in addition thereto, two others, both of which are quite rare. The first is an inverted surcharge and, in the second the "L" of "CANAL" is turned sideways with its base against the second "A" and its vertical stroke at the top, thus: "CANA L". So far, I have been unable to ascertain the position of this variety on the sheet.

Of the inverted surcharge, there must have been at least one sheet printed as the surcharge was set up to cover one hundred stamps at each impression.

Dr. Perry, in speaking of these two errors, says: "Dealers and collectors have been watching for errors in the current series, and some have occurred. However, these stamps are carefully examined and re-examined for the purpose of detecting any that may have been surcharged."

"There have occurred 2c double and inverted surcharges, * * * and the 2c in which one stamp in the sheet occurs with the "L" dropped and printed sideways."

"All these errors have been detected before the stamps were issued and have been placed aside, and were destroyed by burning on January 23, 1905.

"Every effort has been made to secure some of these errors, and two dealers offered \$5,000 for the lot, but the postal department of the Canal Zone is conducted strictly for postal needs. Still, in spite of the precautions taken, the following have escaped their vigilance and have gone out: * * *

2c inverted surcharge, 30 to 40
2c dropped "L" sideways about 25

“* * * The 2c inverted—a few of these stamps were sold before the error in the sheet was detected and returned. Again, a few sheets containing the dropped “L” were placed on sale and probably about 25 of this error got into circulation. Then this stamp was removed from all sheets before they were issued to the different postmasters. 920 of this error were burned together with the other errors.” *

None of these stamps with the *inverted surcharge* are known and they were probably all destroyed.

The fact that these errors were all destroyed on “January 23, 1905” proves, beyond question, that they were all upon sheets of this printing, and, as 920 of one of them were destroyed and “about 25” are known to exist we should judge that the printing consisted of from 950 to 1,000 sheets, or 95,000 to 100,000 stamps.

SECOND PRINTING.

This printing is identical with that of the one cent value except that it lacks the “ZONE” in the wrong font of type, which, had it existed, should be found on the 48th stamp in the sheet.

The probable reason for there being but two printings of this type of the two cent stamp is given by Dr. Perry as follows: “In explanation of the second issue of 2c stamps I will state that it was occasioned by the Panama government being unable to supply the permanent type on account of exhaustion of the supply, and as such a denomination of stamp was urgently needed by the Canal Zone government, the old Panama fourth series stamps were accepted”.†

For this value, then we have the following list :

2c rose.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|------------------|
| a. | Broken “c” and “L” and second “A” of “CANAL” without cross-bar. | First printing. | No. 1 on sheet. |
| b. | Broken “L” in “CANAL”. | “ “ | “ 4 “ “ |
| c. | “A” and “L” of “CANAL” widely spaced. | First printing. | No. 41 on sheet. |
| d. | Inverted surcharge. | First printing. | |
| e. | “L” of “CANAL” sideways. | “ “ | |
| f. | Broken “Z” in “ZONE”. | Second “ | No. 32 on sheet. |
| g. | Broken “E” in “ZONE”. | “ “ | “ 33 “ “ |
| h. | Broken “L” in “CANAL”. | “ “ | “ 42 “ “ |

FIVE CENTS, BLUE

This stamp is the five cent value of the old Panama series overprinted with the fourth “PANAMA” surcharge, as illustrated by figures 1 and 4. The “CANAL ZONE” surcharge is the same as that employed upon the preceding values of the series. The “PANAMA” surcharge is printed in blocks of fifty, ten vertical rows of five stamps each, and the “CANAL ZONE” in entire sheets of one hundred.

* Cf. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY Vol. xix. page 55.

† Cf. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY Vol. xix. page 54.

FIRST PRINTING.

This printing appeared on December 12, 1904. It was upon the then current stamp of Panama with the narrow bar through the word "Colombia" at the top of the stamp.

Three varieties of the "PANAMA" surcharge are known, they are as follows:

On the 15th and 20th stamps on the sheet the word "PANAMA" on the right side of the stamp is misplaced, normally the word is 3½ mm. below the bar above it but, in these two stamps, the space between the word and the bar is 5 mm.

In the bottom row on the sheet most of the stamps are errors in which "PANAMA" is mis-spelled "ANAMA" or "PANAM." These are in reality, due more to dropped letters or defective printing than to anything else as traces of the missing letters can be generally, though not always, seen if they are examined carefully. They are however, worthy of note, especially so as they are not to be found upon all sheets. The "ANAMA" is found on the left side of numbers 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99 and 100, while "PANAM" is on the right side of numbers 92 and 97 in the sheet. All of the lower row show this variety more or less clearly but all, with the exception of the two mentioned above, show traces of the final "A".

In the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge we find the same broken letters as in the two lower values of the series, i. e., the broken "C" and "L" and the "A" without the cross-bar on stamp No. 1; the broken "L" on No. 4, as well as the widely spaced "AL" on No. 41. Besides these copies exist with the surcharge double.

Regarding this last error Dr. Perry says: "The 5c double surcharge, was in a lot sent to Paraiso about last August (1905), and it is supposed that practically all went on letters to Jamaica and, falling into the hands of negroes, were destroyed".* He also states that but half a sheet, 50 copies, were issued.

SECOND PRINTING.

This printing probably made its appearance, like the other values of the same printing, late in the Summer of 1905. It is upon the same stamp as that of the first printing, or, possibly, upon the second printing of the 5c, fourth Panama, which we chronicled in the JOURNAL for July and August, 1905. I am unable to say positively which of the two above mentioned Panama stamps were used for the reason that, if it was the first the error in spacing the word "PANAMA" on the 15th and 20th stamps on the sheet, as well as the "ANAMA" and "PANAM" varieties in the bottom row, have been corrected, while, on the other hand, if it was the second Panama printing, it was from sheets on which the errors "PANAAM" (Nos. 41 and 46 on the sheet) and "PANAMA" with the final "A" raised (Nos. 15 and 20) had been corrected as these two varieties are not known upon any of the stamps with the "CANAL ZONE" overprint.

* Cf. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY Vol. xix. page 55.

This printing, then, like the two cents can only be recognized by the fact that the varieties of the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge, which are found on Nos. 1, 4 and 41 of the first printing, have been corrected and that the 32nd stamp contains the broken "Z" in "ZONE"; the 33rd, the broken "E" in the same word and the 42nd has the broken "L" in "CANAL".

THIRD PRINTING.

This printing made its appearance late in 1905. It is overprinted upon the Panama stamp which has the wide bar and "PANAMA" surcharged in the deep, glossy carmine ink. This surcharge, like that on the stamps used for the first two printings, was printed in vertical blocks of fifty (ten horizontal rows of five) stamps, so that two impressions were necessary to surcharge a sheet of one hundred.

The following errors of the "PANAMA" surcharge are known: On the 24th and 29th stamps on the sheet the "M" of "PANAMA" is inverted.

On the 95th and 100th stamps the right hand word reads: "PAMANA": This last error was not upon all sheets, probably having been corrected, and is very rare.

Besides the usual misplaced surcharges specimens are known with the bar at the bottom of the stamp and without any bar at all.

In the "CANAL ZONE" overprint we find the broken letter upon the 32nd, 33rd and 42nd stamps in the sheet and, in addition thereto, the wrong font "ZONE" upon the 48th stamp. Double surcharges are also known and, though they are quite scarce, they are by no means as rare as those of the first printing.

FOURTH PRINTING.

This printing made its appearance early in 1906. It is upon the same Panama stamp as the previous printing and all of the errors of the "PANAMA" surcharge have been corrected.

Aside from the correction of the errors of the "PANAMA" surcharge this printing may be easily recognized, by the following varieties of the "CANAL ZONE" overprint.

The word "CANAL", on the 26th stamp in the sheet is in the wrong font.

The broken "Z" on the 32nd stamp has been replaced by a perfect letter, but it is of a wrong font, the same type as that used for the wrong font "CANAL" and "ZONE".

The broken "E" on the 33rd stamp has been replaced by a perfect letter of the same font as the rest of the surcharge.

The broken "L" on the 42nd stamp has been replaced by a perfect letter, but of a wrong font, the same type as the "Z" on the 32nd stamp.

The "ZONE" on the 48th stamp is in the wrong font, the same as in the third printing.

This completes the printings up to date and our reference list for this value is as follows:

5c Blue

- a. "ANAMA" for "PANAMA". First printing. Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99 and 100 on sheet.
- b. "PANAM" " " " First printing. Nos. 92 and 97 on sheet.
- c. "PANAMA" at right 5 mm. below bar instead of 3½ mm. First printing. Nos. 15 and 20 on sheet.
- d. Inverted "M" in PANAMA". Third printing. Nos. 24 and 29 on sheet.
- e. "PAMANA" for " " " Third printing. Nos. 95 and 100 on sheet.
- f. Bar at bottom of stamp. Third printing.
- g. Bar entirely omitted.
- h. "C" and "L" broken and second "L" of "CANAL" without bar. First printing. No. 1 on sheet.
- i. Broken "L" in "CANAL". First printing. No. 4 on sheet.
- j. "AL" of "CANAL" widely spaced. First printing "41" " "
- k. Double surcharge of "CANAL ZONE" " " "
- l. Broken "Z" in "ZONE." Second " " "32" " "
- m. Broken "E" " " " " " "33" " "
- n. Broken "L" " " "CANAL" " " " "42" " "
- o. Broken "Z" " " "ZONE". Third " " "32" " "
- p. Broken "E" " " " " " "33" " "
- q. Broken "L" " " "CANAL" " " " "42" " "
- r. Double surcharge of "CANAL ZONE" First " " " " " "
- s. "ZONE" in wrong font. Third and fourth " " "48" " "
- t. "CANAL" in wrong font Fourth " " "26" " "
- u. "Z" of "ZONE" of wrong font. " " "32" " "
- v. Broken "E" of "ZONE" corrected. " " "33" " "
- w. "L" of "ZONE" of wrong font. " " "42" " "

It must be borne in mind that the first and second printings of the five cent value are on Panama stamps with the *narrow bar*, while the third and fourth printings are on stamps with the *wide bar*, therefore, any varieties which might occur in both the first and second, or the third and fourth printings, would be the same for all practical purposes, as on the 48th stamp of the last two printings; but the same varieties, if occurring in two printings where the "PANAMA" surcharge is different, constitute distinctly separate varieties. This is well illustrated by varieties "k" and "r", as well as "l, m, n, o, p" and "q", in the above list. In each of these cases the varieties of "CANAL ZONE" are the same, but the type of the "PANAMA" surcharge is entirely different.

EIGHT CENTS ON FIFTY CENTS, BISTRE-BROWN.

This is probably the most difficult value of the entire series to deal with successfully. When a stamp has *two* surcharges upon it, it is bad enough, but when it has *three*, as does the present value, it is still more complicated, as the following description of the different printings will show.

FIRST PRINTING

8 cts

Fig. 8.

8 cts

Fig. 9.

Like the other values of this series the first printing appeared on December 12th, 1904. Before becoming a Canal Zone stamp this value had to pass through many vicissitudes. Originally it was the 50c value of the 1896 series of the Colombian State, of Panama as illustrated in figure 1. At the time of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Panama it was surcharged with a bar through the word "COLOMBIA" and with the word "PANAMA" at each side in carmine. This was the type known as the "fourth Panama" and is illustrated by figure 4.

When an eight cent value was wanted by the postal authorities of the Canal Zone, the Republic of Panama having no such value, it was decided to surcharge the new value upon the current 50c stamp. This was done, the overprint being also in carmine, and, finally, the words "CANAL ZONE," as shown in figure 7, were overprinted upon it in black.

The "PANAMA" surcharge was overprinted in two forms, i. e., in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, and in vertical blocks of fifty, or ten horizontal rows of five stamp each. In both cases two impressions were needed to surcharge an entire sheet of one hundred stamps.

The only variety of this "PANAMA" surcharge is that in which the word at the right side of the stamp is misplaced, being 5 mm. below the bar above it instead of the normal 3½ mm.. In the first arrangement noted above this variety is upon the 20th and 70th stamps on the sheet while, in the second arrangement, it would be on the 15th and 20th stamp.

The overprint "CANAL ZONE" was set up so as to cover the entire sheet, one hundred stamps, at a single impression.

As to the surcharge "8 cts," Dr. Perry states, or, at least, infers, in his note on the double surcharge,* that it was printed in blocks of fifty, though he fails to state whether they were vertical or horizontal blocks.

Upon this point, however, I am compelled to differ with him and to maintain that this surcharge was set up in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each. My reasons for this statement, based upon the evidence of the stamps themselves, are as follows:

It is a well known fact that there are two types of the "8" in this surcharge (*a* and *b* in the *Standard Catalogue*), which are illustrated above by figures 8 and 9 respectively. Each sheet contains twenty examples of type *b*, their numbers on the sheet being: 35, 41, 42, 43, 44—40, 46, 47, 48, 49—85, 91, 92, 93, 94—90, 91, 92, 93 and 94. I have separated each group of five of these stamps by dashes simply to emphasize the fact that, on each block of twenty-five stamps. Type *b* is always found upon the *same stamps*, i. e., the fifth stamp in the fourth horizontal row and the first four stamps in the fifth row.

* Cf. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. xix, page 55.

There is, also, in this printing a *third* type of the "8," which I shall call Type *c*. It closely resembles Type *a* and can only be distinguished from it by the fact that, while the measurements are practically the same, the lines of the figure are much thinner, or finer. This variety occurs four-times upon the sheet, viz., on Nos. 45, 50, 95, and 100; now, dividing the sheet into blocks of twenty-five again, it will easily be seen that this variety is the fifth stamp in the fifth row of each block.

Besides the above I have found minute breaks, or imperfections, in the "8" or some of the letters "cts" and, in every instance, the same break, or imperfection, is to be found upon the corresponding stamp in each block of twenty-five.

From the above it will be seen that the sheet consisted of

| | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 74 | stamps of "8 cts." type <i>a</i> . |
| 20 | " " " " " <i>b</i> . |
| 4 | " " " " " <i>c</i> . |

100 " in the sheet.

The only error of the "PANAMA" surcharge is on the 20th and 70th stamps on the sheet when printed in horizontal blocks of 50 and the 15th and 20th when printed in vertical blocks. Here the word on the right side of the stamp is misplaced so that it is 5 mm. below the bar above it instead of 3½ mm.; its normal position.

The errors of the "CANAL ZONE" overprint are the same as are to be found in the other values of the series, i.e. the broken "C" and "L" and the "A" without the cross-bar upon No. 1; the broken "L" on No. 4 and the widely spaced "AL" on No. 41.

There were 19,700 of these stamps printed.

Unfortunately three sheets of this printing were upon the 50c stamp with the third "PANAMA" surcharge, illustrated by figure 2. This was not done intentionally, so that these stamps should be properly classified as errors.

The same varieties of the "CANAL ZONE" and "8 cts" overprints are to be found upon these stamps as upon those with the fourth "PANAMA" surcharge, and in the same positions upon the sheet.

The "PANAMA" surcharge, however, was only printed in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, and contains the following errors, besides many minor varieties which will be properly noted in the reference list:

"PANAMA" reading down at the left and up at the right, Nos. 1 and 51 on the sheet; "PANAMA" 15 mm. in length, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 on the sheet all reading upwards.

There were 300 of these stamps printed, which, added to the 19,700 on the fourth Panama type, gives a total of 20,000 for this printing.

Owing to the great number of varieties of this value in the different printings it has been considered advisable to let the reference list follow each printing, rather than to run the risk of confusion which would inevitably be the result if we made but one list, containing all the varieties, at the end of the notes upon the last printing. Our reference list of this printing is, then, as follows:

ON FOURTH PANAMA.

8c on 50c bistre-brown, type *a* of "8 cts" (normal).

- a. Type *b* of "8 cts"
- b. Type *c* of "8 cts"
- c. "PANAMA" at the right 5 mm. below bar instead of 3½ mm.
Nos. 15 and 20, and 20 and 70 on sheet.
- d. "C" and "L" broken and second "A" of "CANAL" without
cross-bar. No. 1 on sheet.
- e. Broken "L" in "CANAL" " 4 " "
- f. "AL" of "CANAL" widely spaced " 41 " "

ON THIRD PANAMA.

8c on 50c on bistre-brown, "PANAMA" reading up Type *a* of "8 cts."

- a. Type *b* of "8 cts"
- b. Type *c* of "8 cts"
- c. "PANAMA" reading up at the left and down at the right.
Nos. 1 and 51 on sheet
- d. " 15 mm. long. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59
and 60 on sheet.
- e. " 2nd "A" small at left and 2nd "A" at right an
inverted "v". Nos. 3 and 53 on sheet.
- f. " 2nd "A" small at both sides. Nos. 4, 5, 54, and
55 on sheet.
- g. " 3rd "A" at left is inverted "v". No. 14 and 64
on sheet.
- h. " "MA" at right raised. Nos. 19 and 69 " "
- i. "PANAMA", 3rd "A", on right, with accent. Nos. 34, 38,
84 and 88 on sheet.
- j. " 2nd "A" " " large. Nos. 35 and 85 on "
- k. " 1st "A" " left " " 42 " 92 " "
- l. " 3rd "A" at right large. " 44 " 94 " "
- m. " "P" at right is wrong font " 49 " 99 " "
- n. "C" and "L" broken and second "A" of "CANAL" with-
out cross-bar. No. 1 on sheet.
- o. Broken "L" in "CANAL". No. 4 on sheet.
- p. "AL" of "CANAL" widely spaced. " 41 " "

SECOND PRINTING.

This printing made its appearance sometime in 1905, probably during the late Summer.

The stamp is of the fourth Panama type, figure 4, but "PANAMA" and the bars are printed in red-brown instead of the usual carmine shade and, as this is unknown in the regular Panama series, I am led to suppose that these stamps were specially printed in this color, either in error or intentionally, for the Zone authorities upon the old Colombian-Panama stamps. There are no varieties of this surcharge, the errors with the

word: "PANAMA" 5 mm. below the bar above it, instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. having been corrected. It is surcharged in vertical blocks of fifty, ten horizontal rows of five stamps each.

The "8 cts." overprint is, also, printed in the same red-brown color and, besides the three types of the "8", two other errors are known. The first, consisting of a double surcharge, was applied to one-half of a sheet, or fifty stamps.

Of the other, the figure "8" is entirely omitted; the only known copy is in Mr. Frank Tweedy's collection and came from the left, vertical row of the sheet. It is not due to a misplaced surcharge, as the "cts." is well over to the right of the stamp.

The "CANAL ZONE" surcharge shows the same errors as are to be found in the second printing of all the other varieties of the series, viz.: the broken "Z" on the 32nd stamp; the broken "E" on the 33rd, and the broken "L" on the 42nd.

The number issued of this printing was 10,000.

A list of the varieties of this printing is as follows:

8c on 50c bistre-brown, Type *a* of "8 cts." (normal).

- a. Type *b* of "8 cts."
- b. Type *c* of "8 cts."
- c. "8 cts." double: 50 issued.
- d. "8" omitted. 1 known.
- e. Broken "Z" in "ZONE." No. 32 on sheet.
- f. " " "E" " " " 33 " "
- g. " " "L" " " "CANAL." " 42 " "

THIRD PRINTING.

I have been able to obtain practically no information regarding this printing which is on the fourth "PANAMA" type and which, it appears to me, must have been issued during the fall of 1905, and upon which both the "PANAMA" and "8 cts." surcharges are again printed in carmine.

It contains the error "ZONE" in the wrong font, which is typical of a distinct printing in all the other values of the series with the solitary exception of the two cents. As in these other values, it is on the 48th stamp of the sheet. The only copy of this error that I know of is contained in a block of four which is in the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Worthington; the block consists of Nos. 37, 38, 47 and 48 on the sheet and, conforming to the arrangement of the "8 cts." surcharge upon the first and second printings, Nos. 37 and 38 are of Type *a*, while Nos. 47 and 48 are Type *b*.

As stated above, I have never seen an entire sheet of this printing, so that I am unable to state positively that it contains the broken letters on Nos. 32, 33, and 42 on the sheet. However, as these varieties are present in the second printing as well as in the sheets of all the other values containing the wrong font "ZONE", it is but reasonable to suppose that they exist in this printing and I shall, therefore, list them tentatively until some evidence is produced which will absolutely prove their non-existence.

This gives us the following list for the third printing :

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Sc on 50c bistre-brown, Type <i>a</i> of "8 cts." | |
| a. Type <i>b</i> of "8 cts." | |
| b. Type <i>c</i> of "8 cts." | |
| c. Broken "z" in "ZONE" | No. 32 on sheet. |
| d. " " "E" " " | " 33 " " |
| e. " " "L" " " CANAL" | " 42 " " |
| f. " ZONE" in wrong font | " 48 " " |

FOURTH PRINTING.

This printing is still more mysterious than the third and, like it, has the "PANAMA" and "8 cts printed in carmine and is on the fourth Panama type. It must have made its appearance late in 1905. My attention was first called to it by Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, who showed me an irregular block from the lower, right half of the sheet which proved that the "8 cts" overprint had been re-set.

<1† The block in question consisted of stamps Nos. 50 to 80 inclusive vertically and was very irregular horizontally. No. 50 was, as in other printings, Type *c*, but Type *b* was represented only on No. 80, which, in all other printings, is Type *a*. Nos. 48 and 49 were Type *a*, instead of Type *b*, as they are normally.

I also have a block of four with the bar at the bottom of the stamp instead of at the top. This block consists of Nos. 49, 50, 59 and 60 on the sheet and all are Type *a* except No. 50, which is Type *c*. Normally No. 49 is Type *b*.

I have also seen a block of this printing which has no bar at all.

Errors of the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge exist in all probability, but what they are I am unable to state, though it is probable that they are the same as in the third printing.

The only varieties which I am enabled to list as being of this printing are, therefore, the two following, and I list these only because they are unknown in any other printing.

8c on 50c bistre-brown, bar at bottom of stamp.

- a. Bar entirely omitted from the stamp.

TEN CENTS, YELLOW.

‡‡ There are four printings of this value, all of which are upon the fourth type of the Panama stamp, figure 1 surcharged with figure 4.

FIRST PRINTING.

Like the other values of the series this printing was first issued on December 12th, 1904, and it may be recognized by the same errors, or varieties. The "PANAMA" surcharge is printed in vertical blocks of fifty, ten vertical rows, of five stamps each, and in carmine. It has but one variety, the "PANAMA" on the right side of the 15th and 20th stamp on the sheet being 5 mm. below the bar above it instead of 3½ mm.

The "CANAL ZONE", as usual, is printed in black and in blocks of one hundred, necessitating but one impression for each sheet of one

hundred stamps. The varieties of this surcharge are: broken "C" and "L" and second "A" of "CANAL" without cross-bar, on No. 1; the broken "L" in "CANAL" on No. 4, and widely spaced "AL" on No. 42.

SECOND PRINTING.

This printing was issued sometime during the late Summer or early Fall of 1905. It is on the fourth type of the Panama stamps and may be easily recognized by the fact that the "PANAMA" surcharge is printed in *brown-orange* instead of carmine, in vertical blocks of fifty.

So far as I am aware there are no varieties of the "PANAMA" surcharge.

"CANAL ZONE", as usual, is in black and the entire sheet is surcharged at one impression. The following varieties of this overprint exist: broken "Z" in "ZONE" on the 32nd stamp; broken "E" in "ZONE" on the 33rd stamp, and a broken "L" in "CANAL" on the 42nd stamp.

THIRD PRINTING.

This printing made its appearance early in 1906. Like the earlier ones it is on the fourth type of Panama. The "PANAMA" surcharge is printed in carmine, as in the first printing, but it may be easily distinguished by the "wide bar," which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide as against 2 mm. in the first printing. It is, also, printed in vertical blocks of fifty, ten vertical rows of five stamps each.

The following errors of the "PANAMA" surcharge exist: On Nos. 24 and 29 the "M" is inverted in the right hand "PANAMA". In the lower row on the sheet "PANAMA" is much closer to the bar above it than is normally the case and, on the 91st and 96th stamps the word at the left touches the bar above. In No. 95 and 100 the right surcharge reads: "PAMANA" and, as this error was afterwards corrected it is not found on all sheets, and is comparatively rare.

"CANAL ZONE", which is set up as in the other printings, contains the following varieties: Broken "Z" in "ZONE" on No. 32; broken "E" in "ZONE" on No. 33; broken "L" on No. 42, and "ZONE" in wrong font on No. 48.

FOURTH PRINTING.

This printing was issued during the present Summer probably in June, 1906, as stamps which left the Zone in the latter part of May were of the third printing while the first of this printing which I have seen arrived, direct from the Zone, to-day (July 5, 1906).

It is the same Panama stamp as that used for the third printing, i.e. the fourth type, with the wide bar, and carmine surcharge. It is, also, surcharged in vertical blocks of fifty, ten vertical rows of five stamps each.

There are no varieties of the "PANAMA" surcharge in this printing, all those which occurred in the third one having been corrected.

In the "CANAL ZONE" overprint the 26th stamp in the sheet has the word "CANAL" in the wrong font; the broken "Z" on the 32nd stamp has been corrected, but with a "Z" of the wrong font; the

broken "E" on the 33rd stamp is still present; the broken "L" on the 42nd stamp is replaced by a wrong font "L", and, as in the third printing, the word "ZONE" on the 48th stamp is of a wrong font.

The reference list of this value is, then, as follows :

- 10c yellow, carmine surcharge with narrow bar. First printing.
- a. "PANAMA" at right 5 mm. below bar, instead of 3½ mm. First printing. Nos. 15 and 20 on sheet.
 - b. Broken "C" and "L" and second "A" of "CANAL" without cross-bar. First printing. No. 1 on sheet.
 - c. "A" in "CANAL". First printing, "4" "4"
 - d. "AN" of "CANAL" widely spaced. First printing. No. 41 on sheet.
- 10c yellow, brown-orange surcharge. Second printing.
- a. Broken "Z" in "ZONE". Second printing. No. 32 on sheet.
 - b. "E" "E" "33" "33"
 - c. "A" "A" "CANAL" "42" "42"
- 10c yellow, carmine surcharge with wide bar. Third printing.
- a. "PANAMA" with inverted "M." Third printing. Nos. 24 and 29 on sheet.
 - b. " spelled "PAMANA" (not on all sheets). Third printing. Nos. 95 and 100 on sheet.
 - c. " "P" touches bar above. Third printing. Nos. 91 and 96 on sheet.
 - d. Broken "z" in "ZONE". Third printing. No. 32 on sheet.
 - e. "E" "E" Third and fourth printings. No. 33 on sheet.
 - f. "L" "CANAL". " printing. No. 42 on sheet.
 - g. "ZONE" in wrong font. Third and fourth printing. No. 48 on sheet.
 - h. "CANAL" in wrong font. Fourth printing. No. 26 on sheet.
 - i. "Z" of "ZONE" is wrong font. Fourth printing. No. 32 on sheet.
 - j. "L" of "CANAL" is " " " " " " 41 on sheet.

In speaking of errors of the "PANAMA" surcharge on the 5c value of this series Dr. Perry says : "The following concerning the varieties or errors in spelling of Panama may be of interest on basis of rarity. These errors in Panama surcharge only occurred in limited printings by Panama post-office authorities, and were immediately corrected, and, as the supply in the Panama office was not kept separate, only a few sheets containing the error in Panama might be in the supply furnished the Zone officials. * * * * Whether the surmise is correct or not, the fact remains that most of these varieties are very scarce, and some are very rare indeed. The following exist :

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 5c PANAAM | 5c PANAMA |
| 5c inverted "M" in PANAMA | |
| 5c PANAMA | 5c PAMANA |

"Of these varieties 'PAMANA' is very rare, and next in rarity are those with misplaced "A".*

* Cf. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. xx. pp. 183, 184 (May 12, 1906).

Again, he says: "The minor varieties, such as inverted 'M' and 'PANAAM' that occur in the Panama surcharge, also appear in the Canal Zone stamp." †

With reference to the first of the above statements I cannot but think that reference was made only to what *did* exist in the stamps of Panama and what *might* exist in the Canal Zone stamps as I have been totally unable to find any evidence whatever in support of the statement that the "PANAMA" with either of the misplaced "A's" or the "PANAAM" error exist in the stamps overprinted "CANAL ZONE", and this, too, notwithstanding the positive statement regarding the latter variety which is made in the second quotation.

Mr. H. F. Colman, who has probably handled more of these stamps, especially the varieties, than anyone else, assures me positively that none of the above mentioned varieties exist.

We know that the variety with the inverted "M" is found in the third printing and, so far as I am aware, it is found in all sheets. The error "PAMANA" also occurs in the third printing, being the 95th and 100th stamps on the sheet, but it is not found on all sheets.

The "PANAAM" variety, as well as those with the misplaced "A's", would be found in the second printing if they occurred at all. The former would be the 41st and 46th stamps on the sheet and the dropped "A" would be the 15th and 20th stamps. In the chronicle of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for August 1905,* we find, under the heading "Panama", the following statement regarding the variety with the raised "A": "In the sheet of 5c. with the ordinary, carmine surcharge we find that the dropped "A" is found on the 15th and 20th stamp on the sheet and that the raised "A" has either been corrected or does not occur on all sheets, as it is not to be found upon those which we have before us at the present writing."

I have not yet been able to place this variety upon the sheet.

† Cf. *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. xix. page 55.

* Vol. XVIII p. 302.

(To be continued.)



Some Interesting Notes Upon the Vermilion One Franc Stamp of France.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

Of all French postage stamps the rarest, and most sought after, is unquestionably the one franc, vermilion, of 1849-50. Engraved by M. Barre, of Paris, it bears a head of Liberty within a pearly circle, a plain groundwork is bordered by two parallel frames, which are cut in to at the sides so as to form a rectangular frame measuring 18x21½ mm

This stamp, like all of the series of 1849-50, is very sober in the details of its design, there being a little star in each corner and a Greek border in each of the side frames. Above is the inscription: "REPUB. FRANC" and, below: the value in figures, which are repeated at each end of the word "POSTES."

If one consults the many philatelic documents which have appeared in Europe during the past forty years, he will be struck with the regular advance in the price of this stamp. In this connection we note that, in 1865, M. P. Mahé, of Paris, priced it at but ten francs (\$2.00). The following year M. A. Maury, of Paris, attributed to it a value of twelve francs (\$2.40) and, four years later, it was priced at fifteen francs (\$3.00). In 1888 we see it figuring in the catalogue of Senf Brothers, of Leipsic, at the price of fifty marks (\$12.50), only to attain, five years later, or in 1893, the price of one hundred marks (\$25.00).

From this time on, the stamp was even more sought after, the result being the increasing of its value to a very high price. Thus it was that, in 1897, the firm of Lemaire, of Paris, priced it at one hundred and fifty francs (\$30.00) and the catalogues of Yvert & Tellier and Stanley Gibbons, which appeared a little later, priced it at one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred francs respectively (\$35.00 and \$40.00).

In 1901 and 1902 its value attained the figure of two hundred and fifty francs (\$50.00) and, finally, we note that the catalogue of rare stamps published in 1904 by M. A. Lafare, of Paris, gave the prices of this stamp, in all countries where philately is most popular, as follows:

1 franc, bright vermilion, issue of 1849-50.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|
| France, | value of an unused copy, | 1500 fr. (\$300.00) | used copy, | 300 fr. (\$60.00) |
| Germany | " " " " | 375 fr. (\$75.00) | " " | 250 fr. (\$50.00) |
| America | " " " " | 325 fr. (\$65.00) | " " | 200 fr. (\$40.00) |
| England | " " " " | — — — — | " " | 175 fr. (\$37.00) |
| Belgium | " " " " | 300 fr. (\$60.00) | " " | 250 fr. (\$50.00) |

In order that one may fully understand the reasons which justified the rapidly increasing value of this important stamp it is only necessary for us to reproduce the following extract from M. Marconnet's work: *Les Vignettes postales de la France et de ses Colonies*, which gives most interesting information about this stamp. We will let the author speak for himself:

"A circular, issued in October, 1848, notified the public that, beginning January 14, 1849, the postage on letters would no longer be based upon the distance which they had to go, but solely upon the weight of said letters. The postage rate within the same city or commune was not changed. The new rates for domestic letters and those addressed to Corsica and Algeria were 20c. up to 7½ grammes, 40c. up to 15 grammes, 1fr. from 15 to 100 grammes and 1fr. more per 100 grammes. Unpaid and registered letters were charged double the regular rates. The official document makes no mention of postage on letters destined for foreign countries, the public being left free to pay this postage in cash at the post office. At the same time, in order to make the use of the stamps more popular, letters bearing them were admitted to a supplementary mail which did not close until half an hour before the time of its actual departure (circular of December 16th, 1848).

"At the same time the postal administration announced the creation of three seal stamps (the word "postage" was not employed until later) printed in *red, blue, or black* ink, and attributed to them the values of 20c., 40c., and 1fr. respectively. We do not believe with Leroy that the 20c. should be red and 1fr. black, and we are convinced that, from October, 1848, red was the color attributed to the 1fr. and black to the 20c. and that the controversy which seems to exist upon this point is entirely due to carelessness in wording. However, it appears from this document that the 40c., which did not appear until a year later, must have been printed in blue at first. No trace remains of any document ordering the color of the 40c. to be changed from blue to red. This change was, however, decided upon about December 1, 1849 because a circular exists entitled: 'The Returning to the administration of the 1fr. postage stamps which are printed in such a shade of red that they may be confounded with the new 40c. stamps printed in orange.'

"This circular, a copy of which could have been seen at the exhibition of books which were sold at the Drouot rooms in November, 1895, very clearly showed that the printing of the 1 franc had undergone many modifications before reaching the carmine shade: it speaks of *stamps of 1 franc printed in a red color which is very much clearer than those of stamps of the same kind, but of a later printing.* The first 1 franc stamps were orange-vermilion and we have seen a copy which was identical in color with the 40c. orange. Then followed the red shade, after that to brown-red and dull red; these shades were still in use in December, 1849 and were replaced during that month by the carmine, as is proved by the circular in question, which bears upon its margin the halves of two stamps cut diagonally: No. 1 being orange and No. 2, carmine. The administration demanded the immediate return of the stamps numbered "1" so as to replace them by No. 2, in the carmine color. The stamps withdrawn were destroyed.

"We have catalogued as a special issue, on August 1, 1849, the

1 franc brown-red and the 1 franc dull red. There is no longer in existence any official decree ordering this change of color, but, in September, 1849, M. de la Balme, the head of the office of general direction of the postal department (having charge of the ordering, control and reception of the stamps), advised a collector, by means of a letter which we have had in our hands, of the change in the color of the 1 franc stamp from vermilion to brown-red. Furthermore, this agrees very well with the text of the circular of December 1st, 1849”.

One can, then, easily understand from the above that the 1 franc, vermilion, was in use only a few months and that, because of the few copies of the value which were used at the time, it was easy to foresee that it should very quickly be classed among the rare stamps.

In support of the statements which have been made, i.e. that the one franc orange-vermilion stamp was withdrawn and replaced by those which appeared in red, brown-red and dull red successively we can do no better than to go back to the administrative circular which recalled the one franc orange-vermilion. This circular is as follows :

“ PARIS, 1st. December, 1849.

MONSIEUR :

The postal administration will, during the month of December, supply many post offices with one franc postage stamps printed in a shade of red which is very much lighter than that of the stamps of the same value, but of an earlier printing.

The slight difference which has existed in the shades up to this time has caused no inconvenience ; however the 40 cent stamps, which will be issued shortly, having been printed in orange by the order of M. the Minister of Finance, I am afraid that the shade of these last stamps will be confounded with that clear red of the first 1 franc stamps and might, in consequence, lead to errors which would be against the interest of the Treasury.

“In consequence of the above I have decided that the 1 franc stamps printed in the clear red color must be sent back to the administration, which will immediately replace them with the stamps of a darker color.

“Postmasters will have to carefully examine their supplies of 1 franc stamps and return to this office all those which are printed in a red, charging them in the usual manner.”

The above was followed by information about the administrative order and the circular ended as follows : “I count upon the carefulness of Postmasters and the zeal of the printers to insure the execution of these new orders.

Le Directeur de l'administration general des Postes.

(Signed) E. J. THAYER.”

This circular was followed very shortly by a note, addressed to inspectors, and reading as follows :

“I am informed, Sir, that notwithstanding the recommendations contained in my circular of December 1st, 1849, some postmasters still continue to deliver to the public the 1 franc stamp of the clear red color of the first emission. These stamps are liable to be confounded with the new 40c stamps printed in orange ; it is requested that you

carefully examine the stock of 1 franc stamps in all offices which you may inspect this year, and that you shall have returned to the administration, under your own supervision, all those that do not agree with sample No. 2 as attached to the margin of my letter of December 1st, 1849 (the dark shades)."

Though these instructions appeared more than a year after the issue of the 1 franc stamp in orange-vermilion, its rarity is explained by the fact that, in 1849, the prepayment of mail matter by the use of postage stamps had not yet become customary with the public and that the highest value, whose use was very restricted, had been supplied to only a small number of post-offices because, hardly two months after the first supplies had been sent out, the only stamps that were sent out were the deep red.

An interesting point, to which the attention of collectors should be drawn, is the obliteration which was used upon this stamp. The most common is that resembling a grille, measuring 17 mm. at the sides. It is found in black, red and blue. Then follows the cancellation composed of dots arranged in lozenges and having in the center small figures or letters; the figures indicate the number of the post-office and refer especially to the provincial offices, while the letters indicate the different offices in Paris outside the general post-office.

Some cancellations may be found where the central letter is followed by a small figure; they were used by offices of a secondary order. As to the cancellation of the general post-office at Paris: it consisted of stars. There may be still observed the obliteration like a wheel formed of broken bars, which was used on letters destined for foreign countries, and that composed of square dots, this last having been specially applied at Paris to letters which had not been postmarked at the place of their origin and which were to be distributed in Paris.

The rarest obliterations, however, are the dated postmark of large size, which was in use before the adoption of postage stamps and, also, the recent date stamp of a smaller size bearing in the centre of a double-lined circle the name of the city and the number of the department as well as the date, day, month and year, in the centre. This last type was put in use, to replace the larger one, by an administrative decision of December 29, 1848.

Still again the stamp is found obliterated with a seal bearing the letters "OR" surrounded by a circle; these letters signify "*origine rurale*" (rural origin); this cancellation is the rarest and most sought after because, being hardly one centimetre in diameter, it left the stamp comparatively clean and lightly cancelled.

Before bringing this article to a close we consider it proper to call attention to a dangerous forgery of this stamp which appeared in 1898. One of the principal characteristics of the forgery is the paper, which has less of the grayish tint and is not so thick as in the genuine stamp. Besides this it should be noted that, in the forgery, the Greek border at the left is almost completely absent in the second line and, though it is present on the right side it is far from being so clean cut and prominent as it is in the genuine stamp. Also, in the genuine, the dots which form the shading of the eye and neck of the head of Liberty are in parallel lines and that there are three lines of shading over the eyelid and under the eyebrows which are defective in the forgery.

The Postal Issues of Sweden, 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

—o—

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 191.)

THE ADOPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY SWEDEN. (Continued)

The Post Director General at this time was the former Counsellor of State, Baron *W. O. Stael von Holstein*, and the treasurer's office of the post directorate, in which the investigation was carried on, was in charge of *P. F. T. Winroth*, afterwards chief of the department with the general post directorate, and still later deputy Postmaster-General at Stockholm. Both of these men took the greatest interest in the postage reform.

The number of full paid inland letters, of similar weight, forwarded through the mails during the year 1851, was obtained from the post-office records of domestic letter exchange and tabulated, a distinction being made between letters addressed to places within 3, 5 and 10 and over 20 miles from the place of mailing.

From these extracts a summary was made containing the special information as to the total weight in lod for which postage had been paid, the income derived therefrom, and an estimate as to how much that income would have been for the same number of letters of similar weight based on a postal rate of 3, 4 and 5sk., per lod.

According to this investigation, the average postage rate for the domestic letter exchange, during 1851, was estimated at 5 1/7 skilling per lod, and, were a uniform postage lower than this adopted, the postal department would probably suffer a yearly loss under the same conditions as existed in 1851 as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| With an average postage of 3 skill. | about 187,000 rdr. |
| “ “ “ “ “ 4 “ “ | 98,700 “ and |
| “ “ “ “ “ 5 “ “ | 12,500 “ |

In its exhaustive report on the subject, Oct. 18, 1853, accompanied by the results of the investigation, the general post directorate pointed out the justness of the uniform postage system and the many merits of the postage stamp idea. It gave a few accounts of the adoption and success of the reform in other countries and presented a detailed proposition for regulations pertaining to the introduction of a uniform postage for the domestic letter exchange and the use of postage stamps.

and letter boxes. Special regulations were proposed in regard to postage on unpaid letters and revised regulations for the listing of the letters, etc. All regulations proposed by the directorate in this report are, from a postal view, of great interest and were subjected to a minute scrutiny by His Royal Majesty, as well as by the states. It would, however, carry us too far, and would be beyond the scope of this treatise, to devote our attention to matters those than which refer to the determining of the rate for uniform postage. This settled definitely some of the first postage stamp values and has undergone very little change during fifty years.



P. F. T. WINROTH.

From the statistical investigation, referred to above, the general post directorate found that a uniform postage of 3 sk. would result in the income of the post department becoming insufficient to meet the increasing expenses, and that no surplus would remain either for the improvement of the post-offices or for contribution to the government, but that, instead it would be necessary to ask the government for a special appropriation for the support of the postal department. Neither would the post department receive a sufficient income to make any contributions to the government from a postage of 4 sk. On the other, hand it did not seem that a decrease in the postal revenue, which would be caused by the establishment of a uniform rate of 5 skill. per lod, would be so great, but that the government could accept it and rely upon the yearly increase in the exchange of letters to reimburse it within a short time.

The general post directorate therefore proposed a uniform postage rate of 5 sk. bco. per lod, to be increased by a single postage rate for every additional lod. His Royal Majesty, in his proposition on the subject to the houses, March 21st, 1854, arrived at the conclusion that a uniform postage rate of 4 sk. per lod would meet the demands of the public, but that for the present, bearing in mind the state economical side of the question, two postage rates or so-called rayon postages should be established, therefore it was proposed:

That, for the inland exchange of letters between places having

post-offices, two special postage rates should be adopted ; one of 4 sk. for letters weighing 1 lod or less, and forwarded a distance of 20 miles or less, and the other of 6 sk. for letters weighing not more than 1 lod, and forwarded a distance in excess of 20 miles, and that, as soon His Royal Majesty found the income of the post department to be sufficient for the purpose, His Royal Majesty would establish a postage rate of 4 sk. per lod for all distances.

It was, moreover, proposed that, when a letter was mailed at a post-office, the sender should have the choice of either paying postage by means of money or with one or more postage stamps, and that, in the latter case, the letter should be furnished with stamps to a value corresponding to the decreed letter postage. This should go into effect July 1st, 1855.

This proposition, together with special requests bearing on same and addressed to the houses of the nobility and farmers, now came before the Committee on Grants which, on the 8th of May, rendered a decision which certainly did not aim at a speedy solution of the question.

The Committee, in this decision, acknowledged the merits of the rayon postage system now that the unreasonably high and complicated postage rates were about to cease. Still, when put into practice, this system would prove a considerable deviation from that of Rowland Hill, on account of the necessity of having a different rate or distance table for each post-office, inseparable from the rayon postage system. As the current postage rates in Sweden are not excessively high, there would be no reason for adopting the rayon system as a transition to a single uniform postage. The postage could not be fixed at a higher rate than 4 sk. without burdening the correspondents. In the meantime, with such a reduction in the rates for the forwarding of mails, the anticipated yearly income to the government of 115,000 rdr. from postal revenues could hardly be expected to continue, and as a recovery of this amount could not be looked for, except through burdensome imposts, the committee recommended that the current postage rates should remain unchanged and that, consequently, all propositions based on changed postage systems be laid on the table.

Count *C. M. Bjornstjerna* protested against this decision in an especially exhaustive and well defended address. Eleven of the members of the committee sided with him. The protest was in line with the Royal proposition but differed from it by recommending a single uniform postage of 4 sk. On account of this, the question was sent back to the Committee on Grants, which on the 27th of July offered a new resolution.

The Committee bore in mind that it had already, in its former resolution, acknowledged the preponderating advantages of a 4 sk. uniform postage, but the fear, that the government could not afford to lose the contribution from the postal revenues had kept the Committee from supporting this reform. As the Committee must now assume that this fear was not shared by the houses, the committee came to the conclusion that it should propose, that, as applicable to domestic correspondence, a uniform postage of 4 sk. bco. for every lod up to a weight of 8 lod should be adopted, and, for letters in excess of this, the postage should be moderated in accordance with the decree of 1785.

The Committee further stated, in regard to the postage stamps, that their use in place of cash payment constitutes such an important part of the postage reform, that even in countries where this reform had been limited to the rayon postage, payment by stamps had been introduced. It would secure to the postal department the simplicity in the collection and control of the postal revenues which is essential to promptness at the offices and without which it would not be possible, except at a great cost, to multiply the places for the receipt of letters, which is a special need in our country. It would, consequently, be of great importance, in connection with the adoption of a uniform postage, not only to grant but to seek, through positive regulations, to bring about the use of these postage stamps. As an absolute decree, making it compulsory for the correspondent to pay postage by means of postage stamps, might possibly give rise to temporary inconveniences and obstacles, he should have the choice of making cash payment of the postage if so desired. In order that such a permission may not postpone a general use of postage stamps, the Committee proposed, that, in conformity with regulations in other countries, a special fee for cash payments should be required, which the Committee would propose to be 1 sk. for each letter, the fee to go to the postmaster.

On this occasion Rev. *J. M. Beckman* protested against abrogating the heretofore granted postage adjustment of $\frac{1}{2}$ lod for letters under 8 lod in weight and against the proposed special fee for cash payment of postage. When the resolution was taken up in the houses the proposition of the Committee was accepted, as a whole, by the clergy and burgher houses, while the nobility and the houses of farmers adopted Rev. Beckman's protest rejecting the proposition of the Committee as to the points covered by the protest. When a vote was taken the opinion expressed in the protest proved victorious, and in a communication of October 25th, 1854, the houses announced to His Royal Majesty their decision on the question.

(To be continued.)



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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(Continued from page 208.)

SIAM.

1885.



Fig. 931.

1t. on 1k. blue :—There are two varieties of the figure “ 1 ” in this surcharge, as follows :

Var. A :—The “ 1 ” is 2½ mm. high and has a *serif*.

Var. B :—The “ 1 ” is 3 mm. high and has no serif.

1889



Fig. 932.

1 att on 1 pynung, vermilion :—This stamp is known in pairs one of which has no surcharge.



Fig. 933.

๑ ๑๓ ๑

Fig. 934.

๑ ๑๓ ๑

Fig. 935.

๑ ๑๓ ๑

Fig. 936.

๑ ๑๓ ๑

Fig. 937.

1a. on 2a. green and carmine:—This stamp (Fig. 933) was surcharged in four different types as shown by figures 934 to 937. They may be distinguished as follows:

Type I:—The Arabic numeral of value is 4 mm. high ; thin and has a slanting *serif*.

Type II:—The Arabic numeral is 6 mm. high ; has a slanting *serif* and has a bottom stroke.

Four varieties of this type are known, as follows :

Var. A:—The first Siamese character is inverted.

Var. B:—The *serif* of the “1” is turned up at its end.

Var. C:—The figure “1” is omitted.

Var. D:—Pair, one of which has no surcharge.

Type III:—The Arabic numeral is 5 mm. high, is much thicker than in type I, has a very pronounced bottom stroke and an horizontal *serif*.

Type IV:—The Arabic numeral is 7 mm. high, is thick and heavy; has no bottom stroke, and the *serif*, which is quite heavy, is straight on its under side, and slightly curved on its upper side.

1a. on 3a. green and blue:—This value was surcharged with the new value as described and illustrated under Type II. (Fig. 905) of the 1a. on 2a. A variety exists in which the “1” is thicker and heavier than normal.

1893.

4 atts

Fig. 938.

4a. on 24a. lilac and blue:—The following varieties of this surcharge are known :

Var. A:—Siamese surcharge double.

Var. B:—Siamese surcharge omitted.

Var. C:—Siamese surcharge inverted.

Var. D:—English surcharge omitted.

Var. E:—Inverted “s” in “atts”.

Var. F:—Antique “a” in “atts”.

Var. G:—Antique “a” and space between the “t’s” in “atts”.

Var. H:—The “ts” of “atts” are below the level of the other letters.

4 atts.

Fig. 930.

4a. on 24a. lilac and blue:—This surcharge differs from the last type only in having a period after the word “atts”. The following varieties are known :

Var. A:—Siamese surcharge double.

Var. B:—Siamese surcharge double and English surcharge omitted.

Var. C:—English surcharge omitted.

Var. D:—Inverted “s” in “atts”.

Var. F:—Period after “atts” omitted. This can only be told from the first type when the stamp is *se tenant* with with one or more of the regular type with the period.

4 atts

Fig. 940.

4a. on 24a. lilac and blue:—This surcharge is larger than the first two types and has no period after the word: “atts”. Varieties are known as follows:

Var. A:—Siamese surcharge double.

Var. B:—Siamese surcharge omitted.

Var. C:—English surcharge omitted.

Var. D:—There is a space between the “t’s” of “atts”.

4 atts.

Fig. 941.

4a. on 24a. lilac and blue:—This type of surcharge differs from the last only in having a period after the word “atts”. The following varieties are known:

Var. A:—Siamese surcharge double.

Var. B:—English surcharge double.

Var. D:—Inverted “s” in “atts”.

1894.

1 Atts.

Fig. 942.

1a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—This type may be easily recognized by the fact that the word “atts” is always in the plural. It exists with the “s” of “atts” inverted and, also, with the period inverted.

A+.

Fig. 843.

1a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—The type of this surcharge, like the last, is rather large and heavy and the word “att” is singular instead of plural. The following varieties are known:

Var. A:—English surcharge double.

Var. B:—Wrong font “A” in “Att”.

Var. C:—Inverted “V” for “A” in “Att”.

Var. D:—Period inverted.

1 Att.

Fig. 944.

1a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—In this type the English surcharge is smaller and thinner than in either of the others. The following varieties occur:

Var. A:—Siamese surcharge omitted.

Var. B:—Inverted “V” for “A” in “Att”.

2 Atts.
Fig. 945.

1a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—The following varieties of this surcharge are known :

Var. A:—The “s” of “Atts” is omitted.

Var. B:—The “s” of “Atts” is inverted.

During the year 1894 another surcharge of the 2a. on 64a. lilac made its appearance. There are six different types of the figure “1”, all being found upon the same sheet. They are as follows :

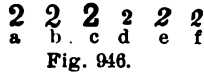


Fig. 946.

Type A appears thirty-eight times on the sheet and the following varieties of it are known:

Var. A:—English surcharge double.

Var. B:—Inverted “s” in “Atts”.

Var. C:—Inverted period.

Var. D:—Inverted “V” for “A” in “Atts”.

Type B appears but once on the sheet (No. 35)

Type C appears eight times on the sheet and has the following varieties :

Var. A:—Inverted period.

Var. B:—The “s” of “Atts” is inverted.

Var. C:—There is a period between the “t” and “s” of “Atts”.

Type D appears forty-four times on the sheet. There is only one variety.

Var. A:—There is a period between the “t” and “s” of “Atts”.

Type E is found eighteen times on the sheet and two varieties of it are known.

Var. A:—English surcharge double.

Var. B:—Inverted “V” for “A” in “Atts”.

Type F occurs eleven times on the sheet and no varieties of it are known.

1895.

10 Atts.
Fig. 947.

10a. on 24a. lilac and blue: The following varieties of this surcharge are known :

Var. A :—The “0” of “10” is below the level of the rest of the surcharge.

Var. B:—Inverted “s” in “Atts”.

1896.

4 Atts.
Fig. 948

4 Atts.
Fig. 949.

4a. on 12a. lilac and carmine:—Of the stamps, surcharged with the type illustrated in figure 948, a variety exists in which the “s” of “Atts.” is inverted.

Of the type illustrated in figure 949 there is a variety which has no period after "Atts".

1898.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 Att. | 2 Atts. | 3 Atts. | 4 Atts. |
| Fig. 950. | Fig. 951. | Fig. 952. | Fig. 953. |

1a. on 12a. lilac and carmine:—Of this stamp, surcharged as shown by figure 950, the following errors exist:

- Var. A:—"Atts", in the plural.
- Var. B:—Inverted "V" for "A".
- Var. C:—Narrow "A".

2a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—An error of this stamp, surcharge as illustrated by figure 951, exists which has a narrow "A" in "Atts."

3a. on 12a. lilac and carmine:—This stamp, surcharged as illustrated by figure 952, exists with a narrow "A" in "Atts".

4a. on 12a. lilac and carmine:—This stamp, surcharged as shown by 953, is found with the following errors:

- Var. A:—The "A" of "Atts" is double.
- Var. B:—There is a comma after "Atts" instead of a period.
- Var. C:—The "A" of "Atts" is narrow.

1899.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Att. | 2 Atts. |
| fig. 954. | Fig. 955. |

1a. on 12a. lilac and carmine:—The following varieties are known:

- Var. A:—The "A" of "Atts" is broad.
- Var. B:—The figure "1" is inverted.
- Var. C:—The final "t" of "Att" is inverted.
- Var. D:—There is an inverted "V" for the "A" of "Att."

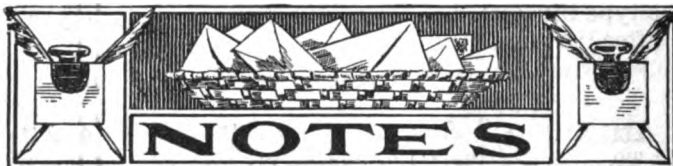
2a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—The only variety of this stamp is that in which there is an inverted "V" for "A" of "Att."

2a. on 64a. lilac and brown:—Two errors of this stamp are known, as follows:

- Var. A:—There is a broad "A" in "Atts".
- Var. B:—A figure "1" is substituted for the "2" so that the surcharge reads "1 Atts."

(To be continued.)





BRAZIL.—A European contemporary states that there is to be issued shortly a series of stamps to commemorate the third Pan-American Congress. The designs are said to be very fine and to have been furnished by the painter, Bernadelli.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

CANADA.—From the official circular to postmasters, sent out by the Department, it appears that the new postage due stamps must be cancelled with an indelible pencil. There is nothing in the order which prohibits their sale to the public.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

CEYLON.—A contemporary states that the 75c King's Head has appeared in a darker shade of blue.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A minor variety of the 1c on 10c, chronicled last month, has a small "C" in the word "REPUBLICA."

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

GAMBIA.—According to *Even's Weekly*, there are two minor varieties of the new provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2sh 6p, marked by distance of 5 mm and 4 mm, respectively between the word "penny" and the horizontal bars. Enough type was set up to surcharge thirty stamps, eighteen of which show the wide spacing. One stamp with wide spacing also shows a broken "E" in "PENNY."

The same paper has found specimens of the recent 1p on 3sh with double surcharge.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

GERMANY.—Rev. Joseph Dreyer writes us that the 2pf adhesive stamp, as well as the postal stationary of the same face value, became obsolete on July 1st, there being no further use for stamps of this value. This decision does not, for the present, apply to Wurtemberg, on account of the 2pf rate for local letters which has existed some time. All 2pf stamps remaining in the hands of private parties may be used for postage.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

GRENADA.—According to *Even's Weekly*, the chronicle of the 6p, 2sh, 5sh and 10sh on watermarked paper, by a German paper some months ago, was rather "previous," as the 6p was not issued with multiple watermark until May 26th, at which time the high values with single watermark were still current.

JAMAICA.—Mr. D. P. Fouchè informs us that the 5 shilling stamp has been printed in the arms type, large size, and will soon be issued to the public.

Also that new $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 5p are to be issued, each with the arms the same color as the remainder of the stamp.



JAPAN.—The *Westminster Gazette* states that the two stamps issued to commemorate the Grand Military Review were available for postage only on the day of the review.

Another newspaper says that at the general post-offices not more than one copy of each stamp was sold to an applicant. We do not know how correct this information is.



MONTENEGRO.—A correspondent of *Even's Weekly* sends the following errors of surcharge of the "Constitution" issue: 5h and 1k, with black surcharge instead of red; 10h, with double surcharge. The pathetic news is added that very few copies of each were saved.



NEW ZEALAND.—According to English contemporaries, we may expect a new Jubilee series from this colony before long. A letter now being sent to stamp dealers reads, in part, as follows:

"NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"I beg to advise you that the Government of this colony has authorized the issue of a special set of artistic and beautifully designed postage stamps in commemoration of the New Zealand International Exhibition, running from November, 1st, 1906.

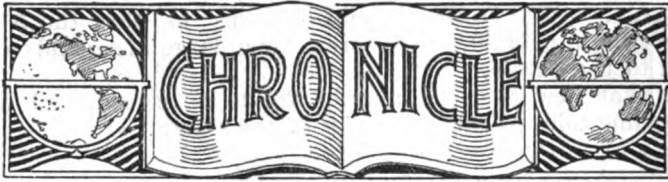
"These stamps will be available almost immediately to the over-sea dealers, but not to the general public until the opening day of the Exhibition, November 1st, 1906.

"Should you desire to participate in this issue, which will be limited, your application, accompanied by a remittance, is requested direct to the Executive Commissioners of the Exhibition.

"The denominations will be to the face value of: 1d., 2d., 4d. and 6d."



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—A contemporary notes the 1 penny rose, watermarked A and Crown, with perforation 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11.



UNITED STATES—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a used vertical pair of the Baltimore & Ohio, 10c dark brown (lithographed by A. Hoen & Co.) with no perforation between the stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 5p lilac and ultramarine is now reported on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Large Crown.

5p lilac and ultramarine

INDIA—Jaipur.—A contemporary lists a new value of the current set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perf. 12½x12.

1a olive-green

LAGOS.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the two shillings six pence on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

2sh 6p green and carmine.

MAURITANIA.—We use the English form of the name of this country, as that seems to have been generally adopted by our contemporaries.

From the New England Stamp Co. we have received the entire new set, two types of which we

illustrate, the values being as below. The 5c, 10c and 25c values were chronicled by us in April.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14 x 13½.

1c gray and carmine

2c brown " "

4c " " " on blue

15c violet and carmine

20c black " " on blue

30c brown " " " pinkish

40c carmine and blue on azure

50c blackish violet and carmine

75c green and carmine on orange

1fr black and carmine on azure.

2fr blue " " " pink

5fr carmine and blue on straw

NETHERLANDS.—A new value, the 17½c violet has appeared, of the same type as the other low values of the current set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12½.

17½c violet

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* notes the 9p orange-brown and ultramarine (our No. 108) with change of perforation.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 11.

9p orange-brown & ultramarine

RUSSIA.—The 5r which we chronicled last month on the authority of several contemporaries as being printed in Prussian-blue and pale-blue, on green paper, is printed in Prussian-blue, pale blue and light green, on white paper.

ST. VINCENT.—A contemporary lists the 1sh on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Perforated 14.

1sh green & carmine

SALVADOR.—Several new values of the current set have been received in this city, as listed below.

Meekel's Weekly also reports the 2c official stamp of the current set.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

24c rose and black

26c brown and black

50c yellow and black

100c blue and black

Official stamp.

Perforated 12.

2c carmine and black

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received the 1 shilling brown with the new watermark.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Crown and A.

Perforated 12.

1sh brown

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The \$1 previously reported by a contemporary is now said to have actually appeared on chalk surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

\$1 green and black

TASMANIA.—*The Philatelic Record* notes the 9p blue with new watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and A.

Perforated 12½.

9p blue



The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. C. C. GETHIG, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

The 8th monthly meeting of the Denver Stamp Club was called to order at 8 o'clock. President Nast in the Chair. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Arrangements were made to defray expenses of sending invitations to members of the American Philatelic Association to hold convention in Denver in 1907.

During time allotted for display, Mr. Bigler showed some old covers and oddities which were very interesting, among them, some letters used before the time of stamps in 1845.

The following were elected to full membership: C. M. Snyder and S. A. McManus.

Meeting adjourned 10.30.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting was called for June 27th by Pres. Nast for the purpose of appointing a committee to invite the American Philatelic Association to hold their annual convention in Denver in 1907.

The following committee was appointed: Walter C. Bellows, W. G. Swart, Chas A. Nast and H. A. Davis.

This committee was given full power to draft an invitation, to have the same printed, and to mail a copy to each member of the American Philatelic Association.

Through Mr. W. G. Swart, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Convention League presented the Club with invitations from these respective bodies to be sent to convention at Boston,

Communications were read, received from Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, in answer to inquires made by the Club in which he stated he was in favor of Denver 1907 and that he would Nominate Denver for convention seat 1907. A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Wolsieffer and the secretary was instructed to communicate same to him.

Arrangements were made to send half tone panoramic views of Denver, rolled in tubes, to the convention, in Boston, to be distributed to the members present at the convention. This through courtesy of W. G. Swart, Member Chamber of Commerce.

Meeting adjourned 10 p.m.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr., Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.
" Foreign Countries, 75c.] AUG. 15, 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts.

The Stamps of the Canal Zone.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

[Continued from page 224.]

FOURTH SERIES.

This series, which made its appearance early in 1906, consists of but two values, the two cents and eight cents.

TWO CENTS, ROSE

In speaking of this value, which was issued in January, 1906, Dr. Perry says: "In explanation of the second issue of 2c. stamps* I will state that it was occasioned by the Panama Government being unable to supply the permanent type on account of exhaustion of supply, and as such a denomination of stamp was urgently needed by the Canal Zone government, the old Panama fourth series stamps were accepted."

"The Zone postal authorities were opposed to doing this, as it has been the endeavor of the Director of Posts to conduct a simple and as clean an administration as possible, but no choice existed as stamps must be had, and the law provides that such shall be Panama stamps surcharged "Canal Zone". There were 150,000 of this provisional 2c. printed".†

As will be seen from the above this stamp consisted of the type of Panama stamp shown by figure 1 surcharged as shown in figures 4 and 7. The "PANAMA" surcharge comes in two distinct shades, rose and deep carmine, the latter being much scarcer than the former. It was printed in vertical blocks of fifty, ten vertical rows of five stamps each.

*The Doctor regarded the first and second printings of the third series as being identical.

†Cf. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. XIX. page 54.

There are but two errors of the "PANAMA" overprint so far as I am aware. The first consists of an inverted "M" in the right hand word and occurs on the 24th and 29th stamps in the sheet. This error is found on all sheets. In the other, which is known only in the rose surcharge, the bar is at the bottom of the stamp.

The "CANAL ZONE" surcharge, which is printed in blocks of one hundred, contains the usual varieties, viz: Broken "Z" in "ZONE" on No. 32; broken "E" in "ZONE" on No. 33; broken "L" in "CANAL" on No. 42, and "ZONE" in the wrong font on No. 48.

This gives us the following reference list:

2c rose.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| a. | Inverted "M" in "PANAMA". | Nos. 24 and 29 on sheet. |
| b. | Bar at bottom of stamp (rose surcharge only). | |
| c. | Broken "Z" in "ZONE". | No. 32 on sheet. |
| d. | " " "E" " " " " " " " " " " | " 33 " " " |
| e. | " " "L" " " "CANAL". | " 42 " " " |
| f. | " " "ZONE" in wrong font. | " 48 " " " |

EIGHT CENTS, BISTRE-BROWN.

In speaking of this stamp Dr. Perry says: "This constitutes an entirely new issue and was occasioned by all the 50c stamps in the fourth Panama printing having become exhausted, consequently the Panama government was obliged to furnish Panama stamps of the third series. In these there is an entirely new setting of the "8 cts." The figure "8" is high, thin and narrow and occurs in only one type, and the letters "cts" are much thinner and smaller and there is a period after the letter "s". This stamp is totally unlike the error with the thick "8 cts" on the third Panama series of stamps mentioned above.* 20,000 of these stamps have been issued".†

8 cts.

Fig. 10.

As stated above, this stamp is made up of the 50c value, of the type illustrated by figure 1, overprinted as shown by figures 2 and 7 and, finally, with the "8 cts." as shown in figure 10. It was issued early in 1906. The "PANAMA" surcharge was applied in horizontal blocks of fifty, ten horizontal rows of five stamps each, and contains numerous varieties as follows: "PANAMA" reading down at left and up at right, Nos. 1 and 51 on the sheet; second "A" at left small and second "A" at right is an inverted "V", Nos. 3 and 53; second "A" at both sides small, Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55; "PANAMA" 15 mm. long, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60; the third "A" on the left is an inverted "V", Nos. 14 and 64; "MA" at right raised, Nos. 19 and 69; the third "A" at the right has an accent, Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88; the second "A" at right is large, Nos. 35 and 85; the first "A" at left is

*The third series.

†Cf. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. XIX., page 55.

large, Nos. 42 and 92 ; the third "A" at right is large, Nos. 44 and 94 ; the "P" of the right hand word is from a wrong font, being heavier and thicker than usual, upon Nos. 49 and 99. In other varieties the bar is at the bottom of the stamp instead of the top ; there is an extra bar near the bottom, and there is no bar at all on the stamp. This last variety is in the bottom of the sheet and is due to the surcharge being misplaced.

I think that the "8 cts." overprint is applied in blocks of fifty ; though, as they are all of the same type, I cannot positively state that such is the case.

The "CANAL ZONE", applied in blocks of one hundred as usual, contain the following varieties : Broken "Z" in "ZONE", No. 32 on the sheet ; broken "E" in the same word, No. 33 ; broken "L" in "CANAL", No. 42, and "ZONE" in the wrong font, No. 48. This gives us the following rather extensive reference list :

8c on 50c bistre-brown ("PANAMA" reading up).

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| a. | "PANAMA" reading up at left and down at right. | Nos. 1 and 51 on sheet. |
| b. | 2nd "A" at left small and 2nd "A" at right inverted "v". | Nos. 3 and 53 on sheet: |
| c. | 2nd "A" at both sides small. | Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55 on sheet. |
| d. | 15 mm. long. | Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 on sheet. |
| e. | 3rd "A" at left is an inverted "v". | Nos. 14 and 64 on sheet. |
| f. | "MA" at right raised. | Nos. 19 "69" " " |
| g. | 3rd "A" at right with accent. | Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88 on sheet. |
| h. | 2nd "A" at right large. | Nos. 35 "85" " " |
| i. | 1st "A" at left | "42" "92" " " |
| j. | 3rd "A" at right | "44" "94" " " |
| k. | Heavy, thick "P" in right hand word. | Nos. 49 and 99 on sheet. |
| l. | Bar at bottom of stamp. | |
| m. | Extra bar near bottom of stamp. | |
| n. | No bar on stamp. | |
| o. | Broken "L" in "ZONE" | No. 32 on sheet. |
| p. | " " "E" " " | " 33 " " |
| q. | " " "Z" " "CANAL". | " 42 " " |
| r. | "ZONE" in wrong font. | " 48 " " |

FIFTH SERIES.

ONE CENT ON TWENTY CENTS VIOLET.

In beginning my notes upon this value I can do no better than to quote Dr. Perry's account of the reason for its existence. It is as follows : "In an article recently published in the *Weekly* the various issues up to that time were enumerated. Now, however, two new issues have to be recorded. 2 cts. on 1 peso, 1 ct. on 20 centavos.

"These stamps became necessary on account of exhaustion of the supply of 1 cent and 2 cents stamps both in the Canal Zone and Republic of Panama post offices.

"The new permanent set for Panama has been promised for some months, but delay in ordering the same resulted in a complete exhaustion of stamps of these denominations of both the new Panama series and those of the old Colombian design.

"The Canal Zone authorities desired that the 1 cent and 2 cent of the Republic of Panama stamps be furnished, and requested the Panama authorities to have a sufficient amount printed and forwarded. This they did not do, as the complete series of stamps for Panama, in new design, had already been ordered, and they did not want more printings made of the 1 cent and 2 cent. The Panama authorities offered the 1 cent and 2 cent provisionals that they had prepared to meet their postal needs for stamps of these denominations, but the surcharging has been so poorly done that the Zone authorities would not accept them, and, after several days' delay and much correspondence, the old Colombian stamps were furnished. All the surcharging, Panama, bars and value, was done by the Canal Zone authorities.

"This type of Canal Zone is entirely different from that on previous issues, as a new setting was made, the word 'Canal Zone' being smaller and the letters being closer together. The stamps were surcharged in panes of 50. The quantities printed are: 2 cts., 200,000; 1 ct., 100,000.

"Both a double and inverted surcharge has been detected in both denominations. The stamps are carefully examined and I doubt if any errors pass into circulation. Still, such may happen, and I record such have been detected: 1 ct. Inverted surcharge, 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet; 1 ct. Double surcharge, 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet; 2 cts Inverted surcharge, 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet; 2 cts. Double surcharge, 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet.

"The quantities printed of these provisionals are expected to last until the new permanent Panama series is furnished, which should not be later than July 1, 1906. If, however, the supply should become exhausted, an additional quantity of the same type will be surcharged.
* * *

"Since writing the article already mentioned I have seen two copies of the 1 cent, double surcharge, so that one sheet, or a portion of one, must have been sent to one of the post-offices. One of the specimens was on a letter returned to the dead-letter office; the other was found in a large lot of cancelled stamps. Of course, others may 'turn up', but the indications are that practically all were destroyed and lost."*

The above, naturally, refers solely to the first printing of this stamp and to the two cent value which was issued at the same time. It is unfortunate that the Doctor did not give the actual date of issue, or, at least, that the editor of the *Weekly* did not publish the date of the communications from which the above quotation is made (that the article quoted from was made up from two communications is evident by the last paragraph, which says: "Since writing the article mentioned, etc.>"). However, the date at which they were published, May 12th, 1906, makes it evident that the stamp was issued during the first half of April.

* Cf. *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. xx. page 183 (May 12, 1906).

That the supply was exhausted much sooner than was anticipated is also proven by the fact that a second printing, of an entirely different arrangement, was received in New York early in June last, having probably been issued in the latter part of May.

Having now covered the historical portion of the issue so far as is possible, I will take up each printing separately and endeavor to point out its salient features and to enumerate the varieties of each.

FIRST PRINTING.

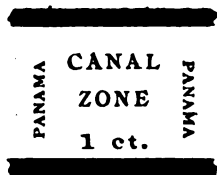


Fig. 11.

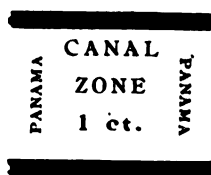


Fig. 12.

As we have seen above this printing was issued in April, 1906 and consisted of 100,000 stamps. It was printed upon the 20c Colombian stamp of 1892, illustrated by figure 1.

The type of the surcharge printed upon it is shown above by figure 11 and I have thought it best, so as to render comparison more easy, to reproduce the type of the surcharge used in the second printing side by side with it. This latter surcharge, then, is shown by figure 12 and we have nothing further to do with it in this printing. The entire surcharge is printed in black.

The "PANAMA" measures $10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; "CANAL", measured from the tip of the lower serif on the "L" in a straight line to the "C", 12×2 mm.; "ZONE" measures 9×2 mm. and "1 ct.", including the period, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm.

The distance from "CANAL" to the bar above is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; from "CANAL" to "ZONE" is 3 mm.; from "ZONE" to the "1" is 4 mm.; from the "1" to the bar below it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the distance between the top and bottom bars is $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on all excepting the fourth and ninth rows, where it is $17\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and the two words: "PANAMA" are 18 mm. apart.

The type used for the words: "CANAL ZONE" is identical with that of the errors of the third series, i.e. the "CANAL" on the 26th stamp of most of the values and the "ZONE" on the 48th stamp.

The "1" of "1 ct." is quite thick, has a long, thin foot and quite a prominent *serif* which is horizontal below but quite concaved above. The surcharge is printed in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each.

Twenty-four stamps on the sheet have accents on one or more of the "A's" of "PANAMA". They are numbers 39 to 50 and 89 to 100 inclusive.

As I have stated before, the correct way to spell "PANAMA" is with an accent on the final "A"; however, the compositor who set up this surcharge was evidently not to be bothered with a little thing like that, so he used the accented "A" in a rather hit or miss manner, the

result being that we find no less than six combinations among the twenty-four stamps. They are as follows :

- 1) Nos. 39 and 89 have no accents at left but one over each "A" on the right.
- 2) " 40, 50, 90 and 100 have accents on the second and third "A" at left and on all three at right.
- 3) " 41 and 91 have the accents on the third "A" at left and on the second and third at right.
- 4) " 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 have the accents on every "A" on the stamp.
- 5) " 43 and 93 have the accent on the first and second "A" at left and on all three at right.
- 6) " 49 and 99 have the accent on all the "A's" at left and on the first and second at right.

It must be remembered that these accents, which are nothing more than small dots over the letters, are very liable to become broken, or otherwise damaged, so that they will not print. In this case sheets may be found on which the arrangement will not exactly correspond with that given above, which was taken from an exceedingly clear and sharp impression of the surcharge. Indeed, I have seen several sheets whereon the arrangement of the accents on a certain stamp in the upper half of the sheet did not agree with the complementary stamp on the lower half of the sheet. So far, however, I have found no sheet upon which at least one of any two complementary stamps did not agree with the type given above for those particular stamps in the sheet.

Aside from these accents there is the variety with double surcharge already spoken of and one other, which consists of two dots, like a colon excepting that the lower dot is much larger than the upper, between the "z" and "o" of "ZONE." They are on the 12th and 62nd stamps, but are not on all sheets.

None of the inverted surcharges having been issued, I shall not recognize that variety.

SECOND PRINTING.

This is an entirely new setting of the surcharge and is illustrated by figure 12. Like the former printing the entire surcharge is in black and it is printed in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. It was most probably issued in May, 1906.

The distinctive features of this printing are the distance between the word "CANAL" and the bar above it, and the shape of the figure "1" of "1ct."

The latter is thinner than in the first type and has a very short foot and *serif*. Before pointing out the differences in distance between the upper bar and the word "CANAL" it seems to me to be advisable to call attention to a peculiar attribute of this printing: I have already stated that this, like the first one, was set up in blocks of fifty, the first five upper rows being overprinted at one impression and, the sheet being then moved forward upon the bed of the press, the lower half of the sheet received its overprint by a second impression. That this statement is so is borne out by the fact that the only error on the sheets

is first found upon the 49th stamp and is repeated upon the 99th, its complementary stamp. It is further proved by the fact that all varieties with the accented "A" which are to be found upon the upper half of the sheet are exactly duplicated upon the stamp occupying the same relative position upon the lower half, as is also the case in the first printing.

In describing the first printing I have stated that the distance between the two bars on a stamp is $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on all but the fourth and ninth rows, where it is $17\frac{3}{4}$ mm. This difference would, naturally, affect the distance between the upper bar and "CANAL" or the "1ct" and the lower bar, but, being so slight, I did not consider it of sufficient importance to notice.

In this printing, however, matters are decidedly different, for, after most careful measurements, I find that the distance between the bars on the upper half of the sheet (Nos. 1 to 50) is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., while upon the lower half (Nos. 51 to 100) it is 17 mm. and that in the lower row on the sheet the distance increases very gradually from the left until upon No. 100 it is $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

These differences are quite enough to warrant their being taken into consideration and must be noted when they affect the measurements of the other portions of the surcharge.

To "come back to our mutton", then, and point out the differences in the spacing between "CANAL" and the bar above it: as will be remembered, this was, in the first printing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; in this printing it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. on the upper half of the sheet and 2 mm. on the lower half, either of the latter differing from the former sufficiently to be easily noted by the naked eye.

The measurements of the "PANAMA" are the same as in the first printing, *i.e.* $10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the distance between the two words on the same stamp is 18 mm. The measurements of the words "CANAL" and "ZONE", as well as the distance between the two words, remain unchanged, *viz.*: 12×2 mm., 9×2 mm., and 3 mm. respectively. "1 ct." measures 8×2 mm. and is 3 mm. below "ZONE", while from "1 ct." to the bar below it is 3 mm. on the upper half of the sheet and 4 mm. on the lower half.

The only error on the sheet is to be found upon the 49th and 99th stamps; here the distance between the "1" and the "c" is but $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. while, normally, it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The printer has been even more liberal than usual with his accented "A's"; so much so that we find but thirty-two stamps without them upon the sheet, the other sixty-eight all having one or more from which we can make up nineteen different combinations, as follows:

- (1.) Nos. 1, 9, 35, 51, 59, and 85, on first "A" at left and second at right.
- (2.) " 2 and 52, on the second and third "A" at left and second at right.
- (3.) " 3 " 53, " " third "A" at both left and right.
- (4.) " 4 " 54, " " " " " left and the first and third at right.
- (5.) " 5 " 55, " " " " " " " " " " " and second at right.

- (6.) Nos. 8 and 58, on the first and second "A" at left and the second at right.
- (7.) " 10 " 60, " " " " third " at left and the third at right.
- (8.) " 11 " 61, " " " second and third "A" at left and the second at right.
- (9.) " 13, 24, 36, 38, 63, 74, 86 and 88, none at left but on the first at right.
- (10.) " 14, and 64, none at left but on the second at right.
- (11.) " 16, 20, 23, 31, 48, 66, 70 73, 81, and 98, none at left but on the third at right.
- (12.) " 17, 29, 49, 67, 79, and 99, on the second "A" at left but none at right.
- (13.) " 19 and 69, on the first, second and third "A" at left but none at right.
- (14.) " 21 " 71, none at left, but on the first, second and third at right.
- (15.) " 22, 26, 40, 44, 72, 76, 90, and 94, on the first "A" at left but none at right
- (16.) " 25 and 75, on the third "A" at the left and the second and third at right.
- (17.) " 27, 34, 77 and 84, on the second and third "A" at left and the first and second at right.
- (18.) " 28 and 78, none at left but on the first and third at right.
- (19.) " 33 " 83, on the first and second "A" at left but none at right.

The remarks as to the possible breaking or wearing away of these accents apply here as in the first printing.

The reference list of this value is as follows :

1c. on 20c. violet ("CANAL" $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the bar above). First printing.

- a. Double surcharge. First printing. 2 used copies known.
- b. Two dots between "z" and "o" of "ZONE." First printing. Nos. 12 and 62 on sheet. Not on all sheets.
- c. Accent on one or more "A" of "PANAMA." First printing. Nos. 39 to 50 and 89 to 100 on sheet.

1c on 20c violet "CANAL" $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 mm. from bar above). Second printing.

- (a.) "1" and "c" of "1 ct." $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Second printing. Nos. 49 and 99 on sheet.
- (b.) Accent on one or more "A" of "PANAMA." Second printing. Various Nos. on sheet.

TWO CENTS ON ONE PESO, LAKE.

The history, so far as it is known, of this value has been rather fully covered in connection with that of the 1c on 20c, so it is unnecessary for me to repeat it here. Like the latter value there were two

printings, of it both in black and applied in horizontal blocks of fifty five horizontal rows of ten stamps each.

FIRST PRINTING.

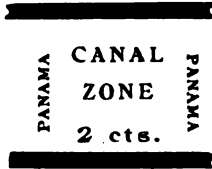


Fig. 13.

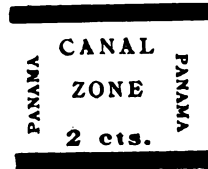


Fig. 14.

This printing was made in April, 1906, and consisted of 200,000 stamps. It was printed upon the one peso Colombian stamp of 1896, illustrated by figure 1.

The type of the overprint with which it was surcharged is shown by figure 13. Figure 14 is the type of the surcharge used for the second printing and is given here merely to render comparison of the two types easy.

As will be seen, excepting for the value, both types of surcharge are the same as in the 1c on 20c stamp.

The same stamps, Nos. 39 to 50 and 89 to 100, are found with the accent on one or more of the "A's" of "PANAMA", giving us the six combinations, as follows :

- 1) Nos. 39 and 89, none at left but over each "A" at the right.
- 2) " 40, 50, 90 and 100, on the second and third "A" at left and on all three at right.
- 3) " 41 and 91, on the first and second "A" at left and on the second and third at right.
- 4) " 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98, have accents on all the "A's" at both left and right.
- 5) " 43 and 93, on the first and second "A" at left and on all three at right.
- 6) " 49 and 99, on all the "A's" at left and on the first and second at right.

The variety with the two dots between the "z" and "o" of "ZONE" exists on the 12th and 62nd stamps in the sheet.

The measurements of the words composing the surcharge are the same as in the same printing of the 1c on 20c, excepting that "2 cts." measures $10\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm.

The distances between the words and the words and the bars, are as follows: "CANAL" to bar above $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; "CANAL" to "ZONE" 3 mm.; "ZONE" to "2 cts." $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; "2 cts." to the bar below $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. From "PANAMA" to "PANAMA" is 18 mm. and the two bars are $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart except on the fourth and ninth rows, where they are $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

SECOND PRINTING.

This, like the 1c on 20c, is an entirely new setting of the surcharge, figure 14. As in the earlier printing, it is in black and is applied in

horizontal blocks of fifty. It was probably printed in May, 1906, but I have no information as to the number so printed.

Its distinctive features are the differences in the spacing between the various words and the words and the bars, which are as follows :

“CANAL” to bar above $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; “CANAL” to “ZONE” $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; “ZONE” to “2 cts.” $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and “2 cts.” to bar below 1 mm. The two bars are from 17 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart.

There are no errors on the sheet so far as I am aware. As in the 1c on 20c, 68 stamps on the sheet have accents on one or more of the “A’s”, and they are arranged so as to give us the same nineteen combinations which we have found in the corresponding printing of the 1c on 20c and as they are fully listed under the above stamp, I can see no reason for repeating them here.

The reference list of this value is as follows :

2c on 1p lake (“CANAL” $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from bar above). First printing.

- a. Two dots between “z” and “o” of “ZONE”. “ “
Nos. 12 and 62 on sheet. Not on all sheets.
- b. Accents on one or more “A” of “PANAMA”. First printing.
Nos. 39 to 50 and 89 to 100 on sheet.

2c on 1p lake (“CANAL” $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from bar above). Second printing.

- a. Accent on one or more “A” of “PANAMA”. “ “
Various Nos. on sheet.

EIGHT CENTS ON FIFTY CENTS, BISTRE-BROWN.

8. cts

Fig. 15.

This is an entirely new setting of the “8 cts” surcharge and it is illustrated above.

It probably appeared in April, 1906 and the number issued was 20,000.

Dr. Perry writes of it as follows : “Another printing of the 8 cent has also been issued, and this differs from all others in the following essential points. The figure ‘8’ is high and narrow in proportion to its length, in fact is larger than in any previous printing. The ‘cts’ is closer to the figure ‘8’, and the letters are smaller than those in the first and second printing,* and slightly larger than in the third printing.†

“There is no period after ‘cts’. The stamps are on the third Panama series.”§

As will be seen from the above the distinguishing feature of this issue is the “8 cts” surcharge; it can be readily distinguished from that of the fourth series by the absence of the period and from those of the third series by the comparative thinness of the “8”. This may readily be seen by comparing it, figure 15, with figures 8, 9 and 10.

*Types a, b and c of the various printings of the Third Series.

†Our Fourth Series.

§Cf. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. XX., p. 183 (May 12, 1906).

It is printed upon the 50c of the third Panama series, which was the 1896 series of the old Colombian stamp, figure 1, surcharged in red with the type of "PANAMA" shown in figure 2. This surcharge was set up in horizontal blocks of fifty, five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, so that two impressions were necessary to surcharge a full sheet of one hundred stamps. The normal position of the word "PANAMA" is reading upward and its normal length is 13 mm.

This was then overprinted "CANAL ZONE" in black as illustrated by figure 7; the entire sheet of one hundred stamps being surcharged at one impression. Following this the "8cts" surcharge was printed upon the stamp, in red, but I am unable to state in what size blocks this surcharge was set up.

As is to be expected, errors and varieties are very plentiful and are to be found as follows: "PANAMA" reading upward at left and downward at right, Nos. 1 and 51 on the sheet; the second "A" at left is small and the second "A" at right is an inverted "v", Nos. 3 and 53; second "A" small at both right and left, Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55; "PANAMA" 15 mm. long. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60; the third "A" at the left is an inverted "v", Nos. 14 and 64; the "MA" at right is slightly raised, Nos. 19 and 69; the third "A" at the right has an accent, Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88; the second "A" at the left is large, Nos. 35 and 85; the first "A" at the left is large, Nos. 42 and 92; the third "A" at the right is large, 44 and 94, and the "P" at the right is thick and heavy on Nos. 49 and 99.

The following varieties may be found in the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge: "CANAL" in wrong font, No. 26; the "Z" of "ZONE" is a wrong font letter, No. 32; the "E" of the same word is a broken letter, No. 33; the "L" of "CANAL" is a wrong font letter, No. 42, and "ZONE" in wrong font letters on the 48th stamp.

This gives us the following reference list for this stamp:

8c. on 50c. bistre-brown ("PANAMA" reading up).

- a. "PANAMA" reading up at left and down at right. Nos. 1 and 51 on the sheet.
- b. " 2nd "A" small at left and 2nd "A" at right is an inverted "v". Nos. 3 and 53 on the sheet.
- c. " 2nd "A" small at both sides. Nos. 4, 5, 54 and 55 on the sheet.
- d. " 15 mm. long. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 56, 57, 58 59 and 60 on the sheet.
- e. " 3rd "A" at left is an inverted "v." Nos. 14 and 64 on the sheet.
- f. " "MA" at right is slightly raised. Nos. 19 and 69 on the sheet.
- g. " 3rd "A" at right with accent. Nos. 34, 38, 84 and 88 on the sheet.
- h. " 2nd " " " is large. Nos. 35 and 85 on the sheet.
- i. " 1st " " left " " " 42 and 92 on the sheet
- j. " 3rd " " right " " " 44 " 94 " " "
- k. " Thick, heavy "P" at right " 49 " 99 " " "

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| l. "CANAL" in type of wrong font. | No. 26 on the sheet. |
| m. "Z" of "ZONE" " " " | " 32 " " " |
| n. "E" " " broken. | " 33 " " " |
| o. "L" " "CANAL" is wrong font. | " 42 " " " |
| p. "ZONE" in type of " " | " 48 " " " |

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for, and appreciation of, much valuable aid and information which has been so generously given to me by a large number of dealers and collectors, prominent among whom have been Messrs. F. Tweedy, Geo. H. Worthington, H. F. Colman, John N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, and Burger & Co., all of whom have placed their collections or stocks at my disposal for the purposes of study.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By JOS. S. RICH.

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(Continued from page 255.)

SIERRA LEONE.

1892.



Fig. 956.

A variety of the surcharge "HALF PENNY" exists, in which the "PENNY" is an mis-spelled "PFNNY." This error is also found on the stamps watermarked "Crown and CC".

1897.



Fig. 957.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fig. 958.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fig. 959.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fig. 960.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fig. 961.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fig. 962.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fig. 963.

There are six types of the surcharge " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d" (Figs. 955 to 963). Of these the first four are found surcharged on the 3 pence and 6 pence stamps and first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth on the 1 shilling and 3 shilling stamps.

SOMALI COAST.

1893.



Fig. 964

The 50c on 1c., black on blue paper (Fig. 964) is found with the "0" missing, making the surcharge read "5" instead of "50".

1902.



Fig. 965



Fig. 967.

The 75c. of 1894 (Fig. 965) surcharged "0.05" in 1902 is found with the first "0" of "0.05" missing.

The 1fr. of 1894 (type of Fig. 965) surcharged "0.10" is found without a period after the first "0".



Fig. 968.

10c. on 2fr. violet and orange (Fig. 968):—There is a variety of the surcharge in which the "0" of "10" is narrow.

1902-03.



Fig. 969.

2 fr. yellow green and carmine and 2fr. deep orange and black are to be found without the name of the engraver at the bottom of the design.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1860-69.



Fig. 970.

10d. on 9d. (Fig. 970):—There are six varieties of the surcharge “TEN PENCE”, which differ only slightly from one another.

1876-85



Fig. 971.

8d. on 9d. bistre brown (Fig. 971) is found with the surcharge “8 PENCE” near the top of the design instead of near the bottom.

1891.



Fig. 972.

 $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Fig. 973.

 $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Fig. 974.

2½d on 4d green (Fig. 972):—There are two varieties of the surcharge “2½d.”, differing in the space between the “2” and the “½” (Figs. 973 and 974).

1897.



Fig. 975.

1d green (Fig. 975):—This is the 1d of previous issues redrawn and differs from the others in having the letters slightly thicker.

SOUTH BULGARIA.

1885.



Fig. 976.



Fig. 977.



Fig. 978

There are two types of the lion surcharge. They can be distinguished as follows: In type I. (Fig. 977), the second paw has *four* claws, the tip of the tail is bushy, and the distance between the claw of the right fore-paw and the tongue is 1 millimeter. In type II. (Fig. 978) the second paw has *three* claws, the tip of the tail is pointed and the distance between the claw of the right fore-paw and the tongue is 2 millimeters.



Fig. 979



Fig. 980

There are also two types of the 2nd surcharge. The distinguishing marks are: In type I. (Fig. 979) the first Russian character consists of a "1" joined to a *well rounded* "0", the tip of the lion's tail consists of an open oval, and the claw of the fore-paw almost touches the tongue. In type II. (Fig. 980) the first Russian character consists of a "1" joined to an oval "0", the tip of the lions tail is solid and pointed, and the claw of the fore-paw is nearly 2 millimeters from the tongue.

SPAIN.

1851.



Fig. 981.

2 Reales, blue (Type of Fig. 981):— This is an error of color and, according to some authorities, is only an essay.

1855.



Fig. 982.

2 Reales, blue (Type of Fig. 982) :—This is an error of color caused by a cliché of the 2r stamp being accidentally placed in the plate of the 1r. It was soon discovered and genuine specimens of this stamp are extremely rare.

1855-1860 .—A number of minute varieties are found in the stamps of these issues due to defective printing and the use of worn plates. The varieties consist in the apparent misspelling of the words "CORREOS" making it appear "CORRFOS", "CORRLOS", "CORRIOS" and "CORRECS", and the word "REALES" appears as "PEALES." The 4 cuartos stamps is also found without a period after "CUARTOS".

1867.



Fig. 983.

25m. de e. blue and rose:—This stamp is found with the blue frame inverted.



Fig. 984.

1 peseta, blue (Fig. 984):—There are two types of this stamp. Type II differs from type I in the lettering and figures of value which are thinner and narrower.

(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 250.)

THE ADOPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY SWEDEN.

(Continued)

February 8th, 1855, the General Post Directorate submitted its opinion, which had been requested concerning the resolution of the houses above referred to, and recommended its adoption with a few minor changes. The franking of letters dropped in local letter boxes received special attention. It was the intention of the houses that such letters should be postage free while the General Post Directorate recommended compulsory franking.

The General Post Directorate also called attention to the providing of letter boxes. The Directorate had ordered models from Prussia and Denmark and had already received one from the former country. The Directorate had ordered suitable paper for the postage stamps from the government bank's papermill at Tumba, and had made a preliminary arrangement with Count *P. A. Sparre* for the manufacture of the stamps.

In regard to the postage stamps the Directorate said it had reason to suppose, that His Royal Majesty wished that these should be skillfully produced and so made that, as far as possible, forgery would be prevented, should show the Swedish coat of arms, three crowns, with the royal crown above, have at either side the words "Sverige" and "Frimärke" and bear in the corners plain figures of value. The Directorate considered that these values should properly be five, viz., 4, 8, and 24 sk., and in order that postage on certain foreign mail might be paid in full, also 3 and 6 sk. All values, or at least the first three, should be made to differ still more by means of separate colors, and the postage stamps should be the same size as those used in other countries or about 1 inch in height and 7/8 inch in width.

March 9th, 1855, His Royal Majesty approved the resolution of the Riksdag in regard to the introduction of a uniform postage and postage stamps and other questions in connection therewith, but with the adoption of the changes suggested by the General Postal Directorate. This act was promulgated the same day and a communication was sent to the General Postal Directorate.

The General Postal Directorate, on April 12th, signed a contract with Count Sparre for the manufacture of the postage stamps, and, on May 24th the Directorate issued an announcement of the methods and conditions governing the application of the new postage system and postage stamps. April 13th the first order for postage stamps was given to Sparre, June 12th the first delivery was made, and on the 14th of the same month the distribution of postage stamps to the post-offices began. The first distribution to all the post-offices consisted of the following total number of sheets, each of 200 stamps: 807 at 3 sk., 3,242 at 4 sk., 501 at 6 sk., 1,032 at 8 sk., and 250 at 24 sk., amounting in value to 136,045 rdr. and 40 sk. bco.

Thus, from the beginning of July, 1855, the new postage rates for letters and the postage stamp system became operative after having been brought to the front under the conditions which we have endeavored to relate.

This reform, facilitating correspondence and so highly important to the development of the Swedish postal service, also showed, from an economical point of view, favorable results much sooner than one had dared to hope for.

The revenue from the domestic correspondence during 1854 amounted to.....506,367 rdr. bco. and decreased during 1855, when the zone tariff was in use one-half of the year and uniform postage the other half, to..... 480,116 " " but in 1856, although the uniform postage was in force during the entire year, the revenue increased to 480,276 " " and rose during the year 1857 to528,685 " " thus already exceeding the revenue of the last year previous to the reform.

The total revenue from the domestic and foreign correspondence during the four years mentioned amounted respectively to: 731,930; 730,841; 760,824 and 827,706 rdr. bco.

In connection with the resolution on the postage reform the states furnished a declaration to the effect, that a future surplus in the income of the postal department would be placed at the disposal of His Royal Majesty for the improvement of, and increase in the number of the post-offices and the arrangement of the mail transportation in a manner more to the purpose and better adjusted to the demands of the time, etc. Since 1868 the surplus of the postal department has been applied to general government expenses.

№ 1.

Requisition å Post-Frimärken.

För Kongl. Post-Verkets räkning requireras: att aflemnas tryckta, prickade med hål,
och timmade inom den 2 nästkommande *Juni* månad:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|
| 3,900 = | hela Ark | Frimärken | å 4 sk. | i värde | uppgående till | 8-3 65,000 - |
| 1,140 = | dito | dito | » 8 sk. | » | » | 38,000. |
| 260 = | dito | dito | » 2½ sk. | » | » | 26,000. |
| 1,200 = | dito | dito | » 3 sk. | » | » | 15,000 |
| 600 | dito | dito | » 6 sk. | » | » | 18,000 |
| S:å 7,100. hela Ark | | | | | | Summa R:dr 159,000 |

och öfverlemnas härjemte det till Frimärkena erforderliga Papper

7,100. hela Ark, öfver hvilkas emottagande Qvitto här nedan torde tecknas.

Stockholm af Kongl. General-Post-Kammar-Contoret den 13 *April* 1855.

B. J. Winroth
E. Kammij
U. Stadshövding

För förfärdigande af ofvan requirerade antal Frimärken äro af undertecknad emottagne *Sjuttonsette hundara* — Ark af det för Post-Frimärken särskildt tillverkade Papper, qvitteras; skolande requisitionen vara fullgjord inom den 2^{de} nästkommande *Juni* försäkras.

Stockholm den 13 *April* 1855

M. J. Parry

2. juni
[Signature]

FACSIMILE OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S FIRST ORDER FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

No 1.

Reversal å levererade Post-Frimärken.

Till Kongl. Post-Verket allenmas härjente, enligt requisition N:o 1. af den

13 April 1855

| | | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 3448 1/2 | hela Ark | Frimärken à 4 sk. i värde | uppgående till | 60,808-16-- |
| 964 | dito | dito » 8 sk. » | dito | » 32,133-16-- |
| 240 | dito | dito » 24 sk. » | dito | » 24,000- --- |
| 1128 1/2 | dito | dito » 3 sk. » | dito | » 14,106-12-- |
| 588 | dito | dito » 6 sk. » | dito | » 14,700- -- -- |
| S: 6569 hela Ark | | | | Summa R:dr 145,747-44-- |

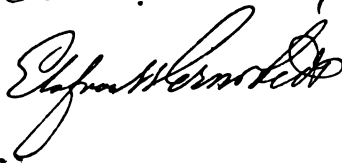
afvensom återställas såsom maculerade:

531 dito af denna valors värde uppgående till 13,252-4--
 Tillhops 7,100 hela Ark, hvarå detta som Reversal meddelas. *Summa R:dr 145,747-44--*

Stockholm den 12 Juni 1855



Att afwänt händer 571. hela Ark papper
 till Frimärken af diverse valors, blifvit af
 Hans Profur P. A. Sparre, återlämnade som
 maculerade och af oss uppräknade, till
 antalet, riktige befinner samt sedermera
 i vår närvaro blifvit uppräknade, intygas:
 Stockholm: Post-Rättens Rönterst den 12^{de}
 -Juni 1855
 Ludvig Thom. N. M. Therman



Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

After the battle of Leipzig, on the 16, 17 and 18th of October, 1813, when the combined armies of Prussia, Austria and Russia defeated Napoleon, an agreement, entered into at Zurich in 1819, created three new Swiss Cantons. This addition raised to twenty-two the number of Cantons composing the Helvetic Confederation, which had existed since February 19, 1803. The Great Powers of Europe, having ratified this treaty, proclaimed the neutrality and the perpetual inviolacy of Switzerland, whose territory had just been enlarged through the surrender of France, Savoy and Austria.

Of these twenty-two Cantons, those of Basle, Geneva, Neufchatel, and Zurich adopted the system of the pre-payment of postage on letters by means of postage stamps, during the period beginning on the 1st of March, 1843, in the Canton of Zurich, the 30th of September, 1843, in the Canton of Geneva, the 1st of July, 1849, in the Canton of Basle, and the 10th of September, 1849, in the remaining two. The period during which these Cantonal stamps, which are all justly regarded as very rare, were used, came to an end in April, 1850, when the Swiss Confederation assumed the state rights as to postal taxation, and put into circulation the first federal postage stamps. The Cantonal stamps, which make one of the most interesting of exhibits, are the ones we shall now consider.

In 1837, Rowland Hill, the great English reformer, in a pamphlet which is still famous, had presented a plan for postal reform, founded upon the following ideas :

- A uniform rate for weight without regard to distance.
- The moderate rate of one penny for each half ounce or less; and one penny more for each additional ounce;
- The obligatory payment of postage by the affixing of movable stamps to letters, letter sheets or stamped envelopes.

The English Parliament having pronounced in favor of the proposal of Rowland Hill in its session of 1839, many designs for the postage stamps were presented; they were mostly small vignettes, gummed on the reverse side, and by their use, the mailing of letters sent partly prepaid would be facilitated. One of these vignettes, which represented a guilloche design, in the centre of which was printed a large numeral denoting the value, was seen by one of the members of the Council of Zurich in 1842, who took advantage of this and proposed to the Council the use of such a vignette for the franking of cantonal letters. The proposition was accepted at once, and it was in this way that from the 1st of March, 1843, the Zurich stamps were, for the first time, in circulation in the Canton.



These stamps, as illustrated here, are of two values—4 and 6 rappen, as the old Swiss currency was called. (The 4 rappen were equivalent to fr. 0592, and the 6 rappen, to fr. 0888.) They were lithographed in black on smooth white paper, upon which were printed very delicate amaranth-red lines. In an upper angle of $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., was inscribed the word "Zurich". A lower angle of the same size bore the inscription "Local Tax" in the 4 rappen stamp and "Cantonal Tax" in the 6 rappen stamp, which quite plainly showed how they were to be used. The numeral denoting its value is printed in the centre of each stamp, upon very fine black lines in groups of four and arranged as lozenges. The stamps of 4 rappen were used for the franking of letters from and to the district of the town of Zurich, and those of 6 rappen, for letters going from one part of the Canton to another part of the same Canton.

The two values in question were printed on paper ruled with 1000 red lines, and in such a way that these lines should be vertical. This vertical position of the lines is, therefore, the proper one; but some sheets having been placed in a different position on the plate, at the time of printing, we find that there are some stamps whose amaranth-red lines appear to be horizontal.

A third variety is known, one in which the ground lines do not appear at all; this, according to certain writers, is caused by the defect in the impression; but others have pointed out that this variety was the result of a too prolonged exposure of paper to the rays of the sun or to its being affected by dampness. Be that as it may, the 4 and 6 rappen, printed on white paper on which the amaranth-red lines are invisible, are considered the most rare.

Aside from these three varieties, the two values in question exist, each in five different types. Because of the numerous and dangerous counterfeits which have been made of these stamps, it is necessary to state precisely the distinctive characteristics of these five types, and to notice the details which would help us to tell the real from the counterfeit ones.

The chief difference in the several types of the 4 and 6 rappen is in the position of the diagonal lines in black, in groups of fours, the distance between each group being 1 millimetre. The stamp of 4 rappen, of the first type, measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 22 mm. If we start from the upper left corner and go down to the lower right corner, we find in this type, first one diagonal single line, then 15 groups of four lines each, and lastly, one group of only 3 lines.

If, on the contrary, we start from the upper right corner and go down to the lower left one, we find 16 groups of 4 lines each, and then one single line.

Type II measures also $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 22 mm. and the diagonal lines show as follows : from the upper left corner to the lower right one, 16 groups of 4 lines each and then one single line. From the upper right corner to the lower left one, also 16 groups of 4 lines each and then 1 single line.

In the third type, which measures the same, we find, from the upper left corner to the lower right, 16 groups of 4 lines each, and from the upper right corner to the lower left, first 3 lines, then 15 groups of 4 lines each and lastly, 2 lines.

Type IV measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 22 mm. and the diagonal lines are as follows: from the upper left corner to the lower right, 3 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each, and 1 line. From the upper right corner to the lower left, 2 lines, 16 groups of 4 lines each and 3 lines.

Lastly, type V, which also measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. x 22 mm., shows from the upper left corner to the lower right, 2 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each and 2 lines; from the upper right corner to the lower left, 2 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each and 3 lines.

In the five types of the 6 rappen stamps, which all measure 18×22 mm., the diagonal lines are as follows :

Type I.—From the upper left corner to the right lower one : 2 lines, 15 groups of 4 lines each and two lines ; from the upper right corner to the lower left ; a group of 4 lines, a group of 7 lines, of which the fourth and the seventh are very close together, then 14 groups of 4 lines, one single line.

Type II.—From the upper left corner to the lower right : 1 line, 15 groups of 4 lines, then 3 lines.

From the upper right corner to the lower left : 3 lines, 17 groups of 4 lines each, then 1 line.

Type III.—From the upper left corner to the lower right : 17 groups of 4 lines each, then 3 lines. From the upper right corner to the lower left : 2 lines, 17 groups of 4 lines each and 3 lines.

Type IV.—From the upper left corner to the lower right : 16 groups of 4 lines each ; and from the upper right corner to the lower left : one line and 18 groups of 4 lines each.

Type V.—From the upper left corner to the lower right ; 2 lines, 7 groups of 4 lines each and 1 single line ; from the upper right corner to the lower left ; 1 single line, then 16 groups of 4 lines each.

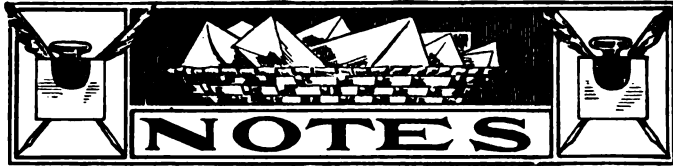
A shortage of the 6 rappen stamps in certain offices of the Canton of Zurich, made it necessary, in 1847, to create a provisional value, which was nothing but the 4 rappen cut diagonally, each part of which constitutes a special variety and of which there are also 5 types, like those of the 4 rappen already described. Each one of these parts of the 4 rappen stamps has been used with a 4 rappen entire so as to make up the franking tax for letters addressed from one place to another in the same Canton. This 2 rappen (half of the 4) is, therefore, a great rarity but it cannot be accorded its real value unless the collector has it on a letter, next to a 4 rappen stamp.

To complete the series, we cannot omit mentioning the variety of 6 rappen, which has both horizontal and vertical amaranth red lines, which have been subjected to some retouching, and which came from an impression made when the issue was nearly ended.

These values, which bear with the exception of the retouches, all the characteristics of the other stamps of the types described, have been looked upon as counterfeits, wrongly, of course. To be convinced of this, one need only carefully examine them through a magnifying glass to find that beauty, that delicacy of design and all the details previously mentioned.

(To be continued.)





BENADIR.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the official title of this country is to be changed to "Italian South Somaliland."



BRITISH GUIANA.—We illustrate the \$2.40 stamp chronicled some time ago.



CANADA.—The new postage due stamps were circulated for several weeks without any official notice to prohibit their sale to the public, which notice, however, has since been issued. Like the postage due stamps in our own country, however, it is probable that unused specimens will come on the market through favor, or through ignorance of the regulations on the part of the post office officials. An illustration of the type follows :



COSTA RICA.—An English contemporary states that the current 2c has been surcharged "Provisorio Oficial" in two lines in black. From this meager description we are unable to state whether the surcharge is of the same type as the 1903 issue.



EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the current 2 rupee on toned paper.

FRENCH COLONIES.—We are informed that there will probably be no more 15c values of the various French Colonial sets, owing to the change in the rate of postage. The new 35c stamps for the various colonies cover the new rate for postage together with registration fee.



GRENADA.—The New England Stamp Company informs us that they have seen the long expected high values on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark. These stamps were chronicled by us with others in April on the authority of several contemporaries, but have only recently been sold to the public.

All remainders of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p of the King's head type have been burned.



JAPAN.—Dr. Lionel Street of Kyoto writes us as follows regarding the two stamps issued to commemorate the Grand Military Review :

“While the issue was limited to one day, I was fortunate in obtaining a number of them. I understand that only one of each denomination was sold to an applicant. I also secured a number of the special postal cards, which within a week of issue brought high prices.”



MOHELI.—According to the *Stateman's Year Book*, this island, which is inflicting us with a complete set of stamps this month, is one of the Comoro group of which Grand Comoro and Anjouan are also members. The total population of the whole group is estimated at 47,000, chiefly natives. We are told also that each of the islands has its own budget, which may be the excuse, if not the reason, for the different sets of stamps.



NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* notes the 2p red and green postage due stamp with perforation 14, also the 1p blue insurance with perforation 14.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports a block of the current 4p, perf. 14 horizontally, but without perforations vertically.



PHILIPPINES.—The current stamps of the Philippines used for official business are coming with the control mark “O. B.”, in manuscript, various styles of rubber stamping and even typewriting. A correspondent in the Philippines intimates that the stamps with these surcharges (if they are worthy of that name) are likely to be more common than those without, as officialdom in the islands uses more stamps, particularly of the high values, than does the general public. As the “O. B.” marking is done by the individual who uses the stamps after they have left the post office, it is, of course, impracticable to attempt to list these as a separate issue, or to classify them in any way. A foreign contemporary not inaptly suggests that “O. B.” stands for “Oh! Bother!”

QUEENSLAND.—An English contemporary has seen the current ½p in light green, the 3p in reddish brown and the 5p in a deep dull brown, all perforated 13.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

RUSSIA.—We illustrate the type of the high values chronicled in June, also the Wenden issue of 1901.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SIAM.—Collectors are warned against bogus provisional 10 on 3a red on blue, and 10 on 13a lilac and carmine stamps. These varieties have been offered in Europe, but the Siam postal authorities deny that any such provisionals were ever issued.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SPAIN.—According to the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*, a charity stamp has appeared, of the value of 10c, bearing the head of the new Queen Victoria. Like the Roumanian charity issue, it is said that this is "permitted" to pay postage. If charity is the primary excuse for this stamp's existence, and postal availability incidental consideration, it strikes us that the proper place for it is outside of a *postage* stamp collection.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SWEDEN.—The Swedish correspondent of an English contemporary states that the forgeries of the early issue of Swedish stamps offered abroad some time ago came originally from an insider in the government stamp printing office at Stockholm. It is said that these stamps were made from old cancelled plates, but that they varied in size, paper, perforation and shades from the originals. The plates having been cancelled and their use apparently unauthorized, it would seem that these productions are absolutely worthless and cannot even be considered reprints.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

URUGUAY.—We illustrate the recent large size 5c stamp.





ANJOUAN.—We have received from the New England Stamp Co. a new value for this colony, the 35c of the current type and eight similar stamps for various other colonies, all of which we chronicle this month under their proper headings. The name of the colony is in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

35c black on yellow

AUSTRIA.—We learn from European contemporaries that the 10, 20, 25 and 30h values of the current set, printed with black numerals, are to be printed each with the numerals the same color as the remainder of the stamp. The 10h and 30h have already been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½, 13.

Colored numerals.

10h carmine

30h red-violet

CANAL ZONE.—We find that through an oversight we omitted last month to chronicle the new printings of the 1c on 20c and 2c on 1p. These stamps are fully described and illustrated in Mr. Toppan's article this month. The distance between the top bar and the word "Canal" is about 1½ to 2 mm., against about 3½ mm. in the old printing.

Adhesive stamps.

Black surcharge.

1c on 10c violet.

2c on 1p lake.

FRENCH INDIA.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

FRENCH OCEANICA.

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

GABON.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—The 4h and 7½h have appeared on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Lozenges.

Perforated 14x13½.

4h green

7½h carmine

GOLD COAST.—*Encen's Weekly* lists the 2p on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

2p violet and red orange

GRAND COMORO ISLAND.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

GUATEMALA.—A contemporary lists a new value of the 1903 surcharges as follows:

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.
25c on 100c red-brown.

HAYTI.—The “to-be expected” has happened and most of the values of the last surcharged set have turned up with the surcharge inverted.

Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated 12.
Inverted surcharge.
1c ultramarine
2c orange
3c green
5c red-brown
5c pale-bl e
8c carmine
10c orange-red
15c olive
50c rose brown
1g lilac

KIAOCHAU.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the 1c on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14, 14½.
1c bistre brown

MADAGASCAR.—

Adhesive Stamp.

Perf. 14 x 13½.
35c black on yellow

MARTINIQUE.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

MAURITANIA.— The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* mentions a set of postage due stamps for this colony of the same type as the recent Senegal.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 14 x 13½.
5c yellow green and carmine on greenish

10c violet-brown and blue
15c dark blue and carmine
40c red and blue on straw
50c violet and carmine
60c black and carmine on buff
1fr black and carmine

MAYOTTE.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

MOHELI.— The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a complete set for this colony of the same type as the current Anjouan stamps, the name of the country appearing in blue on the 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 5fr, and in red on the other values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
1c black on lilac blue
2c brown on buff.
4c claret on lavender
5c yellow green
10c red
20c red on green
25c blue
30c brown on bistre
35c black on yellow
40c red on straw
50c brown on azure
75c deep violet on orange
1fr bronze green on straw
2fr violet on rose
5fr lilac on lavender

NORWAY.— *Ewen's Weekly* reports a provisional 30ö issued early in July, made by surcharging the remainders of the 7s stamp of 1872 with a new value. About 400,000 stamps were used up in this way.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Post Horn.
Perforated 14½ x 13½.
30ö on 7s brown

ROUMANIA.—Mr. C. Witt was the first to show us specimens of the new large size commemorative stamps. The full set, we learn from various contemporaries, has now appeared, and we expect to illustrate the various types next month. The stamps commemorate the 40th anniversary of the accession of Prince Charles and also the 27th anniversary of the change of title from principality to kingdom.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

- 1b bistre and black
- 3b red-brown and black
- 5b green and black
- 10b carmine and black
- 15b blue and black
- 40b dark brown and black
- 1leu orange and black

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

TRINIDAD.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes a one penny postage due stamp with multiple watermark.

Postage due stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

VICTORIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports a new postage due stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

Postal Due stamp.

Perforated 12 x 12½.
½p yellow-green and rose

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President.* C. C. GETHIG, *Vice-President.*
H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, COLO., August 1st, 1906.

The ninth monthly meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by President Nast. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Several communications were read by the secretary from various members of the American Philatelic Association in New York, Chicago and Boston.

The secretary read the first of a series of papers on the "Distinguishing features of the Different Issues of United States stamps", taking up the one cent value. Specimens were shown.

Mr. Bellows showed his collection of entire Mexican envelopes and method of mounting which was unique. They were contained in three large volumes of the Advanced Collectors Album with sunk mounting spaces. Across these spaces were pasted strips of stiff paper in harmony with the Album page, making pockets very much on the order of the up-to-date stock book.

Mr. Nast showed a volume of Mexican Revenues.

These two collections were very much admired both on account of their beauty and rarity.

It was decided that the next regular meeting should be "Auction Night".

Meeting adjourned 11.00 p. m.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

A most interesting exhibition was held at the July meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society. The exhibition consisted of twenty-one groups of stamps each mounted under glass, and showing the choice stamps from twelve Philadelphia Collections.

W. W. Hand exhibited a fine group of U. S. 1847, 10c on covers, also a group of scarce Locals and Carriers. Jos. A. Steinmetz's entry was a specialized group of the 5c and 10c U. S. 1847 issue, showing originals, re-issues, proofs and trial impressions. John W. Haseltine's exhibit was the Philadelphia Postmasters Provisional, Scott No. 877, in red, on the cover of a pamphlet of the time, a unique piece.

A. F. Henkels exhibited a group of Colonial Revenues, including a \$4.00 British Guiana, Inland Revenue, and 5 pounds Victoria, etc., also U. S. stamped paper.

Chas. Beamish exhibited one group of fourteen stamps and another of fifteen, including U. S. \$2.00 State Dept., Bavaria 12 kr. lilac 1870, £5 orange Great Britain, Fiji 5p on 4p, and 5 shillings, etc.

Herman Gerdau exhibited the stamps of Bremen complete, also 1859 issue of Sicily, complete used.

E. A. Fleisher's exhibit of unused o. g. British Colonial stamps included varieties from Nevis, Tobago, South Australia, Zululand, Trinidad, Tasmania, British Central Africa, British Guiana, etc.

Dr. Samuel J. Gittleston exhibited a most interesting lot of unused British Colonials consisting chiefly of high values, also the high values of Russia, Finland, and Russian Lévant, rare Straits Settlements, etc.

Jas. M. Rapplier exhibited unused U. S., 1855 issue, and an interesting cover of Civil War times, also a group illustrating the different designs of British and Colonial stamps.

H. J. M. Cardezai, Jr., offered a very interesting exhibit of French stamps of the 1849-60 issues, in pairs, strips or blocks, a *tete beche* pair of the 25c 1849 issue on part of original cover, and a strip of three of the 1fr. dull orange red of the same issue.

Henry Chapman, Jr., exhibited a group of early South Wales also other rare early issues including a 5c Hawaiian Missionary, etc.

There were five hundred and ten stamps in the exhibition, valued at upwards of six thousand dollars, every one a superb, well centered copy, in fine condition, and in most cases unused. Another feature of the exhibition was the two panes of counterfeit stamps exhibited by Mr. C. F. Osborn, selected from his counterfeit collection.

The exhibition was declared a great success, and is the first of a series that will be held from time to time. The Society as a body rendered a vote of thanks to the twelve gentlemen who exhibited, and a separate vote of thanks to Mr. A. F. Henkels for his services in assembling and arranging the exhibits.

A. F. HENKELS.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1906.

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr., Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.] SEP. 15, 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts

Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 152.]

Persia.

The name of Persia is one that should be linked with that of Great Britain in the philatelists' Hall of Fame. Great Britain in 1840 gave us cheap postage by means of the adhesive stamp, and thus paved the way for the immense increase in the world's intercommunication which has resulted in so much benefit to civilization. But to Persia we owe the establishment of the post itself, even though it was at first entirely a governmental affair. Indeed, the history of the post may be roughly divided into two parts, that of slow development, from the sixth century before Christ down to 1840 A. D., and the period of rapid development under the modern system of Sir Rowland Hill since that time.

Xenophon tells us that Cyrus the Great, when on his expeditions, established a post by means of horse relays so that dispatches might be quickly sent home. But it was during the reign of his successor Darius the Great, King of Persia from 522 B. C. to 486 B. C. that the development of this post took place. It will be remembered by students of ancient history that Darius reconstructed the whole frame of the government and consolidated the Empire won for the Persians by Cyrus in the middle of the sixth century before Christ. His plan was the division of the Empire into the famous satrapies, each with a governor or satrap appointed by himself, and directly responsible for the collection of taxes and tribute and their transmission to the crown. The satrapy was either some petty state or a certain district of a larger division which was specially organized as a provincial department. In this department the satrap was supreme, holding his court and issuing his edicts in a similar fashion to the central government of the Great King. To assist in this scheme of government, therefore, and to keep in ready touch with all parts of his Empire, Darius realized that rapidity of communication was of the greatest importance, so that the orders of the court could be speedily transmitted to the

provincial governors and their reports and those of the royal secretaries should be received without needless delay.

The result of these considerations was that, along the routes already existing between the chief cities of the Empire, were established post houses at regular intervals according to the estimated capacity of a horse to gallop at his best speed without stopping. At each post house were maintained, at the cost of the state, a number of Angari or "King's couriers" and several relays of horses. When a despatch was to be forwarded it was taken to the nearest post house, there a courier received it and immediately mounting a horseback galloped with it to the next station, here it was delivered to a new courier, who mounted on a fresh horse, took it to the next stage on its journey; and thus it passed from hand to hand until it reached its destination. According to Xenophon the messengers travelled by night as well as by day, and the conveyance was so rapid that some even compared it to the flight of birds. Excellent inns or caravanserais were built at each post station; bridges or ferries were established upon all the streams; guard houses occurred here and there, and the whole route was kept secure from the brigands who infested the country. Ordinary travellers were therefore glad to pursue so convenient and safe a route in their journeys, but it does not appear that they could obtain the use of post-horses, even when the government was in no need of them.

Three hundred years later, in the third century before Christ, we find the Chinese Emperor Chin Shih Huangti adopting the same system, including the building of the vast Empire; and strangely enough both of these ancient institutions have struggled on through all the vicissitudes of changing dynasties during more than twenty centuries and are still in operation with but few changes in their methods. During this time the Persian post, called the *chapar*, meaning a "mounted messenger," has lost its governmental exclusiveness and travellers employ the post horses for their journeys, the post houses or *charpar-khana* being situated about every six or seven *farsakhs* or Persian leagues along the regular caravan route. The fixed tariff for riding *charpar* is one *kran* per horse per *farsaks*, or about ten cents for every three and a half miles. Sir Charles Wilson, describing this method of travelling by Government post, says:—

"*Charpar* riding is only possible on the post-roads. The traveller carries his baggage on horseback with him; sleeps in *chapar-khanas* or post-houses; carries his food or buys it on the way; pays a fixed tariff for horses and accomodation; diverges not one inch from the main track; and travels as fast as his horse and strength will permit. The minimum number of horses required is three, one for the traveller, one for a native servant, and one for the *charpar-shagird* or post-boy who takes the animals back. The charge for each stage must be paid in advance to the *charparchi* or post-master, where the fresh animals are engaged. A *tezkere*, or order for post-horses, is necessary and can be obtained at a post-house. At the *chapar-khana* water, firewood, and possibly milk and eggs can be obtained. The post-boy is usually given a *kran* and the post-master two to four *krans* according to services rendered."

But it must be confessed that in Persia, at least, the advent of the postage stamp, grafted onto this nondescript mail-baggage-passenger service called the Government post, has not wrought the changes in methods and advance in commercial and educational facilities that have been so marked in the more enlightened nations which have adopted the system.

It was in 1868, according to Mr. C. Forbes, that the first proposition looking toward the use of postage stamps were made by Mirza Ali Amine Dauleah, Chief Secretary to the Shah and Controller of the so-called Postal Department, as well as chief of a cavalry brigade of the Royal Guard and owner of the horses belonging to the post station at Teheran. The idea met with the Shah's approval and a commission was sent to Paris to confer with the French Minister of Posts and to make arrangements for the introduction of a European postal system. They brought back with them sixteen copper dies, representing four different values of postage stamps, and a quantity of perforated proofs in various colors and shades. These were never put to any use, however.

It was not until 1870 that anything further was done in the matter when the Shah gave orders for the printing of stamps from these dies, that were brought from Paris. No decrees were ever published or authorized, as the commands were given verbally. The printing was done by a local printer in Teheran, and, having no machinery for such work, the impressions were all made by hand, sometimes one by one and again in strips of four, the work naturally being pretty poor. The total issue of these stamps was 22,000 and they were employed on the post route between Teheran and Tabriz, which included the towns of Kazvin Zenjan and Mianeh. Hardly one quarter of the stamps were used, however, as it was soon discovered that no means had been taken to cancel them and they could therefore be used over and over again. Nor was this all; with more foresight than the Government had exhibited, the printer to whom the contract had been given had employed the dies to manufacture an enormous quantity over the number required, which excess he retained for his own benefit! Besides this, the postal administration did not provide for control of the revenue by the stamps. Although communications were transmitted by government carriers, according to M. Jules Bouvez, the proceeds were divided in different ways. On the principal road, that from Tabriz to Teheran, the Chapar Beshi of Teheran and his colleague of Tabriz shared the receipts equally. On the less important roads, the gulanés had the right to collect and distribute the letters, and they exacted payment in advance from the senders, without applying the stamps to the letters. As the Controller usually rented all the large roads for this purpose to the Najales who, in their turn, had others working under them, it was realized how useless the postage stamps were, and they were therefore withdrawn in 1871.



The subsequent use of these first dies when postage stamps were again needed has made their design familiar to collectors. The central circle contains merely the arms of Persia, which are described by M. Jules Bouvez as: "The Lion of Iran holding in its right paw a sabre of Khorasan, and half surrounding with its tail the sun of Darnis, shining in the rear." This may be the present significance of the device, but Sir John Malcolm and others give a rather different story. The former says: "The sovereigns of that kingdom [Persia] have, for many centuries, preserved, as the peculiar arms of their country, the sign or figure of Sol in the constellation Leo; and this device, which exhibits a lion *couchant* and the sun rising at his back, has not only been sculptured upon their palaces, and embroidered upon their banners, but converted into an Order. The causes which have led to the sign of Sol in Leo becoming the arms of Persia cannot be distinctly traced, but there is reason to believe that the use of this symbol is not of very great antiquity. We meet with it upon the coins of one of the Princes of the Seljukian dynasty of Iconium; and when this family was destroyed by Genghis Khan, it is not improbable that that prince or his successors, adopted this emblematic representation as a trophy of conquest, and that it has remained ever since among the most remarkable of the royal insignia of Persia."

It might be said that the Seljuks were a Turkish dynasty which ruled over a great part of Western Asia, including Persia, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Sultanate of Iconium (the modern Konieh) was in Asia Minor and was broken up by the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth century, when Hulagu Khan established himself upon throne of Persia. A numismatist states his belief that the emblematic representation of Sol in Leo was first adopted by Gheat-ed-Din, King of Persia from 1236 to 1244, and that it had reference either to his own horoscope or to that of his queen, who was a princess of Georgia. The Mongol conquest came within the ten years succeeding the reign of this king, so that the supposition of Malcolm may be the correct one.

But whatever the origin of the device, the ancient form was evidently with the lion *couchant*, i. e., lying down, and the sword is not to be seen. We find this form reproduced on the lower values of the 1889 set of stamps beneath the central oval. On the lower values of the 1885 set the main feature of the design is the lion *couchant* surrounded by a "glory," but the sun itself is not seen peeping above the lion's back. Again, on the higher values of the 1889 set, we find simply a lion's head at the bottom between the circles containing the values.

The lion, called *shir* in Persian, is at least a proper emblem for royalty, as it has furnished sport for kings on their hunting expeditions from time immemorial. Even the ancient sculptures of the time of Darius and Xerxes represent the royal hunters despatching the king of beasts, and we know in like manner that the same sport was followed centuries previously by the kings of Assyria. Thus it happens that the lion is frequently found in sculpture in the palaces, and particularly as a support or adjunct to the throne of eastern potentates. Even Solomon, about 1000 B.C., paid homage to the royal beast, for we read in the book of Kings: "Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold. The throne had six steps,

and the top of the throne was round behind : and there were stays on either side of the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays. And twelve lions stood there on the one side and the other upon the six steps : there was not the like made in any Kingdom."

It may thus well be that the arms show the "Lion of Iran" (the native name for Persia) as M. Bouvez says ; but the "sun of Darnis" is a bit incomprehensible. The only Darnis known to the writer was an ancient seaport of Cyrenaica, on the south shore of the Mediterranean, some distance to the west of Egypt. Again, the "sword of Khorasan" may be the emblem of that province of Persia, which was a kingdom, although as the name means the "land of the sun" we should rather expect the latter object to represent it, if anything. But it seems more likely to the writer that the sword has been added to the ancient emblem as a symbol of the Mohammedan religion. We all know that when engaged in a "holy war" the followers of the Prophet give but one choice to the conquered : accept Islam or the sword. The lion has been raised from his lying position to a standing one, known as *gardant* in heraldry, in order to receive the curved scimitar or *shamshir*; and the whole device would therefore appropriately represent the upholding and defense of Mohammedanism by Persia.

(To be continued.)



Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

[Continued from page 285.]

Though few collectors specialize in the stamps of Zurich, it will not be uninteresting to note all the varieties of the two values, and to arrange them according to their rarity.

The first variety (one with ground of vertical amaranth-red lines) is found as often in the 4 rappen value as in the 6, in the five types described; the same holds good for the second variety, with ground ruled in horizontal amaranth-red lines, and also the variety in which the ground of the stamps is without amaranth-red lines.

As to the other two varieties (one with ground of vertical red lines retouched, the other with ground of horizontal red lines, also retouched) we find them in the 5 types for the 4 rappen and in types III and IV only, in the 6 rappen.

The following table shows the classification of the 4 and 6 rappen, according to their rarity, together with figures denoting their approximate price as known to-day.

| No. | VALUES AND TYPES | | | | | | CURRENT PRICE IN DOLLARS |
|-----|------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 4 | rappen | without | amaranth-red | lines. | Type I | 5 |
| 2 | 4 | " | " | " | " | " Type III | 5 |
| 3 | 4 | " | " | " | " | " Type V | 5 |
| 4 | 4 | " | " | " | " | " Types II and III | 5 |
| 5 | 6 | " | " | " | " | " Type I to V | 6 |
| 6 | 4 | " | ground with | vertical | amaranth-red | lines. Type I, II, IV and V | 6 |
| 7 | 6 | " | " | " | " | " Type I | 6 |
| 8 | 6 | " | " | " | retouched | horizontal amaranth-red | lines. |
| | | | | | | Types I to V | 7 |
| 9 | 6 | " | " | " | " | vertical amaranth-red | lines. |
| | | | | | | Types I to V | 7 |
| 10 | 6 | " | " | " | vertical amaranth-red | lines. Types II, IV & V | 7 |
| 11 | 6 | " | " | " | " | " Type III | 9 |
| 12 | 6 | " | " | " | horizontal | " Type I | 10 |
| 13 | 6 | " | " | " | " | " Types II, IV & V | 25 |
| 14 | 6 | " | " | " | " | " Type III | 30 |
| 15 | 4 | " | " | " | vertical | " Type III | 80 |
| 16 | 4 | " | " | " | horizontal | " Types I, II & IV | 100 |
| 17 | 4 | " | " | " | " | " Type III | 120 |
| 18 | 4 | " | " | " | " | " Type V | 240 |

It has been noted that some stamps, altogether different from those described above, had been put into circulation in Zurich between 1843 and 1850. In these stamps, the numerals denoting the value are printed in an oval frame and the design resembles very much the essay of Mr. Whiting, an English printer. He submitted his first *proofs* to the Committee of the Communes on June 21, 1838.

Besides the numeral in an oval showing the value, to the left we read: "Sechs rappen" on the 6 rappen stamp and "Vier rappen" on the 4 rappen stamp. We find, also, on the right of the first mentioned stamp the words "Cantonal-Taxe" and on the second, "Local-Taxe." The four numerals showing the year when these stamps were first made are printed on a small "cartouche" in each of the four corners. Whatever may have been said about these stamps, we can state positively that, officially, they were not put into circulation and that they ought to be classed with the first Zurich essays.

There are several counterfeits of the 4 and 6 rappen Zurich stamps, some of which are very deceptive. The following are the distinctive characteristics of these counterfeits:

1st.) The diæresis is usually missing from the "u" of "ZURICH" while in the genuine stamps, it is distinctly seen.

2nd.) The black lines which cross each other and the double and single red lines are not equally divided and their succession is not always the same.

3rd.) The words "Zurich" "Local-Taxe" and "Cantonal-Taxe" appear in a band made up of 7 lines in the upper as well as the lower part of the stamp, for each of the two values, while in the originals of 4 rappen, there are 6 lines above and 4 below, and on the 6 rappen, 8 lines above and 8 below.

4th.) The last and most important characteristic to note is that the frames at the edges of the stamps are filled out with ornaments made of circles and dots. There are six half-circles on each side, these being in the upper left and the lower right side. Each corner of the stamps is filled out with a cross composed of 6 dots upon a ground of crossed lines. In type I of the 6 rappen, the two lines in the middle of the first group in the upper right-hand corner are close together, and there are five in the second group. The 4th and 5th lines are so close together that they almost seem to form one thick line.

We know that the cancellation of a postage stamp does not always prove its genuineness and that false cancellations have often purposely been put upon certain parts of the counterfeit stamps, those which differed from the original ones. It is most important, therefore, to examine carefully the cancellations of the Swiss Cantonal stamps, as these cancellations are often decisive proofs as to which are counterfeits.

For the stamps of Zurich, the cancellation in red-ink is a flowered



cross, having four balls, one placed between each two petals.

In some genuine cancellations, these four balls are not separate from the petals at the corners, but in the counterfeit cancellations, where these balls show a mistake, they have been drawn either too large or too small. In the genuine cancellations, balls measure 2 1-3 mm. in diameter.

(To be continued.)

Federation a Philatelic Failure.

AUSTRALIAN MATTERS FROM AN AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST'S POINT
OF VIEW.

By W. R. RUNDELL,

(The following is from the President's address at the annual meeting of the Victoria Philatelic Society, held July 26th, 1906, at Melbourne, Australia.—ED.)

And now a few words on the subject of Federation from a philatelic point of view—I am sure I am expressing your ideas when I say that federation so viewed has been a ghastly failure. What has it brought to us but an alarming number of issues of the various states, no one of which can, to my mind, be classed as a Commonwealth stamp, because no stamp issued has been made applicable to all the states!

I have endeavored to obtain some idea of the number of the varieties issued since federation, and I estimate that about 170 stamps and varieties is the approximate number issued, Victoria having the largest share with 45, South Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania 27, 26, and 24 respectively, Western Australia 15 and Queensland (fortunate State!) only 2, which includes that much to be pitied 9p stamp, which has been written down by all.

In the old days *we*, that is the Australian Colonies, were at times on friendly terms and obliged each other with loans, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland borrowing postage stamp paper for their urgent need as occasion arose, but since Federation, dies, papers watermarked &c. have had a high time, travelling the various states for no apparent reason, unless it could possibly be with the object of discovering that *rara avis*,—a Commonwealth stamp.

In last night's *Herald*, however, it is stated that the Postmaster-General informed a member of the House of Representatives that "the question of issuing a uniform postal stamp for the Commonwealth was now under consideration, and an announcement on the subject would shortly be made." It is to be hoped that this is the "rift within the lute that soon will make the *music* (?) mute";—but I fear it is still as remote as our projected Capital.

And now a last word with reference to the Junior Branch which has been formed during the past year. Although we have started with only a few members, I trust and hope that with the assistance of the members of our Society it will eventually be a great success, and prolific of good results,—not only to the parent society; but also to those who have the good fortune to dwell within its folds.

There is no shadow of doubt in my mind, that a young man's entrance into the mysteries of Philately is a step in the direction of building him up for a useful and successful career in life, for what more innocent amusement, allied with instruction, can a man have, even though he may think of ultimate gain, than his communion with his philatelic treasures? The learning that may be acquired by a faithful student of Philately is manifold.

The Twenty-First Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association.

BY C. A. HOWES.

Perhaps the American Philatelic Association has never had a more successful convention in every way than the one just held in Boston. Everything, from the record attendance, the harmony of the sessions, and the work accomplished, to the unbroken "spell" of favorable weather and the lavishness of the entertainment, contributed to this result. Twice before has the New England metropolis been favored with the sessions of our national organization, but this, the twenty-first annual gathering, was upon the special invitation of the local society.

It was therefore fitting that a reception should be accorded the visiting delegates, and those accompanying them, before the formal sessions began. Accordingly, a special meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society was called for Monday evening, August 13th, at the parlors of the Hotel Bellevue, the convention headquarters, and fully one hundred and fifty were present on this occasion, for which a special program had been provided. President Howes, of the local society, A. W. Batchelder, chairman of the local entertainment committee, and C. F. Rothfuchs, chairman of the reception committee, extended a hearty greeting to the visitors, which was applied to by President Stone of the National Association and President Mudge of the Chicago Philatelic Society. Charles H. Fowle, of "Undooley" fame, read one of his characteristic skits in which the *dramatis personæ* experienced considerable difficulty with the wrong "A. P. A." convention, before the middle initial had been properly translated to both parties. Edwin F. Sawyer, "Foxy Grandpa," replied to previous strictures by "Undooley" in a humorous poem which was much appreciated.

Following the reception by the Presidents, there was an exhibition of rarities and special collections by local philatelists, which could hardly fail to suit all tastes. For those who always want to see "rarities" there were: a Milbury on cover, Baltimores ditto, a Brattleboro, the 15c., 24c., and 30c 1869 issue with inverted centers, the Livingston, Ala. local, three Hawaiian "missionaries", the only known copy of the 1c. Guam, inverted surcharge, on cover, etc., exhibited by A. W. Batchelder from the collection of Dudley L. Pickman. L. L. Green showed his specialized collection of Hawaii, excelled only by the Crocker collection; C. F. Rothfuchs his beautiful collection of United States, with its set of *premiere gravures*; and M. H. Lombard had his fine specialized collection of Luxemburg. C. A. Howes showed his specialized collection of Korea, with the medal recently won by it at the London Exhibition, and his "show" collection of Chinese Treaty Ports. E. M. Carpenter and B. L. Drew both exhibited almost complete collections of Twentieth Century stamps, which had perhaps more attractions for the non-philatelic visitors, and E. de Z. Kelly had part of his most interesting collection of original covers, which cannot fail to attract everyone.

On Tuesday, August 14, the Convention was called to order at the Hotel Bellevue at 9.30 A. M. by President Stone, with nearly one hundred in attendance. The first business was the report of the Committee on Credentials, who announced the result of the ballot for Directors as follows :—D. T. Eaton, H. G. Smith, Henry Ades Fowler, William C. Stone, Henry N. Mudge, Joseph H. Rich, Alfred F. Henkels, William E. Loy and Fred Michael. Unfortunately the name of Mr. Loy had to be stricken out because of his recent death, and the next eligible name on the list of ballots was found to be that of H. B. Phillips. The list of officers for 1906-7 therefore stands as follows :—President, W. C. Stone; Vice-Presidents, H. A. Fowler, H. N. Mudge, F. Michael; Secretary, A. F. Henkels; International Secretary, D. T. Eaton; Treasurer, H. G. Smith.

President Stone then read the annual address in which he reviewed briefly the progress of the Association during its existence, made several important recommendations for the consideration of the convention, and summarized the most important philatelic events of the past year.

The following extracts may be especially noted :—

“ Looking back upon the record of these years we find that the society has experienced its ups and downs like all organizations. Commencing with 157 charter members the membership rose steadily to nearly 700 in 1890. Two years later the convention was held so shortly after the adoption of the articles of incorporation, that many members had not requalified and the active membership was only 313. Four years later it reached its maximum, 1046, after which, owing to inter-discords, there was a dropping off of interest and the membership of 1901 was only about half the number. But for the last four years there has been a steady gain. The members seem to be united and working for the good of the Association. The number of applications during the past year is the largest since 1885, and our present membership is larger than in any year since last we met in the city of Boston in 1897. * * *

“ A somewhat hurried review of the workings of our sales department shows that during the past twenty years there have passed through the department stamps, belonging to members of the Association of a value exceeding \$350,000 and that the sales of the same have exceeded \$80,000. During the brief existence of the purchasing department over \$12,000 worth of new issues were supplied its members at a small premium over face value. I recommend for your consideration whether the re-establishment of this department is not advisable.

“ Last year at the convention a change was made in our By-laws by which the question of the expulsion of a member was given for final settlement to the Board of Directors after being investigated by the Vice-Presidents. I recommend a similar change in the case of applications for membership to whom objections have been raised. It does not seem right to me that two persons, forming a majority of the Vice-Presidents, should have the sole power in their hands of deciding who shall and who shall not be admitted to the Association. * * * *

“ Fiscal stamps seem to be growing more and more popular every year and the number of collectors is rapidly increasing. Can we do

anything towards gathering in these collectors into our own Association? There is already a flourishing branch in this country of the Fiscal Philatelic Society which has its headquarters in England. Why can not we have a fiscal section of our own?"

Secretary Eaton in his report stated that the membership had reached 826, having gained the phenomenal number of 226 in the past year, due largely, doubtless, to the energetic work of the recruiting committee authorized at the last convention. Of the total number, 40 are foreign members. Mr. Doeblin presented his final report as International Secretary, which post he has filled so long and so ably. Treasurer Smith reported a balance of \$2,893 on hand.

The Board of Vice-Presidents presented a long and important report dealing with numerous matters. Objections filed against six applicants for membership were investigated and seven complaints against members adjusted. Much space was given to the matter of unsolicited approval sheets and recommendations were made for dealing with the nuisance. These were later embodied in a vote that a standing notice be placed in the official journal requesting (a) that names of offending parties be sent to the Secretary; (b) that unsolicited selections be retained until registry fee is sent for their return; and (c) that they be returned without any purchase being made.

The report of the Sales Superintendent showed that the books in circulation were priced at \$27,960, from which \$4584 had already been sold; that sales from books retired during the year were \$1127, being nearly 25 per cent. of their priced value, which seems a very good showing. By-laws adopted later changed the insurance rate on books from one-half to one per cent. of value, cancelled the requirement that quarterly reports be sent owners, and gave the Superintendent discretion in the matter of sending books to foreign countries where customs regulations cause too much inconvenience.

Librarian Hopkins reported 269 volumes in the Association section in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. Attorney Watson attended to twelve claims during the year, six of which were settled, three are unsettled, two pending, and one in process of liquidation.

A petition was read from the Philadelphia Branch asking that the Association take steps toward the compiling of an official catalogue along the lines of that issued by the French Philatelic Society. A committee consisting of Messrs. Severn, Mudge, Rich, Deats and Stone was appointed to consider the advisability of publishing a Collectors' Catalogue along those lines.

Various telegrams were received during the session, one being from the Philatelic Society of Sweden. A communication from L. H. Kjellstedt regarding the formation of junior branches was finally referred to the Board of Directors. Another communication from F. D. Goodhue proposed the blacklisting of dealers and collectors engaging in dishonest or shady transactions. Mr. Goodhue was later appointed chairman of a committee to consider the subject and report a plan to the Board of Directors.

The Committee on Branch Societies reported that a movement was under way to organize a branch in Boston—or rather reorganize, for Boston formerly had a branch. The official journal continues the same

as last year. The Recruiting Committee were voted \$150 for carrying on their campaign which brought out such good results last year. The Board of Directors were instructed to prepare a new die for the Association emblem, the original die having disappeared.

New By-laws adopted allow members reinstated to resume their former stock numbers; institute a new standing committee on "Next Place of Meeting"; and require the Treasurer, in his annual report, to present some form of voucher for the funds represented in his balance.

A resolution presented by N. W. Chandler was adopted requesting the Board of Directors to consider the investment of the stock fund and insurance fund, outside of monies needed for current expenses, at not less than four per cent.; the interest being kept separate and invested likewise, and the experiment to be tried for six years.

The choice of the next convention seat did not suffer from lack of candidates. It seemed generally understood that Denver was a leader in the race, but Jamestown, Va., and Put-in-Bay were both presented by members and claimed some thirty-odd votes each. W. G. Swart, of Denver, however, made a most excellent presentation of his case, and when the vote was counted it was found that Denver had received 334, and will therefore be favored next year.

The foregoing represents a general summary of the most important work of the Convention during its sittings. But meanwhile there was much of a less serious nature in progress. During the morning business sessions the ladies and other visitors were taken on short trips to points of interest in the vicinity. Tuesday noon the convention was photographed on the steps of the State House, the picture proving one of the best ever taken. In the afternoon all adjourned to Franklin Field where a game of base ball was played between a nine made up from the visitors and one from the local society. The result was a score of 18 to 13 in favor of the B. P. S., after five innings had been played. The same evening all went on a trip to "Wonderland," an amusement park at Revere Beach.

Wednesday afternoon the City of Boston extended its courtesy to the convention by a harbor trip during which Fort Warren was visited, by permission of the Secretary of War. On Thursday afternoon special cars were taken for Lexington and Concord, carriages and guides being provided at the latter place for visiting all the points of historical interest. After a dinner at the Colonial Inn, the cars were taken to Norumbega Park in Newton, where seats were reserved at the Rustic Theatre and an exhibition of the electric fountain given. The entire trip covered some forty-five miles of trolley ride. This was the closing day of the convention, so that Friday was wholly given up to the grand finale, an ocean trip to Plymouth, with dinner at the Hotel Pilgrim, and return to Boston by train. Over one hundred participated in each trip, both being most enjoyable in every way. The closing attraction held the visitors together for a longer time than at any previous convention, and their unanimous opinion voted the third gathering in the Hub the "best ever."

The Postal Issues of Sweden. 1855-1905.

PUBLISHED AT THE 50 YEAR JUBILEE OF
SWEDISH POSTAGE STAMPS
BY THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

Authorized translation by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, C. E., American Representative
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SWEDEN.

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(Continued from page 279.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP SYSTEM IN SWEDEN.



hen, from time to time, various forms of postage prepayment, such as envelopes and postal cards and ultimately letter cards were added to the Swedish postal values, which for a number of years consisted of postage stamps only, it was finally considered necessary to adopt a common designation for all of them and therefore, in 1892, the word "frankotecker"* was entered in the Swedish

postal terminology.

In the preceding chapter we have remarked on the close connection which existed, from the very beginning, between the postage rates and the postage stamp values. Thereafter every important change in the postage rates has called forth new postage stamp values. We shall here give a short account of all the *values* of postage stamps and other forms of postal prepayment, which have appeared in the 50 years history of Swedish postage stamps, beginning with the ordinary postal issues or such as are used for the franking of private mail matter.

In reviewing the development of the Swedish system of postal MAURITIUS.—*Ecken's Stamp News* states that the 6c violet and values, we find in 1856, or the year next following the introduction of postage stamps, a *stamp for local letters*, which though not properly a postage stamp in a general sense, should not be overlooked. As previously mentioned a beginning was made, in 1848, for a local letter service for Stockholm. The introduction of letter boxes in connection with the postage reform—at the close of 1855, 37 boxes were placed in the capital—caused a considerable increase in the exchange of local letters in Stockholm and necessitated the establishment of a special division for letter boxes at the general post office, with an official as superintendent and 8 mail carriers whose duty it was to empty the letter boxes and deliver the local letters three times a day.

(* Literally translated : franking tokens. Transl.)

After the general postal directorate, in a communication of Dec. 6, 1855, had explained the measures taken by the directorate for the local letter distribution within the capital, His Royal Majesty, Jan. 23, 1856, granted :

that the expense of this letter transportation which could not otherwise be met, might be paid out of the postal funds, including also a salary of 800 rdr. bco. to the superintendent of the letter-box division; that, for so-called local letters a fee of 2 sk. bco. should be charged, of which one skilling, (paid by the sender), should belong to the postmaster or, in Stockholm, the superintendent of the letter-box division, to whom the postmaster's work in connection with the receipt and delivery of local letters should be entirely transferred. The other skilling, (which should be paid by the receiver), should belong to the mail carrier, but the sender should have the right, if he so desired, of paying 2 skillings in which case the receiver would get the letter free of charge ; and

that for this purpose, as well as for the pre-payment of loose letters, a postage stamp could be used in Stockholm, which should be of a value of 1 skilling, or the nearest corresponding value in öre, and which, without any special cost to the Department of Posts and without the income from these stamps being entered on the account of the Department of Posts, could be procured and furnished to the public, care being taken that these special stamps should differ, in shape and color, from the postage stamps used for the general correspondence.

These stamps could not be used for the prepayment of ordinary postage but only for local and loose letter postage in Stockholm. Their use for local postage ceased with the close of 1861 when this postage was absorbed by the postage funds. It was not until 1885 that the postal fund absorbed the postage on loose letters, by which was meant, such missives as were mailed at a post office, in order to be delivered, by mail carrier, on the way to the nearest post office, or which were received, by a mail carrier, on his route, in order to be delivered by the nearest post office.

In connection with this, it should be mentioned, that, in the communication referred to above, His Royal Majesty granted a gratuity of 300 rds. bco. to ex-regemental Commissary *E. M. Mallen*, who, in 1838, established the above mentioned messenger post in the capital but who saw himself deprived of a livelihood in his old age, through the placing of letter boxes by the Department of Posts. The gratuity was renewed yearly, during Mallén's life.

The first change in stamps by the Department of Posts took place in 1858, and was caused by an adjustment of the postage rates to conform to the change in the currency standard from riksdaler banco and skilling banco to riksdaler and öre. At the same time the domestic postage rate was reduced from 4sk. bco. (-12½ öre) to 12 öre; and the postage stamps, which were to take the places of the 4 and 3sk. bco. values, were made 12 and 24 öre respectively. Stamps of the values of 5 and 9 öre were also issued by means of which the public would be enabled to prepay the postage on foreign correspondence by means of postage stamps after July 1, 1852, when the rates were to go into effect. The single rate on a letter to Norway was, at this time, 24 öre, to Denmark

36, to Hamburg and Lubeck 45, to Prussia 63 to 72, to Austria and France 72, to the Netherlands and Belgium 31 to 90, to Italy 34 to 93, to England 108, to Spain 144 and to the United States of North America 124 öre.

In addition to the above mentioned, postage stamps of 30 and 50 öre were issued for the payment of postage on registered letters. These rates were fixed at 35 öre for closed, and 50 öre for open registration. In the latter case a special insurance fee was added which could not be paid by means of postage stamps.

The absorption of the postage on local mail by the Department of Posts from the beginning of 1862, caused the introduction of a postage stamp of the value of 3 öre. As, however, this new type of postage stamp could not be prepared in time for the beginning of the year 1862, the previously mentioned stamp which had been employed for local correspondence in Stockholm up to the close of 1861 was used as a provisional 3 öre postage stamp, but with this difference that the provisional stamp was of an olive brown color instead of black. In order to call the attention to the difference between this brown local postage stamp and the black stamp, which up to that time had been used by the post office at Stockholm, a circular was issued stating that if after the beginning of 1862 a postage stamp of the kind first mentioned, should be used for the franking of a "postage letter" it should be considered and accepted as 3 öre. By "postage letter," was meant, a letter, to be forwarded from one post-office to another.

The local postage rate continued to be 3 öre until the close of 1882 when it was raised to 6 öre owing to the abolition of the mail carrier's skilling. Beginning with 1885, the rate became 5 öre.

In 1866 two new postage stamp values, one of 17 and the other of 20 öre, were added in order to make the prepayment of postage more convenient, the first for letters to Denmark and the second for letters Norway.

On account of the reduction in the latter rate to Denmark to 12 öre, the 17 öre postage stamp was, in 1872, discontinued but at the same time, two new postage stamps were issued, one of 6 öre, for printed mail matter to inland places and to Norway and Denmark, and another of the value of 1 riksdaler for the payment of package postage.

The reduction of the postage rate on certain printed matter caused the introduction from the beginning of 1877, of 4 öre postage stamps and in 1879, on account of the Royal decree of May 30, 1873, relative to the currency of the kingdom, the 1 riksdaler postage stamp was replaced by one of the value of 1 krona.

The next new postage stamp was the 10 öre value and is the one which, of all Swedish stamps issued to the present time, has been printed in the greatest number. It was issued on account of the reduction of the domestic postage rate to 10 öre, decreed in 1884. As this postage reform was the most important which has taken place since the introduction of the uniform postage in 1855, it may be well to now describe it a little more fully.

In the course of time the single letter weight had undergone several changes. Thus from the beginning of 1863, in connection with the introduction of a new system of weights, the single letter unit had been raised

to 4 ort* (17 grammes) with a further series of varying weights for heavier letters. Not until 1873 was the number reduced to three, namely, 4, 25 and 50 ort, which series of weights were changed to 15, 125 and 250 grammes respectively, at the beginning of this year 1880. The weights for local letters had in 1848 been fixed at 4 lod; from 1863 to 1880 it was 12 ort, and after 1880 50 grammes. In 1855 the weight of loose letters was fixed at 8 lod, in 1863 at 25 öre and after 1880 it became 100 grammes.

As early as in 1857, the General Postal Directorate requested that, in connection with the pending introduction of a new coinage system, the postage rate for single-weight letters should be reduced to 10 öre. In reference to the proposition regarding the application of the coinage system to the postage rates, which was laid before the Riksdag in the same year, His Royal Majesty did not, at the time, consider it well to propose any change in the letter postage other than an adjustment of the 4 sk. bco. postage to 12 öre, but expressed his hope that the reduction recommended by the General Postal Directorate, the benefits from which in lower rates as well as convenience in figuring the rates and simplicity of accounting were acknowledged, could be accomplished in the near future. The Riksdag also emphasized the desirability of such a reduction although it thought that it could not be carried out at that time without seriously interfering with the ability of the Department of Posts to develop and modernize the post offices.

As might be expected, the carrying out of this reform was urged by a number of individuals at several Riksdags during the late sixties and the early seventies, but the propositions were not approved of because the financial condition of the Department of Posts did not permit of such action. In the meantime, the Committee on Grants pointed out that a reduction of the domestic letter postage from 12 to 10 öre was the reform in the postal service which should take precedence as soon as the financial condition of the Department of Posts would permit.

On Dec. 31, 1883, His Royal Majesty, because of a reference made by the General Postal Directorate, sent a proposition to the Riksdag that the domestic letter postage should be 10, 20 and 30 öre respectively, for the three different weights fixed for such letters, and 5 öre for local letters; also that so called "loose letters," both with respect to the amount of postage and to its transfer to the postal funds, should be treated as ordinary letters. The fee for forwarding "loose letters" was at this time 3 öre, which went to the postmaster.

It was pointed out in the proposition how the Swedish people were placed in an unfavorable position, in regard to the domestic postage rate, as compared with a majority of other European Countries. If, besides Sweden, a few countries, in which the art of writing had not been generally acquired, were excepted, it would be found that in the rest of Europe, including our neighboring countries, Norway and Denmark, the domestic letter postage was lower than the Swedish and in many cases fell even below the amount to which the General Postal Directorate

* The Swedish weights at that date were: 100 korn = 1 ort; 100 orts = 1 skålpund -- 0087 pounds avoirdupois. — J. S. R.

and His Royal Majesty now considered that our letter postage should be reduced. This postage was

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| in France, Spain, Bulgaria and Roumania 15 centimes | corresponding to 10.8 öre |
| “ Norway | 10. “ |
| “ Portugal 25 reis | “ “ 9.1 “ |
| “ Germany 10 pfennig | “ “ 8.9 “ |
| “ Australia and Hungary 5 kreuzer | “ “ 8.9 “ |
| “ Denmark | 8. “ |
| “ Great Britain 1 penny | “ “ 7.5 “ |
| “ the Netherlands 5 cents | “ “ 7.3 “ |
| “ Belgium, Switzerland and Luxemberg 10 centimes | “ “ 7.2 “ |

(To be continued.)



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By JOS. S. RICH.

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(Continued from page 277.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1879-82.

**Five
Cents.**
Fig. 985.

**Seven
Cents.**
Fig. 986.



Fig. 987.



Fig. 988.

5c on 8c yellow (Fig. 985 on type of Fig. 989.)—There is a variety of this surcharge in which the period after "CENTS" is missing.

7c on 32c red-orange (Fig. 986 on Fig. 988):—This surcharge also is found with the period after "CENTS" missing.

1883.

TWO CENTS

Fig. 989.



Fig. 190.

2c on 5c ultramarine, 2c on 8c orange, 2c on 32c red-brown (Fig. 989 on Fig. 990, Type of Fig. 987 and Fig. 988): There are six varieties of the surcharge "TWO CENTS" as follows :

- I. "CENTS" in narrow letters.
- II. "E" of "CENTS" wide.
- III. "EN" and "S" of "CENTS" wide.
- IV. "N" of "CENTS" wide.
- V. "S" of "CENTS" wide.
- VI. "E" and "S" of "CENTS" wide.

Varieties I, II and III are found on the 2c on 5c.

Varieties I, III, IV, V and VI are found on the 2c on 8c.

Varieties II and III are found on the 2c on 32c.

2

Cents.

Fig. 901.

2c on 4c rose (Fig. 991):—There is a variety of this surcharge in which the word “Cents,” is spelled “Cents”.

1883.

8

Cents

Fig. 992.

8c on 12c blue, 8c on 12c violet-brown (Fig. 992 on Fig. 987):—A variety of this surcharge is known in which the figure “8” is inverted. This also occurs on the stamp surcharged with an additional, large figure “8”.

1885-87.

3

CENTS

Fig. 993.

3c on 5c blue (Fig. 993 on Fig. 990):—There is a variety of this surcharge in which the word “Cents” is misspelled “Ccents”.

1891-92.



Fig. 994.



Fig. 995.

10c on 24c green (Fig. 994):—There is a variety of the surcharge in which the “0” of “10” is narrow.

30c on 32c red-orange (Fig. 995):—The surcharge is found with a narrow “N” in “CENTS”.

1892.



Fig. 996.

1c on 2c, 1c on 4c, 1c on 6c, 1c on 8c and 1c on 12c (Type of Fig. 996):—There are four minor varieties of the surcharge, as follows.

- I. Narrow “N” in “ONE” and “CENTS”.
- II. Wide “N” in “ONE” and “CENTS”.
- III. Narrow “N” in “ONE,” wide “N” in “CENTS”.
- IV. Wide “N” in “ONE,” narrow “N” in “CENTS”.

1894.



Fig. 997.

3c on 32c rose (Fig. 997):—The stamp is found without the surcharge.

1899.

FOUR CENTS

Fig. 998.

4c on 5c carmine (Fig. 998 on Fig. 990):—The stamp is found without the surcharge.

BANGKOK.

1883.



Fig. 999.

2c on 32c red orange (Fig. 999):—There are two varieties of the surcharge “TWO CENTS;” in which the “E” is wide, and one in which the “s” is wide.

The “*Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*” give fives varieties.

(To be continued.)



Here and There.

According to an English Philatelist a complete collection of the world's stamps with inverted centres would contain 107 specimens. This figure does not include varieties of shade. We think, however, that the estimate is a small one.

"On and after this date, all persons must lick their own stamps, as my tongue's give ort," was a notice seen in the post-office at Fairfax, Iowa, years ago.

Despatches in the daily newspapers indicate that some sort of trouble is brewing in Mexico, and that a revolutionary party is planning activity near the American border. Whether or not this revolution ever materializes, there is plain enough indication of what will happen when President Diaz finally does release his grip in the dictatorship. Incidentally, the newspaper talk or some other cause is bringing a revival of interest in Mexican stamps. It was about Mexico's "turn," any way.

The announcement of a real unsurcharged set of their own for the Azores Islands calls to mind that when the first set of Azores appeared in 1868, philatelic editors jumped to the conclusion that the stamps were temporary provisionals, the regular issues of Portugal having been utilized by surcharging the name of the colony. Yet Azores has kept on issuing the same sort of "provisionals" ever since.

The following from a recent number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, regarding speculation in stamps which everybody is buying, is of interest, the writer being a practical philatelist of long experience:

"No one put away quantities of the early issues of South American stamps and as a consequence they are now amongst the best sellers and at steadily increasing prices. The same can be said of many common European stamps; they were very easy to get, so no one wanted them and to-day the holders are getting their reward. In speculation the advice to 'Go with the crowd' does not hold good."

The early letter sheets of the United States, those issued in 1861, were in two sizes, "letter" and "note," and were sold at respectively, 88c and 68c per hundred, in addition to the face value of the three cent stamps impressed on them. These sheets were apparently no more popular with the public than their successors of a quarter century later, and their use was discontinued in April, 1864.

A curious method of cancelling is said to have been in use for the "Blood's Penny Post" local stamps. Instead of ink, acid was employed, which, when applied to the stamp, produced a discoloration which certainly put the specimen "out of business" for further postal use.

For a few months after the out-break of the Civil War, express companies with offices in the border line between North and South did a flourishing business in forwarding letters to and from the confederacy, charging an extra fee, usually of ten cents, for their trouble. President Lincoln's proclamation in August, 1861, interdicting commercial intercourse with the Confederate States, put a stop to the open conduct of these enterprises.

In the early days of postal cards, the rules concerning those of Belgium were such that many cards were found in the mails insufficiently prepaid. Such cards were delivered to the addressees on payment of the amounts due, but a regulation provided that all such "short paid" cards must first be placed in envelopes before being delivered. This curious regulation was designed to end a practice of the thrifty Flemish, who on being presented with a postal card on which postage was due, simply turned it over, read the message, and then returned it to the postman with a refusal to pay.

It is surprising that stamps should have been collected for years before collectors generally discovered and adopted the use of paper hinges for mounting specimens in their albums. A writer in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* in 1868, advises his readers to mount their specimens by brushing the back of each stamp with two narrow horizontal lines of gum, one near the top and one near the bottom of the specimen. This was an improvement over plastering the entire back with mucilage and sometimes even smearing over the face as well—treatment accorded to the stamps in many very early collections. It was also an improvement over nailing them to a board, a method actually employed by an early pedlar of stamps, to "arrange" his stock.

The Coming Stamp Season.

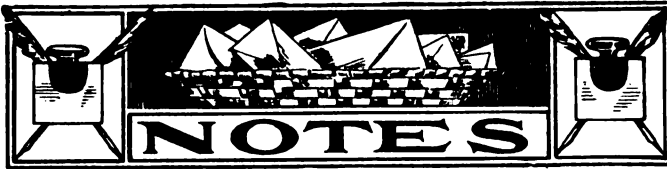
A stamp paper recently asked replies from several leading philatelists to the question given below. The tone of the published answers was generally optimistic. The reply of the manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. may be of interest.

Question: What is your belief in regard to the prospects of the stamp trade the coming season, and reasons therefor?

Answer: Prophesying is risky business, yet I can see nothing but an active stamp season ahead. Despite the unusually humid weather we have heard from hundreds of new collectors through the summer, months, and, what is an equally good sign, many men who laid their collections aside for economy's sake during the business reaction following 1903, are again showing active interest.

Now that the "slump" is over, it is also reassuring to note that, outside of the hoarding of certain lines of recent issues, there has been very little speculation of late, and consequently there are practically no speculators' lost of good stamps in quantity hanging over the market.

In our own business we find much sold-out stock difficult to replace, fine copies of old issues in particular, but including many cheap and medium-priced stamps. While we are following a policy of conservatism in our catalogue quotations, preferring to risk under-pricing rather than encourage any crazy and indiscriminate "booms," yet we have been obliged to raise many prices in the forthcoming edition, and it looks as if a great many more would have to go up next year. This is particularly true of numerous hitherto unpopular countries, which discriminating buyers are of late quietly "picking up."



AUSTRIA.—Mr. C. Witt was first to show us the new 10h carmine with colored numerals.



AZORES.—*Der Philatelist* states that a new issue of stamps of this colony is out, of the same type as the current Angra.



FRANCE. A contemporary states that new stamps are in preparation, of the values 35c and 40c.



INDIA.—HYDERABOD.—We illustrate the design of the recent low values.



LAGOS.—Postal affairs in this colony and in Southern Nigeria seem to be in a rather chaotic state. It was supposed that the Lagos stamps had been discontinued and that those of Southern Nigeria were to take their place. Now it appears that the Southern Nigeria stamps have themselves been discontinued and the officials have gone back to the Lagos stamps again, the statement being made on the authority of the local treasurer that the supply of these stamps on hand is sufficient to last at least two years.

We sincerely hope that these last words are true and that no further necessity for new issues will be discovered.



MAURITANIA.—A Paris correspondent informs us that the postage due stamps chronicled by us in August, on the authority of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, have not yet been issued.

MAURITIUS.—*Even's Stamp News* states that the 6c violet and scarlet, chronicled by us in June on their authority, was not on chalk-surfaced paper after all.



MOHÉLI.—We illustrate the type of the new set chronicled last month.



NEW ZEALAND.—We copy the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:

“New Zealand philatelists are having a high old time. With automatic machines ‘on trial,’ exhibition stickers and commemorative stamps., they are having a surfeit of novelties. The latest information at hand, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Sanderson and Moore, Wellington, is to the effect that another automatic machine was given a trial in the vestibule of the G. P. O., by permission of the authorities. It remained in use for two days, during which 1,440 1d stamps were sold to the public, imperforated, but with two minute pin holes between the stamps. It was subsequently put in position again, the stamps being issued perforated 14 same as the ordinary kind. Mr. Moore says he understands the authorities have purchased the machine, but Mr. Sanderson writes at a later date that the last time he saw the man who was in charge of it he was selling strips of unperforated stamps from a roll he had in his pocket.

Without doubt the New Zealand postal authorities are very accommodating.”



NORWAY.—We illustrate the recently chronicled surcharge on the 7s brown of 1872.



ROUMANIA.—We illustrate three types of the Jubilee stamps. The first is the type of all values of the 25th anniversary set that we have seen.



The following two values of the 40th anniversary set were chronicled last month.



WURTEMBERG.—According to *La Journal des Philatelistes*, a set of official stamps from this country, of an entirely new design, is to be expected. The suggestion is made that these are to be a continuation of the series of German officials begun two years ago with those of Prussia and succeeded by those of Baden.





UNITED STATES — Confederate States.—Mr. George I. Toppan has shown us two new Confederate envelopes. The first is the Columbia, S. C., our Type 2, on orange laid paper, with the seal on the reverse.

The second envelope is from Greenville, Ala., and bears the word "Paid" in a plain rectangular frame, with the numerals "10" below. This envelope had enclosed in it, with a letter, another similar envelope, intended by the writer to pay return postage on the reply, but which envelope was, of course, valueless for postal purposes in the South Carolina town to which it was sent. The preservation, however, of this unused envelope would seem to establish the fact that these particular envelopes were sold by the postmaster of Greenville. The "PAID" and numerals "1" and "0" were apparently applied with three different handstamps, as their relative positions are not the same on the two envelopes. We shall illustrate the design next month.

Columbia S. C.

Envelope stamp.

5c blue on orange; laid paper, seal on reverse

Greenville, Ala.

Envelope stamp.

10c black on buff, laid paper

AUSTRIA.—*Ewen's Stamp News* chronicles two new values of the set with numerals the same color as the remainder of the stamp.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13x12½.

20h brown

30h red-violet

BAHAMAS.—Several contemporaries report another value with the multiple watermark.

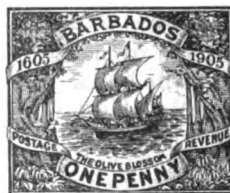
Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4p orange

BARBADOS.—Mr. J. W. Scott has shown us the new one penny Jubilee, which we illustrate.



Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1p black, green and blue

BRAZIL.—The *Jalisco Filatelico* has kindly sent us a proof of one of the new Brazil Jubilee stamps, celebrating the meeting of the third Pan-American Congress. The stamp is about the size of our own Columbian stamps and shows a large globe at the left, while several figures take up the remainder of the design.

Just before going to press, we have received two values of the set, as follows :

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.
100r carmine rose
200r blue

DOMINICA.—*Ewen's Stamp News* reports the 2p of the picture set on chalk-surfaced paper. It also states that the watermark is Crown C. C. multiple, which last remark we assume to be a slip.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-Surfaced paper.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 14.
2p brown and gray-green

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — We have received a set of the same type as the regular 1901 and 1905 issues, the change in colors being apparently the only variation.



Adhesive Stamps.

Perforated 14.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c green and black
1c carmine and black
2c orange-brown and black
5c blue and black
10c red-violet and black
20c olive-green and black
50c brown and black
1p purple and black

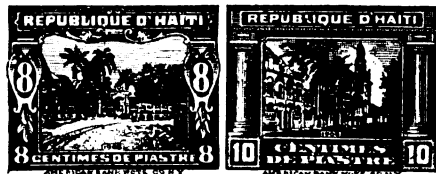
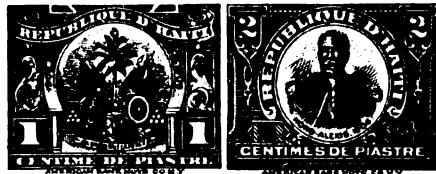
FRENCH GUIANA.—We have received from the New England Stamp Co. the new 35c value of the current set, as well as similar values from other colonies chronicled this month.

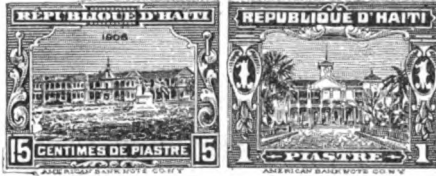
Adhesive stamp.

Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
35c black on yellow

HAYTI.—We illustrate this month a new set for foreign postage, the values of which are given in centimes of a piastre. These stamps are a cheerful variation from the shower of surcharges we have recently had from this country, are the work of the American Bank Note Co. and are very finely executed. The 1c and 50c are of the same type, as are the 2, 5, and 20c.

Mr. Albert Calman has shown us four values of the set for domestic use, on which the currency is expressed in centimes of a gourde. The three low values are of the same type as the 2c for foreign postage, and the 7c of the type of the foreign 1c.



**Adhesive stamps.**

Perf. 12.

Stamps for foreign use.

- 1c de p green
- 2c de p vermillion
- 3c de p brown
- 4c de p lake
- 5c de p dark blue
- 7c de p gray
- 8c de p rose
- 10c de p orange
- 15c de p olive
- 20c de p blue-green
- 50c de p vermillion

1 pia red-violet

Stamps for domestic use.

- 1c de g blue
- 2c de g yellow
- 3c de g slate
- 7c de g green

INDO CHINA.—*Adhesive Stamp.*

- Perforated 14x13½.
- 35c black on yellow

MAURITANIA.—*Adhesive stamp.*

- Perforated 14x13½.
- 35c black on yellow

MAURITIUS.—*Even's Stamp News* notes the 4c, current issue, on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 4c black and carmine on blue.

NEW CALEDONIA.—We have received a new value of the recent

postage due set and illustrate the type herewith.

*Adhesive stamp.*

- Perforated 14x13½.
- 35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

- Perforated 14x13½.
- 20c black on yellow

NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.

—We have seen a new surcharge, a 20c on the 5c blue, regular issue of 1905, with the additional "B—Dpto. Zelaya" overprint. We understand, also, that this stamp exists without the Zelaya surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

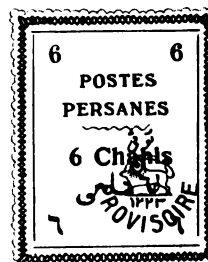
Perforated 12.

Surcharged "B—Dpto. Zelaya" in black.

- 20c on 5c blue

PERSIA.—Mr. A. Krassa has shown us a 6c stamp of the same type as other values chronicled by us several months ago.

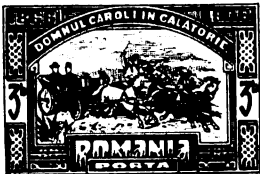
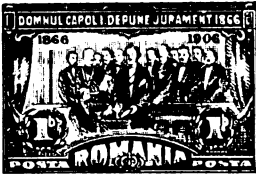
An English contemporary lists another value. The surcharged design is in black.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

- 6c red
- 13c blue

ROUMANIA.—In addition to the Jubilee stamps chronicled last month, the three types of which we illustrate in this month's Notes, there are five new values which we have since received. It seems that the early information in regard to these stamps was very misleading, as, instead of there being one set to commemorate the two anniversaries, there are two sets, the first of the tall type, in honor of the 25th year since Prince Charles' accession to the throne, and the other the long type, all of which thus far have been of different designs, to celebrate the change from principality to kingdom in 1866.



Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated 12.
40th anniversary types
1b bistre and black
3b red-brown and black
10b carmine and black
1 leu red and black
2 leu orange and black

SALVADOR.—Three new values have been added to the official set as follows:

Official stamps.

- Perforated 12.
1c green and black'
3c yellow and black
5c blue and black

SALVADOR.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us a copy of the 5c blue of 1900 with the surcharge "1905," in our fourth type, imperforate.

Adhesive stamp.

- Issue of 1900 surcharged "1905."
Blue surcharge, type d.
Imperforate.
5c deep blue

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Stamp News* lists a new value of the current set with the Crown and A watermark.

Adhesive Stamp.

- Watermarked Crown and A.
Perforated 12½.
9p orange

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. C. C. GETHIG, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, COLO., September 5th, 1906.

The tenth regular monthly meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. President Nast in the chair. Nineteen members and two visitors present. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Mr. Swart gave a very interesting report of the convention at Boston. The secretary read the second of a series of papers on the "Distinguishing features of the different issues of United States stamps," taking up the 2c value. Among the specimens shown were: Brown, on double paper, same on so-called ribbed paper, soft thick paper, soft thin paper, medium soft paper, a pair of same on soft paper, bronze on soft paper, vermilion on medium, thin and tick soft paper and vermilion on chemical paper

A resolution of thanks was tendered Mr. Swart for his highly interesting talk on "What was done at Boston."

J. S. Davis presented each member with an old copy of *The Perforator* for September 1898.

This being "Auction Night," the rest of the evening was devoted to the sale. Sixteen lots were sold, prices generally, were good, average being 75 per cent. of catalogue.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Collectors Club.

138th meeting was held at the Club House Sept. 10th, at P. M.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Funke, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich and Scott.

Minutes of Special Meeting of August 27th, read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. C. F. Rortfuche was accepted.

Treasurer's Report for August, showed balance of \$206.28, for September, \$170.59.

Chairman of House Committee presented reports for August and September.

On motion it was decided to hold next meeting of Board of Governors, on Nonday, Oct. 8th, at 4 P. M.

J. MORGENTHAU, *Secretary pro tem*.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905-06.

The annual report of the Philatelic Society of Victoria shows that during the year nine new members were elected, three resigned, and three failed to renew,—the number on the roll now being 65, comprising 40 ordinary, 24 corresponding and 1 honorary. The credit balance of the Society is £34.0.6. Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year at which the attendance averaged 11.

Twelve exchange books of the value of £1169.0.0 were circulated and eleven books of the value of £850.0.0 were returned, from which stamps to the value of £194.0.0 were removed—averaging a little over £17.10.0 per book. Exchange relations are also under way with the South Australian Society and the New Zealand Society.

A neat and handy catalogue of the Library has been issued. To Messrs. Fred Hagen, Pemberton & Co. and the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. the Society is indebted for some welcome additions,—the latter firm kindly donating a large number of “missing” parts of their valuable JOURNAL, which is now complete from Vol. 1 to 18. The most important work of the year has been the formation of a Junior Branch, for which adequate rules have been framed, and it is to be hoped, that it will be a success, and the means of educating in their youth, many aspirants to membership in the parent Society.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*



American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr., Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.] OCT.. 1906. [Single Copies, 5cts
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

Chalky Paper Controversy

A warm controversy over "chalky papers" is raging abroad, judging from the broadsides, editorial and otherwise, which are now appearing in some of the stamp journals and of which the following, from the organ of a leading firm, is a fair sample:

"I was discussing chalkies with a prominent dealer some time ago and he cursed them up hill and down hill as an abominable nuisance. He assured me that the collector who went in for chalkies was enough to send a dealer to a lunatic asylum, for, no matter how carefully you separated them in your stock book, and no matter how clearly some of the chalkies may be distinguishable by brighter and deeper shades, your chalky man insists on satisfying himself by marking the stamps with a silver coin. 'As a consequence,' said this dealer, 'I assure you that our stock books come back with stamps spotted and marked to such an extent that lots of the stamps are rendered unsaleable as mint copies.'

"Of course if collectors will swallow the bait and be such cranks as to buy two sets of the same series just because the surface of the paper has been subjected to a little different treatment, then you cannot blame the dealer who is compelled to make the distinction to satisfy his customer. The inexperienced cranks who have rushed for chalkies are forcing up the price of the so-called ordinary paper. Paper-makers and printers are continually experimenting with papers, and if we are to go cranky over ever every little change they make, we shall soon want a catalogue the size of the London Directory.

"Some dealers who don't care a brass button about any interests but their own run a philatelic conservatory where they cultivate chalky papers, broken letters, and other things that can't be got to flourish in the open, and they bring them on for sale to a large gullible constituency. They do a roaring business—for a time. But the reaction against such stuff is bound to come some day, and then the philatelic conservatory will be shattered into fragments."

In reply the organ of another firm, which specializes in chalkies,

comes back with a comparison between the chalky paper distinctions and those that have been made by the first firm's catalogue, in such countries as Transvaal, asserting, and justly so, that the distinction between chalky and ordinary papers is no greater than that between the many varieties of papers which have been listed under this much-specialized country.

Now all of this is interesting, and to a certain extent entertaining, but it strikes us that the whole question harks back to the old mistake of one man's telling another what he shall and shall not collect. The present fever for new issues, including the chalky papers, will undoubtedly run its course and the reaction will come in due time. Most of the collectors who go in for chalkies to-day are not novices, and if they pay fancy prices for varieties which require a chemical experiment to distinguish, they do so with their eyes open and will have only themselves to blame if they are left in the end with a poor market for their holdings. They undoubtedly get considerable pleasure from rushing after the stamps of Lagos, when one week's news informs them that these have been replaced by the stamps of Southorn Nigeria; the next week, gathering in the stamps of Southern Nigeria, which, later information tells them, have again been replaced by the stamps of Lagos; and the third week, revelling in retrospection of the fun they have had, when they learn that both sets are still on sale and may still be had on a face basis.

The hunt for minor varieties, however, is not by any means confined to recent stamps, and the twentieth century man may in turn twit his brother collector, who goes in for the old issues, with losing his eyesight over straightening out the different varieties of perforation in Austria, for instance. Where each specialist errs is not in the pursuing of his own particular line, but in decrying that of his brothers.

We must recognize that there are now two distinct schools of collectors. The first is that of the general collector, who fills up his book for entertainment, whose delight is in a few more spaces filled or another set completed, and who gets a great deal of healthy fun out of his stamp collection without any accompanying brain fag. The other school is represented by the specialist or, as our friends across the water often call him, the "bloater", who takes up some special line and follows it out scientifically, painstakingly and persistently. The general collector often graduates into the specialist class, and, in fact, the specialist must, to be equipped for his work, pass first through the general collecting stage.

Where many writers and editors are making a mistake to-day is in the over-emphasizing of specialism, especially when greeting the beginner. The man or boy who has gotten together a few hundred varieties of stamps for recreation doesn't understand at all when he is brought face to face with some learned philatelist's dictum that his little collection is useless, and that he himself has been ignorant and careless because he has not studied his stamps and properly classified "perforated 13x12½", as distinguished from "perforated 12½x13". If we are going to have specialists, we must have beginners first and general collectors second. After all, stamp collecting is an amusement, and nothing more, for the great majority of those engaged in it, and to tell

a new collector there is no pleasure in his album pages unless he knows the whence and wherefore of every specimen, is to tell him that he must not ride horseback without first dissecting the horse.

We are publishing this month two interesting articles on this subject, giving both sides of the minor varieties question. The article in defense of bloating is taken from *The Stamp News Annual* for 1893, but is new to our readers and is as good to-day as when written. The other side, from a general collector's standpoint, is from the last issue of the *Australian Philatelist* and represents the side of the man who collects solely to please his fun-loving independent self.



Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 297.]

Persia.



In the early part of 1875, about four years after the abandonment of the first issue, the Austrian postal authorities were approached on the subject of the resuscitation of the Persian post, by order of the Shah. The result was that Mr. Riederer, a high official in the Austrian postal service, at Vienna, was sent to Teheran, together with a number of subordinates, and in August of the same year he was intrusted by the Persian Government with the organization of a postal system on the lines of the one in use in his own country. He had but little material to work with, and that of the poorest, but he triumphed over almost insurmountable difficulties and really "made it a go," so that there has been no break in the service since that time.

He first used the old dies, already described, to produce a provisional issue of stamps, merely having the Arabic numeral of value cut beneath the belly of the lion, in order to distinguish them from the former prints. Meanwhile a permanent issue was prepared at the State Printery of the Austrian Government in Vienna. These were issued in August 1876 and bore a portrait of the Shah with the Persian arms beneath. But in June 1881 there appeared an issue in a new design, which is one of the handsomest and most striking to be found in our albums. Thoroughly oriental in its conception and beautifully executed, Persia may well be proud of it, and it seems a pity that a longer lease of life was not given it in preference to the mediocre productions which have followed. The issue was designed in Paris and printed at the Austrian Government Printery at Vienna, at first, provisionally, by lithography, and later from copper plates. The main feature of the design is a beautiful Moorish arch of the five-lobed or cinquefoil type, with foliate ornamentation of the anthemion or "lotus and honey-suckle" pattern on the supporting pillars, and arabesques above. Seen through this charming frame is the sun in full splendor—a reference to the ancient religion of the Persians, who have been called sun-worshippers and fire-worshippers. The faith which they professed, however, was not at first of this character. According to the tenets

of Zoroaster, the prophet of ancient Iran, there was a supreme being whom they worshipped under the name of Ormazd. He was the guardian of mankind, and his throne was in the heavens, in the realms of eternal light, where his presence was manifested by splendor and glory. It was therefore natural that light came to be regarded as the noblest symbol of the deity, who was without form or limits, and as a result the visible sources of luminosity obtained particular respect. The sun, moon and stars were turned to when praying, especially the rising sun, and terrestrial fire, as the symbol and analogue of the heavenly sources of light, was used upon their altars as the representative of the divine presence.

Anciently the Zoroastrians were the Puritans of Heathenism. They considered it impious to employ any complicated structures in the service of their god, and abhorred statues and altars, thinking it unworthy the majesty of the deity to be represented by any definite form or to be confined in any determinate space. The universe was his temple and the all-pervading element of fire his only symbol; therefore their places of worship were the tops of the hills or mountains where in the midst of circles of stones, they kindled their sacred fires. But the decadence which usually sets in after the lapse of time at last permitted the use of altars, then of temples, and, finally, allowed the idea of a supreme being, worshipped through his symbols, to be supplanted by the latter. Thus the sun, the visible type of Ormazd and physical lord of light, in later times supplanted the conception of the deity; while the next descent brought the sacred fire, which had been the symbol of the heavenly source, to the position of the practical object of worship. It is said that reference to sun worship first appears in Persian inscriptions during the reign of Artaxerxes II, in the fourth century before Christ. But the creed of Zoroaster, however much degenerated, finally gave way before Islam in the seventh century of our era, and the Arab hordes, which conquered Iran in the name of the prophet, saw to it that the Koran supplanted the sacred fire. Today, the Guebers, a sect numbering less than ten thousand, are the only representatives of the ancient religion in Persia, though the more numerous Parsees of India are of the same faith, being the descendants of those who refused to accept Mohammed's dicta and fled from persecution to a refuge with their Hindu neighbors.

One curious custom remains, however, to connect the present with the past. The gate of the Ark, or Citadel of Teheran, which gives access to the royal plaza therein, has a pavilion above it, where, morning and evening, musicians and dancers in costume come to salute the rising and setting sun, an ancient ceremony of the sun worshippers which has resisted the transition from the religion of Zoroaster to that of Mohammed. It is indeed probable that the airs which the musicians play, transmitted from generation to generation, have not changed since the earliest times, nor have their instruments: drums, hautboys and long trumpets of copper. Thus does custom at times survive all else—even the ideas which gave it birth.

It is perhaps with some surprise that a person at all familiar with the Mohammedan faith sees the portraits of the Shahs upon the stamps of Persia, for the precepts of the Koran are against the portrayal of the



human figure or features. The cause must be looked for in the inevitable schism which sooner or later splits all creeds and doctrines. This happened early in the history of Islam, the orthodox Moslems becoming known as the Sunnis or Sunnites, and the heterodox faction being called Shiah or Shiites. The two sects differ some in religious doctrine but more in historical belief, and where the orthodox Mohammedans, who form the great body of "the Faithful", accept unreservedly the Koran and the sayings of the Prophet, as expounded by the *mullahs* or priests, the "heretics" in the persons of the Shiah antagonize in general the spirit and letter of these teachings. Now Persia is almost wholly of the Shiite sect, it being the only important nation of this persuasion. Hence, where we find that because Mohammed cursed the painter or drawer of men and animals, whose representations are therefore held to be unlawful by the orthodox, the same objection does not hold with the Shiah and we therefore see the pictures of the Shahs and also of the royal lion upon the stamps of Persia.

The first portrait of the Shah appeared upon the issue of 1876, and is said to have been at the suggestion of the sovereign himself. Successive issues represent him at later periods, more or less accurately, but the best likenesses are probably those upon the issues of 1876, 1881 and 1894, which we have reproduced here. Nasr-ed-Din, whose name means "Defender of the Faith", was born July 17, 1831, and was the fourth sovereign of the Kajar dynasty which has ruled Persia since 1794. The Kajars, or "Runaways", were a Turkish tribe which had for centuries inhabited the province of Astrabad, on the southern border of the Caspian Sea. During one of the numerous civil strifes, which have so often racked the Empire, Agha Mohammed, chief of the Kajars, had set up an independent principality. Not content with this, he attacked the Persian monarch and after a protracted war, which ended in 1794, he triumphed over his rival and established himself upon the throne of Persia. As Agha Mohammed was a eunuch, through another's cruelty, he was succeeded by his nephew, Fath Ali, and Nasr-ed-Din, the subject of our present sketch, was a great-grandson of the latter.

Nasr-ed-Din succeeded his father, Mohammed Shah, on September 10, 1848, being crowned on October 20th following. He found the country in confusion and announced energetic reforms, but unfortunately failed in carrying them out, due largely to his Grand Vizier, who was an enemy of all progress. In an endeavor to extend his dominions he finally came in clash with Great Britain, with the result that further conquests were not only indefinitely postponed, but part of the eastern

boundary of Persia, where it joins Afghanistan, was definitely marked out by a British commission. In 1873 the Shah made a tour of Europe, visiting several of the courts. In 1878 he visited Russia; and in 1889 again made a tour of Europe. The contact with western civilization evidently gave him a perception of many of its advantages, and particularly made him susceptible to its criticism of his rule. That this was a good thing for Persia there is no doubt, for as a ruler he was energetic and severe, strongly repressing revolts and conspiracies; but though he remained an Eastern despot, yet he tempered his absolute power with clemency, did away with the local misrule which had caused so much trouble under his predecessors, introduced many reforms and gave Persia a strong administration. An English officer described him as "a liberal-minded and enlightened monarch, full of manliness, energy and sound sense, who, in a most difficult situation, has displayed much tact and wisdom." His policy was largely dominated by the Russian Court, but he was generally on friendly terms with Great Britain and offended a large number of his subjects by selling the tobacco monopoly to English speculators.

On the afternoon of May 1, 1896, His Majesty visited the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, about six miles from Teheran, in company with the Grand Vizier and several others. As he was entering the inner court a man stepped forward with a petition, and suddenly fired a revolver, which was concealed behind the paper, with such effect that His Majesty fell mortally wounded. The assassin, who was promptly arrested, was one Mirza Mohammed Reza, a follower of the Afghan Jemal-ed-Din who played a prominent part in the British trouble in Egypt and was banished from Persia for his revolutionary activity.

Personally Nasr-ed-Din Shah was described as of prepossessing appearance, medium stature—perhaps five feet and a half in height,—well and rather strongly made though not fleshy, with long black moustache, hazel eyes and a mild, good-humored expression. He was ordinarily quite plain in his dress—a full skirted frock coat of black cloth, or at times of finest Cashmere shawl, generally dark in color, which in winter was lined and trimmed with priceless fur. Mrs. Bishop in 1890 thus describes her impression of him at an audience: "A somewhat rough looking man, well on in middle life, rather dark in complexion, and wearing a thick dark moustache, probably dyed as is the custom. He wore the ordinary Persian high cap of Astrakan lamb-skin, without any ornament, close fitting dark trousers with a line of gold braid, and a full-skirted coat of dull-coloured Kerman silk brocade, loose and open, under which were huddled one or more coats. A watch chain composed of large diamonds completed his costume. His hands, though carefully attended to, were those of a man used to muscular exercise, strong and wiry."

It will be noticed that every portrait of the Shah exhibits him with a sort of skull-cap of unusual height. This is the invariable *kolah* or national head-dress of the Persians. It is made of black cloth or Astrakan fur on a frame of pasteboard. The fur is obtained mostly in Persia, but is named by us after the Caspian Sea port of Astrakan through which for centuries it has been imported into Europe. It is really the skin of young lambs dyed black, and the very best and most expensive

is made of the pelts of the foetal lamb. In the first two illustrations (issues of 1876 and 1881-3) one cannot fail to notice the only adornment of this royal *kolah*—an immense aigrette, called the *tehl*, which is an emblem of the sovereign power. It is made of fine white feathers and innumerable brilliants, and is naturally a most showy affair. In the third illustration, however, (issue of 1894) another *kolah*, often worn, is exhibited, which lacks the aigrette but has the lion and sun emblem of Persia set in brilliants.

On several of the issues will be found the representation of a crown at the top of the design. This is shown well in the second illustration above and is a rather crude drawing of the *daihim* or crown of the Kajars, an immense structure known as the crown of Fath Ali Shah. It is shaped like a flower pot, with the small lower end open and the large upper end closed by a dome. It is incrustated with diamonds and pearls and is surmounted by one of the largest if not the largest ruby in existence. The stone is uncut, of the finest color, and is as large as a medium sized hen's egg, which form it has. It is said to have been originally the property of a king of Abyssinia, but it was brought to Persia from India by Nadir Shah, that despoiler of kingdoms, who was also responsible for bringing the famous peacock throne to Teheran after the sack of Delhi. The crown is further adorned with three diamond plumes, called *jika*, and is inscribed on the front: "Help from God and speedy victory." This crown does not seem to be worn on state occasions any more than the like adornments of European monarchs. On *No Ruz*, the Persian New Year's Day, at the close of a splendid court ceremony in the audience chamber of the Palace in Teheran, the Shah descends to the garden and walks along an avenue of Royal Guards, with the crown carried before him on a cushion, to a throne where he seats himself and receives the homage of his subjects. On these grand ceremonial occasions the Shah's costume is ablaze with precious stones—diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls covering the front of his tunic from shoulders to waist and forming a veritable mosaic of splendor.

(To be continued.)



Some Official Imitations.

By FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

Many of the stamp issuing governments of the world have felt called upon on some occasion to make reprints of obsolete issues of their postage stamps. The reason for such reprinting has been sometimes the desire to complete sets for exhibition purposes, reference, or exchange, sometimes the wish to accommodate an influential individual, and sometimes a plain hankering to make money by the sale of the productions to collectors. Of late years, this last incentive to reprinting has been largely destroyed by stamp collectors and reputable dealers themselves, who refuse to accept or to sell reprints. As the Scott Catalogue describes those reprints which are at all likely to be met with by the ordinary collector, the market for them in the United States is now confined to the boy beginners preyed upon by the irresponsible small dealer who sells gaudy but worthless Heligolands, Hamburgs, Roman States, Samoa Express and Sardinias at a few cents a set, and to the advanced specialists who choose to include reprints in their albums for comparison with the genuine stamps.

In making reprints and re-issues (the latter term indicating stamps which, while reprints in a sense, are good for postage and therefore considered legitimate varieties) the government printers have sometimes been unable to find the original dies, plates or stones, so that entirely new ones have had to be made. Such new dies have always attempted to copy the old originals, and to the stamps so produced has been applied the term "Official Imitations." In some cases these official imitations have been good for postage and are therefore classed as re-issues.

UNITED STATES.

To American collectors, probably the best known Official Imitations are those of the 1847 issue of the United States. In 1875, the government reprinted most of the obsolete postage stamps of this country, both to fill up its own sets and to furnish specimens to collectors. Of the issues since 1847, the original plates were available and re-prints or re-issues, were made from them. Collectors took very little interest in these re-issues at the time, so that comparatively few were sold, and as a result most of them bring big prices to day. Of the issue of 1847, however, official imitations were made, which we can do no better to describe than by quoting from Mr. Luff's able work, "The Postage Stamps of the United States":

"The originals of this issue were made by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York. The reprints were made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of Washington. The dies and plates were not the property of the government, but of the contractors, and were destroyed after the termination of the contract. Consequently they were not available when it was decided to reprint. To supply the deficiency, new dies were engraved, in imitation of the originals, and new plates made from them. These plates were without imprint or

plate number and each contained fifty stamps, arranged in five rows of ten. The original plates contained one hundred stamps each.

“These stamps are, strictly speaking, not even reprints but official counterfeits. They differ from the originals in many points, the following being the most notable :

“The reprints are slightly shorter and wider than the originals. The initials ‘R. W. H. & E.’ at the bottom of each stamp are quite indistinct in the reprints and it is usually difficult to tell what some of the letters are intended to be. They may be further distinguished by the following points : Five cents : In the originals the background of the medallion is formed of vertical and horizontal lines. In the reprints the vertical lines are either very indistinct or entirely wanting. In the originals the left side of the white shirt frill touches the frame of the oval on a level with the top of the ‘F’ of ‘FIVE,’ while in the reprints it touches the oval opposite the top of the figure ‘5.’ Ten cents : In the reprints the line of the mouth is too straight and there is a sleepy look about the eyes. The white collar is so heavily shaded as to be barely distinguishable from the collar of the coat. In the hair, near the left cheek, there is a lock which appear like a very small white circle with a black dot in the centre ; this is not found in the originals. On the originals there are four horizontal lines between the ‘OE’ of ‘CENTS’ and the lower line of the central oval. On the reprints there are five lines in the same space, the upper line touching the oval and the lower line the tops of the letters ‘OE.’

“The stamps of the 1847 issue are usually on a thin crisp bluish wove paper of fine quality. They exist also on laid paper and on thin yellowish white wove paper. The reprints are on a thicker wove paper, of coarser quality and deeper color (gray or gray-blue) than that of the originals. The five cent is also known on horizontally laid paper. The reprints are usually without gum, but a few copies have been seen which have white gum, very much cracked ; this is apparently simple gum arabic.”

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



In an attempt, in 1873 to reprint the 1 penny red and 4 pence blue of the 1861 “wood block” stamps, the officials were unable to find the original plates, and resorted to the making of official imitations. On these productions the words “postage,” “one penny” and “four pence” are shorter than in the original stamps and the letters also differ considerably from those of the originals. The color of the 1p is orange-red and of the 4p light blue. Impressions of the 1p were also made in black. No attempt was made to reprint the two rare errors, the 1p blue and 4p red.

The paper of the imitations would alone render them easy for a novice to distinguish, being a smooth, white wove, instead of the laid paper of the original stamps. There is not much chance, however, of these imitations troubling most collectors, as they are quite scarce. A complete set of three is said to be in the German Government collection at Berlin.

CHINA-SHANGHAI.



New printings of the 1865-66 set of Shanghai were made and it is still a discussed question whether these new stamps were intended for purely postal use, or whether the officials intended to make a set of reprints. At all events, the philatelic authorities seem to agree that the stamps were available for postage, and they are listed in the Standard Catalogue as a distinct issue.

In preparing these stamps, the original die of the central design was used, but the inscriptions at the four sides were re-set. All the values have the word "CANDAREENS" in the plural (instead of "CANDAREEN", as in the first issue,) with the exception of the 1c stamp, where the word remains in the singular. All the values of the set have modern in place of the antique numerals used in the old issue.

According to Mr. Bacon's valuable work on "Reprints" the colors are as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1c pale to deep blue | 6c olive-brown |
| 2c greyish black | 8c emerald-green |
| 3c pale to deep brown | 12c orange-vermilion |
| 4c chrome-yellow | 16c reddish brown |

The same authority also lists the 6c brown and 8c deep olive-green, with antique numerals, as in the same category with the above set. The paper of all these re-issues is wove, thick, porous, and somewhat coarse.

In 1874, additional official imitations were made of the 1c blue, 2c black and 3c brown. This time, not only was a new setting made of the border, but entirely new blocks were engraved of the central design. The engraver was more generous than his predecessor, for he gave the dragon nine bristles to his beard in place of seven, as formerly, and further mixed the poor animal's hirsute appendages so as to form two types of each stamp, one having the moustaches formed of three lines, the other of but two lines. Small modern numerals of value further distinguish these productions, which were printed on white, surfaced, pelure paper.

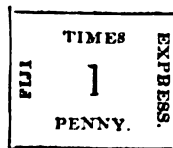
COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC—TOLIMÁ.



Of the issue of 1870, nominal reprints were made in 1886. As the designs of this issue were originally type-set and the old type forms had been broken up, new forms were set up for the "reprints," constituting them pure imitations. Both the 5c black and 10c black were printed in horizontal strips of eight, four of each type, but occasionally two tête-bêche rows were printed on the same piece of paper.

As the various printings of the original 5c stamps included from six to twenty varieties, and the original 10c four varieties, the ordinary collector would have some difficulty in distinguishing the imitations by their designs. The differences to be found consists, naturally, in wrongly shaped letters or figures, and mistakes in spacing, but an enumeration of these is of little value without a good knowledge of the originals, which may be obtained from the plates published in the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," and also furnished separately at a small price by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Both values of the official imitations are found on the following papers: ordinary white wove; white wove, ruled with blue lines; blue, ribbed bâtonné; and blue wove bâtonné. The 5c is also found on white laid paper. Of course the papers on which originals do not exist afford an easy means of distinguishing some of the imitations.

FIJI ISLANDS.



In 1876, the proprietors of the "Fiji Times Express" attempted to reprint the entire 1870 set, but as in the case of other type-set stamps, the making of new forms led not only to the productions being classed as official imitations, but to marked differences between them and the originals. The new type is different and the numeral of the 6p is much smaller. The imitations measure 16 mm. in length instead of 18½ mm. and the paper is a pink laid batonné, easily distinguished from the quadrillé paper of 1870. The difference in size easily marks the imitations from the original stamps of 1871, and so does the fact that the originals were rouletted, while the imitations are found either pin perforated or imperforate.

GERMANY—ALSACE AND LOBBINE.



Official imitations of the issue of 1870 with the *inverted net-work*, that is, with the angles formed by the meeting of the curves in the background pointing down, were made in 1875. These so-called reprints are the most common of all official imitations and sold very cheaply in sets to beginners by irresponsible dealers. They were printed by the Imperial German Printing Office for a Hamburg dealer, but as the original plates had been broken up, new plates had to be re-set. The imitations are on white wove paper and most of the colors are fairly close to some shades of the original stamps. They are also perforated fairly close to the originals, measuring $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. In the imitations, however, the letter "P" of the word "POSTES" is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left border, instead of 3 mm. The same word also measures about 13 mm. in length against from 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the originals. No beginner, therefore, who examines his purchases at all closely, will be taken in if he bears the above points in mind.

GREAT BRITAIN.



In 1864, some of the younger members of the royal family became interested in stamp collecting and called upon the post office officials for unused specimens of the British stamps to date. The authorities were able to supply all except the 1p black of 1840, with ornaments in the upper corners. In order to supply the lack, an attempt was made to strike some reprints, but the plate was made for this purpose from the re-engraved die of 1854. The stamps were struck off on white paper with the large Crown watermark then in use, and this watermark is always found inverted. Only four sheets of 240 stamps each are thought to have been printed and the fac-similes are now extremely scarce. Specialists in Great Britain include this stamp in their collections and it is said to have brought as high as \$40.00 at auction.

GUADELOUPE.



Official imitations of the 25c black and 40c black Postage Due of

1879 were made in 1884 from re-set plates. The original stamps were printed in sheets of 20, all varieties. The fac-similes were made in sheets of eight. The paper of the official imitations is thinner and whiter than the originals.

HAWAII.



Official imitations of the 5c blue and 13c red stamps of 1853 were made in 1899, in New York, on the order of the Hawaiian government, which sold them to tourists in the islands and collectors at a distance. The original 5c stamp has two small dots in the square in the upper right-hand corner at the left of the "5." These two dots are missing in the fac-similes. In the 13c the figure "3" in the upper left corner has the bottom rounded, instead of flattened, as in the originals. There are numerous other marked differences of engraving in both stamps. The color of the 13c is a much brighter red than that of the original, being almost a vermilion. For three years after their manufacture these reprints were sold without any surcharge, but, beginning with August 1902, they were surcharged with the word "REPRINT" in black. The stamps are frequently met with in both conditions.



The 2c rose of 1869 was the subject of official imitation. These imitations were made at the same time as those described above and for a similar reason. 10,000 specimens were made, of which 5,000 were overprinted with the word "SPECIMFN." The original engraved stamp was printed in sheets of 150; the reprints in sheets of 50. The original stamps are carmine-rose in color and printed on very thin white wove paper. The official imitations were printed in orange-vermilion and on a thick, yellowish, wove paper. The imitation may be told by the fact that the vertical line dividing the floreate ornaments at the left from the head touches the horizontal line over the label bearing the words of value, while in the original it does not touch the horizontal line. This official imitation was available for postage, although seldom used for that purpose, so it is classed as separate issue.

In Defence of Bloating.

BY A. BLOATER.

An Unreported Philatelic Speech.

From the Stamp News Annual.

I am asked to address myself to-night to the question of bloating. I am told that bloaters in stamp collecting stand sorely in need of defence; that they are regarded as the enemies of their kind; that their greed seriously endangers the best interests of philately; and that, unless some automatic check puts a stop to their avaricious acquisition and hoarding up of whole rows of the same stamp, there will be a movement started having for its object the limitation of the number of specimens which a collector should include in his collection. This movement, I am assured, will not be the laughable thing I am inclined to think it.

The intention of the promoters is to establish an etiquette that it shall be regarded as a breach of philatelic good manners for a collector to bulk out his collection with more than a certain number of specimens of the same stamp. The limit is to be settled at a conference of all the leading collectors who can be got to join in the crusade against the bloaters; and it is to be made a question of honour to rigidly observe the limit, and to boycott as unphilatelic every collector who goes beyond that limit.

That is to say, the bloater is to be cold-shouldered.

Cold-shouldered! And by whom?

By the motley crowd of possessors of little one ewe lamb specimens of rare stamps? By men who can't either afford the time or the money, or who have not the nerve or the enterprise, to gem their collections with a sufficient number of specimens of each stamp to cover every possible variety of shade and perforation, of watermark and printing.

We are told that it is greedy of us to gobble up so many good things at other people's expense, for we are reminded that if it were not for the avaricious and greedy bloater there would be more of the much needed rarities for general distribution.

Verily, verily, the plausibility of some of the human species is only to be equalled by the gullibility of other members of the human family.

Now what are the facts of the matter?

The bloater, instead of being an enemy of his kind, is the main pillar in the temple of advanced philately. He it is who, by great expenditure of time and money, secures such a number of specimens of a given stamp as will enable him to go deeply into the solving of those questions that vex the philatelic soul. How many old knotty points has he not settled for ever by bloating—points which could never be set at rest on the evidence of a solitary specimen? Why I have known questions raised at the meetings of the London Philatelic Society which still remained in doubt after examining the splendid collections of the members. The one ewe lamb collector does not count when it comes to the question

as to the use of the bloater in matters philatelic. He is completely out of it. He is positively as useless in the real business of philately as the man who sidles up to a palace in course of construction and deposits one straw towards the making of one brick to facilitate the work of that building.

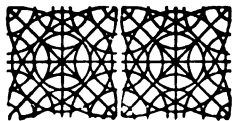
The bloater is the industrious worker in the philatelic hive. The small collector in reality exists upon the stores of information which his bloating brother gathers together with so much infinite and tireless care. It ill becomes the drone to complain that he has not more to show. But for the bloater, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he would not know the gem from the common stone. You might go through the collections of a score of general collectors, and be as far from settling a moot point as ever, for every one of them might be possessed of the same common variety as a specimen of the stamp in question; whereas, on turning to the collection of the bloater, your doubts are set at rest by the opportunity which it will probably afford you of examining every known variety of shade, perforation, paper, watermark, and printing.

Apart from the bloater, stamp collecting is a mere school boy's pastime. The bloater goes into the science of the business from every point of view. He delves into the musty and forgotten records, and hunts up the why and wherefore of each issue.

Take the stamps of New South Wales alone, and note the varieties that require to be catalogued, and which could never have been catalogued but for the invaluable service of the bloater.

No, no! the bloater is no enemy of his kind. He may be the envied of some of his kind. Many are probably unable to rise to the occasion of admitting their indebtedness to the bloater, because the evil spirit of jealousy dominates their being. But all well-wishers of philately recognise his absolute necessity, to put it on no higher ground. They recognise the fact that if the pursuit of stamp collecting is to be preserved from the doom of being enshrouded by a multitude of perplexing questions, it can only be safeguarded by the security which is afforded in the splendid possessions of the bloater.

That being so, I give you the toast of "The Bloater: may he live and prosper: may his shadow never grow less; nor his pages ever diminish in number, variety or reliability."



Collecting Without a Microscope.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE "BLOATING" QUESTION.

From the Australian Philatelist.

Two or three young collectors have recently told me that they are too discouraged to collect stamps any longer, as it seems impossible to get every variety that exists. So it is. I had a long chat with each, and laid my own plans before them, with the result that they have taken new heart, and are now going stronger than ever. Perhaps some of your readers might like to hear them also, if you think it worth while to publish my letter. I will be glad if you, Mr. Editor, can find time to add a few more items of your own, either endorsing or combating my suggestions.

Well, I have been a general collector of the stamps of the world for many years, and have derived much pleasure and recreation from my collection. By the word "general" I mean to say that I have collected "types" of the stamps of all countries, also any plain and distinct varieties of paper; for instance, if a stamp was issued on white paper and afterwards on yellow paper, I would collect the two because they were so palpably different, but I would not bother my head collecting a stamp which had appeared on ordinary paper and also on toned paper, the difference being so slight and not at once apparent. In the same way, I have collected some watermarks; I would take a stamp showing the watermark "N. S. W." and "Crown" and the same stamp watermarked "6," but I would not (as in the case of the N. S. W. 1870 issue) care a button whether the N. S. W. and Crown watermark was large or small, as it is impossible to tell without a minute's scrutiny and possibly the use of an instrument to measure them. Any differences I can see on a stamp with the naked eye in the ordinary way, I have collected, but I have never resorted to the use of a perforation gauge or similar things. If I have two of the same stamp, one perforated "10" and the other perforated "15," they go into my collection side by side, as the merest novice can at once discern the difference, and I look on them as a coarse and a fine perforation. I am amused when I read sometimes of actual discussions and arguments as to whether stamps were perforated 15, 15½ or 16, for what is the odds?—it means nothing, and nobody can see any difference when looking at them in the album. My method has given me great pleasure, and has never cost me any worry or reduced my hobby to hard work. I have seen some of my friends trying to collect these minute and—what seems to me—nonsensical varieties, until their brains have been in a whirl and all actual pleasure gone, and, further than this, it must be extremely discouraging to these people when they see dealers' price-lists quoting them by scores and scores, and every day adding new issues with the same troublesome varieties, till to any ordinary individual, unless possessed of a long purse, it becomes absolutely impossible to get them all, and as most collectors (of stamps or anything else) like to aim at some sort of finali-

ty, it would be far better if they collected on my lines, I am sure. I do not, of course, blame the dealers, because they must cater for all classes. If a collector likes to specialize in one particular country—say for instance, New South Wales—and go in for every little variety, it must be very nice, because he will probably be able some day to complete his lot, and make them intelligible to anybody looking through his album; but to young collectors I would strongly advise that they stick to my scheme of collecting stamps with differences that can be seen immediately the stamps are looked at. There is no reason in the world why all the catalogued varieties should be in their collections; it only leads them to confusion, and takes all the real pleasure out of the hobby. Simplify things. Think out some sort of a method for yourself and stick to it; your book will then be somewhat original, and a facination for you instead of a bore.

I remain, yours faithfully,

Sydney, 21st August, 1906.

“Freelance.”

P. S.—Some collectors make up their mind to collect stamps issued up to a certain date. One friend of mine stops at 1890, and takes nothing after them, and it seems a very good idea indeed.—F.

Review.

“FILATELISTISK ORDBOK.”

We have received from the Swedish Philatelic Society a very neat little dictionary of philatelic terms, including lists of German, English and French words with their Swedish equivalents. This book will be of great value to Swedish philatelists who have occasion to use philatelic literature printed in other languages than their own. For the use of those unacquainted with Swedish, however, we can wish that a fourth list had been included, giving philatelic terms in Swedish, alphabetically arranged, with their German, English and French equivalents.

Here and There.

It has been suggested facetiously that King Henry VIII of England was the first philatelist of royal blood, inasmuch as he showed considerable interest in accumulating “queen’s heads.” An occasional “king’s head,” acquired by other sovereigns in still earlier days, might possibly outclass Henry’s collection.

Many postal officials in the early days found difficulty in understanding the motives of stamp collectors, thinking that the used stamps were being preserved for some improper purpose. In 1864, the postmaster at Hobart Town, Tasmania, recommended that collecting should be stopped by law. A year later, however, the same postmaster asked

his government to furnish him with an album in which to place the stamps of foreign countries, so his views on stamp collecting had evidently undergone a change.

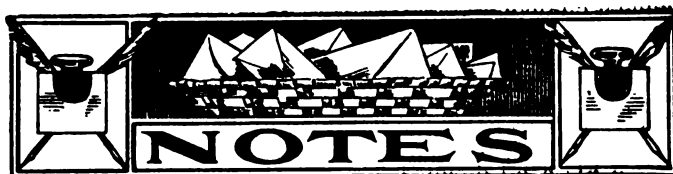
A Danish local stamp, (the Viborg Bypost,) bears a representation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The two are shown standing on either side of what looks to be an overgrown and much-worn feather duster, but is probably intended for the forbidden tree. Coiled about the tree, with his head down, is a fat and comfortable serpent, on whose waving tail our very-great grandmother maintains a firm grip with her up-raised right hand. Just what the whole group has to do with stamps or other postal matters, is hard to imagine, but there probably are people who could evolve a pun about the "first mail" arriving with "early eve."

The first dealer in foreign stamps in New York, about 1860, sold his specimens at a uniform price of five cents each, without knowledge as to the comparative scarcity of the various issues. Before long, however, collectors and dealers both learned to distinguish between common and scarce varieties, but even then fifty cents was considered a high figure for a single stamp. "Dealers in Foreign Stamps" were first given a separate classification in a New York business directory in 1868.

We take from *Even's Stamp News* the following description of the slot machines used in New Zealand for franking letters :

"Machines costing £20 each, are sold to private firms for franking their letters, parcels and telegrams. A sovereign is placed in a slot on the top of the machine and the machine will frank till the 240 pence worth are used. The various values are shown on a dial on the front of the machine and you move a lever opposite the value you want it to frank and then put the letter under the stamper, you pull a lever and the value is stamped. If you have used up your sovereign all but say 3d. and want to frank 6d., the machine will frank the 6d., but will deduct 3d. off the next pound. The stamps are the same as the 1d. which you have recorded, except the value in the centre is altered."





UNITED STATES—Confederate States.—We illustrate the Greenville, Ala., envelope chronicled last month.

PAID

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AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—As collectors have for several years been wondering when a new set of stamps, to cover the whole of Australia, would be issued, the following from a recent Melbourne paper may be of interest :

“What has been done towards the introduction of a uniform Commonwealth stamp?” This question of wide scope, put by Mr. Bamford (Q.) drew an answer of equally wide meaning from Mr. Chapman (Postmaster-General) in the House of Representatives yesterday. ‘The whole matter is receiving consideration’, Mr. Chapman said, ‘and I hope to be able to make some statement to the House presently about it.’

“It is thought, however, that if penny postage throughout Australia is adopted, steps will be at once taken to provide a uniform set of stamps, although this could not be done earlier than January, 1907.”



BRAZIL.—We illustrate the type of the Jubilee stamps recently chronicled.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, a recent meeting of the legislative council discussed the issue of a jubilee series of stamps to advertise the colony. The Government replied that, in 1902, they had been obliged to place the King's Head on their stamps, that the making of the plates had cost \$10,000, and that the

plates, not yet being worn out, would be of service for many years longer. Consequently, the project could not be considered.



CHINA.—Some of our contemporaries are describing a so-called Express Letter stamp, the size of which alone, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, would seem to indicate that it was not intended for use on ordinary letters. The value is 10c and the colors are light and dark green. We shall await further information regarding the stamp and its use before cataloguing it.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have received a strip of three of the 1904, 5c blue, (our No. 352) imperforate vertically.



ECUADOR.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that a new set is in preparation, to be issued next year.



FRANCE.—A French contemporary states that the 10c rose, our No. 128, has been surcharged "F. M." for military use, but that its place is likely to be taken soon by the current 10c with plain background.



HONDURAS.—Mr. L. S. De Jongh informs us that a new set is to be issued by this republic, dated "1907", and will probably be put on sale in December of the present year. The stamps will be of about the same design as the present set, but will bear a portrait of ex-President Medina, instead of that of Sr. Guardiola. The 20c is to be in a shade of brown, instead of the present ultramarine, so we presume that there will be color changes in the other values. The set is not to be made by the American Bank Note Co.

Although Honduras, politically speaking, does not rank as high as some of the other Central American countries, she has certainly shown them an example of moderation in her stamp issues, the present set having endured for three years and that previous for five years.



INDIA—Native States.—The *Philatelic Journal* of India states that the surcharging on Indian stamps for Chamba, Jhind, Nabha, Gwalior and Patiala is to be done in the future from electrotypes made from new type. This, it is hoped, will do away with broken letters and similar errors.



JAPAN.—Mr. C. Steenbuch writes us from Sumoto, Japan, regarding the two recent commemorative stamps, that these stamps "are still available for postage and that no limit was put on the number of stamps to be sold to any one applicant. A comparatively small number was printed and was, of course, sold at once, the post offices being besieged long be-

fore the opening hour. As most of them were bought up by stamp dealers and philatelists, only a few came into actual use."



LAGOS.—Our latest information of a month ago was that the Southern Nigeria stamps had been discontinued and the Lagos stamps reissued in their place. The previous month's information was to the effect that Lagos stamps had been discontinued and those of Southern Nigeria were to take their place. Now comes the following from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which would indicate that both issues are still in use:

"With reference to a statement in a contemporary that the stamps of Southern Nigeria had been withdrawn from use, and that those of Lagos alone were being used, Mr. Thos. Whitworth writes us: 'The extract I give you from a letter in my possession, dated Calabar, Southern Nigeria, June 29th (with a Southern Nigerian stamp), does not bear out this assertion:

"Don't buy too many Lagos, as in the course of a week or two Lagos and Southern Nigeria stamps will both be on sale at every Post Office in Southern Nigeria (which of course includes Lagos). The supply of the Lagos is big enough to last two-and-a-half years, so it must be a long time before any special value will be attached to them!"

"I gather from this," continues Mr. Whitworth, 'that the united stocks will be used up before any further supplies of Southern Nigerian stamps are ordered—not that they are being superseded.'"



NEW ZEALAND.—The following description of the new Jubilee set appears in several of the English papers:

½d. represents the arrival of the canoe *Arawa* from Hawaiki with the first of the original inhabitants of New Zealand on board.

The 1d. is an illustration of several branches of Maori art.

The next stamp is the 3d., in which Capt. Cook is depicted landing at Poverty Bay, N. Z.

And, the last, the 6d., shows the hoisting of the British flag at Kororareka (Russell) Bay of Islands.

The designs for the stamps were drawn by Mr. L. J. Steele, of Auckland, N. Z., and it is anticipated that the stamps will be issued simultaneously with the opening of the International Exhibition at Christchurch, N. Z., on November 1st, 1906.

The details of color, perforation, etc., are not yet available.



NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.—We have seen the 1c violet, 2c vermilion, 5c carmine and 10c violet of the 1900-1902 issues with the large italic "Cabo" surcharge inverted.



NORTH BORNEO.—*Ewen's Stamp News* reports the 2c Postage Due in a new printing with the surcharge at the top, instead of between 'British' and 'Protectorate'.

PERSIA.—Mr. D. T. Eaton has shown us the 2c on 1k red, 1902, "Provisoire," (our No. 186) with the "12ch" surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

ROUMANIA.—We had a "false alarm" of another Jubilee issue recently, which would have made three sets within the year, not including the charity labels. Latest information, however, is that the latest set is simply one of labels, gotten out to advertise the exposition at Bucharest and without postal use or value.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the current 3p and 1s on Crown and A. paper were temporarily withdrawn from sale, in consequence of the discovery that there still remained on hand a stock of those values on Crown and S. A. paper.





ABYSSINIA.—A new set of surcharges has appeared with five Amharic characters at the top and the new value in French currency below. The Amharic characters are similar to those of the 1904 and 1905 issues, except that the last character is composed of what may roughly be described as two colons, with the dots square instead of round.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 5c on ½g green
- 10c on ½g salmon
- 20c on 1g blue
- 40c on 2g brown
- 80c on 4g lilac-brown
- 1.60fr on 8g violet
- 3.20fr on 10g black

AZORES.—We are now able to chronicle the new set mentioned in our Notes last month. The stamps are similar to the 1896 type of Angra, with the value in the upper left-hand corner and "AZORES" in the center below the head. In the upper right corner is the initial "A" for Angra, in the lower left corner the initial "H" for Horta and in the lower right the initials "P. D." for Ponta Delgada. We understand these new stamps will be the only ones in use in the islands.

Adhesive stamps.

- Perforated 12.
- 2½r gray
- 5r orange-yellow
- 10r green

- 20r violet
- 25r rose
- 50r blue
- 75r bistre
- 100r blue on bluish
- 200r violet on rose
- 300r blue on rose
- 500r black on blue

BERMUDA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports three new values of the picture set.

Adhesive stamps.

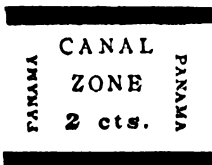
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
- 2p orange and gray
- 2½p blue and brown
- 4p orange-brown and blue

CANAL ZONE.—We have received another printing of the 2c on 1p lake. Apparently the same type has been used as on the first two printings, but the words are spaced differently, the most marked characteristic being that there is a wide space between the bottom bar and "2 cts." The "2 cts." also is noticeably higher than the lower ends of the vertical word "PANAMA," while in both the previous printings it was below. The approximate measurements of the surcharge are as follows:

- Top bar to "CANAL" 2 mm.
- "CANAL" to "ZONE," 3 mm.
- "ZONE" to "2", 3 mm. "2" to bottom bar, 3 mm.

These measurements vary a small fraction of a millimetre on different stamps. The surcharge is applied to the upper and lower halves of each sheet in blocks of fifty stamps. The seventh and fifty-seventh stamp on each sheet have an inverted "v" in place of the last "A" in the first word "PANAMA".



Adhesive Stamp.
Perforated 12.
2c on 1p lake

DAHOMEY.—We have also received two new values for this colony, of the large "West Africa" types, also one due stamp.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 14x13½.
10c carmine
35c black on yellow
Postage Due stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
20c black on yellow

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—Another value has appeared on what *Even's Stamp News* states to be thin chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive Stamp.
Chalk-surfaced paper.
Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 14.
1r gray-green

ECUADOR.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* notes four fiscal stamps surcharged with "CORREOS" and new value, similar to our No. 44.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.
1c on 5c gray
1c on 20c gray
1c on 1s blue
3c on 1s blue

FRANCE.—The French have been experimenting again with the unfortunate "Sower" and have issued another 10c stamp, with the ground removed from beneath the lady's feet, leaving her not only with no sun to shine but with nothing to stand on. The stamps were so unsatisfactory, however, that they were on sale less than one day, the higher officials condemning the design as soon as they saw it. There is considerable indignation in France over the way the affair was managed and intimations have appeared in print that the whole transaction was tainted with what we Americans call "graft". Later information is to the effect that the stamp is to be placed on sale again.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14 x 13½.
10c rose (ground removed)

FRENCH COLONIES.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces that a new value of the imperforate Postage Due set, of the current type, used in several of the colonies, has been issued.

Postage Due stamp.
Imperforate.
20c olive

FRENCH GUINEA.—We have received the new 35c for this and several other colonies, as well as the new 20c Postage Due.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14x13½.
35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp

Perforated 14x13½.

20c black on yellow

GOLD COAST.—*Ewen's Stamp News* lists a new stamp as follows:

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p violet and purple

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—BEIRUT, prominent as the place of issue of a French surcharge under circumstances that caused unfavorable comment not long ago, has now put forth another provisional, the manner of whose issuing has again caused considerable unfavorable criticism. The new stamp is the 1 piastre on the current 2 penny green and carmine Great Britain, surcharged "Levant". Only a small number were issued and of course specimens brought fancy prices within a short time. This provisional was issued on July 2d, a total of 480 copies being surcharged and those used were on letters in the outgoing mail of that date.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Large Crown.

Perforated 14.

1pia on 2p green and carmine

GUADELOUPE.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

20c black on yellow

IVORY COAST.—

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

10c black on yellow

JAMAICA.—Mr. Geo. A. Gombault informs us that the new 1p stamp, printed in one color only, appeared on October 1st.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked ?

1p carmine

JAPAN.—An Eastern correspondent informs us that the 3 sen has been changed from brown-lilac to carmine and *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports a change of color in the 1½ sen.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1½s violet

3s dark carmine

NEW ZEALAND.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Stamp News* reports a new Official stamp with the surcharge "O. P. S. O."

Official stamp.

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

1p carmine

NICARAGUA.—The 20c on 5c blue, which we chronicled with the Zelaya surcharge last month, has, as we supposed, appeared without the surcharge. The same value surcharged on the 1c rose has also appeared.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

20c on 2c rose

20c on 5c blue

NICARAGUA—Province of Zelaya.

—We find we have omitted to chronicle the higher values of the set with large "CABO" surcharge on the regular issue of 1905.

Mr. L. S. De Jongh has shown us three more of the recent surcharges with the "B—DPTO ZELAYA" surcharge, also another value with large "CABO" overprint.

We have received two values with a new "B-Dpto-Zelaya" surcharge, having the "B" a heavy block letter instead of a Roman capital as hitherto.

We have received two new stamps with the large italic "CABO" surcharge, the 5c dark blue of the regular 1900 issue, and the lithographed 5c carmine of 1902.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "CABO" in large block letters.

15c brown-olive

1p black

2p dark green

Surcharged "B—DPTO ZELAYA."

16c on 3c gray-violet

15c on 1c green

20c on 2c rose

Surcharged "CABO".

20c on 5c blue

Surcharged "B-Dpto-Zelaya", ("B" a block capital) on stamps of 1905-6.

5c blue

10c on 3c violet

Surcharged "Cabo" in violet.

5c dark blue (No. 125)

5c carmine (No. 160)

PANAMA.—We have received the first of what is hoped to be a permanent set and illustrate it this month. The center is in black.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.
1c dark green and black



PARAGUAY.—We have received a new value of the set dated "1904," our type A35, although apparently only recently issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

30c greenish blue

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. W. F. Gregory first showed us the low values of the new set. The values, of course, are in Phillipines money on a silver basis and the colors correspond to the same values in gold on the United States stamps. The portrait on a shield forms the center of each stamp, with the eagle above and inscription "Philippine Islands—United States of America."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

2c green, portrait of Rizal.

4c carmine, " " McKinley

5c purple, " " Magellan

8c brown, " " Legaspi.

10c blue, " " Lawton

12c brown lake " " Lincoln

16c violet black " " Sampson

20c orange-brown, portrait of

Washington

26c violet-brown, portrait of

Carriedo

30c olive, portrait of Franklin

1p orange, Arms of Phillipines

2p black " "

4p dark blue " "

10p dark green " "

QUEENSLAND. — According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the high values of this country are now being issued lithographed. We have not seen copies, but understand that the colors are the same as before.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked (?).

Perforated 12 (?)

2sh 6p vermilion

5sh carmine

20sh brown

£1 dark green

ROUMANIA. — We have received three new values of the tall Jubilee stamps and three of the long set. Mr. Witt also informs us of the addition of two other values to complete the former set.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

25th anniversary type.

5b green and black

5b blue and black

15b " " "

20b yellow-brown and black

52 l orange and black

40th anniversary type.

25b blue and black

40b chocolate and black

50b yellow-brown and black

SALVADOR. — *Mekeel's Stamp News* notes a new value of the Official set.

Official stamp.

Perforated 12.

24c rose and black

SENEGAL. —

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

35c black on yellow

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 14x13½

20c black on yellow

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

Ewen's Stamp News reports the first value on chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p scarlet and black

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — According to an English contemporary, the long 3p stamp has appeared with the word "POSTAGE" in heavy letters.

Adhesive stamp.

"POSTAGE" in heavy letters.

Watermarked Crown and A.

Perforated 12.

3p olive

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. — New values on chalky paper are reported as follows :

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3c dull violet

8c ultramarine

UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER.—In addition to the new 35c regular
postage, we have received from the
New England Stamp Co., a new setof Postage Due stamps for this
colony.*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14 x 13½.

35c black on yellow

Postage Due Stamps.

5c green on greenish

10c violet brown on bluish

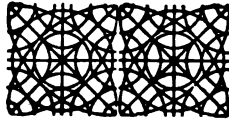
15c blue

20c black on yellow

50c violet

60c black on buff

1fr black



The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. C. C. GETHIG, *Vice-President*.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 3d, 1906.

President Nast called the eleventh regular monthly meeting to order at 8.15; 18 members and 3 visitors were present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Prof. J. B. Ekeley was elected to membership. The following amendments to the By-Laws were adopted. To amend Sec. 2 Art. XIV to read as follows:—"The annual convention of the Club for the election of Officers for the ensuing year shall be held at the regular December meeting."

Also an amendment to be known as Sec. 3 of Art. XIV, to read as follows:—"Nominations for Officers of the Club may be made either in writing to the Secretary or verbally at a regular monthly meeting on or after November first.

Mr. McCabe announced that he would donate, in the name of the Club, a gold headed cane to be presented to the most popular member at the A. P. A. convention in 1907. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McCabe.

The drawing of number 43 by Mr. Nast, which has the lucky number and won the U. S. No. 34 block of four o. g. was a feature of the evening. As the result, a goodly sum was placed to the credit of the convention fund.

The Secretary exhibited a nearly complete collection of U. S. Proofs on India paper.

Meeting adjourned 11.00 p.m.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3rd, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society, Branch No. 18 A. P. A., was held on the above date at the School of Industrial Art, President Steinmetz in the chair.

Fourteen members were present; one candidate was nominated for membership. Treasurer's report showed balance of \$20.37 on hand.

This being the annual meeting: the election of officers to serve for the coming year was held, resulting as follows, President, John W. Haseltine; Vice-President, E. A. Fleisher; Treasurer, Chas. Beamish; Secretary, F. Hahman; Sales Manager, H. J. M. Cardeza, Jr.

Mr. J. M. Repplier, former Secretary of the Society, now in New York, was nominated for Honorary Membership.

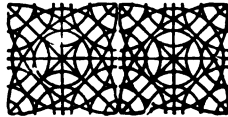
President Steinmetz delivered an exhaustive address upon the pros and cons of the desirability of having an American Official Catalogue such as the French Catalogue issued by the French Society.

The entertainment for the November meeting will be an exhibit of twenty stamps one each from twenty countries, suitably mounted, with Scott Catalogue numbers. Every member of the Society is expected to compete, and a suitable prize will be offered.

Mr. A. F. Henkels drew the attendance prize. This prize consists of a stamp valued at one dollar, offered at every meeting of the Society to stimulate attendance.

The balance of the evening was spent in stamp talk, and examining the A. P. A. circuits.

(Signed) F. HAHMAN,
Secretary.



The Riksdag approved of the proposition with the change, however, that three units of weight were fixed for local letters, or the same as had been applied to the ordinary letters, and that the postage for a local letter should be one half of the amount required for an ordinary letter of the same weight.

In addition a change was made in the registration fee. In 1866 this had been reduced from 35 to 24 öre and in 1870 to 18 öre because the largest number of registered letters, or such as required a single postage rate, could then be rated in decimal numbers. In order to make the registration fee conform to the decimal system, after the last named change in the ordinary letter postage took effect, it became necessary to choose between a fee of 15 and a fee of 20 öre. As it was estimated that under the conditions existing in 1882, the first mentioned fee would cause a decrease in income of the postal funds of about 54,000 kroner per year, and as the same reasons did not exist for lowering the registration fee as for reducing the ordinary postage, a registration fee of 20 öre was now provided for. The Riksdag of 1905 reduced this fee to 15 öre.

On account of the reduction of the postage rate thus decreed, it was estimated that the income of the Department of Posts for 1885 would fall below the estimated expenses for the same year to the amount of 303,000 kroner. Instead, the actual result of the postal business of 1885 was that the income exceeded the expenses by 260,579 kroner.

After the reduction in postage rates, the exchange of letters within Sweden increased so that in 1902 the number of letters and postal cards forwarded through the postal department amounted to 26 for each inhabitant. The corresponding number for the same year was in Norway 21, in Belgium 32, in Denmark 39, in France 26, in Germany 53, in the Netherlands 33, in Switzerland 66 and in Great Britain 72.

In 1891 it was decided to introduce three new postage stamp values of 1, 2 and 25 öre.

The postage stamps of 1 öre were produced because, when it was necessary to complete the postage on a newspaper wrapper franked with a 4 öre stamp, it proved inconvenient that no 1 öre stamps could be procured. Up to that time the public had to either try to remove the 4 öre stamp previously put on and replace it with a 5 öre postage stamp, or else, as the lowest stamp value to that date was 3 öre, pay the latter amount in order to complete a postage rate which did not call for more than an additional 1 öre.

As the lowest postage on certain kinds of unsealed mail matter had been fixed at 2 öre it was considered proper that stamps of a 2 öre value should be available, thereby removing any inconvenience of franking.

In order that the minimum fee for a domestic postal money order might be paid by a single postage stamp it was decided, in 1891, as related above, to introduce a postage stamp of the 25 öre value. Before the work on the plates for the 25 öre stamps had advanced so far that the printing could begin, conditions had already set in, which, in 1892, caused a reduction to 15 öre as the minimum fee for a domestic postal money order. The General Postal Directorate therefore considered it best to postpone the manufacture of 25 öre postage stamps, even after the change in the minimum fee for money orders, until there would be a demand for them.

The Directorate found that such a demand existed in 1896. The number of domestic postal money orders, for which the minimum fee was then 25 öre, had increased considerably and besides a postage rate of 75 öre had been made necessary, on account of changes in the rates for domestic packages, requiring three postage stamps under the conditions then prevailing. To this was added the great number of postal money orders requiring more than 25 but not over 50 öre, the franking of which could conveniently be done with a postage stamp of the 25 öre value.

The Directorate thus made preparations for the issue of 25 öre postage stamps. Having been authorized to do so, the Directorate, at the same time, issued stamps of the 15 öre value with which the minimum fee in effect at that time, for domestic postal money orders, could be paid.

In order to facilitate the franking of certain domestic unsealed mail matter, as for instance, samples of merchandise, for which the minimum postage rate was 8 öre, as well as the great amount of printed matter, as price lists, etc., on which the postage was often the amount mentioned, it was decided, in 1902, to issue a postage stamp of the 8 öre value.

The most recent of the postage stamps of the Swedish postal department is the 5 kroner value, issued in 1903, and intended to make more convenient the franking of such matter, chiefly insured, as demands high postage.

In 1871 it was decided to introduce *stamped envelopes* which for several years previously had been in use in a majority of other countries. They were given a value equal to the single domestic letter postage, 12 öre, and from 1885 were changed, to conform with this, to 10 öre. In 1890 it was decided to introduce and furnish envelopes of 4 and 5 öre and in 1891 a 2 öre value, chiefly intended for the mailing of visiting cards, was added.

The issue of *postal cards* was decided upon in connection with the introduction of envelopes. As early as 1870 the General Postal Directorate reported to His Royal Majesty that, in foreign countries, a new kind of mail matter, so-called correspondence cards or postal cards, which were being very widely used, had been introduced. April 3rd, 1871, the Directorate made a formal request for their introduction into the Swedish postal service. The thought, the Directorate said, underlying the postal cards was that in a great many cases persons were prevented from availing themselves of the postal service for their communication because it often happened that, at the moment a letter was to be dispatched, letter paper and envelopes were not at hand. On many other occasions the question of a formal letter to be briefly worded, on account of the nature of its contents and the haste demanded, would cause hesitation.

The Directorate further stated that the postal cards should be mailed unsealed at the post offices or dropped in the letter boxes but should otherwise be treated as ordinary letters. Within the territory of North German Federation postal cards called for the same postage as

letters, but in England it had been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ penny or one half of the ordinary postage. The Directorate considered that reasons were not lacking for the opinion that in the Swedish postal department the postage rate for the forwarding of postal cards could suitably be fixed at 10 öre, but as not only the co-operation of the Riksdag was required for the establishing of a different postage rate on mail matter so closely related to letters, but it also would be well to learn something of the extent of the use to which this means of communicating would be put in our country before a changed postage for this new mail matter should be discussed, it was proposed and decided to make the postal rate for postal cards the same as the ordinary letter postage, or 12 öre.

In 1872 it was decided to reduce this postage rate to 10 öre and at the same time it was decreed that the postage on local postal cards should be 6 öre and that postal cards with paid reply, of the values of 6x6 and 10x10 öre, should be issued.

In 1877 the postage on postal cards sent between inland offices was reduced to 6 öre and the change of 1884 in the postage rates caused the issue of postal cards of 5 and 5x5 öre.

In an international postal treaty ratified at Bern, Oct. 9, 1874, it was decreed that the postage on postal cards, exchanged between countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union, should be one half of the letter postage, consequently His Royal Majesty in a communication of May 21, 1875 ordered that the postage on postal cards, which were mailed at a Swedish post office in order to be forwarded to another country, member of the Postal Union, should be 10 öre or the same amount as for the domestic correspondence. On the strength of a regulation adopted by the Postal convention at Paris, 1878, it was decided in 1879 to introduce for the foreign correspondence a special postal card of 10 öre and a postal card of 15 öre value. Postal cards, of the type used for the domestic service up to 1877, should continue to be used for the foreign correspondence until the edition of such cards was exhausted.

After agreements had been entered into with a number of foreign postal departments, on account of the regulation by the convention referred to, postal cards with paid reply, for the foreign correspondence, of the values 10x10 and 15x15 öre were introduced in 1883.

Following the example of several foreign countries, of which the earliest were Belgium (1882), Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Austria and France, *letter cards* were introduced in 1889. These are a special kind of folded cards, gummed along the edges so that they need only to be moistened in order to completely close the letter card without the use of envelope or other kind of wrapper. On account of the edges being perforated the addressee is able to open the letter simply by tearing off the edges.

Letter cards are issued of the values of 5 and 10 öre, the former for local correspondence and the latter intended to be used for ordinary domestic correspondence and for communications to Norway and Denmark. In its proposition for the introduction of the letter cards the General Postal Directorate proposed that when a sufficient demand existed, special letter cards of 20 öre value should be issued for correspondence to foreign countries other than Norway and Denmark.

Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 332.]

Persia (Continued.)



Upon the death of Nasr-ed-Din and the accession of his son Muzaffar-ed Din, there was no immediate change in the stamps. The set with the new ruler's portrait finally made its appearance in March, 1898, showing him in three-quarter face with the usual *kolah* and aigrette. Muzaffar-ed-Din, whose name means the "Conqueror of the Faith", was born at Teheran on March 25, 1853. He is the second son of the late Shah, the eldest not having been the son of a Kajar princess, to whom preference is usually given. For this reason, and perhaps other personal considerations, the eldest son, Mas'ud Mirza, was set aside and Muzaffar-ed-Din nominated by his father as *Valiahd* or Heir Apparent in 1858, with the recognition of Great Britain and Russia. Upon reaching age he was made Governor-General of the important province of Azerbaijan, which supplies the chief military forces of Persia. His rule in this district was very popular, and it was here that the death of his father found him on May 1, 1896. Much fear had been felt lest, when this event took place, the elder brother, known generally under his title of Zil-es-Sultan, should endeavor to seize the throne or else start a rebellion. Consequently when Nasr-ed-Din Shah fell, mortally wounded, by the assassin's bullet, as we have already narrated, the Sadr-Azem or Prime Minister ordered him taken to the carriage in waiting, propped up the corpse and drove beside it into Teheran, the guards surrounding the equipage as usual. As soon as he reached the Palace, he gave out that the Shah was merely wounded, sent for European doctors as a blind to the populace, and for the European Ministers who telegraphed to the Crown Prince at Tabriz, the capital of his province, and ordered the Consuls there, representing their respective countries, to recognize Muzaffar-ed-Din as the new Shah without delay. He was enthroned at Teheran on June 8, 1896.

Muzaffar-ed-Din is a tall, strongly built man and an ardent sportsman; but he has not the presence of his father, lacking his haughty expression and keen eye. In early life he was an almost fanatical Mohammedan, but since becoming Shah he has shown great tolerance,

particularly in repressing an outbreak against the Christian Armenians in 1899. Upon his accession, he relieved his subjects by reducing the taxes on meat and bread, and also abolished the system of purchase of civil and military positions, proclaiming that public office should henceforth be awarded on merit alone. Of this change from his earlier character, the European influence, especially that of the French, under which he came in Teheran, was the main cause. He visited the Paris Exposition in 1900 and toured Europe, being entertained at nearly all the continental capitals, but did not go to England as the Court was in mourning. While driving from Paris to Sèvres, during this visit, he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of an Anarchist named Salson. In 1902 he again came to Europe, visiting Germany, England, France and Russia, while the Czar was once more honored by his presence in St. Petersburg in September, 1905.

Previous to the Russo-Japanese war Russia, was very active in attempting to exert her influence over the country, employing much the same tactics as were used in Manchuria. Russian consuls were appointed in nearly all the larger towns, railroad franchises were seized, extensive loans made to the Government, and Russian troops on the frontier largely increased. All this was naturally at the expense of British influence, which has been trying to protect Persia as one of the gateways to India, and especially to prevent Russia from getting a menacing foothold on the Persian Gulf. But the recent war and its results have laid a restraining hand on Russian activity for a while. The most startling development of the present reign, however, came in January, 1906, when it was announced that Persia was to have a Representative Assembly elected by the *mullahs* (priests), merchants and landowners, the Shah himself to be the President. This movement was started, not by rebels and visionary reformers, but by the high dignitaries of the church and the nobility, awakened by the progress of Japan. Their insistence upon a constitutional form of government to be granted by the Shah, has found a ready response from the people generally, and the Shah, having the experience of Russia before him, has granted it without going through the bloody formality of a revolution. To know what this means, one should realize that the power of the Shah is absolute and he reigns as the vice-regent of the Prophet, of whom he claims to be a descendant. A large part of the priesthood and the Saiyids, or acknowledged descendants of Mohammed, deny this, but it is as such that he claims implicit obedience and exacts it, so long as his rule and mandates do not conflict with the Koran and its interpretation by the priesthood. But the demands made upon the Shah by the reformers, who emphasized them by a "strike" of the priests and merchants, including such items as the following: "To change the autocratic kingdom of Persia into a constitutional monarchy in consideration of the fact that the people of Persia are sufficiently enlightened to have a voice in the administration of the affairs of their country, * * * The national constitution should be the supreme charter of the land, * * * The royal prerogatives of the Shah of Persia should be clearly prescribed and limited, and the affairs of the Persian Government should be managed by the national parliament, which will be called the House of Justice, * * * All Persians should enjoy perfect liberty of speech,

of life, of honor and property, * * * The Government of Persia should devise means for the public education of the children of the nation, and encourage by all means the young men of ability to get technical education for professional pursuits." In September of this year an imperial rescript was published fixing the membership of the new National Council at 156, with general elections every two years. All civil and constitutional laws are to originate in this assembly, and are to become operative when signed by the Shah. Though not popular government as we understand it, yet it is representative government, and is a tremendous advance for an Oriental despotism of hitherto unalterable form, with ages of precedent behind it.

Turning now to the stamps once more, let us look briefly at their inscriptions. Up to the 1881 issue there appeared only the numerals in European and Persian form, but since that issue all values have contained the French legend "POSTE PERSANE", or its plural form, and the Persian transcription. The latter is in the Persi-Arabic characters and reads from right to left. On some stamps it is more complex than on others, due to the fact that the vowels are written in by sundry lines and dashes, for the purpose of embellishment. Usually, in writing Persian, Arabic and other languages employing the Arabic characters, the vowels are not expressed unless particularly required because of pronunciation or ambiguity. The inscription, common to all stamps of regular issues from 1881 to date, with the exception of *kran* values of the 1903-4 head type, is *Posta Mamaliki Mahrusa'i Iran*, or "Post of the Persian Empire." On the *kran* values of the 1903-04 head type it is slightly different, reading *Posta Daulati 'Ulya'i Iran*, or "Post of the Exalted Kingdom of Persia." The type set provisionals of 1902 read simply *Posta Iran* or "Persian Post." The so-called error of the 5s. of 1882, called "type II" in the catalogue, lacks the lower of the three dots beneath the first letter of the Persian inscription (at the right end). This changes the word from *posta* to *yosta*, which is meaningless.

Practically all of the regular stamps issued since 1881 have also characters in each of the upper corners. These are the Persian numerals *written out* in the right corners with the monetary denomination in the left corners. The low values of 1889 have both together in the central oval of the stamp, while the 1891 issue has the same combination in the upper right and lower left corners of the *shahi* values and *vice-versa* for the *kran* values. The Persian numerals thus written out, including a few odd values of the provisionals which are not thus given, are as follows:—

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 yak | 12 dwazdah |
| 2 du | 13 sezdah |
| 3 sih | 14 chahardah |
| 4 chahar | 16 shashdah |
| 5 panj | 20 bist |
| 6 shash | 25 bist u panj |
| 7 haft | 30 si |
| 8 hasht | 50 panjah |
| 9 nuh | 100 sad |
| 10 dah | 1000 hazar |

The monetary donominations are transliterated as *shahi*, *gran*, *toman* and *dinar*. It will be noticed on the 1881-3 issues, however, that the French currency is translated into Persian currency in the corner circles. 5 *centimes* corresponds to 1 *shahi*, and so on to 50 *centimes* equalling 10 *shahi* (the Persian numeral will be found over the denomination in each case in the left circle); but the 1 *franc*, instead of being labelled 20 *shahis* or 1 *kran*, is valued at 1000 *dinars*, and the 5 *francs* at 5000 *dinars*. The 10 *franc* stamp, however, is labelled 1 *toman*. Persian accounts are kept in accordance with the following table :—

20 shahi = 1 kran
10 kran = 1 toman

The monetary unit is the *kran*, which is a silver coin. It is so called from the name of a cycle of thirty years, it being customary, when a prince has reigned this length of time, for him to issue a coin to commemorate the event. On July 9, 1877, the late Shah ascended his throne in state, in recognition of the completion of the cycle since his coronation, and new *krans* were minted in honor of the occasion. Being a silver coin its value has fluctuated ; in 1880, as we have seen by that issue of stamps, it was nominally equal to 1 *franc* or 20 cents American money, but it has gradually fallen until it is now only about 8 cents, or 60 *kran* to the pound sterling on London. For some time previous it remained at a little less than 10 cents or 50 *kran* to the pound. The silver *toman* is therefore worth but about 81 cents, but there are gold *tomans* which are worth \$1.78. The *dinar* is a nominal unit which is the basis of account and is reckoned at 50 to the *shahi* or 1000 to the *kran*, as we have seen. It is not an actual coin, but corresponds in a way to the *mill* as reckoned in the American money table.

With regard to the present conduct of the Persian postal system an authority says : "The mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe *via* Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis, and a weekly service to India *via* Bushire (*Abushehr*) on the Persian Gulf. There are 106 post-offices in the administration. From 1898 until 1901 the post was held "in farm" by the Minister of Posts for from 6-700,000 *krans* (\$60-70,000) per year ; but in March, 1901, the farm system was abolished and in 1902 the Post Office was joined to the Customs Department, worked by Belgian officials.

(To be continued.)



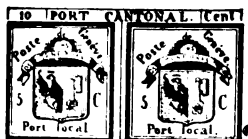
Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons.

BY JULES BOUVEZ.

[Continued from page 299.]

On May 22, a little over two months after the Zurich stamps had been put into circulation, a proposition was made to the Grand Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, to follow the example set by the Canton of Zurich. This proposition was made by M. de Candolle and was thus stated: "that it was highly desirable that the franking of letters should be facilitated in the following two ways; 1st. By opening in the town of Geneva, one or two boxes in which prepaid letters might be deposited in the same way as at the Central Post Office. 2nd. In making, for the Cantonal Post, some ticket or stamp, such as were made in England for the General Post; this stamp to be sold for a single letter, and which, affixed to letters, was to take the place of the payment at the time of mailing.

On June 13, 1843, this proposition was made at a session of the Department of Finance and was adopted on June 19th following. On this date, the stamps to be used in the Canton of Geneva, were ordered at the Printing House of M. Schmid, in Geneva.



The designs for these stamps show a shield with the Arms of Geneva, surmounted by a scroll bearing the inscription "POST TENEBRAS LUX", and the sacred letters "J. H. S." surrounded by a halo. The eagle of the Coat of Arms is crowned. In the upper part are the words: "Poste de Genève" and in the lower, "Post Local"; to the left of the shield is the figure 5, denoting the value of the stamp, and to the right, the letter C (Centimes). In the Canton of Geneva, as we know, all computations were made in French francs or rappen.

A local stamp was to be used for the prepayment of local letters within the town, and two local stamps, printed side by side, and joined above and below by a single-lined frame bearing the words above: "10 Port Cantonal Cent." made a double local stamp which was to be used for the carriage of letters to all parts of the Canton.

This stamp, printed in black on wove paper, of a yellowish green color, measures in all, $31\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.; the left half measures $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the right half, $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It was issued on September 30, 1843, and was used until December 24, 1845; during this time, there were put into use 600 sheets of 100 stamps each, making in all 60,000 stamps,

There is but one known variation of this value and it is very rare. This is a double impression of the letters "J. H. S." within the rays above the coat of arms. This double impression having been made but once on each sheet, there could have been only 600 specimens in existence.

By a decree of March 14, 1845, the Grand Council of the Republic reduced the postal tariff as follows :

1st) A uniform postage rate for the whole Canton : 5 centimes per letter not weighing more than an ounce (27 grs. 8/10); 10 centimes for letters weighing from 1 to 3 ounces; 15 centimes for each additional ounce.

2nd) For foreign letters delivered outside of Geneva and Caronge, 5 centimes.

After this decree, the Finance Department had some new 5 centimes stamps made; beginning April 1st, these were sold to the public at the price of 80 centimes for 50 copies, thus costing 4 centimes per stamp.

This stamp was lithographed in black on yellow-green paper and measured $16\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The design is the same as that of the preceding stamps and differs from it only in that the inscription "PORT CANTONAL" is below, and the eagle is not crowned. Besides, the letter "J" in the halo above the shield becomes an "I". There were 1300 sheets (130,000 stamps) of these made at the printing house of Schmid.

Towards the close of 1846, a new plate for the printing of these stamps were made. Of this issue, those which appeared on January 27, 1848, differ from the preceding ones, for the eagle is larger and its wing touches the edge of the escutcheon. Like the others, it is lithographed in black on a green-yellow paper, and measures also $16\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Of this stamp, described as the "Great Eagle," 90,000 copies were issued; it is found in three types and in two shades—yellow-green and dark green.

According to Moëns, the differences which constitute the three types should be looked for in the scroll or ribbon on which is the word "TENEBRAS". In the first type, one very thin line starts from the left frame and is drawn out to the upper part of the "T" of "TENEBRAS". The second type resembles the first type, with this difference—that the line is drawn only to the base of the "T" and does not pass beyond the edge of the scroll. In the third type, there is a flaw in the line and therefore there is a white space in the left part of the scroll.

It is admitted that in the 1st and 2nd types, the letters above the "TENEBRAS" are a repetition of the "I. S. H." It appears that these letters were imperfectly effaced on the first plate and then replaced by smaller ones.

There is another way to distinguish the three types of this issue. It is by carefully examining the three letters mentioned above. In the 1st type, there are some perfect vertical lines before and after the letter "I". The 2nd type shows a broken vertical line or bar before "I" and some lines on each of the letters "H." and "S." In the 3rd type, there is only a slight, almost imperceptible line after the letter "S".

On the 27th of February, 1846, the Post Office of Geneva issued envelopes stamped with the crowned eagle. These were of 3 different

sizes, viz: 1st 140x110 mm. 2nd 140x75 mm. 3rd 140x50 mm. The stamp was in the upper right corner of the envelope, printed in bright green on white and on yellow-white paper.

These envelopes, of which 70,000 were issued, were very little used; a large number remaining in stock after the 3rd year of their issue, the administration decided to change them into stamps. The envelopes, therefore, were cut away all around the stamps and these were sold to the public for 4 centimes each, instead of the 5 centimes which the envelopes entire had cost. These cut stamps, with which a large number of letters were prepaid, form a special type of which there are 3 shade varieties; green, green-blue and green-yellow; these are much sought after by collectors who specialize.

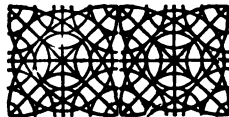
Like the Zurich stamps, those of Geneva have been counterfeited and many of them are not easy to detect, even when they bear the cancellation, for this, also, has been counterfeited and quite accurately imitated.

In order to recognize the counterfeits from the genuine stamps, it is necessary, in the first place, to measure them. The counterfeits do not measure the same as the real ones. The measurements of the genuine stamps have been here given with each issue described in order that they may be more easily recognized.

The cancellations, also, which are of several kinds, can be used as a guide, for the counterfeiters could not always reproduce these exactly.

A third way of detecting counterfeits, and one which seems to be the most practical, is in examining the designs, also the numerals and the various printed letters. For example, there are counterfeits of 5c black on yellow-green, or the letter "v" of "GENEVA" is too thick, or the figure "5" has not the slightly elongated form seen in the real stamp; others where the ends of the scroll are too long and in which the word "TENEBRAS" is badly formed; where the claw and toes of the eagle are too small; in which the beak of the eagle is slanting, instead of horizontal; and lastly, others in which the eagle is misshapen and in which the dots in the left part of the escutcheon and which surround the eagle, are not placed symmetrically in the lozenge.

(To be continued.)



Some Official Imitations.

By FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

INDIA.



The 2 annas official stamp of 1866, as well as the 2, 4 and 8 annas of 1867, were officially imitated about 1870, original revenue stamps being used but the surcharge being re-set. The imitation of the first type of the 2 annas has the surcharge "SERVICE" in sans serif letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the original surcharge being in Roman letters $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high. The words "TWO ANNAS" also measure 18 mm. long, instead of 20 mm. The lines at the top and bottom of the original stamps, which were printed to indicate where the dots of the original revenue design were to be cut off, are missing in the imitations. On the three values of the 1867 issue the surcharged words "SERVICE" and "POSTAGE" both differ from the originals. On the 2 annas both words are in sans serif capitals $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, instead of Roman capitals $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. On the 4 annas the word "SERVICE" is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, instead of $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the word "POSTAGE" 18 mm. long, instead of 22 mm. The letters also are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, instead of 3 mm., as on the originals. On the 8 annas "SERVICE" is $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, instead of 20 mm., and "POSTAGE" is 23 mm. long, instead of 22 mm., the height of the letters being the same as originally. The surcharge on the issue of 1867 was also printed in a light yellow-green as well as in black. The shades of the three revenues used for making the imitations of the 1867 issue also differ somewhat from the originals, being brighter.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.



The issues of Jammu of 1869-76 were officially imitated in 1890, according to Mr. Bacon. All these imitations were printed from new dies, differing from the originals in the inscriptions. The list of the colors and papers is as follows :

(a) On grayish native made paper.

- ‡a,—orange, vermilion, carmine-red, black, dull blue.
 1a,—orange, purple, black, blue, green.
 4a,—black, red, green, purple.

(b) On ordinary white laid paper.

- ‡a,—red, orange, yellow, purple.
 1a,—orange-red.
 4a,—red.

(c) On thin white wove paper.

- ‡a,—vermilion, blue, green, black, orange-yellow.
 1a,—red, blue, green, yellow, black, purple.
 4a,—black, blue, green, yellow.
 1a (second imitation),—red, yellow.

(d) On thin yellowish-wove paper.

- 1a (second imitation),—yellow.

At the same time as the Jammu, above referred to, appeared, reprints of the 4a and 8a values of the Kashmir 1866 issue were made.



These imitations were also printed from new dies, which differ from the originals in having no dots in the spandrels and also in having a frame consisting of two thin outer lines, instead of one thick one. These official imitations are as follows :

(a) On grayish native made paper.

- 4a,—black, blue, red, orange.
 8a,—black, orange.

(b) On thin white wove paper.

- 4a,—green.
 8a,—deep black, red.

(c) On white laid paper.

- 4a,—orange-red, yellow, purple.

NABHA.

Official imitations of the surcharge of 1894 for regular use, also of the Service stamps, have been made. On the imitations the words "NABHA" and "STATE" measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length and on the originals they measure 11 mm. and 10 mm. respectively. All six values of the 1885 set were imitated and all three values of the Officials, the list being as follows :

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, | black surcharge. |
| 1a purple-brown | " " |
| 2a blue | " " |
| 4a green | " " |
| 8a mauve | " " |
| 1r gray | " " |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, | black surcharge. |
| 1a purple-brown | " " |
| 2a blue | " " |

SIRMOOR.



The $\frac{1}{2}$ a green and blue stamps of 1879 were officially imitated in 1892 to supply a demand from collectors for old issues. The officials evidently had none of the original stamps to copy, so took an illustration from a stamp catalogue and copied not only the picture of the stamp but the illustration of the perforations around it. This printed picture of the perforation line, of course, readily betrays the imitation, as well as the fact that the letters of the inscription differ considerably. These imitations were printed in pale yellow-green, blue-green and ultramarine on stout white wove paper, instead of laid, as in the originals. The perforation measures the same. These stamps were sold by the authorities either unused or cancelled to order, as desired.

SORUTH.



Official imitations of the 1a and 4a of the 1864-78 issue were made in 1890 on papers of various colors. The sheets of the original stamps contain 20 varieties, while the imitations include only 16. A full list of these colors and papers, also of similar imitations which were printed in 1861, will be found in Mr. Bacon's work on reprints, but they are not of enough interest to the average collector to include here.

(To be continued.)

Here and There.

Bogus stamps from Bateke, which is said to be part of French Congo, have appeared in Europe. It is not likely that any reputable American dealer will be taken in by these things, which are said to have been manufactured in Portugal.

The maintenance in Turkey, by most European nations, of post offices of their own, is due to a somewhat natural distrust of the Turkish post office system. At various times the Porte has made efforts to abolish the foreign offices, but without success, and the arrangement has now obtained for over half a century.

The extent to which specializing is carried, on the other side of the Atlantic, is well illustrated by the following account, taken from a contemporary, of the collection of Alsace and Lorraine, which won a medal at the recent Milan Philatelic Exhibition. The stamps of this country, as our readers doubtless know, include fourteen main varieties, according to the Scott Standard Catalogue.

“In Division B, M. Ferréol Welter was awarded a gold medal for his matchless collection of the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine. An idea of the magnitude and importance of this collection may be gathered from the fact that there are no less than fifteen volumes, containing nearly eleven thousand specimens, unused, used on original letters, and on postal cards. The obliterations, which in this ‘country’ have a special historical interest, were classified in the following order: 1, French; 2, Provisional; 3, Permanent; 4, Military Posts; and 5, *cachets* of free military postage. Beyond this there were shown a large number of curiosities—many of great scarcity and interest, and a special volume devoted to articles, works, and decrees relating to the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine.”

A forecast of stamp prices, appearing in a recent number of an English stamp paper “by an expert,” may be of interest to our readers, and we quote some paragraphs referring to North American issues:

“I cannot do better than start with Newfoundland. In the eyes of the average collector I shall probably be regarded as a bit off the track if I select the stamps of this remainder-ridden country for a rise. I am quite well aware of the overburden of remainders. Every one knows that of the issues from 1861 to 1887 there were formerly considerable remainders held by the Government. For years dealers have been drawing upon that stock, but at last it has been absorbed, and even dealers’ stocks are now getting low. Owing to the beauty and picturesque-ness of these stamps the demand has been abnormal. Hence it does not require any undue stretch of the imagination to realize the fact that with an admittedly active and continuing demand, and a drying-up of the source of supply, the prices of these issues must rise in the near, if not immediate, future.

“For Canadians from 1859, when the cents issue came in, to 1897, there is an active demand and, to my knowledge, dealers have considerable difficulty in replenishing their stocks to sell at the present prices.

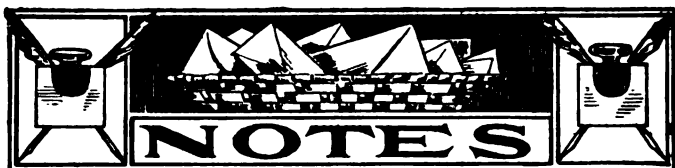
“Jamaica is a little country on which I am very sweet. It is a sound little country right through. The first issue, watermarked pineapple, wants searching for, and used copies sell readily at catalogue prices. As for fine unused, do you ever come across any mint copies, dear friends? If so, you may count yourselves amongst the fortunate few.”

Review.

“The Work of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., L't'd., as Manufacturers of Stamps” is the title of a book which has just found its way to us all the way from India. Mr. E. W. Wetherell is the author and the matter is a re-issue of the notes which have appeared from time to time in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The contents are divided into four groups: First, covering the De la Rue plates and printings; second, printings made by the firm from plates manufactured by other firms; printings made locally from plates manufactured by the firm; and stamps printed for countries which are not in the British Empire. The fact that the stamp issues made by this concern cover a period of about fifty years gives an idea of the amount of labor that the author has put into his lists. (Higgenbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras, India.)

Most of the catalogues in foreign languages for the present season are now out and have found their way to us. Herr Kohl's now appears in two editions, the smaller, which we have received, being designated as a “Reform Catalog,” greatly simplified by the exclusion of minor varieties and notes. Yvert & Tellier's book, as usual, is particularly valuable for its information on France and colonies, other countries being less completely treated. The old German stand-by, Senf, is also with us, up to its usual high standard as a general catalogue.





CANAL ZONE.—We have received sheets of the 5c blue and 10c yellow, which are apparently different printings from any previously recorded, but the differences are too small to afford them recognition as major varieties.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received copies of the postage due, 1c on 10c and 2c on 5c, with inverted surcharges, also the 1c on 10c with double surcharge.

A correspondent of *Mekeel's Stamp News* submits the following list of uncatalogued errors, etc., which will be of interest :

- 2c on 1 peso (our No. 136), surcharge inverted.
- 10c on 50c (our No. 139), surcharge inverted.
- 2c on 20c (our No. 150), surcharge inverted.
- 5c on 20c (our No. 151), surcharge inverted.
- 10c (our No. 144), surcharge inverted.
- 1c on 2c due, black surcharge.
- 1c on 2c due, red surcharge, "Centavos" missing.
- 1c on 2c due, red surcharge, pair, one showing "C" of "Centavos" missing.
- 2c on 2c due, (our No. 147), surcharge misplaced, final "A" of "Dominicana" missing.
- 1c on 2c due, surcharge misplaced, "1" at top.
- 1c on 2c due, surcharge misplaced, "1" at bottom.
- 2c on 2c due (our No. 147), surcharge misplaced, "Republica-Dominicana" at bottom.
- 2c on 2c, pair, right hand stamp lacks final "A" of "Dominicana".
- 2c on 2c due, pair, left hand stamp, lacks "Centavos".
- 2c on 2c due, surcharge sideways, misplaced.
- 2c on 2c due, surcharge inverted and misplaced.



HONDURAS.—We have received from Honduras an offer from a gentleman who states that he has the low values of the 1892 issue on hand, which he can have cancelled on illustrated postal cards, "postally used."

We supposed that the 1892 issue of stamps was no longer good for postage and do not understand how any cancellation applied now can indicate actual postal use. We mention this fact in case these post cards should come on the market from other sources, as we certainly decline to handle them ourselves.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. D. T. Eaton has shown us the 3c gray-violet of 1905 (our type A18), surcharged "B—DPTO. ZELAYA". The type of the last two words is much smaller than in previous surcharges.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SALVADOR.—The New England Stamp Co. inform us that they have seen a block of four of the 1898 3c emerald-green, our No. 179, imperforate horizontally.





AUSTRIA.—We have received a new value with the colored numerals.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
5h green

BOSNIA.—We have received the complete new Jubilee set. The stamps are large and in a way attractive, most of them showing various views of Bosnian scenery. We shall illustrate them next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.
1h black
2h violet
3h olive
5h dark green
6h bistre-brown
10h carmine
20h olive-brown
25h dull blue
30h yellow-green
35h grayish green
40h orange vermilion
45h brown red
50h red violet
1k maroon
2k olive-green
5k blue

BRAZIL.—We have received a new 10 reis stamp of very neat design, the size of the current United States stamps, and bearing the portrait of Aristides Lobo. It is the work of the American Bank Note Co. We learn of additional values from *L'Echo de la*

Timbrologie, and also of new postage due and official stamps.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.
10r slate
20r violet
50r green
100r rose
200r blue
300r gray
400r olive
700r brown-orange

Official stamps.

10r orange & green
300r orange & green

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated?
10r slate
50r green
100r rose
200r blue
300r gray
400r olive
700r brown-orange

CANAL ZONE.—We have received the new 2c red and black with the "CANAL ZONE" surcharge reading down, instead of up.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.
Surcharge reading down, on Panama stamp.
2c red & black

CYPRUS.—We have received a "specimen" of the new 10 paras.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
10pa orange and green

EGYPT.—We have received a new 4 mil stamp of a type very similar to the old 5 mil.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

4 mil brown-red

FRANCE.—We have received the 10c without ground below the sower. This stamp is the same which was placed on sale for a few hours one day last summer, except that the design has been retouched, broad lines of shading having been added at the back of the figure, below the right arm and below the bag. This shading shows plainly only in good impressions. We understand that a good supply of the stamps without retouching is available, that variety having been placed on sale again.

We have received two new values of the current set, the 35c of the small design (our type A20) and the 45c in the long design (our type A18).

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

10c red, without ground, re-engraved

35c dull violet

45c dark green and ultramarine

FRANCE.—*Offices in China.*—We have received a new value, with the usual surcharge CHINE and the value in Chinese characters below, on the current Indo-China.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

20c red on green

ITALY.—We have received the 5c and 10c of new design, showing the King's profile facing to the left.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

5c blue green

10c red

NETHERLANDS.—The New England Stamp Co. has sent us the new 6½c on 20c postage due stamp.

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 12½.

Surcharge in red.

6½c on 20c ultramarine, type I.

PANAMA.—We have received various values of the new set in addition to the 1c already listed and note that the values are expressed on a gold basis. Our correspondents have sent us no 2c, from which we presume that the 2c is for use with the surcharge in the Canal Zone only, and that the new 2½c gold Panama takes the place of the old 5c silver. The new ½c stamp is about "giddiest" new issue we have seen for a long time, reproducing the flag of Panama in red, white and blue, with a green wreath thrown in for good measure, and the whole surrounded by a border of bright orange. The 2½c bears the arms of Panama and the other values portraits. We shall illustrate the set later.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

½c orange, red, blue and green

2½c red-orange

5c blue and black

8c purple and black

25c brown and black

50c black

PARAGUAY.—We have received several changes in color in this country, the old designs, with date 1904 (our types A35 and O17), still being used.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½,
 5c yellow
 20c purple
 30c greenish blue |

Official stamps.

Perforated 11½x12.
 1c olive
 2c gray-green

ROUMANIA.—Two regular bi-colored, new sets within a year, not to mention the three sets of charity labels, have not been enough for this country, and now still another set has made its appearance, this time to commemorate an exposition. Our first information was that these were not postage stamps, but were simply Fair labels, such as have been issued to advertise other enterprises of the same sort. It now appears that the stamps were available for postage, although, as we understand it, in Roumania only, and that they were on sale only for three days. Whether these deserve to be classed as a regular issue of legitimate postage stamps is still a question with us, but as they were sold at face value we suppose we shall have to catalogue them. The stamps themselves are very large affairs, 1x1½ inches, and are printed in two colors. The center design of several of the values appears to be a half-tone from a photograph, which is, we believe, something of a novelty in stamp manufacture. Some of the sets we have seen bear the surcharge "S. E.", initials, we understand, for "Servicial Exposition" and indicating that the stamps so surcharged were sold at the exposition. This surcharge, we presume, makes a distinct set for collectors.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.
 5b yellow-green and black
 10b carmine and black
 15b lilac and black
 25b blue and black
 30b red and brown
 40b green and brown
 50b brown-orange and black
 75b light brown and dark brown
 1L 50b red-lilac and brown
 2L 50b light yellow and brown
 3L brown-orange and brown

SWITZERLAND.—We have received the 5c with Greek Cross watermark, and learn from the *Bulletin Mensuel* that the 10c has also appeared on the same paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Greek Cross.
 Perforated 11½.
 5c green
 10c rose

TRINIDAD.—We have received the 2½p on multiple paper and notice that other values are chronicled by various contemporaries.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
 1p rose
 2½p ultramarine
 1sh lilac on yellow

VICTORIA.—We have received the 5 penny with watermark Crown and A. From a contemporary we learn that this exists in various perforations.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and A.
 Perforated 11, 12x12½, 12½.
 5p chocolate

The Collectors' Club.

MINUTES ANNUAL MEETING.

Oct. 10th, 1906.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held at the club house October 10th in pursuance to the constitution.

Meeting called to order by the President, Mr. John N. Luff.

Moved, seconded and carried that the roll-call be dispensed with.

On motion, the reading of minutes of annual meeting of 1905 was dispensed with.

The annual reports of the following officers and committees were read and received :

President, Treasurer, Secretary, Executive Committee, House Committee, Library Committee and Auditing Committee.

The election of governors being in order, Messrs. Rich and Scott were appointed tellers.

Mr. Francis H. Warland was elected to hold office until October, 1907, and Messrs. P. J. Bruner, John A. Klemann and Louis McDonald to hold office until October, 1909. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9.15 P. M. J. C. MORGENTHAU, *Sec'y*.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen :—It is customary at this meeting, when the various officers of the Club are making their annual reports, for the President to address a few remarks to the members.

I regret that I have nothing of very great interest to bring before you. The past year has not been an eventful one in our history. I wish I could say that we have made great advances in membership and in activity, but I can only say that we have held our own. A few old members have dropped out and a few new ones have come in, but there have been no great changes.

Within the past few months we have lost one member of the Board of Governors through the death of our Vice-President, Mr. B. Von Hodenberg, who was a genial friend and good Philatelist and a faithful officer of the Club. We can say with all sincerity that his loss will be felt. — The leading philatelic event of the year was the International Exhibition held in London last May. Though taking place in another country, it was, none the less, an affair of importance and interest to us and to all collectors, since it not only aroused the enthusiasm of those who were fortunate enough to attend it, but it also awakened fresh interest in those who read of it and stirred them to new efforts. It also attracted the attention of non-collectors through the notices in the public press. I need not say to you that any gain of popular interest is always an advantage to us. The Exhibition naturally contained some collections of very large value and many which showed that much time and effort had been expended in getting them. But the most noticeable feature of the Exhibition was the manner in which many of the collections were arranged and annotated, so that even those who were not familiar with the subject could readily understand the display, and gain the full benefit of the owners' study and research. I cannot too

highly commend to you and to all philatelists the merit of so arranging your collections that they may be intelligible and entertaining even to those who are not acquainted with stamps.

I desire to call to the attention of all our members, both those who are present here and those who may later read these remarks, the fact that it is the duty of each and every one of us to take an active interest in the affairs of the Club and a personal part in all things which concern it. It is not sufficient that we are running along comfortably and quietly. Our future success requires activity and a lively interest on the part of every one.

The 139th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club rooms, Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, 1906.

Present, Messrs. Luff, Klemann, Morgenthau, Perrin and Warland.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30, Mr. Luff in the chair, Mr. Morgenthau acting as Secretary.

Mr. John N. Luff was elected President; Mr. John A. Klemann, Sec'y. and Treas., and the following committees were appointed by the President for the ensuing year:

Executive; J. C. Morgenthau, Chairman; J. O. Hobby, Jos. H. Rich. *House*; F. H. Warland, Chairman; Albert Perrin, Jos. H. Rich, G. E. Jones, G. R. Tuttle. *Amusement and Exhibition*; P. F. Bruner, Chairman; E. A. Funke, John D. Miner, P. G. Doane, Julius Herzog. *Auditing*; W. W. Dewing, Chairman; W. S. Scott, Henry Clotz. *Membership*; Albert Perrin, Chairman; H. E. Robinson, W. F. Gregory, A. Krassa, E. B. Power. *Biography*; John W. Scott, Chairman; Chas. Gregory, Louis McDonald. *Literary*; Jos. H. Rich: Chairman; H. E. Deats, M. H. Lombard, E. M. Carpenter, I. A. Mekeel.

The 140th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club House, Nov. 12th at 8.30 P. M.

Present: Messrs. Luff, Klemann, Morgenthau, Funke and Perrin.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

The resignation of Mr. Frank Koenig was accepted as of Sept. 30th with regret.

Mr. Edward Goldschmidt, Dr. John B. Newton and Mr. Louis M. Mien were elected members.

Treasurer's report showing balance of \$346.26 on hand Nov. 12th was read and accepted. JOHN A. KLEMANN, *Secy. and Treas.*

Philadelphia Philatelic Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7th, 1906.

The regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 18, A. P. A., Philadelphia Philatelic Society, was held on the evening of the above date at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; President Haseltine in the chair.

Treasurer's report showed balance of \$9.27 on hand. Sales Manager reported sales of \$9.27 from last months's A. P. A. Circuit.

On motion of Mr. Steinmetz a resolution was carried instructing

the Secretary to enter in a book for use of the members a list of stamps, which were hard to obtain yet were catalogued at reasonable prices. The desired information was to be furnished by the members themselves, from time to time, based upon their observations in collecting.

The Exhibition of Twenty stamps, one each from Twenty Countries, was won by E. A. Fleisher, Vice-President of the Society. The twenty stamps exhibited by Mr. Fleisher were all unused, cataloguing upwards of five hundred dollars, and embraced some of the scarcest high values of British Colonial stamps of late issues bearing the single C. A. watermark.

F. HAHMAN, *Secretary*.

The Denver Stamp Club.

CHAS. A. NAST, *President*. C. C. GETHIG, *Vice-President*.
H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Meetings First Wednesday of each month, 8 o'clock.

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 7th, 1906.

The 12th regular meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. President Nast in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. There were fourteen members and three visitors present. Communications were read from President Stone and other members of the A. P. A.

A communication from President Stone was also read announcing the appointment of the Committee on Arrangements for A. P. A. Convention in 1907, as follows: C. A. Nast, Chairman, H. A. Davis, W. G. Swart, O. K. Carstarphen and Walter Clark Bellows.

President Nast appointed a Local Committee of the Club, which, with those of the National Committee named above and F. E. McCabe and C. G. Gething should constitute the Local Convention Committee.

The President called for nominations for officers to serve the Club during 1907 to be elected at the annual meeting December 5th.

Mr. Nast called attention to the fact that all the officers of the Club should be present with their annual report at the December meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a list of the nominations made, and a copy be sent to each member with the call for the annual meeting in December.

Mr. Nast described a new proprietary which was found reposing in the collection of Mr. Carstarphen. Mr. Carstarphen does not remember when or how he obtained it. Size 12x29 mm. Thin white paper, printed in black. The words "U. S. Internal Revenue" and "Proprietary" in two arched lines in the centre of the stamp. A large numeral "1" in each upper corner, and "one cent" in a single line at the bottom.

Ulysses G. Worrilow, Captain 29th Inf U. S. A., stationed at our local Ft. Logan, was elected to membership.

Meeting adjourned 10.00 p. m.

H. A. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
FREEMAN PUTNEY, Jr., Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. **DEC., 1906.** [Single Copies, 5cts.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

Some Stamp Designs.

BY C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 362.]

Turkey.

The stamp collector ordinarily classes Turkey with the European powers, not only because the capital of the Empire is in Europe, perhaps, but also because the "Turkish Question" is more largely a matter of European than Asiatic politics, even if only one seventeenth of the Empire does lie within the former continent. In the present instance, however, we shall take the Turk for what he is—an accident and an anomaly in modern Europe—and treat of him in his proper sphere, in company with the other Oriental nationalities we are considering.

The Turkish people are one of the most ancient in the world, although there is no mention of them under this name until after the dawn of the Christian era. The ancestral home was in Turkestan, in Central Asia. Originally they were idolaters, and it was not until about 960 A.D. that a part of them were converted to Mohammedanism and began to be called Turcomans. They emigrated westward and displayed a very warlike spirit, carrying their conquests into Asia Minor. There the foundations of the present Turkish Empire were really laid, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Osman or Othman, a chief from whose name the present designation of "Ottoman Empire" is taken. By degrees the Byzantine or Greek States along the coast of Asia Minor were conquered, and in the middle of the fourteenth century a foothold was gained in Europe, on the western shores of the Black Sea. Adrianople was captured and made the Turkish capital in 1361, and thenceforth the investment of the tottering Byzantine Empire progressed relentlessly until it was destroyed, its capital, Constantinople, becoming the prize of the conquering Turks in 1453.

The city of Constantinople, called Istambul by the Turks, was originally the ancient town of Byzantium. It was founded by the Greeks and consequently partook of their civilization and religion. From its situation on the confines of Europe, where East and West meet, it was naturally exposed to all the vicissitudes of those good old times of constant warfare, and its political status was thus rather varied. On one occasion, in 341 B. C., Philip of Macedon had invested the city, but meeting with many unforeseen difficulties in carrying on the siege, he set his soldiers at work one dark night, so the story goes, to undermine the walls. As fortune would have it, however, the crescent moon broke through the clouds and disclosed the work, so that the scheme miscarried. In acknowledgement of this interposition in their behalf, the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, the goddess of the moon, and made her symbol, the crescent, the emblem of their city. Whether the star accompanied the crescent at first, we cannot say, but it probably soon followed, as both coins and medals are known bearing the name Byzantium and the device of a crescent enclosing a six-pointed star, which were issued before Christ as well as later.

In the middle of the first century of our era, Byzantium came directly under Roman rule, and finally in 330 A. D. the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great moved thither from Rome, and solemnly inaugurated it as his capital under the name of Constantinopolis or City of Constantine. But Rome was hastening to its fall, and after the final disruption of that Empire in 395 A. D., Constantinople remained the capital of the Eastern or Byzantine Empire for nearly eleven centuries. During this time the city had become the headquarters of the Eastern Christian or Greek Church, which finally separated from the Church of Rome in 1054. But the crescent was still retained as the city's badge, and from a pagan had become a Christian symbol. It is even now frequently seen in Russia on churches and minarets, where it is surmounted by a cross to denote the Byzantine origin of the Russian Church.



As already stated, the last siege of Constantinople resulted in its capitulation to the Turks, which occurred on May 29, 1453. Now the fact has usually been accepted that the use of the Crescent and Star by the conquerors dates from this time; in other words, that they adopted the badge of the defeated as a signal of their triumph, a practice not uncommon in ancient and mediæval times. But it seems to be understood among educated Turks of the present day that the crescent was employed as a symbol long before the fall of Constantinople. According to one account the crescent moon appeared in the horoscope of the great Othman, which led to its adoption by this chief; but another authority states that it appeared upon the flags and tents of the Aladin, nearly one hundred years previously. A third account is that the Cres-

cent and Star were an emblem of the King of Bosnia, who was overthrown by Murad I at the battle of Kossovo in 1389; but as Murad was assassinated on the field of victory, his son and successor, Bajazet I, was the one who first used the emblem of the conquered state. Be that as it may, where "authorities" disagree among themselves it behooves us to be unprejudiced, and the generally accepted story in which Constantinople figures is at least accurate as far as it goes.

Thus we find the Crescent and Star—the latter five-pointed and not six, as upon the Byzantine coins—figuring as the symbol of the Turkish Empire upon the stamps issued from 1865 to 1876, in place of a portrait of the Sultan. The cause of this we have already referred to under Persia (*page 329*) as being due to the precepts of the Koran. The 92nd verse of the fifth Sura or chapter of that book reads: "Oh, true believers! Surely wine, and lots, and images, and devining arrows are an abomination of the work of Satan; therefore avoid them that ye may prosper." This is held by all the orthodox Moslems to prohibit the reproduction of the forms or faces of men or animals. That the Persians interpret it differently we found was due to their belonging to the heterodox faction of Mohammedans called the Shiah. The Turks, on the other hand, belong to the great orthodox body of the faith, known as the Sunnis or Sunnites, by whom the Koran is more strictly interpreted.



It has often been the custom to speak of the Crescent and Star, called *Ay ve Yildiz* in Turkish, as the "arms" of the Empire. Such they are not, but merely the badge or emblem of the nation, as the eagle is of the United States. The coat-of-arms, as officially adopted early in the reign of the present Sultan, is very similar to the center piece figuring upon the issue of 1892, which is evidently a more recent modification of its design. The object in its center is called the *tughra*, and is often spoken of as the "Sultan's signature." Its true significance will be discussed later. Directly above the *tughra* is the imperial toque with its aigrette, corresponding to the Persian *kolah*. On either side are spears, flags, axes, swords, the breech of a cannon at the right, a revolver at the left and a balance resting upon two books—the *Koran* and the *Sunna*. The former is the Moslem bible, and the latter a sort of "new testament," containing the moral and legal precepts of the Prophet which were not, as in the *Koran*, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved orally by his disciples or founded on his actions. Suspended from the arabesque work beneath the above objects, are five pendants which, were they large enough to show their character,

would be found to be the insignia of the five Imperial Orders of Osmanie, Medjidie, Nishan-el-Iftikhar, Nishan i-Imtias and Nishan-i-Shefkat.



We now come to the curious device which has a prominent place on the first issue of 1863 and the last two issues of 1901 and 1905. This, as before stated, is known as the *tughra*, and while it is not the Sultan's signature is nevertheless an imperial cypher of ornamental shape. Its history is quite as curious as its form, which reminds one at first glance of a spider or even an octopus. The story goes back to the middle of the fourteenth century, when Murad I or Amurath I was Sultan. The historian Von Hammer says: "If the founding of mosques testified to the piety of Murad, it must not be concluded that the establishment of numerous schools proved his taste for study or his progress in the sciences. His ignorance is proved by the signing of the first treaty with the Ragusans in 1365, by which, in consideration of an annual payment of five hundred ducats, he accorded them protection and freedom of trade in the waters of the Levant. He was not even able to form the letters of his own name, so he wetted his open hand with ink and pressed it upon the paper at the head of the treaty, the middle three fingers being kept together, while the thumb and fourth finger were apart on either side." Within the smooch thus made, the Ottoman scribes wrote the name of Murad, his title, and an epithet of success. The *tughra*, then, remains the symbol of this act, the three upright forms being the three fingers of Murad, the rounded line to the left the thumb, and the line to the right the little finger. These leading forms do not vary, but the smaller characters, forming the inscription, change with each new sovereign.

On the stamps, then, we have to do with the *tughras* or "hands", as they are often called, of two different Sultans. The first issue of 1863 was brought out during the reign of Abdul Aziz (1861-1876), whose *tughra* bears the following inscription: *Hazireti Abd-ul-Aziz bin Mahmud*, that is "His Majesty Abdul Aziz, son of Mahmud" (II), the title *Khan*, and the epithet *El Muzaffer Daima*, meaning "The Ever-Victorious." The last two issues bear the *tughra* of the reigning Sultan, Abdul Hamid, the inscription (provided it could be read) being the same as the previous one, save that the name is now *Abd-ul-Hamid bin Medjid*. The little inscription or cypher at the right is an additional epithet, personal to the present Sultan, which reads *El Ghazi*, "The Conquerer."

Before leaving this subject, it may not be uninteresting to see why Sultan Murad I employed the impression of his hand in lieu of a written signature, and why the *tughra*, as the conventional representation of

this hand-print, has remained the signet of the Imperial power. An excellent article upon the subject appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1867, from which we translate freely as follows :

The hand has for Mohammedans three mystic significations : first it designates Providence, then the primitive type or abridgment of the law, and lastly there is attached to it a magic power of great force, strengthening the courage of the faithful and weakening that of their enemies.

As an emblem of the law, which is its use in the present instance, the Mussulman thus explains its meaning : It has five fingers of which each, the thumb excepted, has three joints ; and all are subordinate to the unity of the hand, their common base. Now, according to the Prophet, Islam (the name given by Mohammed himself to the religion) is a sacred edifice raised upon five articles of public worship. These five cardinal points, known as the "Statutes of Islamism," merely relate to the form of worship and should not be confounded with the dogmas of the religion. The first is the acceptance of the profession of faith : *La ilaha ill'allah ve Muhammad ressal'allah*—the well-known formula "There is no god but God, and Mohammed is his prophet." The second is the duty of prayer, which must be performed at five stated times during the twenty-four hours. The third is the giving of alms, recognized as a sacred obligation, not only in support of religion but also in aid of the poor. The fourth is the duty of every adult Mussulman to fast during the sacred month of *Ramadan*. The requirement, however, is binding only through the day ; at night one may indulge in the pleasures which again become prohibited at dawn. The fifth and last requirement is the pilgrimage to Mecca, which is obligatory at least once during the life of every faithful Moslem who by his position or circumstances has no legitimate reason for omitting it.

Each of these precepts is susceptible of three modifications except the first, symbolized by the thumb, which has only two : the profession of faith must be fulfilled by heart and hand, for mere words are held to have no value without deeds. But all these cardinal points and their modifications have for their source the *unity of God*, hence Mohammedanism as a whole is fittingly represented by the hand, with its five fingers and their fourteen joints.

The Turkish stamps have thus far not been as rich in symbolic designs as some we have considered, and we have also noted their lack of native portraiture. We will therefore turn briefly to the inscriptions found upon them.

(To be continued.)

Some Official Imitations.

By FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

(Continued from page 368.)

PERSIA.



The stamps of 1879-80 were officially imitated in 1885. In the imitations the aigret in front of the Shah's hat shows less color than in the originals and also touches the inner circular line surrounding the portrait, whereas in the originals there is a small space between. The curved lines forming the shading of the background behind the head are also further apart than in the original stamps. The imitations are perforated 12x13, the same as some of the originals, and, according to Mr. Bacon, are frequently seen with cancellations. The 2s was printed in both yellow and blue, the 5s in red as well as green, the 10s in a reddish lilac and the 1k in brown, all having the black centers.

PERU.



In 1884 an official imitation was made of the oval surcharge of 1881 with "LIMA" at the bottom. The word "PLATA" is 3 mm. high, instead of 2½ mm. high, as in the original. This imitation is found on all the values of the original set and in combination with some other surcharges. As the stamps were good for postage, they are usually considered as a separate issue. There are also various fancy impressions.

PRUSSIA.



Official imitations of the three low values with solid background of the 1856-58 issue were made in 1864. There is only one period, in place

of two, after the word "SILBERGR." The letters in this word and in "FREIMARKE", and the numerals also differ somewhat from those on the original stamps. The paper is a thin white wove, slightly ribbed, and the gum smooth and white. The colors are as follows: 1sg deep rose, 2sg pale ultramarine, 3sg orange-yellow. These imitations are occasionally met with in old collections.

In 1873 another lot of these imitations was made from the same dies, all three values being printed in rose, blue, orange and black, and impressions being made from a similar die without any value indicated. The fancy colors of these productions, of course, mark them for what they are.

RUSSIA-WENDEN.



Official imitations of several stamps have been made. The 2k and 4k of the 1862-63 issue have after the word "WENDEN" only one thick dash, instead of two, the accompanying thin lines being the same. The 2k is also printed in a duller shade of rose than the original and the 4k in dull yellow-green.

The first 2k of the 1863-70 issue has also been officially imitated, the background having three rows of small diamonds between two rows of large ones, while in the original stamp the background is made up of a row of small diamonds and a row of large ones, etc., arranged alternately. The second 2k varies in the background from its original in the same way as the last described stamp. The griffin is also badly shaped and the frame line around the central portion of the stamp is printed in red, instead of green. The third 2k is distinguished by the central part of the ornament in the lower left corner being in a line with the letter "D" of "WEDENSCHEN", whereas in the originals it is in a line with the end of the first letter "N". The colors, also, are much lighter than those of the originals.

WURTEMBERG.



Official imitations of all values of the 1851-52 set were made in 1864. The letters of "WURTEMBERG" are much smaller than those of the

original stamps and the "w" is also $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left end of the label, instead of 1 mm. The period at the end of the same word is also diamond shaped in the originals, while it is nothing but an irregular dot in the imitations. All five values were on paper colored somewhat near the originals, and impressions of the 1k were also made on fancy colored papers.

NOTE.—The original engraved 2c 1869 of Hawaii was printed in sheets of 15 stamps, not 150 as printed in the first installment of these notes.



Inscriptions and Designs on Stamps.

WHICH DO NOT BEAR THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY ISSUING THEM.

To aid the less advanced collector in properly placing stamps which sometimes cause considerable perplexity, this list has been prepared, partly based on the work of Major Evans, in his book on "Stamps and Stamp Collecting," and on that of Mr. Melville, in "The A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting," but with numerous additions. Varieties which cannot easily be described without the use of cuts, such as those of Native India, also Crete, Greece, etc., have been omitted. There have been included, however, various stamps bearing the name of the country, but in a form differing so widely from the English as not to be easily recognized by any one not versed in foreign languages. Most stamps bearing only the value can be identified by consulting the Coin Table in the Scott Standard Catalogue.

A. & T.—Annam & Tonquin.

ANATOLIKH POMYIA—Eastern Roumelia.

A Percevoir—(To pay.) { Belgium, Postage Due stamps.
Guadeloupe, Postage Due stamps.

B.—(Surcharged on Straits Settlements.)—Bangkok.

Bollo Straordinario per le Poste—Tuscany, Newspaper stamp.

Bayern—Bavaria.

C. Ch.—Cochin China.

Chiffre Taxe { France, Postage Due stamps.
French Colonies, Postage Due Stamps, unsurcharged and
with various surcharges.

Comunicaciones—Spain.

Correio—Portugal.

Correos { Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Philippines.
Porto Rico.

Correos Porte Franco—Peru.

Crescent (With or without Star.)—Turkey.

Cross—Switzerland Envelope and Wrapper stamps.

C. S. A.—Confederate States of America.

Dansk Vestindiske—Danish West Indies.

Deficit—Peru, Unpaid Letter stamps.

Derechos de Firma—Philippine Islands, Revenues used for postage.

Deutsche Reichs Post—Germany.

Deutsches Reich—Germany.

Eagle (Without inscription)—Bosnia.

Escuelas—Venezuela.

Espana—Spain.

Estensi—Modena.

- Filipinas—Philippine Islands.
 Flowers and Leaves—Japan, Newspaper wrappers.
 Franco—Switzerland.
 Franco Bollo { Italy.
 { Two Sicilies.
 Franco Bollo Postale—Roman States.
 Franco Scrisorei—Roumania.
 Franqueo { Peru.
 { Spain, Carlist stamp.
 Freimarke { Prussia.
 { Wurtemberg.
 Frimarke for Local Bref—Sweden, Stamps for City of Stockholm.
 Primaerke K.g.l. Post—Denmark.
 Primaerke—Norway.

 G. P. E.—Guadeloupe.
 Guyane Franc—French Guiana.

 Helvetia—Switzerland.
 H. H. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam—India, Bhopal.
 H. R. Z. G. L.—Schleswig-Holstein, Holstein.
 Impuesta de Guerra—Spain, War Tax stamps.
 India Port—Portuguese Indies.
 Inland—Liberia.
 Instruccion—Venezuela.
 IONIKON—Ionian Islands.
 Island—Iceland.

 Jubilee de l'Union Postale Universelle—Switzerland.

 K. G. L. Post Frm. { Denmark.
 { Danish West Indies.
 Kais. Koenigl. Post.—Austria.
 K. K. Post—Austria.
 K. Wurtt.—Wurtemberg.

 Land Post—Baden.
 Lion—Persia.
 L. McL.—Trinidad, Lady McLeod Steam Navigation Co.
 Losen—Sweden, Postage Due stamps.

 Magyar—Hungary.
 Mercury—(Head, without inscription.)—Austria.
 Modonesi—Modena.
 M. Q. E.—Martinique.
 Napoletana—Two Sicilies, Naples.
 N. C. E.—New Caledonia.
 Ned. Indie—Dutch Indies.
 Norge—Norway.
 N. S. B.—Nossi Bé.
 N. S. W.—New South Wales.
 N. Z.—New Zealand.

- Oesterr.**—Austria.
Orts Post—Switzerland.
P. (Surcharged on Straits Settlements.)—Perak.
Pacchi Postali—Italy, Postal Packet stamps.
Porte de Conduccion—Peru, Postal Packet stamps.
Porte de Mar—Mexico.
Porte Franco—Peru.
Porto Gazetei—Roumania.
Postage—(Without name of country.)—Great Britain.
Postage and Revenue—(Without name of country.)—Great Britain.
Postage Due—Australian Commonwealth.
Postes { Belgium.
 { Germany, Alsace and Lorraine.
 { Luxemburg.
Posthorn—Hungary, Newspaper stamps.
Post Stamp—India, Hyderabad.
Post Zegel—Netherlands.
P. S. N. C. { Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
 { Peru.
Rayon—Switzerland.
Recargo—Spain, Tax stamps.
Recibos—Spain, Revenues, including those used postally.
Reichs Post—Germany.
Republica Oriental—Uruguay.
R. O. (Surcharged on Turkey.)—Eastern Roumelia.
S. (Surcharged on Straits Settlements.)—Selangor.
S. U. (Surcharged on Straits Settlements.)—Sungei Ujong.
Sachsen—Saxony.
Segnatasse—Italy, Postage Due stamps.
Sobreporte—Colombia, Postage Due stamps.
S. P. M.—St. Pierre and Miquelon.
Sverige—Sweden,
Takca—Bulgaria, Postage Due stamps.
Tassa Gazzette—Modena, Newspaper Tax stamp.
Te Betalen Port—Netherlands and Colonies, Postage Due stamps.
Timbre Movil—Spain, Revenues used postally.
Tjeneste Post Frimaerke—Denmark, Official stamps.
Toscana—Tuscany.
Ultramar—Cuba. Also surcharged for Porto Rico.
Z. A. R.—Transvaal.



AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—There seems to be less and less prospect of postage stamps being issued for use by the entire Commonwealth. Following the talk of secession in various of the states, now comes news that the Postmaster General's scheme of penny postage throughout Australia has been rejected by the Parliament.



BOSNIA.—The *Bulletin Mensuel* notes the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 50h and 2k of the 1900-04 issue perforated 6, also the 1, 2, 3, 25, 30 and 50h of the same issue perforated 6x15.



DANISH WEST INDIES.—The entire stock of the Danish West Indies remainders of the old issues was burnt at the Colonial Office in Copenhagen, on November 15th. This included regular adhesives, envelopes, post cards and unpaid letter stamps; in short, all the obsolete stamps that existed in the possession of the Post Office Department. The only supply of Danish West Indies which now exists is that of the current stamps.

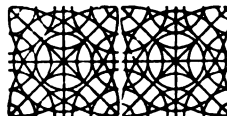
It is stated that new stamps, with the King's head, are to be issued within a few months.



DOMINICA.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the 1sh on chalk surfaced paper.



ROUMANIA.—The 25b Jubilee, long design (our No. 181) has appeared in an error of color, olive green and black instead of blue and black. Just how this error occurred, we do not understand, as there is no other stamp in the set printed in this combination.





ITALY.—Offices in Crete.—The current Italian set was recently surcharged "LA CANEA" for use in Crete, similar to our No. 701, but with the values unchanged.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

5c blue-green
10c claret
15c on 20c orange
20c orange
25c blue
40c brown
45c olive green
50c violet
1L brown and green
5L blue and rose

Special Delivery stamp.

25c rose

Newspaper stamps

1c brown
2c orange-brown

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us specimens of a new issue for this country, apparently another lot of Charity stamps. The sale of these is for the benefit of a hospital for tuberculosis patients. The stamps were to be sold at the Amsterdam post office only and between the dates of December 21, 1906, and January 31, 1907. They are good for inland use only, and are sold at double face, the actual postal value going to the government and the "rake-off" to the consumptives.

Adhesive Stamp.

Perforated 12½

1c rose
3c gray green
5c slate-blue

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Monthly Journal* notes another value of the Postage Due set on chalk-surfaced paper.

Postage Due stamp.

Perforated 11½, 12.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

Chalk-surfaced paper.
20sh green

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received the set of Christ Church Exposition Stamps. The best excuse we find for them is that they were issued in December, and their colors may have been intended to harmonize with the prevailing tints of Christmas candy. Even then we should dislike to introduce into our digestive system anything quite so vividly green as the ½p. The workmanship of the stamps is not of the best, but as we shall illustrate the set later, and the designs have already been described further comment is unnecessary.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Single lined N. Z. and Star.

½p emerald green
1p vermilion
3p blue and brown
6p gray green and rose

NICARAGUA.—*Dept. of Zelaya.*—We have found in our stock two new varieties with the large surcharge "CABO" in violet. Both are on the Postage Due type, surcharged for postage, one the "1901-Correos" and the other the "Correos-1901", issue. The New England Stamp Co. also showed us No. 140 and a contemporary notes the 20c on 5c blue, surcharged "B-Dpto. Zelaya."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

Surcharged "CABO" in large capitals, with accent :

20c orange brown (No. 140)

20c orange brown (No. 156)

Surcharged "B-Dpto. Zelaya."

20c on 5c blue (No. 195)

PANAMA.—We have received a new over-printing of the 5c Panama in a very light carmine, apparently an aniline color. This printing made its appearance early in November and includes a new error, "PANANA", in the left-hand word reading up.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13½.

Light carmine surcharge.

5c blue

We find that last month we omitted the 10c value of the new "permanent" set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½

10c violet and black

RHODESIA.—Various contemporaries report a new value of the 1899 set, our type A9.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

2sh 6p bluish gray.

SALVADOR.—We have received the 6c of the current set, regular issue (our type A65), and learn of a new value of the official set.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

6c carmine-lake and black.

Official stamp.

Perforated 11½

13c brown and black.

SWITZERLAND.—Two new values have appeared with the Greek cross watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½.

Watermarked Greek Cross.

2c bistre

12c ultramarine

TRINIDAD.—We find we have omitted to chronicle the values of the Postage Due set that have appeared with multiple watermark.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked multiple Crown and C. A.

1p black

3p black

4p black

