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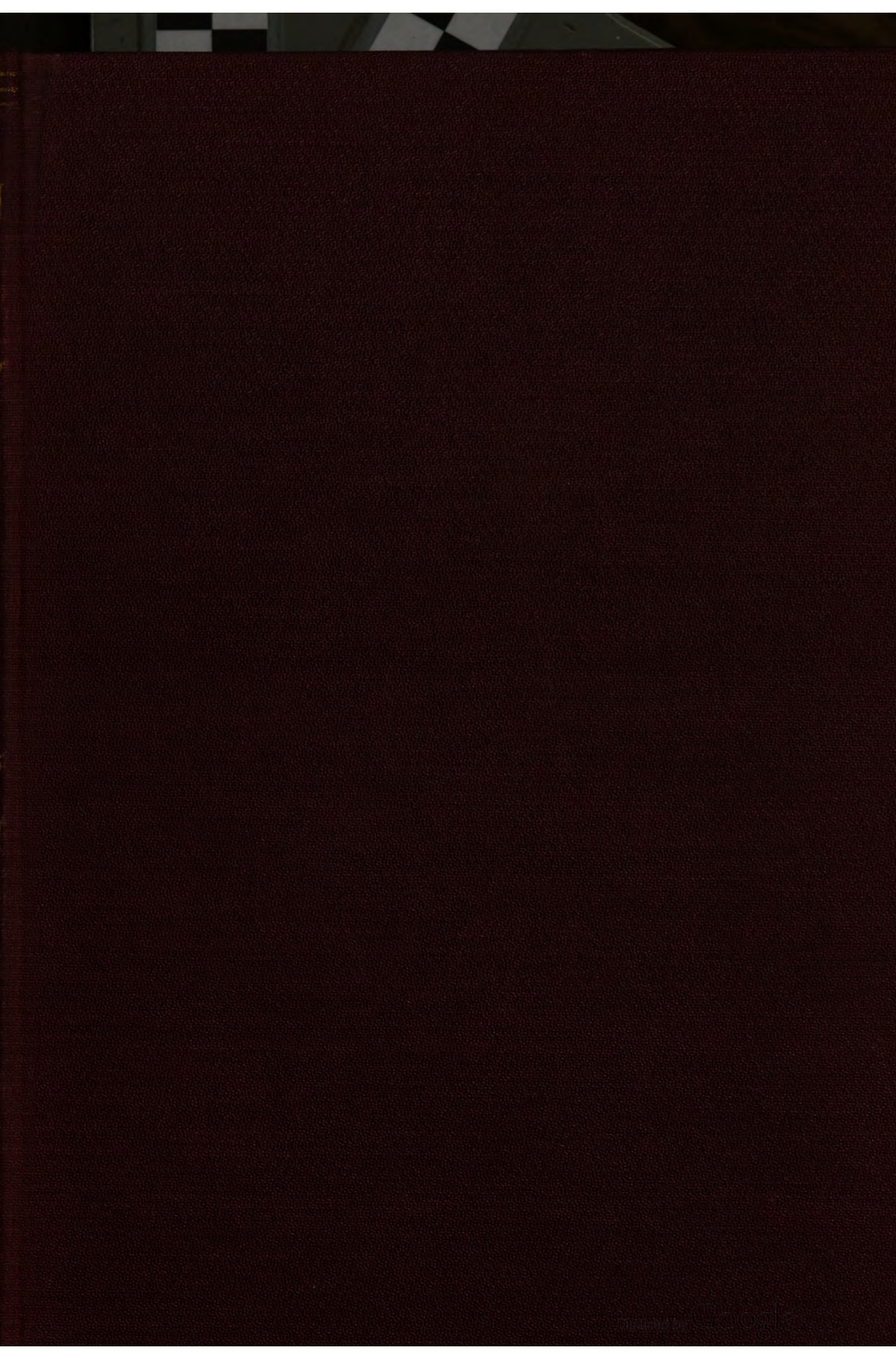
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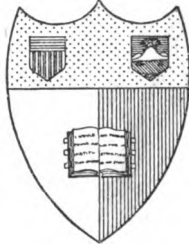
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## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

*(Continued from page 368.)*

Up to 1860 New South Wales had no stamp of a higher denomination than one shilling and the inconvenience due to this fact, when packages requiring large amounts of postage were mailed, led to correspondence upon the subject between the Manager of the Union Bank of Australia and the Postmaster General. The latter states that "the fear of forgery has hitherto prevented stamps of a higher value being issued; but I think the time has arrived, in which the experiment might be made, by issuing a stamp of the value of 5s." Mr. Levinge, whose admirable work on the large square stamps of 1854-55 showed him to be an artist of no small merit, was asked to prepare a design and the five shilling "coin type," one of the most artistic and beautiful stamps in our albums, was the result.



On submitting the design Mr. Levinge suggested that it should be "either engraved on plates or sunk on dies, to produce medallion or cameo-like impressions." Here, then, we have a suggestion for something like our embossed envelope stamps, but this idea was not wholly followed. The Postmaster General recommended "that the Government Agent in London be instructed to apply to Messrs. Perkins & Bacon to carry out the order, and that they be directed to employ the very best steel or copper-plate engraver in London for the purpose, with orders that his work shall be elaborate enough to defy forgery." The result was a stamp of which any

nation might be proud, it being beautifully engraved on steel and shaded in imitation of the medallion or cameo that Mr. Levinge suggested; it thus resembles a coin, from which fact comes its usual designation. Back of the bust is seen the sceptre, and the three stars around the head represent a portion of the constellation of the "Southern Cross" which has since figured on numerous other stamps. In front of the bust in the original design, however, was a waratah blossom, emblematic of the colony where the shrub is quite common. This flower (pronounced *wd-ra-tah*) is well represented on the one penny post cards of 1887 and 1888, and reminds one of a brilliant red chrysanthemum. But the English engravers were not familiar with it and, when the plate was received in the colony, where the stamps were printed, it was found that the English rose had been substituted for the colonial emblem.

This stamp was first issued on April 2, 1860, and continued in use until displaced by the five shilling map stamp on March 13, 1889. The latter in its turn was retired on June 22, 1897, when the coin stamp was re-issued in commemoration of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, and it is still in use.

We now come to a set of stamps which has a two-fold interest for philatelists, for not only is it a pictorial issue, with all that that implies, but it is the first of the commemorative sets which have since become so popular—with many postal administrations, at least. We do not find the first "jubilee stamp" here for the honor of producing that belongs to our own country, which issued the "Centennial envelope" stamp in two colors for our one hundredth birthday in 1876. Twelve years later New South Wales celebrated a similar occasion, 1888 being the centenary of the founding of the colony. Various suggestions were made for the proper recognition of the occasion, among those carried out being the unveiling of a statue of Queen Victoria, the dedication of Centennial Park, a state banquet, illuminations, and, last but not least, a jubilee issue of postage stamps illustrative of the colony. When this issue was proposed it was decided to invite competitive designs in order that the work might be thoroughly representative. Accordingly the following notice was published in the *Government Gazette*:

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, 15th November, 1887.

#### DESIGNS FOR NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

DESIGNS will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, the 6th December, for eight new Postage Stamps, intended to be commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony.

The designs must be drawn in black and white, to a scale four times the size of the present penny postage stamp. A distinct design will be required for each of the following denominations, viz.:—

One Penny.	Eight Pence.
Two Pence.	One Shilling.
Four Pence.	Five Shillings.
Six Pence	Twenty Shillings.

The value of each stamp must be expressed in words, and the words "New South Wales Postage" and "One hundred Years" must be common to all

Tenderers may submit designs for one or the whole.

A premium of £10 10s. will be given for the best design for each denomination, and £3, 3s. for the second best.

The designs for which premiums are given to become the property of the Government, those that have not obtained prizes will be returned to the owners.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

That the idea was popular and the colonists patriotic is evidenced by the fact that no less than 250 competitors took part and that there were 956 designs submitted for the Postmaster General's approval. The list of prize winners was published in a notice of January 6, 1888 with the following remark: "The Postmaster General reserves the right to use these designs in any way that may be deemed expedient to utilize them, *i. e.*, to substitute one denomination of stamp for another, or to modify the design in any respect; and it should be understood that it does not follow that the designs shall be used at all." As a matter of fact only five of the designs which won first prize were employed, the two pence and eight pence giving way to two designs, submitted by a Miss Devine, which did not take prizes and the one shilling, I believe, being designed by the Department to accompany the latter two. One of the designs which obtained second prize was later adapted to the 2½ pence stamp.

It seems a pity that the result of all this effort was marred, if not spoiled in some cases, by the inferior production of the finished stamps. Dr Houson tells us it was suggested "that the engraving of the designs should be entrusted to some firm of eminence, either in England or America, but it was decided that the engraving and printing should be done in the Government Printing Office under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Potter, the Government Printer. The engraving was performed by Mr. William Bell. The process was as follows:—A block of steel was prepared of the required size; on this the design was engraved. It was then hardened and the requisite number of impressions, in their proper places, were made by means of this die on a sheet of lead. This was then placed in the electrotyping bath and a copy made which was backed up and prepared for printing from." This method was adopted for economy's sake "as the requirements of the colony are now so great that steel plates would be of little service, requiring renewal so often, and the cost of reproduction being so much greater than that of the electrotypes." And yet what are New South Wales' requirements in one penny stamps, say, beside the number of two cent stamps required by Uncle Sam? Surely if we can afford thousands of millions of line engraved stamps each year, New South Wales ought to have been equal to tens of millions, especially in the case of such a set.

However, the stamps make quite an attractive series and show much to



interest us. We will begin with the 5 shillings which was the last stamp issued, it having appeared March 13, 1889, or nearly a year after the 20

shillings which ushered in the set on May 1, 1888. There is nothing of special note about it except the fact that it bears an outline map of Australia showing the location of the five colonies (now states), into which it is divided. But by some unexplained reason poor Tasmania has been literally "wiped off the map," for even a reading glass fails to locate any trace of this sixth state of the Commonwealth. The design was one of the prize winners, having been drawn by Mr. Charles Turner, but where there were originally two figures 5 in the circles at the sides we now find two coats-of-arms, that at the left being the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland and that at the right the arms of the colony.

Australia was definitely discovered by the Dutch in 1606, though certain vague claims are made for earlier dates, mostly by Portuguese. Several Dutch explorers visited it at intervals thereafter and the name New Holland was given it in 1664 by the Dutch Government. With the opening of the eighteenth century the English began to arrive, but it was not until April 28, 1770, that the English flag was planted on the shores of New South Wales by the famous Captain Cook, whose portrait is shown us on the 4 pence stamp, another prize design, by H. A. Baraclaugh. James Cook was the son of a



Yorkshire farm hand, and was born October 27, 1728; but he took to the sea rather than the dry land and rapidly pushed his way upward. He had already surveyed the St. Lawrence River and the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador when, in 1768, he was sent in command of the ship *Endeavour* to Tahiti with a party of scientists who were to observe the transit of Venus. After leaving them he turned south on a voyage of exploration and discovery, examining the coasts of New Zealand and the eastern shores of New Holland. On leaving the latter he writes: "I once more hoisted English colours, and though I had already taken possession of several points, I now took possession of the whole Eastern coast in right of His Majesty King George the Third, by the name of New South Wales, with all the bays, harbors, rivers, and islands situated upon it; we then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship."

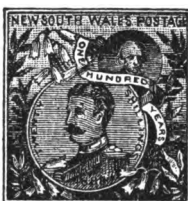
Cook made two more voyages of exploration in the Pacific after this, the last one in an endeavor to find the elusive "Northwest Passage" to India. On this voyage he rediscovered and named the Sandwich Islands, which the Portuguese had found in 1542, and was unfortunately murdered there by the natives on February 14, 1779 in revenge for flogging one of them for thieving.

Cook first planted his flag near the harbor called Botany Bay, so named by Dr. Solander, a botanist with the expedition, from the number, variety and novelty of the specimens he found there. Their description of the locality brought it to the notice of the British Government at an unfortunate time. The independence of the American colonies had stopped the deportation of criminals to their shores, and in casting around for a new penal settlement, the attractions of Botany Bay caused its selection. In 1787 an expedition was fitted out, under the command of Capt Arthur Phillip, R. N., in the frigate

*Sirius*, with an armed tender and nine transports carrying about a thousand souls, of whom 757 were criminals of both sexes. Few countries, probably, ever had a more disreputable lot of "first citizens" than New South Wales was forced to start in with. What she has accomplished speaks wonders for the race that has built her up.



Botony Bay proved unsuitable for a settlement after all and six days later they sailed up the coast a little further and put into Port Jackson, a land locked harbor where, on the evening of January 26, 1788, the flag was raised and saluted and the foundation of the present city of Sydney laid. In historical contrast to this beginning, depicted on the "Sydney Views" of 1850, which have already been described, the Centennial one penny has a Sydney View of one hundred years later. According to the *Sydney Morning Herald* the view was taken from Mossman's Bay and shows the harbor, the Exhibition Building and the fortifications at Fort Denison, but it is too small and too poorly brought out on the stamp to make much out of. The Imperial crown surmounts the picture and the border is filled in with ferns. This was a prize design, drawn by Mr. M Tannenberg.



Captain Phillip became the first governor of the new colony and remained so for nearly five years. His features are presented to us on the 20 shilling stamp which was the first of the series issued and which is perhaps the neatest and most artistic of the set. Had the original design been a little more closely followed and then engraved in *taille-douce* it would have been most effective; but the pale blue color, the general indistinctness of detail, due to the method of production, and the added ornamentation of fern fronds around the medallions where sprays of "Christmas bells" only were originally, have rather spoiled the effect of what might have been a philatelic gem. The larger medallion, resembling a coin and bearing the denomination, has a portrait of the Rt. Hon. Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, then Governor of New South Wales, and bears the date of the centennial year, while the medallion bearing Capt. Phillip's likeness is much smaller and partly hidden behind the former, to convey the idea of distance, and is labelled 1788. This was one of the prize designs and is the work of Mrs. F. W. Stoddard.



Though the first prize design for the 2 pence was won by Miss Devine it was not used, as it bore another portrait of Lord Carrington; in its place and also in place of the prize design for the 8 pence were substituted two designs by the same lady which were not prize winners but which exhibited two birds peculiar to the continent of Australia. The 2 pence shows the emu (also spelled *emeu* and *emew*) which is a cousin of the ostrich, though smaller. It is a brownish gray, dowdy looking bird whose plumage rather resembles long curly hair than feathers; but these feathers are almost unique in being double, that is the quill is split into two "mid-ribs," a peculiarity shared only by the cassowary, a near relative. The nest is simply a hollow in the sand and the eggs are a dark bottle green color but, whereas both birds take turns at incubation in the case of the ostrich, the male emu is the only one that sets. Formerly the birds roamed over the whole continent but they have now been driven far inland and their numbers are rapidly diminishing. Around this central picture the border of the stamp is filled in with what are said to be the berries of the lilly-pilly or Australian myrtle, the corea or native fuchsia, and "feathery sprays of wattle" or Australian acacia.

The 8 pence shows the lyre-bird, so called from the remarkable and beautiful form of its tail which it elevates and displays after the manner of peacocks and, like them, uses to charm the female when courting. It adds the curious custom, however, of constructing little mounds at that time which it uses as pedestals for posing. The bird is about the size of a hen and is very shy and difficult to approach. But one egg is laid in a dome shaped covered nest with a single entrance. The male is said to be a most excellent mimic, especially of the songs of other birds. The picture on the stamp is surrounded by flowers of the waratah and honeysuckle.



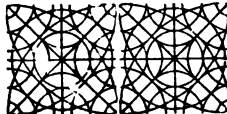
The one shilling was not a prize design at all, but was made up by the authorities apparently as a companion piece to the two stamps last described. It represents a Kangaroo which was photographed in the museum for the purpose. This animal, as is well known, is another one of the peculiarities of Australasian fauna. It hardly needs description here as it is more or less familiar to every one by pictures, specimens in museums, and many accounts in story and natural history. But perhaps the first record of its existence is not so well known and may prove interesting. The neighborhood of Cookstown in Queensland claims the honor of supplying the first example of the animal which was brought to Europe and astonished the zoölogists of that time by the singularity of its form and reported habits.

Capt. Cook happened—in July, 1770—to be laying up his ship, the *Endeavour*, for repairs, after narrowly escaping total wreck on the neighboring Great Barrier reef. Foraging parties, dispatched to secure if possible fresh meat or game for the ship's well nigh exhausted larder, returned with reports of a strange creature of which they subsequently secured specimens. Cook writes in his journal: "With the first dawn they set out in search of game, and in a walk of many miles they saw four animals of the same kind, two of which Mr Bank's greyhound chased, but they threw him out at a great distance by leaping over the long thick grass, which prevented his running. This animal was observed not to run upon four legs, but to bound or hop forward upon two. It is called by the natives 'Kangaroo'." Around the picture are filled in waratah, flannel or mullen, and other native flowers and shrubs



The 6 pence stamp calls for no special mention except that the four stars in the upper part represent the constellation of the Southern Cross and the colony's coat-of-arms is seen in the lower right portion. The design is filled in with Australian flowers including the waratah, wattle or acacia blossoms, ferns and heath. This was one of the first prize designs and was the work of Mr. M. Tannenberg.

The Australian colonies joined the Universal Postal Union on January 1, 1891, when the 2½ pence rate of course came into force for foreign correspondence. In New South Wales this value had not previously existed, so that a new stamp was necessary. To have it conform to the Centennial issue the design was adapted from one for the 6 pence value, by Miss Devine, which received second prize in the competition. The original had "One Hundred Years" on the banner, which was replaced by the Australian motto "Advance Australia." With this stamp came the practical close of the commemorative designs, other values added thereafter being simply old designs in new colors or surcharges.





## Twentieth Century Stamp Collecting.

CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Stamp collecting at the present time is a different thing from what it was twenty or thirty years ago. It is interesting to note the way in which those who are now beginning collecting start in the work. It frequently happens that the first thoughts that are expressed by a new collector are precisely the same as those that were common in the "seventies". The old idea that a stamp is a stamp, even if it is only a piece of a stamp, crops out occasionally. The new collector of to-day, however, soon discerns the signs of the times. He learns very quickly that condition counts and that a collection of stamps not in fine condition is scarcely considered a collection among those who devote themselves to stamps in the twentieth century. It was only natural that there should be a complete and entire reaction from the original idea in relation to the condition of stamps. The notion that a piece of a stamp was enough to fill a space in an album naturally gave place to the idea of perfection as that which must be possessed by a collection. The collector in this stage of his evolution made his appearance with millimeter gauge and dividers. The stamp must be just so long and wide, and have precisely the same amount of paper showing along the margin, between the straight edge or perforation and the outer line of the stamp. This space must be equal on all sides. If unused, the stamp must have full gum and some even went so far as never to take stamps which had been hinged. Cancelled stamps must have no cancellation on the center but what cancellation they did have must be clear and decided. There certainly can be no objection to stamps which reach this ideal of perfection, but the collectors who demanded such perfection very soon found that it was impossible to make collections of stamps approaching in any way to completeness.

There are few countries where postage stamps have apparently been made exclusively for the benefit of the stamp collector and it is only recently that attention has been given to the matter of perforating to such an extent, that a considerable proportion of the stamps of any country come in perfect condition.

One who goes back to the issues made in the early days of stamp collecting and undertakes to gather them in considerable numbers, knows that the ideal of perfect centering is an impossible one.

One cannot apply to such stamps as those of Victoria such a rule as that the stamp shall be entirely on the paper, for very few of the stamps of this country are found in which the perforation does not cut the design on one side or the other.

There can be little question that the stamps that will hold their value best, and will most interest the collectors of all future time will be those of the nineteenth century—the Victorian Era. The sixty years of stamp issuing, included within that century, contain examples of all kinds and grades of workmanship from the coarsest to the finest. It may be possible that some time in the future a new method of manufacture may be devised which will produce stamps of higher grade than any which the nineteenth century can offer us but, until such an event shall occur, the wide range and fine quality of

the stamps of that century, together with the fact that all kinds of workmanship and almost every possible device in the way of design is to be found upon them, will make these stamps most popular.

The modified and sensible view in relation to collecting, the one which exists most widely among collectors of the present, is to be satisfied with the best possible specimens. Starting with this idea, one may build up a most valuable and perfect collection. The appearance in it of even a bad specimen of a stamp which is not obtainable in any other condition, is derogatory neither to the value nor the excellence of a collection. We may mention, for example, one of the best collections in this country wherein may be found a badly damaged copy of the ten cent Baltimore stamp. There are only three specimens of this known and only one of them can be called perfect. The stamp in its ordinary condition, that is the condition of two out of three, is worth several thousands of dollars.

It is much rarer than the first issue of Mauritius, and is a prize even in its poorest shape. The difficulty with the collector who even allows to himself the possibility of placing an injured stamp in his collection is that he will not discriminate, as such collectors will frequently take stamps which are easily procurable in fine condition and allow them a place which should never be occupied by anything except a fine specimen. The good specimen is the only specimen when such a stamp is obtainable. There is no question that the desire for fine stamps will continue and will increase among collectors.

This is, however, the very best sign of the permanency of our pursuit— for it removes at once from the number of collectable specimens a large number of stamps which would otherwise make many varieties altogether too common. This brings us to a thought which follows as a natural sequence, that is the changing as to collecting itself which is taking place, and has taken place in the past. It is strange how the fashion changes in relation to the stamps of one's own country. United States stamps in this country were considered of little value in 1870. Almost all varieties then in use passed from one collector to another at the lowest possible rates of exchange. The issue of Department stamps in 1873, with the great difficulty that then existed in securing specimens of many varieties, particularly in unused condition, was the beginning of the desire for United States issues. Many things, however, which at the present time are considered desirable were looked upon then with dislike. Collectors regarded the sets of re-issues of 1875 as the poorest of rubbish and would have none of them especially the 1861 set which was then re-issued. The result of this is the exceeding rarity at the present time of the stamps, particularly the set of 1861, and the consequent desire on the part of every collector to have them among his possessions.

The revival of stamp collecting which took place in 1890 and the following years, produced a renewed interest in United States stamps which caused them to advance in price with the greatest rapidity. These, however, were not the days in which condition was considered as it is at the present time. The prices of United States stamps were pushed up by speculative collectors to very high rates. They went beyond the value of the average specimen. The reaction which followed caused them to drop back not only to actual market price but also in the esteem of collectors generally. The issues of this country, however, are the best that have been made in any land. They are of great variety and possess many points of historical interest. They are not common, if one looks for fine condition, and fine condition is a thing which can be had in United States stamps. There are very few varieties which cannot be secured well centered and lightly cancelled. These fine stamps are worth the prices asked for them at the present time. The grow-

ing desire for fine specimens will cause them before long to reach their proper place in the esteem of collectors, and our United States issues will once more lead among those which are in general demand. The effect of the speculation so rife five or six years ago, through the desire of speculators to realize on their purchases, was the temporary injury of stamp collecting. The speculator, in the sense of one who is an accumulator of large quantities of stamps with the idea of selling them at a profit, has passed away. No one has arisen to take his place. Speculative collectors used to furnish the dealers with their stock. Dealers cannot afford to buy enough to last them for many years particularly when it comes to the purchasing of stamps of high value. Speculative collectors, however, one taking the stamps of one country and another of another, have furnished the dealer with specimens for genuine collectors long after his own stock has become exhausted. It is likely that many issues of the last few years of the century will be found to be quite scarce, simply because no one has speculated in them. The conditions at the opening of the twentieth century are most favorable. The outlook is for steady straight-forward collecting of the stamps of all countries by collectors interested in collecting pure and simple.



## Provisional Stamps of Columbia.

BY DR. G. MICHELSEN, CONSUL GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF LEGATION  
OF COLUMBIA IN GERMANY.

(From the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* by permission.)

Collectors who are interested in the stamps of Columbia have observed with displeasure the large number of provisional stamps which have appeared in various parts of that country within the last few years, ostensibly on account of the war.

As a result of investigations which I have made on the spot, through my numerous acquaintances there, I find the assumption of collectors that these provisional stamps were only a speculative product, and not genuine issues for postal purposes, is correct, and I have come to the same conclusion.

When, in 1899, the first provisional stamps were issued in Cartagena, a friend of mine wished to send me a few of these auxiliary stamps, but when she went to buy them from the postmaster she was told that the provisional stamps were sold out; on the other hand, they could sell you the regular stamps—that is, the Columbian stamps current at that time. The same thing happened with the subsequent issues up to that of 1902. To them belong, in addition to the eight stamps illustrated here, those described in the Kohl

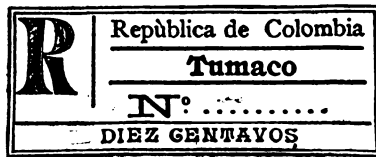
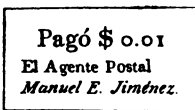


Catalogue, page 108, Nos. 7 and 8, as well as those surcharged with a star (page 109, Nos. 9 and 10.) But, during the whole time, the provisional stamps could be obtained from the officials of the post office for two or three times their face value. It can, therefore, clearly be perceived that we have here a purely speculative issue, which was put into circulation by some officials for the benefit of certain preferred dealers and for their own profit.

It is noteworthy that of the many communications and printed papers that I received, in my official capacity, from Cartagena during the whole of the war there was never a single one prepaid with any provisional stamp, but every one with regular stamps of Columbia. This proves that in the post office at Cartagena, during the whole of the time of the so-called provisional stamps, there was on hand a sufficiency of the regular stamps that they were supposed to take the place of, so that the issue of emergency stamps was superfluous.



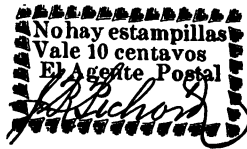
The postage stamps issued in Cúcuta by the insurgents in 1900 are no better. Cúcuta was at that time occupied for several months by the revolutionary troops, and their leader, Gen. Vargas Santos, by a decree ordered the issue of postage stamps. But, as Cúcuta was surrounded by the government troops and could, consequently, have no communication with the outside world, the stamps were superfluous. A few letters for abroad were forwarded by way of Venezuela by a private postal company, and these bear the stamps of the so-called provisional government together with the stamps of the Company. (Correo del Comercio—Cúcuta.) These letters were delivered to the addressees without any charge for postage due; but this is not to be taken as proof that the stamps were issued regularly and for postal purposes. Everybody knows that letters which do not bear the tax mark (T) of the country of origin are to be considered by the foreign postal authorities as properly prepaid—"sauf erreur évidente" says the postal convention. As the letters coming from Cúcuta that we are speaking of bore a stamp and no remark concerning insufficient prepayment, they could not be taxed abroad.



Precisely the same thing happened with the so called Tumaco provisionals. Tumaco, on the west coast of Columbia, was at one time blockaded alternately by the government and by the insurgents, cutting off all intercourse with the outside world. Notwithstanding that, an inventive postmaster found a way to issue provisional stamps and even to send abroad a few letters prepaid with them, which were delivered to the addressee without charge, on the same ground as those from Cúcuta. I heard that this postmaster was suspended from his office on account of the unauthorized issue of these provisionals, for, according to the Columbian postal regulations the issue of provisional stamps is positively prohibited. In case of postage stamps generally,

or even in case of a single value, running short, the postmaster must himself make a note of this on each shipment, mentioning the amount of the postage, but under no circumstances must he issue special stamps.

In Barranquilla, a far more important post office than Carteagena—in fact, the most important post office in Columbia—at the beginning of this year the stock of stamps was exhausted; but the postmaster did not issue any provisionals; by means of a hand stamp he noted on each postal article the lack of postage stamps and that so much postage had been paid. His colleague in Carteagena ought to have acted in precisely the same way, if really he did have no more postage stamps in stock.



With regard to the stamps of Rio Hacha (See the Kohl catalog, page 588), so far as I know they are not a bit better. It is related that the postmaster there issued the stamps in collusion with an American, and the latter bought them immediately.

Rio Hacha, like Cúcuta and Tumaco, was in the hands of the insurgents, and therefore without postal communication, but this as we see, did not prevent the provisional stamps from being issued there also, solely to plunder collectors, as a knowledge of the circumstances clearly shows.



It is also much to be regretted that in these last few years the postal administration of Antioquia is issuing unnecessary stamps continuously and thereby killing the interest of philatelists in the collection of Columbian postage stamps. Until now, with the exception of the provisional issues which I have just enumerated, no stamp has been issued in Columbia and the States belonging thereto which was not intended really for postal purposes. Antioquia only has been an exception, and I consider the issues which have appeared since 1891 as more or less speculative stamps and intended only for philatelists. Nothing can justify the simultaneous issue each time since 1891 of two different sets of postage stamps. At first it was said that one set was intended for inland postage and the other for foreign postage; this, however, will not answer, as Antioquia, according to the existing postal regulations of Columbia, has not the right to prepay letters for abroad with Antioquian stamps.

We must mention also the so-called errors of the issue of 1896. It has been asserted that these were specially ordered. Those stamps were prepared and delivered by the American Bank Note Company, in New York, and it

seems really incredible that such an institution, on so small a quantity of postage stamps, as had to be delivered for Antioquia, should have delivered so many stamps without the center piece and in wrong colors, unless this had been specially desired. Or, could so many proofs have been asked for?

To the Antioquian postal administration belongs also the doubtful honor of having issued the first jubilee set in Columbia.

For many years I have zealously collected Columbian stamps as a specialty; but, since I have been convinced that speculation is involved in the putting in circulation of the Antioquian postage stamps, I no longer place these stamps in my collection. I have been told that the manufacturer and purveyor of the stamps of Antioquia is at the same time one of the largest postage stamp dealers there. If this be so, the explanation of the unnecessary issues of that state is to be found in that fact.

I will take this opportunity to give some information in regard to some other and earlier so-called provisional stamps of Columbia, which have as little claim to be collected as the above-mentioned provisionals, viz: the Cauca, Garzon and Honda stamps.

The first (See the Kohl catalog, page 109) were never issued officially; Mr. Curtis, an American, who was employed by the Atrato Mining Company in Guibdó, discovered them. I will not doubt the good faith of this gentleman; but I can certainly affirm that the stamps were never in circulation. For that they would have to be national stamps. But the State of Cauca has so far had no stamps of its own, and as I myself pointed out to Mr. Curtis at the time, there was neither in the post offices of Guibdó and Popayan nor in the archives of the General Post Office in Bogotá the slightest indication to be found of the existence of these stamps. Mr. Curtis, later, when I was no longer in Columbia, published the alleged decree of the Prefect of Atrato, Salomon Posso; but, according to reliable information which I received at that time from Popayan, the opinion was that somebody had imposed on Mr. Curtis's credulity, seeing that in the archives there nothing with regard to such a decree could be found.

The papers which Mr. Curtis published at that time were signed by a certain Emiliano Rey, and when, a few years later, I returned to Columbia I tried to obtain an affidavit from the man (who, by the way, had become Mr. Curtis's attorney), and for this purpose had him summoned before the court. He did not appear, but left Guibdó secretly, which I take as a proof that the man did not have a clear conscience.



The matter of the provisionals of Garzon (see the Kohl catalogue, page 231), is also very interesting. I received knowledge of the existence of these stamps at the time, when I was in Bogotá, through the foreign philatelic press, and immediately made inquiries of the postmaster in Garzon with regard to these stamps. From him I learned that the postmaster who was there formerly had in the meantime been transferred, and neither in the books nor in the archives of the post office was anything about these stamps to be found. On inquiry at the Post Office Department in Bogotá, I was in-

formed that there also nothing was known of the alleged provisional stamps ; they could, however, assure me *a priori* that the postmaster had been guilty of a misdemeanor, as he had not been authorized to issue provisional stamps. Disciplinary proceedings were taken against the former postmaster on behalf of the Post Office Department. The postmaster stated that he had not issued the stamps, but had merely marked a few stamps to please a friend. But he was suspended from his functions.

These Garzon stamps are also the speculative product of a certain Milciades Lara.

The stamps of Honda are also speculative articles. A shrewd speculator bought several sheets of the current 2 centavos stamp, had the same surcharged "Habilitado—Vale \$0.01—Honda" (see the Kohl catalogue, page 290), and used the same for the prepayment of printed matter, which had to pay only 1c postage. As the stamps were bought at the full face value, and the postage on the printed matter was only 1c, they were allowed to circulate without interference until the Post Office Department in Bogotá had its attention called to them, and then it confiscated those stamps which were found in the possession of the speculator.

In concluding I will mention the reason for the decline in the price of current Columbian stamps, which, at present, are offered from all sides in large quantities at ridiculously low prices, unused or with any desired postmark. The reason for this is to be found in the low value of the paper money, which is as low as 20,000 per cent. (therefore, \$1 = ½ cent gold = 2 pfennig )

The peace just concluded will certainly change these unhappy circumstances. According to telegrams which have reached here within the last few days, it is already known that the value of the paper money has gone up considerably.





## The New United States Stamps.

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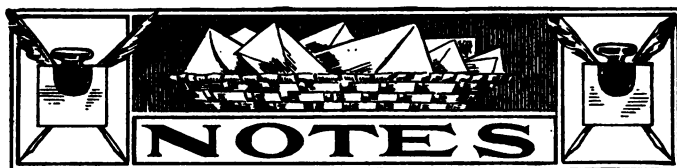
The new series of United States stamps shows the best work which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has produced up to the present time. Opinions, however, do not agree as to the unqualified excellence of both workmanship and design. Most Americans will undoubtedly be pleased with the new series, but it may be held by some that that portion of the criticism from the N. Y. Times referring to the crowded condition of the designs is justified to some extent.

It is well enough to produce a few stamps of ornate design but if this extends through the whole series and all the stamps present the same or similar features the effect of the whole is, at the best that can be said, not so pleasing as it might well be. Some stamps of plainer appearance in the series would serve to set off the others and attract attention to their ornamentation.

### "THE NEW TWO-CENT STAMP.

"The purchaser of postage stamps at the window of the General Office is now supplied with stamps of the two-cent denomination which he is likely to regard with feelings akin to those which would take possession of him if some one should substitute for his favorite picture a tea store chromo. The stamp we are used to and which met every requirement of the Postal Service and the public taste was simple, dignified, and in every way appropriate. The picture was a profile of HOUDIN's bust of WASHINGTON, which the designer did not consider it necessary to label. The new stamp gives us WASHINGTON in full face, and is probably a caricature of one of GILBERT STUART's many portraits. The face is smug and weakly amiable, and might be taken for ADAMS, MADISON, or MONROE if not labeled WASHINGTON to make sure that no one will doubt for whom it is intended. The border, ridiculously ornate, is composed of draped flags and what seems to be 'hands' of tobacco. It is more or less smudged in the printing, which is inevitable when microscopic and unimportant detail is overcrowded. The only excuse for a change would be an improvement, and if this is what was aimed at it must be confessed that the experts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will never win trophies for marksmanship. The change is to be regretted."





CHINA.—One of our correspondents has shown us a stamp of the 1897 issue, the 5c on 5c yellow with the surcharge in small figures, in a vertical pair, imperforate between.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us a number of oddities of this country, most of them probably printers' waste and of very little value, but we note them for what they are worth. These consist of blocks, showing the 1c of 1892 (No. 148) imperforate and imperforate vertically; the 5c of 1895-96 (No. 158) imperforate, imperforate vertically and imperforate horizontally; the 5c of 1897 (No. 159) imperforate; the 20c of the same issue (No. 160) imperforate vertically; and the 5c of 1899 (No. 163) imperforate vertically.



ANTIOQUIA—Mr. J. A. Klemann has shown us several varieties in the 1889 issue. These are the 1, 4 and 10 centavos in vertical pairs, without perforation between, and the 1 centavo and 2 pesos imperforate horizontally.



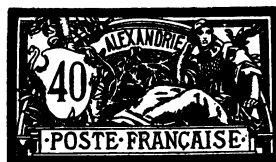
TOLIMA.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has also shown us some blocks of imperforate and part perforate stamps of this state. These include the 1 and 2c of 1895 (Nos 66 and 67) imperforate and imperforate horizontally, and the 20c of the same issue (No. 69) imperforate.



FRANCE.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us an imperforate pair of the 15c of 1882 on quadrille paper.



FRENCH OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.—We show herewith the types of the new series:



**FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.**—Mr. C. A. Howes writes us in regard to these stamps : “ I find the surcharges for French Offices on the Indo Chinese stamps are as follows :

On the	1 centime,	2-5 cent
“	2 “	4-5 “
“	4 “	1 3-5 “
“	5 “	2 cents
“	10 “	4 “
“	15 “	6 “
“	20 “	8 “
“	25 “	10 “
“	30 “	12 “
“	40 “	16 “
“	50 “	2 dimes
“	75 “	3 “
“	1 franc	4 “
“	5 “	2 dollars

This is all Mexican money, of course.”



**FRENCH OFFICES IN MOROCCO**—Among a lot of other oddities, Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us imperforate blocks of the 1891-93 issue, 5c on 5c green and 25c on 25c black on rose.



**FRENCH OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.**—We show also the types of the new stamps for these offices.



**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Offices in the Levant.—We illustrate two recently issued stamps:



**HAYTI.**—Among some stamps recently received with the provisional government surcharge, we find three with double surcharges which have not hitherto been chronicled,—the 4c red, 15c olive and 1g lilac.

HUNGARY.—We have seen the 10 filler carmine of the 1900 series in an imperforate pair. This was shown us by J. C. Morgenthau.



MARTINIQUE.—Mr. Morgenthau has shown us a block of the 1c Unpaid Letter stamp of the 1887 issue of which the lower stamps are without surcharge.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Several of our contemporaries report that between the 5th and 16th September, 1902, the stock of the 1c postage stamps ran rather low and Postage Due stamps of that denomination were used to frank local letters, about four thousand copies being used for that purpose.



QUEENSLAND.—We reprint the following from the *Australian Journal of Philately*:

“We have received from Mr. R. Abraham, of Townsville, Queensland, for inspection a used 6d. Queensland stamp received by him in the ordinary course of business three months ago. This stamp is supposed to be the current type with figures in four corners, but, strange to relate, it has only the figures in the lower corners. It certainly has not been tampered with as there are scrolls in the two upper corners, and is really the same type as the 1d. with figures in lower corners, issued in 1896 (Gibbons' type 18). In every respect, but with one exception, the stamp referred to is identical with the 6d. with figures in four corners, and we are at a loss to know how such a curiosity comes about, as this type has been in use for the past three years and we have never heard of it before. We cannot say at the present moment whether only one of this variety appears in a sheet or in a block of 4, or whether only one or more entire sheets have been printed similarly. The fact that it has been in our correspondent's hands for at least three months is proof that it is not quite a new issue, it does not look like it, and the fact also that such a discovery has not been made before proves that it must be very uncommon to have escaped the eagle eyes of all Australian philatelists except one.

“We have written to the Deputy Postmaster-General of Brisbane, asking him to elucidate the mystery, and we hope to be able to tell our readers all about it next month; in the meantime we would suggest to those who have any, to examine them carefully and hold on to them pending definite information regarding this peculiarity, for it must be considered as such.”

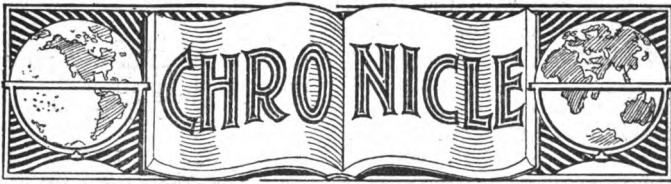


RUSSIA.—We have seen two more stamps on vertically laid paper; the 2 and 35 kopecs. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 1 and 5 kopecs and the *P. J. G. B.* insists that the 1 rouble exists on vertically laid paper, in spite of statements to the contrary, since the editor has seen and handled copies in this condition.

Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 1 rouble with thunder-bolts in both vertical and horizontal pairs, without perforation between.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We illustrate the £1 stamp of the new series.





**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen three more stamps of the 1902 series. The design of the 1c is rather pleasing, that of the 2c disappointing and that of the 5c distinctly ugly.

The 1c has a portrait of Franklin, similar to that which appeared on the 1847 issue. At the sides are caryatides, and the remainder of the space is occupied by inscriptions and dates in accord with the other stamps of the series.

The 2c has a portrait of Washington which is new to stamp collectors, and certainly is not an improvement on those which have been used in previous issues. The Father of his Country looks more like a rummy old tavern keeper than the distinguished statesman and general that we have been accustomed to regard him. The flags at the sides, about which we have heard so much, are indistinct, and, thanks to the style of the engraving and overinking, the whole appearance is blotchy.

The 5c is the worst of the series. We are all aware that President Lincoln was not a handsome man, but it would seem that the portrait selected for this stamp was unnecessarily homely. And the contrast between this large head and the small figures at the sides, which are full length, is unpleasing—the things seem to be so disproportionate.

While some of the stamps of the new series are very pleasing, notably the 13 cents, we cannot but feel that these crowded and over-decorated designs are not an improvement upon the dignified and artistic simplicity of the issues of 1870 and 1890.

Mr. J. S. Rich has shown us the

stamp of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. for 1903 and also an unchronicled variety of the Colusa, Lake & Mendocino Telegraph Co., a 25c red, a denomination hitherto uncatalogued. Two of these latter stamps were found laid away in an old envelope of the Telegraph Company. Their antecedents are beyond reproach, and the design is undoubtedly the same as that of other values with an alteration of the numerals.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

1c yellow green

2c carmine

5c ultramarine

*Telegraph stamps.*

Colusa, Lake & Mendocino Telegraph Co.

25c red

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.

No value, blue

**ANGOLA.**—We have received for this and various other Portuguese Colonies a large number of stamps of the design which appeared in 1898. Some of these are in new colors, others are new values. We shall list them without further comment.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

15r gray green

25r carmine

50r brown

65r dull blue

75r lilac

115r orange brown on pink

130r brown on straw

400r dull blue on straw

**AUSTRALIAN COMMON-WEALTH.**—The 1p Postage Due stamp has appeared with the blank space at the bottom filled in to match the design of the upper part of the stamp.

*Postage Due stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.  
Perforated.

1p emerald green

**BAHAMAS.**—We have received three new values in the Queen's Staircase design.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

5p orange and black  
2sh ultramine and black  
3sh sage green and black

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have seen new 1p and 1sh stamps with portrait of King Edward VII. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a ½p of the same series. The two which we have seen are rather pleasing designs and vary somewhat from the monotony of the King's Head stamps of other colonies. We illustrate the 1p herewith.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Anchor.



Perforated 14.

½p green  
1p carmine  
4sh bistre

**CAPE VERDE.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

5r gray green

25r carmine  
50r brown  
65r dull blue  
75r lilac  
115r orange brown on pink  
130r brown on straw  
400r dull blue on straw

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—Last month we chronicled three values of the new series. We have now seen the full series (at least we hope it has reached completion) and also a Registration stamp. We give the entire list, including the three stamps previously chronicled.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforate 12.

1c green on straw  
2c salmon on rose  
5c blue on greenish  
5c dark blue on greenish  
10c pale brown on straw  
20c purple on rose  
50c dull rose on greenish  
1p black on yellow  
5p slate on bluish  
10p dark brown on rose

*Registration stamp.*



Perforate 12.

Laid Paper.

10c blackish violet

**COREA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* illustrates a new Commemorative stamp for this country and speaks of it as follows:

"The stamp is inscribed 'XL. Ann. Jubilé d'Avènement' (40 years Jubilee of the Accession), that is to say, the fortieth anniversary of the reigning monarch's accession to the throne. The Emperor of Corea is Yi Huing, and he was born in 1852, made King in 1864, and proclaimed Emperor in 1897, after the country had received its independence as a result of the Chino-Japanese War. If the date 1864 is correct (and we give it on the authority of Whitaker), the present issue would seem to be somewhat premature. The inscriptions are entirely in French or Chinese, no Korean characters occurring on the stamp. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* says that the plate was engraved by Japanese workman at the Kyong San mint in the suburbs of Séoul."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
cheun orange

**COSTA RICA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that "specimen" copies of a new provisional are being circulated from headquarters of the Postal Union at Berne. The stamp is the 2c of the 1900 issue, surcharged "PROVISORIO OFICIAL" in two lines, in green ink.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.  
Perforated.  
Green surcharge  
2c vermilion and black

**ECUADOR.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 5c stamp overprinted "Rios".

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
5c lilac and black

**EGYPT—Soudan.**—Several European journals report the appearance of the 1 and 5 piastres stamps in new colors, but do not state whether the stamps are on the old paper or on the new one in which the watermarks are

placed closer together. The *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* also chronicles an envelope of the so-called Camel type, that of the current adhesives.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star and Crescent.  
Perforated.  
1pi red and black  
10pi violet and brown

*Envelope.*

5 mils rose

**FRANCE.**—The 15 centimes stamp of the altered type has appeared.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
15c pale red

**French Offices in Morocco.**—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, the 10 centimes of the current French type has been added to the issues of these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge  
10c on 10c carmine.

**GERMANY.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us two of the new official stamps, which are to be used in Prussia during the year 1903.

We illustrate one of them herewith. It will be seen that the design is the same as that of the lower values of the current series, with the portrait of Germania replaced by an inscription in four lines.

*Official stamps.*



Perforated.  
5pf green  
10pf carmine



**GUINEA.—***Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

15r gray green

25r carmine

5c brown

65r dull blue

75r lilac

115r orange brown on pink

130r brown on straw

400r dull blue on straw

**HAYTI.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* reports that various postal cards have been overprinted with the provisional government surcharge.

*Postal cards.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

1c blue on white

2c orange on rose

3c pale green on yellowish

1x1c blue on grayish

2x2c orange on red lilac

3x3c pale green on lilac

**HONDURAS.**—The new issue, which we announced in our December number, has appeared. We illustrate the design herewith.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1c emerald green

2c carmine rose

5c blue

6c purple

1cc brown

2cc ultramarine

50c vermilion

1p orange

**IOELAND.**—We illustrate the type of the new issue. It is said that the new official stamps differ from those of the regular issue only in having "PJONUSTU" instead of "FRIMERKI" at the right.

The colors of the new official stamps are reported as follows:

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

3a orange and brown

4a deep green and brown

5a brown red and brown

10a deep blue and brown

16a carmine and brown

20a green and brown

50a violet and brown

**INDIA.**—"Specimen" copies of two more values of the King Edward series have appeared. The ½ anna of the same series has been surcharged "on H. M. S." and a Registration envelope with the King's head has been issued.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated.

2a purple

3a orange brown

*Official stamp.*

Black surcharge.

½a light green

*Registration envelope.*

Size 133x83mm.

2a blue

**INHAMBANE.**—This is a new comer among the Portuguese Colonies and appears in quite an extensive series. The 5cor has the numerals in carmine, the others in black.

**Adhesive stamps.**

Perforated.

- 2½r gray
- 5r orange yellow
- 10r light green
- 15r gray green
- 20r gray violet
- 25r carmine
- 50r brown
- 65r dull blue
- 75r lilac
- 100r dull blue on blue
- 115r orange brown on pink
- 130r brown on straw
- 200r violet on pink
- 400r dull blue on straw
- 500r black on blue
- 700r gray black on straw

**LEEWARD ISLANDS.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* gives the following list of new stationery for these islands, all with the head of the King.

**Registration envelope.**

Size 151x95 mm.

2p blue

**Wrappers.**

Size 125 x 300 mm.

½p green on buff

1p carmine on buff

**Postal Cards.**

½p green on carmine, size 121x74 mm

1p carmine on cream " 140x88mm

1x1p " " " " 140x90mm

**LOURENZO MARQUES.**—**Adhesive stamps.**

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

- 15r gray green
- 25r carmine
- 50r brown
- 65r dull blue
- 75r lilac
- 115r orange brown on pink
- 130r brown on straw
- 400r dull blue on straw

**LIBERIA.**—Mr. H. L. Hayman has kindly sent us various new issues. The stamps are all finely engraved and printed and have the characteristics

of the work of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. We shall illustrate the design in our next number. The stamps are: a 3 cents black with head of Liberty, wearing a helmet wreathed in laurel, and inscribed "LIBERIA—INLAND POSTAGE" above and value below; the same stamp printed in green and surcharged in red "oS" in script capitals, in the upper left corner; five registration stamps of large size (21½x34 mm.) each having a portrait (presumably that of the President of the Republic) in the centre, surrounded by scroll work and inscriptions including the names of the five principal towns of the country.

**Adhesive stamp.**

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14.

3c black

**Official stamp.**

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14.

Red surcharge.

3c green

**Registration stamps.**

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14.

- 10c blue and black, Buchanan
- 10c vermilion and black, Grenville
- 10c green and black, Harper
- 10c purple and black, Monrovia
- 10c magenta and black, Robertsport

**MACAO.**—**Adhesive stamps.**

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

- 2a gray green
- 3a slate
- 4a carmine
- 5a pale yellow brown
- 6a red brown
- 8a gray brown
- 10a dull blue
- 12a lilac
- 13a gray violet
- 18a orange brown on pink
- 20a brown on straw
- 31a violet on pink
- 47a dull blue on straw

**MALTA.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports a new Registration envelope with head of King Edward VII.

*Registration envelope.*

Size 151x95mm.

2p blue

**MCZAMBIQUE.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Type of 1898 issue.

15r gray green

25r carmine

50r brown

65r dull blue

75r lilac

115r orange brown on pink

130r brown on straw

40cr dull blue on straw

**NATAL.**—Various of our European contemporaries report the appearance of the two pence stamp of the new series, and the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* announces "specimen" copies of five of the higher values.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p olive green and carmine

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

£1 blue and dark gray

£1 rosh violet and green

£5 gray and violet

£10 green and orange

£20 green and red

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—From various journals we learn that stamps for official use in this state and other states of the Commonwealth are now being perforated with various letters, as it is not permitted by law for them to be surcharged.

The following are chronicled:

*Official stamp.*

Perforated "O. S."

1p rose

Perforated "O. S.—N. S. W", in two lines.

1p rose

2p ultramarine

6p orange

Perforated "G. R." (Government Railways.)

1p rose

**NEW ZEALAND.**—We have received two more of the Picture series on the new paper watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and star.

4p yellow brown and blue

1sh brown red

**NICARAGUA.**—We have received four values of the handsome new series.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12.

1c emerald green and black

2c carmine and black

5c ultramarine and black

10c orange yellow and black

**PERSIA.**—To our chronicle of the new series we have to add four values. We illustrate the type of the lower values of new issue.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated.

2k ultramarine

5k yellow brown  
10k rose red  
50k yellow green

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**PORTUGUESE CONGO.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

15r gray green  
25r carmine  
50r brown  
65r dull blue  
75r lilac  
115r orange brown on pink  
130r brown on straw  
400r dull blue on straw

---

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

1½r slate  
2½r pale yellow brown  
3r dull blue  
9r gray violet  
1t carmine  
2t brown  
2½t dull blue  
3t blue  
5t brown on straw  
8t violet on pink  
12t green on pink  
1 rupia dull blue on straw  
2 " gray black on straw

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**ST. LUCIA.**—We have seen a stamp issued to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the islands. We shall illustrate the stamp in our next number. The center, which is printed in green, is a picture of two rocky islets called The Pitons, 3700 feet high; at each side of the design are tropical fruits, a bird of the parrot species and a snake, probably the fer-de-lance. The rest of the design is filled in with various inscriptions, including the dates "1502-1902."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
2p brown and green

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**ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

15r gray green  
25r carmine  
50r brown  
65r dull blue  
75r lilac  
115r orange brown on pink  
130r brown on straw  
400r dull blue on straw

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**ST. VINCENT.**—*Der Philatelist*

chronicles a Registration envelope with head of the King.

*Registration envelope.*

Size 152x98 mm.

2p blue

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**SALVADOR.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us two values of a new issue. The stamps are handsomely engraved. The central feature of the design is a picture of a monumental group of statuary in an oval panel; "REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR" is curved around this; "CORREOS U. P. U." appears in each upper corner; "CENTAVOS" below, with numerals at each end in small circles ornamented with arabesques.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1c yellow green  
13c brown

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**SIERRA LEONE.**—*Die Post* reports "specimen" sets of the new series with portraits of King Edward.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p	violet and green
1p	" " carmine
1 ½p	" " olive
2p	" " brown
2 ½p	" " ultramarine
3p	" " gray
4p	" " carmine
5p	" " black
6p	" " violet
1sh	green and black
5sh	" " carmine
£1	" (?) on red

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—We find in the *Australian Philatelist* the announcement that stamps of the new series of the values of 10 and 20 shillings have been issued. They have not reached us as yet.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11 ½.

Watermarked Crown and S.A., letters close together.

10sh green  
2csh blue

**SPANISH MOROCCO.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the 5, 10 and 25c stamps of Spain have been surcharged "CORREO ESPAÑOL MERRUECOS", diagonally, and have been issued or are about to be issued.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Black surcharge.

10c red  
Red surcharge.  
5c dark green  
25c blue

**STRAITS SETTLEMENT.**—We learn from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* that a Registration envelope with head of the King has appeared.

*Registration envelope.*

Size 130x84mm.  
5c blue

**TIMOR.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue.

3a gray green  
3a carmine  
6a pale yellow green  
9a red brown  
10a gray brown  
12a dull blue  
13a lilac  
15a violet  
22a orange brown on pink  
30a brown on straw  
47a violet on pink  
78a dull blue on straw

**TRANSVAAL.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* reports an envelope and two postal cards with head of the King.

*Envelope.*

Size 140x78 mm.

1p carmine

*Postal cards.*

Size 140x92 mm.

½p green on cream.  
1p carmine on buff

**TASMANIA.**—The current 1p stamp is reported perforated with a letter "T" for official use.

*Official stamp.*

Perforated "T".

1p dull red

**TUNIS.**—The *Monthly Circular* informs us that the 10 centimes envelope is now printed in rose, instead of in black.

*Envelope.*

10c rose on bluish

**URUGUAY.**—We have seen two envelopes for this country. Each bears an embossed portrait. For the lower value, the stamp is rectangular and printed in the upper right corner

of the face of the envelope, for the higher value, it is circular and printed on the upper flap.

*Envelopes.*

White laid paper.

Size 122x81mm.

5c dark blue

White wove paper, linen lined.

Size 143x122mm.

20c ultramarine

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.** — We have received two more values of the new series for this country,—the 2 pence of the design which has been current since 1890, but apparently made from a new plate, and the 10 shillings, made from the Victoria 1 penny of 1884-86.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12½.

Watermarked V and Crown.

2p yellow  
10sh purple

**ZAMBESI.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type of 1898 issue

15r gray green  
25r carmine  
50r brown  
65r dull blue  
75r lilac  
115r orange brown on pink  
130r brown on straw  
400r dull blue on straw

## Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

*Dear Sir:* No doubt you have seen or heard of so-called postage stamps for Benadir (Italian Somali Coast), which are being sold by a trading firm at Milan. Having in mind certain past experiences with Brunei, Nyassa, Sedang and other bogus stamps, we have always looked upon these labels of Benadir with suspicion and have up to the present refused to buy them, we have however been making enquiries by writing letters direct to the place, all of which remained unanswered until we sent an Italian bank note to purchase the stamps, this note has just been returned to us with a letter from which we extract the following:—

‘ There are no postmasters here and it is forbidden to us officials to have anything to do with postage stamp dealers, the stamps can only be obtained from the Company’s office at Milan.’

We think this quite sufficient to condemn these labels.

We may add that the letter we received had on it a stamp of British East Africa, and was posted at Kismayu, if any additional evidence was required it is furnished by our envelope which was returned to us, it has been sent to Mombasa, Djibouti and Aden, and is endorsed in French “No postal service with Benadir”. Yours faithfully,  
WHITEFIELD KING & Co.

*Dear Sir:*

Re Benadir.—In our last letter concerning these labels we omitted to state that the letter we received from Kismayu was sent by the Italian Resident from Jubaland. We have since received a letter from the Societa Anonima Commerciale Italiana del Benadir at Milan, informing us that the entire stock of Benadir “postage stamps” has been sold to an Italian stamp dealer, whose name and address they give us. Exit Benadir!

Yours faithfully,  
WHITEFIELD KING & Co.

## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

A dash (—) means that a price has been dropped.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				BOLIVIA.			
7a	1862	15c	10 00	16	1871	10c	30 30
32	1877	8c on 10c	1 75	19	"	500c	35 00
60	1888	5c	1 50	69	1901	5c	5
66	"	40c	1 50	77	1901-02	2b	2 25
67	"	50c	1 50	BOSNIA.			
71	1888-89	5c	20	2	1879-94	in	8
82	1890	60c	1 00	5	"	3n	10
86	1891	1p	2 50 75	5a	"	3n	25
CORRIENTES.				6	"	5n	12
4	1864-80	5c	1 00 1 00	6a	"	5n	40
6	"	3c	75 75	7	"	10n	15
8	"	2c	60	7a	"	10n	15
AUSTRIA.				9	"	20n	50
27	1864	10kr	50	BRAZIL.			
28	"	15kr	60	49	1866	280r	14 00 14 00
31	1867	5kr	10	51	"	430r	17 00 17 00
32	"	10kr	15	BRITISH EAST AFRICA.			
33	"	15kr	50	69	1895	3r	8 50
34	"	25kr	1 00	70	"	5r	10 00
56	1890	12kr	15	BRUNSWICK.			
57	"	15kr	18	4	1853	1sgr	60
60	"	30kr	60	BULGARIA.			
61	"	50kr	85	2	1879	10c	2 50 2 00
64	1891	20kr	25	3	"	25c	65 40
66	"	30kr	35	8	1881	10s	1 75
67	"	50kr	50	10	"	25s	3 00
AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.				19	1884-85	3s on 10s	1 75
1004	1867	10s	20	43	1896	1s	3 3
1026	1892	2p on 20p	6	44	"	5s	10 5
BELGIUM.				45	"	15s	10
7	1851	20c	5	46	"	25s	25
12	1861	10c	5	53	1901	5s	5
13	"	20c	3	54	"	15c	10
26	1875-78	25c	50				
27	"	50c	1 00				

55	"	5s on 3s	5
56	"	10s on 50s	6
163	1894	25s	25
164	"	5s	25

CANADA.

79	1898	6c	10
80	"	8c	10

CEYLON.

88	1885-84	4c	50
89	"	8c	20

CHILI.

131	1895	4c	50
132	"	6c	50
133	"	8c	85
134	"	10c	85

CHINA.

21	1894	24c	85
39	1897	10c on 12c	85
57	"	39c	75

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC—ANTIOQUIA.

133	1902	3c	6
134	"	4c	6
135	"	5c	6
136	"	10c	10
137	"	20c	15
138	"	30c	18
139	"	40c	25
140	"	50c	30
204	"	10c	10
252	"	5c	6
302	1901	2½	12

COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION.

15	1898	2½p	30
21	1900	½p	10
21a	"	½p	10

DANISH WEST INDIES.

26	2c on 3c	15	00
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FINLAND.

36	1885	5m	7
37	"	10m	12

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.

1025	1901	5c	3
1026	"	10c	5
1027	"	15c	6
1028	"	30c	12
1019	"	50c	20

FRENCH OFFICES IN CANTON.

1050	1901	1c	4
1051	"	2c	5
1052	"	4c	6
1053	"	5c	4
1054	"	10c	5
1055	"	15c	20
1056	"	15c	10
1057	"	20c	15
1058	"	25c	12
1059	"	30c	25
1060	"	40c	25
1061	"	50c	35
1062	"	75c	50
1063	"	1fr	50
1064	"	5fr	2 00

FRENCH OFFICES IN HOI HAO.

1101	1901	1c	5
1102	"	2c	6
1103	"	4c	6
1104	"	5c	10
1105	"	10c	20
1107	"	15c	15
1108	"	20c	1 50
1109	"	25c	50
1110	"	30c	2 00
1111	"	40c	2 00
1112	"	50c	2 00
1113	"	75c	3 00
1114	"	1f	12 00
1115	"	5f	12 00

HAYTI.

68	1902	1c	3
70	"	2c	4
71	"	3c	5
72	"	4c	6
74	"	5c	8
75	"	7c	10
76	"	8c	12
77	"	10c	12
78	"	15c	20
79	"	20c	25
80	"	50c	75
81	"	1g	1 50



JAPANESE OFFICES IN CHINA.

13 1900 1y 1 40

JAPANESE OFFICES IN COREA.

4	1900	5s	10	
5	"	8s	12	
6	"	25s	60	50
7	"	3s	8	6
8	"	4s	10	
9	"	10s		8
10	"	15s		15
11	"	20s		15
12	"	50s	1 00	75
13	"	1y	2 00	1 00
14	"	3s	8	

MOZAMBIQUE Co.

1	1892	5r	2	
2	"	10r	3	
3	"	20r	4	
4	"	25r	5	
5	"	40r	6	
6	"	50r	8	
7	"	100r	10	
8	"	200r	15	
9	"	300r	25	

NETHERLANDS.

51 1891-94 2g 50c 75

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

409	1892	1/8c	15	
410	"	1m	15	

PORTO RICO.

23 1879 5c 1 25

SIAM.

18 1888-91 1a on 3a 50

VENEZUELA.

105a			4	
106			2	
107			4	
111	1893	10c	3	
112	"	25c	3	
113	"	50c	3	
114	"	1b	5	
115	"	3b	25	
116	"	10b	1 00	
117	"	20b	2 00	
127	1899	50c	6	
128	"	1b	12	
129	"	2b	—	
131	1900	10c	2	
132	"	25c	4	
133	"	50c	2	
134	"	1b	12	
135	"	2b	20	
138	"	25c	4	
141	"	3b	20	
142	"	10b	25	
143	"	20b	50	

SETS.

268	Ecuador	40	698	Nyassa	25
473	Horta	25	759	Ponta Delgada	25
513	Japanese Corea	40	787	Portuguese Congo	25
591	Mozambique	25	819	St. Pierre Miquelon	3 00
593	Mozambique Co	15	826	St. Thomas & Prince Is	25
594	" "	60	1008	Zambesi	25
678	North Borneo	1 75			

## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The 88th Meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, January 12, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau and Scott. Meeting called 8.30 P. M. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Luff was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary read a number of communications.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$709 05, exclusive of reserve fund, was accepted as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

The Amusement Committee reported that the arrangement for the entertainment to be held at the club house on the evening of Saturday, the 17th. inst., have been completed.

The Judges of the Exhibition of Australian Stamps reported as follows: "TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB:

*Gentleman:*

At the competitive exhibition of one hundred unused Australian stamps for the prizes offered by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, which was held January 8, at the rooms of The Collectors Club, only one collection was entered for competition.

In the opinion of your judges it was deemed unwise to award any of the prizes, your judges suggest that a competition be set for some future date and that wider publicity be given the competition. Respectfully submitted,

J. M. Andreini,

Jos. S. Rich,

J. C. Morgenthau,

The report was approved and recommendation endorsed. Moved, second and carried that the Australian Competitive Exhibition be held in March, at the same time as the Exhibition of U. S. Documentary and Proprietary Revenue Stamps.

The following dates were set for forthcoming exhibitions and the Secretary was instructed to send cards of notification to the members and also to the press:

FEBRUARY 9—Great Britain.

MARCH 9—U. S. Documentary and Proprietary Revenue Stamps.

APRIL 13—Russia, Finland and Poland.

MAY 11—Egypt and Soudan.

Exhibits to be sent to the office of Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau Street, New York, not later than the Thursday preceding the date of each exhibition.

The following resolution was passed:

"The Board of Governors have heard, with regret, of the death of our former fellow-member and friend, Wm. Alex. Smith, Jr., and instruct the Secretary to express their condolence to his widow.

The name of Chas. H. Stone, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted on and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

Adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

JOHN N. LUFF, *Secretary pro tem*.

A special meeting (the 89th) of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Saturday evening, January 17, 1903.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Scott and Perrin.

The President called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M.

The Secretary read the resignation of Mr. H. L. Calman as Governor.

Moved by Mr. Scott, duly seconded and carried, that the resignation of Mr. Calman from the Board be accepted with regrets.

The name of Mr. Jos. S. Rich was placed in nomination for Governor by Mr. Perrin and seconded by Mr. Scott, to fill the vacancy on the Board. There being no other nominations the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote and the chair declared Mr. Rich unanimously elected.

Adjourned at 8.50 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The 90th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, February 9, 1903.

Present—Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Lombard, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.20 P. M. The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary. It was duly moved seconded and carried that the exhibition of the stamps of Russia, Finland and Poland be held on the evening of March 9 in place of in April, and that the April date be left open for the competitive exhibition of Australian stamps, prizes for which have been offered by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance of \$491.94 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read. The report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

Moved by Mr. Rich, seconded and carried that the lease of the present club building be renewed for one year from May 1st next, provided nothing more suitable be found before the 25th inst.

An appropriation of \$25 was voted to the Literary Committee.

The judges on the Great Britain exhibition reported as follows :

*To the Governors of the Collectors Club :*

GENTLEMEN:—Having been appointed to judge the collections entered in the prize competition of the stamps of Great Britain, we beg to report as follows :

"Four exhibits were submitted to us, and each one of them was an exceedingly creditable collection of the country, and it caused your judges considerable time and trouble to decide to which one the prize should be awarded.

"We examined all the entries most carefully, taking into consideration completeness, rarity and condition, and as a result of this examination, found that the collection of Mr. Wm. H. Sussdorff excelled all the others and awarded the prize to him.

"The other three collections, exhibited by Messrs. Fiske, Herzog, and Luff were very close in rank, varying only by a few points in the total and it is chiefly as a matter of record that we report that the second place was awarded to the collection of Mr. J. M. Fiske.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. C. MORGENTHAU,

"EUSTACE B. POWER,

"P. F. BRUNER.

The application of L. W. Chariot having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the club.

Adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

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## The Philatelic Society of India.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 19th Dec. 1902 at 6 o'clock, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. A provisional statement disclosing a satisfactory financial position was presented, and a few minor alterations made in the Rules which, as amended, were ordered to be published in the Journal. Mr. E. W. Wetherell was accorded a special vote of thanks for his Editorship of the *Philatelic Journal of India* during 1902. The Honorable Mr. D. P. Masson was invited to publish his series of articles on the stamps of Afghanistan, which have appeared in the Journal during the year, in the form of a hand-book, and the fact was noted with pleasure that the fiscal issues of India are at last receiving careful attention as evidenced by the instructive articles by Mr. C. H. Crosse in course of publication in the Journal. A discussion on the subject of an exhibition in Calcutta in the cold weather of 1903-04 was adjourned to the March meeting.

A souvenir of interest to Philatelists to be issued with the Delhi Dubar Postal Guide was announced. It consists of a complete collection of the whole of the adhesives (both Victorian & Edwardian) now on sale at the post offices throughout India. The stamps (of all values from 3 pies to 4 rupees) bear an official overprint (it can hardly be termed a post mark) indicating the special circumstances of their appearance. The guide will only be procurable at Delhi at noon on the 1st January, 1903, and its issue should aid very considerably in reducing the stock of remainders of the stamps of the last reign.

The following honorary officers were appointed for 1903: President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I. C. S. (Lahore). Vice-Presidents, The Right Honorable the Earl of Crawford, K. T. (London), Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, (Manchester), Mr. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), and the Honorable Mr. D. P. Masson, C. I. E. (Lahore); Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield (Calcutta); Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson (Lahore); Librarian Mr. T. Hoffmann (Calcutta); Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson (Lahore); Council, the above *ex-officio*, and Lieut. Col. G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta); Lieut. Col. C. P. Lukis (Agra); and Messrs G. A. Anderson, (Bombay); W. James (Calcutta); P. A. Selve (Calcutta) and E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore).

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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*Dec. 4th.*—Auction of 227 lots nearly all of which were mint colonials. After the sale the following were unanimously elected members.—Prince de Nissolle, Messrs D. P. Masson, J. Bryson, Watkin Watkins, W. Batty Mapplebeck, C. H. Goulden. Messrs Bright & Son were thanked for a copy of their new catalogue.

*Jan. 8th.*—Discussion. N. S. W. 1854-1883 and a display of these issues by Messrs Pimm, Peck and Wadams. Further details will be published after the next discussion.

Messrs. H. Wade, P. D. Gelling Hayton, W. Hart, A. Bishop, W. J. Newton, M. A; FR. G. S; W. Johannides were unanimously elected members.

Messrs H. L. Hayman, P. Fabri, H. Dethloff, A. Sempad, W. M. Thompson and Prince de Nissolle were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection and W. Morley for a member of periodicals and catalogues.

The next auction will take place on Feb. 26th. and 27th. for which a very fine lot of stamps has already been sent in. Any others must reach the Hon. Sec. by Jan. 26th.



# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d St., New York,  
JOHN N. LUFF, Editor.

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## The Parting of the Ways.

THE number of varieties of stamps is now very great, even when the most simplified plan of collecting is followed. The market prices of numerous stamps of the older issues are also very high, so that many varieties are now beyond the attainment of collectors who have not abundant means. For these reasons, philatelists, after they have passed the beginner's stage of the pursuit and have decided to settle down to serious collecting, find themselves confronted by the question, "What shall I collect?"

The collectors of twenty or more years ago were fortunate in not having to answer this puzzle. Then the number of issues was limited, commemorative stamps, and similar outputs "for revenue only," were unknown, and the refinements, minutiae and excesses of modern collecting had not been introduced. It was possible for collectors to be generalists, and none of them thought of following any other form.

But, to day, thanks to the extended field and excessive cost, practically no one attempts general collecting. Taking this term in its fullest sense—that is, the collecting of adhesives of all forms, envelopes, post cards, etc,—it may safely be assumed that there are not in the whole world half a dozen collectors who have attempted such collecting on modern lines and carried it to a state approximating completeness. Even when adhesive stamps alone are gathered, the number of general collections which have passed beyond mediocrity is extremely limited. This being the case, it would seem that specialism must be the only hope of philatelists who desire to make creditable collections. But to many collectors specialism does not appeal. In the first place, they find it difficult to make a choice of a country or group of countries whose stamps they will collect. The choice being made, two possibilities confront them,—they may soon obtain most of the stamps they desire and thereafter have little or nothing to look for, or they may have such difficulty in obtaining the stamps as to be discouraged by want of progress. Either case will probably result in loss of interest and dissatisfaction. General collecting, with more stamps to look for and more chances of finding something to add to one's collection, presents strong attractions to many, especially to those who do not care to take philately too seriously.

And so, casting about for some form of general collecting with limitations, they have struck upon the idea of stopping or starting (usually the lat-

ter) at the end of the nineteenth century. To many, who desire to be generalists, the idea of beginning a collection with the new century appeals strongly. Even if they have not previously started and are to begin now, there are only the issues of two years to be sought against those of sixty years that lie behind the century line. Then, there are the allurements of the unknown and the unforeseen, which present themselves in future issues. To many collectors the future, with its possibilities of new designs, varieties and errors, holds more attractions than the past, about which we know all or think we do.

The older issues have been so thoroughly studied and collected that there is now small probability of many discoveries which will set values soaring; but with the stamps of the new century there are fascinating possibilities of short lived issues and varieties which may prove to be rarities. Most of us are always ready to lay an offering on the altar of fortune. We have a touch of the gambler in our make-up and are always hoping for some bit of good luck to come our way. To the philatelist, nothing offers such enticing possibilities of gain without effort as new issues, consequently they form the happy hunting ground of the speculator. It is not difficult to guess to which side of the century line his attention usually turns—he has marked the new century for his own.

But there is another group of collectors who cling to the old issues. In the future, success in this field will require perseverance and ability, and, though the number of these collectors will be reduced, they will retain their places in the front ranks of philatelists. It is also quite possible that they may reap a larger financial reward than the buyers of new issues. As the fastidiousness of collectors increases and the supply of fine specimens decreases prices are bound to advance, and the reward will be to the conservative collectors who cling to the old favorites.

The signs of a coming increase in the prices of many old stamps are already apparent. Collectors complain that they cannot find the things they are seeking, and dealers say that it is more difficult to buy the scarcer stamps than to sell them. At all times a steady deterioration and destruction is taking place among stamps, the result of which is most notable among the older issues. There is also a tendency among the wealthier collectors not to part with their accumulations, but, having completed a country, to lay it aside and take up another. Formerly they would have sold their collections and thus returned the stamps to the market. All these things must inevitably result in a supply too small to satisfy the demand and a proportionate advance in prices.

At the same time, the collector of moderate means need not fear that increased prices will bar him from the delights of philately. There are so many stamps to be collected that all can find something to suit both their inclinations and their purses.

There is every prospect that, hereafter, a line will be drawn between the issues of the two centuries. Collectors of the earlier issues have already found the gathering of all stamps a task beyond their abilities and have had to confine their attention to single countries or group of countries. It is to be expected that, before many years, the excessive output of new issues will cause similar divisions among the stamps of the present cycle.

# Historical Sketch of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

(Continued from page 381.)

Although the stamps of the issue of 1882 had but little success with the public, and their manufacture was criticized in the press, the Luxemburg postal administration nevertheless continued the issue, which lasted until July 23rd, 1891.

The issue which followed appeared on the occasion of the state entry of the Grand Duke of Nassau, Adolphus I, into the capital of the Grand Duchy.

This event was the consequence of the death, on November 23rd 1890, of King William III. of the Netherlands, who was at the same time Grand Duke of Luexmbueg. As he left no male heir, the Grand Ducal crown, by virtue of the Salic law<sup>(1)</sup> which is still in force in the Grand Duchy, went to Duke Adolphus of Nassau, who had been dispossessed of his throne by Prussia after the war of 1866.



On the occasion of the accession of Adolphus I, two new postage stamps were issued, of 10 and 25 centimes respectively.

They have his portrait, which is turned three quarters towards the left, in a quadrillé oval, surrounded, on the upper part, with the incscription "GRAND DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG." In the lower part is the word "CENTIMES" and on each side of this word appears, in two equal circles of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm. diameter, the value expressed in figures.

We give above a fac-simile of the 10 centimes stamp, from which the 25 centimes differs only in the numerals of value. These two stamps, are still current at the present time and, since they were issued nearly twelve years ago, they have been seen perforated 11,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . Being engraved in *taille douce* and printed on white paper, they present a slight relief. As in the case of the two preceding issues, the printing was entrusted to the firm of J. Euschedé & Sons, of Harlem.

With regard to the order for the creation of these two values, we reproduce it below, exactly as it was published on July 18th, 1891, in the journal which publishes the laws and the regulations governing the performance of the postal service in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg:

<sup>(1)</sup>The Salic law is an arrangement which excludes women and their desendants from the crown.



“ISSUE OF NEW POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE VALUE OF 10 AND 25 CENTIMES.

“Luxemburg, July 18th, 1891.

“Beginning on the 25th instant, there will be issued new postage stamps of the value of 10 and 25 centimes. These stamps, with the portrait of H. R. H. the Grand Duke, will be sold to the public only from the date mentioned above. A first supply of these stamps will be officially furnished to the post offices on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The new stamps will be sold to the public simultaneously with those of the present issue, and only to those persons who shall ask for them. The old stamps shall be used exclusively for the prepayment of money orders and packages and in general all shipments which shall have stamps affixed by the employees of the Post Office.

The subaltern staff should be informed of the foregoing.”

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs,

(signed) “F. NEUMAN.”

The first eight printings of these two values, made from July 15th to November 15th, 1891, were in sheets of 25 stamps. It was only from December 15th, 1891, that printing in sheets of 100 stamps (the form which had been adopted for previous issues) was resumed.

The first three printings in sheets of 25 gave copies invariably perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; the 4th and 5th printings produced stamps perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . As to the 6th, 7th and 8th printings, in these the perforation of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  was again used. In subsequent printings the perforation of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  was continued; however, the perforation of  $11$  appeared in July, 1894, but it was applied to only a very small number of sheets, for a minute examination of very large quantities of these two values, cancelled from 1894 on, has revealed the perforation  $11$  in the proportion of only 3 in 1000.

We give below, in the order of their appearance, until the time when the values printed in sheets of 100 pieces were placed on sale, the various printings with mention of the most curious varieties of perforation and shade, as well as the quantities issued:

1st Printing. (July 15th, 1891):

10 centimes	carmine,	perforated	$12\frac{1}{2}$ ,	2400 sheets—60,000 stamps
25 “	pale blue,	“	“,	1680 “ —42,000 “

2nd Printing. (July 20th, 1891):

10 centimes	deep carmine,	perforated	$12\frac{1}{2}$ ,	840 sheets—21,000 stamps
25 “	blue	“	“,	2320 “ —78,000 “

3rd Printing. (July 28th, 1891):

10 centimes	rose carmine,	perforated	$12\frac{1}{2}$ ,	5600 sheets—140,000 stamps
25 “	ultramarine blue,	“	“,	3200 “ —60,000 “

4th Printing. (August 10th, 1891):

10 centimes	red brown,	perforated	$11\frac{1}{2}$ ,	3000 sheets—75,000 stamps
25 “	ultramarine blue,	“	“,	1760 “ —44,000 “

## 5th Printing. (September 20th, 1891):

10 centimes	pale rose, perforated	11x11½,	5120 sheets—128,000	stamps
25 “	pale blue, “	“ “	*3680 “ —42,000	“

## 6th Printing. (October 15th, 1891):

10 centimes	brown red, perforated	12½,	3800 sheets—95,000	stamps
25 “	blue, “	“ “	3800 “ —95,000	“

## 7th Printing. (November 10th, 1891):

10 centimes	carmine, perforated	12½,	3360 sheets—84,000	stamp <sup>s</sup>
25 “	dark blue, “	“ “	2800 “ —70,000	“

## 8th Printing. (November 25th, 1891):

10 centimes	yellowish red, perforated	12½,	2000 sheets—50,000	stamps
25 “	blue, “	“ “	3400 “ —85,000	“

After the issue of November 25th, 1891, these two values are generally found only in the uniform shades, viz: carmine for the 10 centimes and blue for the 25 centimes. We may add that, apart from the stamps which appeared in 1894 with the perforation 11, and which are considered as good values because they are found, as we have said, only in the proportion of 3 per 1000, all the others printings which followed, like those which appeared from December, 1891, to July, 1894, are placed in the category of common stamps. In the issue of 1891 the attention of philatelists should therefore very particularly be concentrated on the stamps of the first eight printings, which are, so to speak, the only ones supplying types that are interesting because of their perforations and shades.

As to errors or defects of impression, none have been pointed out so far. This is due to the very particular care which the firm of J. Euschedé took in the manufacture and to the improvements which they were able to make through long experience. With respect to rarity, the stamps of the printings of 1891 may be classed as follows:

## STAMPS OF 10 CENTIMES:

1)	Red brown stamp of the 4th printing, perforated	11½
2)	Pale rose “ “ “ 5th “ “	11x11½
3)	Deep carmine “ “ “ 2nd “ “	12½
4)	Yellowish red “ “ “ 8th “ “	12½
5)	Brown red “ “ “ 6th “ “	12½
6)	Rose carmine “ “ “ 3rd “ “	12½
7)	Carmine “ “ “ 1st and 7th printings, perforated	12½

## STAMPS OF 25 CENTIMES:

1)	Ultramarine blue stamp of the 4th printing, perforated	11½
2)	Pale blue “ “ “ 5th “ “	11x11½
3)	“ “ “ “ 1st “ “	12½
4)	Ultramarine blue “ “ “ 3rd “ “	12½
5)	Dark blue “ “ “ 7th “ “	12½
6)	Blue stamp of the 2nd, 6th and 8th “ “	12½

\*There is obviously an error here, either there were 1860 sheets or else 92,000 stamps. Editor A. J. P.

On the 20th of February, 1892, this series was increased by the appearance of five new values of the same design as the first two stamps. This new series comprised the values of  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, 30,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  and 50 centimes, and gave rise to the following notice which was inserted in No. 8 of the Administrative Memorial.

“POSTAL NOTICE.

“The public is informed that, beginning February 20th, instant, the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs will put into circulation postage stamps with the portraits of H. R. H. the Grand Duke, of the following values:

“ $12\frac{1}{2}$  centimes ash gray  
 20 “ orange  
 30 “ lemon green  
 $37\frac{1}{2}$  “ green  
 50 “ pale brown

‘Luxemburg, February 16th, 1892.

“The Director General of Finances,  
 (signed) “MONGENAST.”

Finally, the series of the issues of 1891 was definitely completed on March 20th, 1893, by the appearance of the values 1 franc,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  francs and 5 francs, which gave rise to the following notice, inserted in No. 12 of the Administrative Memorial of the Grand Duchy:

“POSTAL NOTICE.

“The public is informed that on and after March 25th, instant, the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs will put into circulation new postage stamps, with the portrait of H. R. H. the Grand Duke, of the following values:

“1 franc, light violet— $2\frac{1}{2}$  francs, black—5 francs, reddish lilac.

“Luxemburg, March 21st, 1893.

(signed) “MONGENAST.”

All these values are still in use, with the exception of the 10 centimes carmine, for which was substituted in 1895 a new type that was the subject of a special issue of five values, of which we shall speak further on.

The series of ten stamps of 1891-93 has given rise thus far to but very few interesting remarks, apart from those that we have indicated concerning the stamps of 10 and 25 centimes of the first eight printings. The statement below indicates, however, for the eight values issued in 1892 and 1893, the peculiarities discovered up to the present time, concerning the varieties of shade and perforation:

- 1)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  centimes ash gray, deep shade, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$   
and  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$
- 2)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  “ “ “ pale “ “  $12\frac{1}{2}$
- 3)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  “ “ “ deep “ “  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on 3 sides  
not perforated on the left.
- 4) 20 centimes orange, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$
- 5) 20 “ orange yellow, “  $12\frac{1}{2}$
- 6) 20 “ red orange, “  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$
- 7) 30 “ olive, “  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  and  
 $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$
- 8)  $37\frac{1}{2}$  “ dark green, “  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$
- 9)  $37\frac{1}{2}$  “ light green, “  $12\frac{1}{2}$

10)	50 centimes	brown,	perforated	12½ and 11½x11
11)	1 franc	light violet,	"	12½ and 11½x11
12)	2½ "	black,	"	12½
13)	5 "	red lilac,	"	12½
14)	5 "	reddish lilac,	"	12½



On May 4th, 1895, the Administrative Memorial published the following notice concerning a new issue which was to be specially used for the prepayment of printed matter, with the exception of the last value of 10 centimes, which replaced that of the preceding issues:

"POSTAL NOTICE.

"The public is informed that on and after May 4th, instant, the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs will put on sale new postage stamps of the following values:

- "1 centime light lilac
- 2 centimes chamois gray
- 4 centimes pale yellow
- 5 centimes grass green
- 10 centimes carmine

The present issue is destined to complete that of February 16th, 1893.

"Luxemburg, May 1st, 1895.

"The Director General of Finances,  
(signed)

"MONGENAST."

"As the above fac simile shows, these stamps reproduce the portrait of the Grand Duke in profile. They are printed on white paper in sheets of 100 copies, and invariably perforated 12½. These values, which are still current at the present time, have already been issued to the extent of several million copies and present no very interesting peculiarities.

(To be continued)



## Fakes.

From *The Australian Philatelist*.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Australian Journal of Philately*, published by Messrs. J. H. Smith & Co. of this city.

"Some commotion has been caused in Sydney philatelic circles by the discovery of a number of Australian stamps, said to emanate from the premises of a Sydney dealer, which have been pronounced faked perforations.

Mr. F. W. Reid, of the Queen Victoria Markets, informed us that he was the gentleman upon whom suspicion rested, and authorised us to state that he had no knowledge that the stamps in question were fakes when sold by him, and asserted that he bought them in the ordinary way of business. Mr. Reid declined to take steps to clear himself of the accusation on the ground of private and personal reasons, which is a matter of regret.

We know a good deal of the affair, and it was our intention to refer to the matter at some length, but just before going to press we received a letter from Mr. Reid intimating his departure from Sydney for America on Monday last. As this hurried procedure on his part further mystifies matters, we prefer to hold over our remarks for the present. Without expressing an opinion one way or the other we may say that some of Mr. Reid's friends have implicit confidence in his innocence. That gentleman has intimated his intention to write us later on, and we trust he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation."

Being the instigator of the proceedings taken after the discovery of the fakes referred to, I consider it necessary to lay the facts of the case before the Australian Collectors and Philatelists in general, as the above statements are somewhat misleading, due no doubt to Mr. Smyth not being properly seized of the facts. It may also lead outsiders to believe that the matter was not of the grave importance the proceedings warranted.

In July of this year I received information that for some considerable time certain stamps had been sold by a dealer as genuine, whereas the perforation of these stamps had been faked, thereby enhancing their apparent value

I referred the matter shortly afterwards to Mr. Maney-Lake, President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and we decided that in the interest of Philatelists, it would be best to keep the matter secret until we were able to thoroughly investigate it. We examined a number of stamps bought over an extended period, from Mr. F. W. Reid. The majority of these stamps had their perforations denoted in figures on the backs, in Mr. Reid's handwriting, the stamps were compared with undoubted genuine ones, and also examined in a very careful manner, and we proved conclusively that the stamps in question were undoubted fakes.

On the 22nd August we consulted with Mr. Acting Judge Montgomerie Hamilton, a prominent member of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and endeavored to devise some means of sheeting home the guilt to the person manufacturing them. We were informed that although a person may be guilty of uttering fakes, it does not prove that he manufactured them, consequently it was a most difficult subject to prove. Finding no sure means of quickly bringing the guilty person to book, I thereupon early in November informed Mr Basset Hull of the matter, who advised bringing the matter before the club

At the meeting held on the 19th November I moved that a sub committee be appointed, consisting of the President, Mr. Maney-Lake, the Vice-President, Mr. Pettifer, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Gilles, and Mr A F. Basset Hull and myself, to investigate a matter of grave importance to the Club.

The sub-committee met the following day, a number of faked perforations were examined and their irregularities as compared with the genuine noted, and the committee were unanimous in their decision that the stamps in question were undoubted fakes.

I then stated to my colleagues that the sale of these fakes had been spread over a period of four years, and were still on sale. I also produced a letter written by Mr. Reid on the 25th March, 1898, from Brisbane, to a friend in Sydney. Amongst items of a personal nature, several referred to stamp matters ; these I now quote, viz.:—"Re American grill—it is a good field, but great care has to be taken to get it only on the Nat. B N. Co's stamps A year or two ago, when these marks were first discovered, dealers, in looking over their stocks found "grills" of every company, and, of course, this showed wholesale forging. I never had the remotest idea of trying to make "O.S.," as I know it would be as impossible as for you to play 'The Last Rose of Summer' on my violin, but I thought I could cut a rough canceller just to obliterate with. I wish we could work together in Sydney some way, and, besides, get up some paper, &c, Australian Stamp Co., or something, and ship your (?) work into America and England I know hundreds of collectors and dealers in America and we could by advertising in American papers, &c., sell all you could make "

Mr. Reid shortly afterwards came to Sydney, and in November, '98, advertised a Queensland 1s perf. 9x12, for sale, which my informant states, was a fake, and which Mr. Reid later on referred to as such.

The Sub-Committee decided that Mr. Pettifer (who proposed Mr. Reid as a member of the Sydney Philatelic Club) should wait upon Mr. Reid and place the result before him.

Mr. Pettifer called upon Mr Reid and told him that he had been selling fakes, and that the stamps had been expertised on and proved to be frauds. Mr. Reid admitted having sold the stamps in question, but stated he was not aware that they were bad, that he sold them as received, but if the experts had decided they were fakes, he supposed they were ; at the same time he said : "If they were fakes how was it that Hagen, who had bought a 9x12 Queensland four years ago, had not discovered it was a fake?" No mention had been made of the 1s. sold four years ago, so by his statement he virtually admitted his knowledge that the stamp in question also was a fake. A copy of the letter written by him from Brisbane was read. He admitted having written a letter to the person and that it was his signature, but out of revenge for a split in the camp, my informant had altered some of the contents. He did not attempt to put a different construction on the letter, which was possible, but simply said the original matter had been removed and the damaging statement inserted by his one time friend. The letter was written on both sides of a thin sheet of ordinary letter paper, the ink marks showing through both the sides, and to remove matter with a view to insert the paragraph above detailed, would require both sides of the paper to be chemically treated. The letter on careful scrutiny showed no signs of having been tampered with.

Reid was informed the best thing he could do was to resign from the Club. He was, however, strongly advised by Mr. Pettifer to give an explanation, and that the Committee would give him an opportunity of clear-

ing himself. However, he saw fit not to accept the opportunity, and within an hour sent in his resignation.

A prominent collector who had purchased extensively of Reid, upon examination found a good number of fakes amongst his stamps. He returned these stamps to Reid and got a refund of the money. No doubt some of the stamps returned were genuine, but the collector preferred to rid himself of stamps that were bought in doubtful company.

Mr. Smyth states that Mr. Reid declined to take steps to clear himself on the ground of private and personal reasons. These private and personal reasons, which Mr. Smyth imagines were due to domestic affairs, were proved not to exist.

Mr. Smyth also states he received a letter from Mr. Reid intimating his departure from Sydney for America. This letter was received some hours after Mr. Reid had left Sydney, and not before as the paragraph would infer. Another dealer in the city, who owed a small amount to Reid, also received a letter after the latter had left, stating he would forward an address from America, where the money due him could be sent.

Mr. Reid's most intimate friends were not aware of his hurried departure. The Oceanic mail steamer left on Monday, 8th December, at 1 p. m. sharp. One of his friends was speaking to Mr. Reid at half-past 12 at his place of business in the Markets, a 15 minutes' drive from the steamer. Mr. Reid made no mention of his departure. Upon enquiry at the shipping office the name of F. W. Reid did not appear on the passenger list, but an intimate friend has since received a letter written at sea and posted at Auckland, apologising for his hurried departure, but explaining nothing.

One of the dealers of the city having some 10x12½ N. Z.'s in his possession took them to Reid to ask if the perf. had been faked, as Reid's figures were on the back—12½ rather large and the 10 somewhat lighter. Reid stated that the 10 had been added after the perforation had been put on!

The following are some of the fakes that I have seen and heard of, and for which money has been refunded. There may be others:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Diadem*, perf. 12, 3d. (rare shade) 8d.

1870-80, *Small Crown*, perf. 10, 4d., 1sh; perf. 10x12½, 5d., 8d.; perf. 12½, 2d.; perf. 12½x10, 3d.

1880-87, *Large Crown*, perf. 12½x10, 2d.; perf. 11½x10, 2d.; perf. 12, 1d.; perf. 12x10, 9d.; perf. 12x11, 2d.

*Wmk.* 10, perf. 11x10, 10d.

*Official Stamps*, *Small Crown*, perf. 12½, 2d.; perf. 10x12½, 2d.; perf. 12½x10, 3d.

*Large Crown*, perf. 10, 2d.; perf. 11½x10, 6d.; perf. 12½x10, 2d.; perf. 11½, 5d.

*5sh Maps*, perf. 10, perf. 11x10 and perf. 10x11.

*Registered*, No wmk., perf. 12.

FIJI.—Perf. 10x12½, 1d. and 2d.; perf. 12x10, 1d. and 2d.; perf. 10, 4d. and 5d.

5sh stamp cleaned and regummed. (Fiji list is incomplete).

TASMANIA.—1864-70, perf. 10, 2d.; perf. 12½, 2d., 4d. 6d. and 1sh.

NEW ZEALAND.—1878, perf. 10x12½, 1d., 2d. and 6d. (incomplete).

QUEENSLAND.—Perf. 9x12, 1d., 2d. (two plates) 1sh.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Roulette* & perf. 1sh.; 1st star, perf. 10, 1d. & 1sh.; perf. 10x11½, 6d.

*Official*, perf. 10x11½, 4d., and others of which a list

has not been kept, including perfs. of both stars  
and O. S.

Referring to the subject of grills, which Mr Reid mentions in his letter, my informant states a number of these were sold by Mr. Reid to a collector in Sydney, who has them in his collection at the present moment. Probably these also were sold unknowingly (?)

Such are the facts of the case, I leave my readers to draw their own conclusions.

SYDNEY, Dec. 19, 1902.

FRED. HAGEN.





## The Market.

By CRAWFORD CAPEN.

Stamps are selling at good prices and the interest in them seems to be stronger this season than last. Most collectors, in doing their buying, think considerable of increase in value, or if they do not care for this, desire that the stamps they buy shall become rare. The market, that is the change of prices made from time to time, is therefore of interest to all collectors. There are many directions in which we may look for changes, both in the way of increase and decrease, in the immediate future. The changes in prices, made from month to month in this journal, reveal only partially the prospects for increase and decrease in the value of stamps. We may know, for instance, that the 15c and 24c stamps of the United States issue of 1873 are becoming very scarce—the 15c in unused condition and the 24c both new and used. We may not however be able to decide what the world's stock of these stamps is and are therefore unable to make prices for them. A knowledge of the market, which is of advantage to one who prices a catalogue, involves not only the understanding of his own stock but also he must know to some extent what is the available stock of the stamps which he is pricing that is held by all dealers. The Standard Catalogue has become the standard in this country just because it does not depend upon the stock of the companies whose business it represents, but because, being in business relations with dealers in all parts of the world, we are able to find out something about the numbers of stamps held by them for sale. There are many causes operating both to increase and to decrease the number of stamps which dealers can offer to collectors, and these have always to be taken into account in making the prices of a catalogue.

Collectors will notice the considerable drop in the prices of stamps of Venezuela made in the January JOURNAL: This results from the large number of remainders which have recently been sold and have just now come upon the market. The great advance made at the same time in stamps of the French Offices in Canton and Hoi Hao, particularly the latter, has come about from the knowledge of the extremely small numbers which have been issued of some of these varieties. There were only six hundred copies each of the one franc and five francs of Hoi Hao.

A stamp for which a great advance may be looked for in the near future is the Danish West Indies 2c on 3c with green surcharge. Our first price for this stamp was \$5.00. It sold so fast that we advanced it to \$8.00 in the catalogue and in the January JOURNAL to \$15.00. There is little doubt that the price will go to at least \$25.00 before long. There was only one sheet of the stamp and this was discovered in our ordinary stock. It was unquestionably issued, for it was purchased by us in a lot of one thousand or more stamps secured direct from the Danish West Indies. The prospects just now for a political union of these islands with the United States are good, and it is probable that before July 1st an agreement will be reached which will make them a part of the United States. This will mean a great advance in many of the stamps as there are some of all issues that are now scarce and, next to British Colonies, the strongest demand is for stamps of the United States and her Colonies. The "1901" variety is a good stamp but being

merely a minor variety there will not be as many collectors of it as of the green surcharge.

There is likely soon to be a special call for the American papers of United States Department stamps. They had never been included in the albums until the Nineteenth Century Edition was published. They have their place in the album just the same as the American prints of the regular issues but it has been very difficult to find out exactly what was issued by the American Bank Note Company. Last year we made a special effort to find out the facts in the case, in which we were materially aided by a gentleman with special knowledge of what the American Bank Note Company has printed. The result is the list which is now found in the Standard Catalogue. There are other stamps included in the list published in foreign countries but we are satisfied that these varieties are merely stamps printed on paper resembling that used by the American Bank Note Company but not actually issued by that Company. It is a good thing for collectors to fill in their spacs with these stamps before they are picked up and the scarcer ones become actually rare.

We have, for a number of years, been trying to find out the facts in relation to certain British Colonial stamps. These have been repeatedly listed by foreign catalogues at low prices and yet in our experience have proved to be very scarce. We have thought it very probable that there might be stocks abroad that we knew nothing of and that therefore prices were held at a low figure but we have come to the conclusion, in regard to certain stamps, that the stocks are very limited. We shall have something definite to say along this line as soon as we can get a little further information in relation to these stamps.

A stamp which seems to be worth leaving alone at the present time is No. 1 of Crete. It has been advanced in price and appears in our catalogue at \$16 00 but we understand that there is a large supply, and an offer of one thousand copies has recently been made to us. The regular issues of this country are desirable and seem to be made in a proper manner but this special issue by the British Committee of Occupation and also the other stamps issued by the Russian Committee of Occupation have a speculative character. They were at first spoken of as being very rare and later were allowed to come out in considerable quantities but, as collectors did not seem to care much for them, their sale has not been pushed to any great extent.

A very natural question is "Will the Queen's head stamps of all the British Colonies become scarce?" and this, in a general way, is probably the fact, for the issues were so numerous, and speculators have so often been caught and lost money when they have attempted to lay aside large numbers of stamps that it is probable that they will not now attempt anything of the sort at any rate to any very great extent. Some collectors have been desirous of securing the stamps of the Queen's head type of Sierra Leone inasmuch as the King's head stamps have been prepared. The postmaster of the colony, however, states that he does not propose to issue King's head stamps until the Queen's head values have been sold out. Inasmuch as he has on hand large numbers of Queen's head stamps and his postal requirements are exceedingly small, it is likely to be some time before the high values at least are issued, and it is probable that the Queen's head stamps will, most of them, go into the hands of collectors and dealers so that they will not become scarce.

It is a difficult thing to understand why we continue to have what may be called "post mortems" that is Queen's head stamps actually prepared and issued since King Edward ascended the throne. Why have stamps of this

kind been made for South and West Australia? Why does a seven cent stamp appear in Canada? We might understand this if the heads of the great in England were placed upon stamps only after their death, but the understanding being that the place is for the living ruler we are puzzled by these Colonial issues. While we are on the subject of Queen's head stamps it may be well to mention that those for the Native States of India, bearing different surcharges for each State, are stamps which are likely to increase in scarcity and value. They have never been easily obtainable and the supply of some of them is exceedingly limited.

The stamps of the nineteenth century will, from this time on, as a rule, appreciate in value. There will of course be issues of remainders of those countries which, like Persia, sell their old issues when new ones are made, but collectors generally may feel satisfied that the stamps of the last century are to become increasingly valuable. It is true, of course, that the new issues as they appear can usually be bought at the lowest possible prices; thus, the twentieth century stamps are also a commendable purchase for all who are interested in seeing their stamps increase in value and rarity. There are some issues that collectors will do well to avoid buying. We have offered us, from time to time, split provisionals which undoubtedly come from the post office where they have been cancelled. Such, for instance, is the 4c of the Danish West Indies, cut in two diagonally, and used as two cents on a letter. The whole lot, however, was made merely as an accommodation by some obliging clerk or official and the intention was to provide something which collectors would buy. We would advise against the purchase of split provisionals except of the old issues of countries where such have been officially authorized by the governments.

The outlook for the future of stamp collecting was never more promising than it is at the present time and collectors may feel now more than ever that they have in their collections that which is of real and increasing worth.



# Lallier.

BY DAK.

From *The Philatelic Journal of India*.

To right and left the seed was flung,  
Till fields were red with rip'ning grain—  
Then down the great grim Hammer swung—  
And others garner all their gain.

But yet 'twere well to call to mind,  
Now all is said and dead and done—  
They laughed if sowing to the wind,  
Though others reap—they had their fun.

The quarry's quaint—the quest is straight  
To seek and sift and sort and see  
Our silken lures draw lordlier freight  
Is gay good work for you and me.

Who reads herein knows all is right  
Though Hammer fall—an ample creed.  
He reaps who keeps the end in sight—  
He lives who laughs and flings the seed.

I have before me a curious philatelic survival. It is a small collection of a few hundred stamps in a Lallier album. This relic (it has come up to me out of Asia of all continents in the world) has apparently been packed away somewhere for thirty years, or thereabouts, and is very very eloquent of long ago. All the stamps are, of course, stuck well down and have obviously been thumped upon; for Lallier was popular when it was thought rather clever to surreptitiously annex other people's portraits from other people's albums, and if, photographs why not stamps? "Take things quietly" was the motto of many really decent people. It was (and is) that of the burglar too, but folks didn't look at things quite in that light when Lallier flourished. Forgeries, the bad old forgeries of the school-days of those who remember Lincoln's murder, abound in profusion, Fiscals are catalogued and spaces provided for them, while Hamburg locals and the earliest post-cards are strikingly in evidence. The whole comes as an unsullied delightful whiff from a dead age—a philatelic pre-historic peep not often to be enjoyed now.

The charm of the old Lallier album, in spite of its wicked little ways (it led among other things to the snipping and trimming of countless issues of the fifties and sixties), has never been quite equalled by that of its scientific and well-set-up successors with their ordered neatness and exasperatingly regular machine-made mediocrity. No Englishman could ever have perpetrated such a joyful irresponsible arrangement between covers. Its uncouthness is delicious. The rough paper, the irregular spacings, the cramped up catalogue and strange lettering meandering all about, the lithographed coats-of arms and other uncalled for excrescence are each and all examples of how not-to-do-it, and yet (such is the spell woven by the individuality of the work) one can't help liking them. The world went very well then with 'timbromaniacs' as we were called, and things were different somehow. The "album—timbres—poste—par Justin Lallier" ran into thirteen editions between 1863 and 1876 and proved a well-deserved business success to its plucky compiler.

For Justin was a man of parts. He not only turned out a capital album, bearing in mind the limited range of philatelic knowledge possible to him, but he initialled the copies sold with his own sign manual in a decidedly scrawly French way of writing, and persistently refused to correct many obvious errors in spite of adverse criticism in British journals—the dear good obstinate man. The first French and English editions both appeared in Paris in 1862, and all of them long retained a hold on popular favour.

\* \* \* \*

What a world of memories the little drab oblong volume here revives ; turn the time-tinted pages very very tenderly and thank God the white-ants have never got to them.

It is an autumn day in 1865. My brother (a mighty stamp-hunter in a small way and nearly thrice my age) and I are “doing stamps.” I am but a little fellow, vain of my first knickerbockers, but I know that Lallier page for page and stamp for stamp as well as he does, and it is a brave book indeed. He gives me to my joy a few Hong Kong duplicates (we have relatives in China, and Hong-Kongs are therefore “drugs on the market”), and I with all the pride that only the collecting soul can feel fix them up on a sheet of white paper ruled just as the page of the Lallier is ruled, placing them in the correct order and proper relative positions, and after thumping upon them with the orthodox thumps of the genuine collector, it all seems too beautiful to be true, and looks just like the real thing, though the effect is a little spoiled by the addition of a big blue British fiscal off an old receipted butcher’s bill. That morning is our last together. A few day’s pass—it may be a week—and there is a great stillness in the house, for the eldest son is dead.

Thus my collection began ; it still includes one at least of those very Hong Kongs—for it has gone on ever since—and only to-day I added a recently issued stamp, which brought me a Xmas greeting from an old friend in the island. It is a far cry from November, 1865, to Xmas, 1902, but I have been true to my stamps, as Hong-Kong has been to hers ; she has never changed.

\* \* \* \*

It is several years later. The Lallier is my very own. We are at a Welsh sea-side place. It is a summer afternoon, and the news boys come running breathless from the railway station, with the Birmingham papers. My father hurriedly buys one, a little knot of people form, and he reads cut the head lines—there is an unwonted catch in his voice as he reads—“WAR DECLARED—THE EMPEROR HIMSELF TAKES THE FIELD” I can see the faces of the people now and hear the shouts of the boys selling their tidings along what was called “the Marine Parade”—and then some one mentions Eugénie.

I am back in our rooms. I take down my Lallier. The sun has gone down. Yes—here is France and here he is—green and orange and blue and carmine—quite a lot of him—and this is the Emperor. A glance through the window across the bay. The sea is swirling strong and black—there are white tufts of angry foam and above the sky line a narrow strip of opal and amethyst lead up to a great dun sullen mass of cloud. The cloud grows and grows, and its rugged upper edge jags off into suggestions of banner and bayonet as of a great host passing. There is lightning, too, and thunder—and here is my Lallier—and this is the Emperor—and I conjecture (wrongly as it happens) that France is out somewhere over there just where the lightning is flickering now. And Eugénie : I have a picture of her at home. She

is playing croquet in a scarlet and gold zouave jacket, a lovely shining chignon, and a perfectly entrancing crinoline, while the little Prince Imperial is riding a small tricycle in the back-ground. I know it is wrong, for as an English boy I know of course that Frenchmen are Papists and worship images, while Martin Luther, who wrote "Tracts for the Times," and (I think) most of "the 39 Articles" (I am not sure of some of them), and who once threw an ink-pot at the devil himself—unfortunately missing him—was a German—but down from the very bottom of my heart I hope sincerely that the beautiful Empress will somehow or other manage to come out of the trouble to her own satisfaction.

And here, thirty two years afterwards, is another Lallier, so like and yet so unlike, *my* Lallier. Here he is—green and orange and blue and carmine—quite a lot of him and this was the Emperor.—

And Eugénie! Well, I saw a picture of her only the other day in an illustrated weekly at the Club. She was seated in a motor-car and was bowing to the celebrated Mr. Santos-Dumont who goes about in air-ships. I don't suppose she plays croquet now—but I'm afraid I still regret that things didn't happen differently.

## Provisional Stamps of Colombia.

### A CORRECTION.

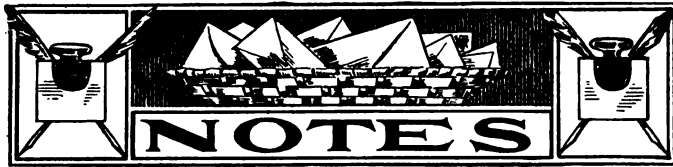
In the January number of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* we gave a translation from the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* of an article entitled as above. Our attention has been called to an inaccuracy in the translation which was supplied to us. In the first paragraph relating to the stamps of Rio Hacha, the original article reads:

"Man erzählt, dass der dortige Postverwalter die Marken im Einverständnis mit einem Amerikaner ausgegeben hat und dass dieser sie sofort kaufte."

This was translated for us:

"It is related that the postmaster there issued the stamps in collusion with an American, and the latter bought them immediately."

Objection is made to the use of the word "collusion" for the German word "Einverständnis," which would more properly be translated as "agreement" or "understanding."



UNITED STATES.—We copy the following extract from the *New York Times* :

“ Washington, Feb. 21.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden to day announced that the two-cent postage stamp of the new series is generally unsatisfactory in appearance, and a new design has been ordered. The issuance of the present stamp will be continued until the new design is ready.”



ANGOLA.—The *London Philatelist* has seen a specimen of the 25r deep rose of the issue of 1871, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , on vertically laid paper.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Recently some of the higher values of the Argentine Republic have been offered for sale perforated with various letters and apparently used, yet having full gum, thus showing that they could never have been used on any postal package. The perforated letters are large, and as no more than one letter appeared on a stamp, no reason could be advanced for the perforation, nor could any meaning be attached thereto. The values most in use were 1, 20, 2 and 5 pesos

It was at first supposed that they came from waste sheets rejected by the post office and rendered useless by the authorities by the perforations; others placed them in the same class as those surcharged “specimen”. An Argentine collector has now sent the *Illus. Briefmarken Journal* the true reason, as follows: The daily newspapers despatch large quantities of journals to the interior and to foreign countries, and to save time and work to themselves and to the postal officials, an arrangement has been come to by which they are permitted to deliver their papers in large parcels. These parcels are weighed by the officials and the postage is charged according to the tariff upon the whole weight. The senders pay the postage in cash, and officials give them as a receipt the exact amount in stamps of the higher values previously cancelled. This cancellation consisted at first of thick black horizontal lines, afterward the perforation of a round hole or star, lastly of the perforation of the word “INUTILIZADO” in large capitals, meaning, literally, “rendered useless”. They are, therefore, analogous to the United States newspaper stamps—*The Philatelic Record*.



AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Herewith we show the type of the Unpaid Letter stamps with the design completed at the bottom.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* has the 10c of the 1902 issue surcharged with two stars, but the editor regrets to say that the “the Three-Star Brand has not yet reached us”.

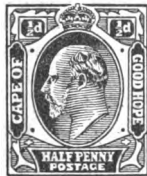
The same journal reports that, of the series which we chronicled in January, they have a sheet of the 5c blue on greenish with one vertical row of perforations missing.



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—We show herewith two of the new designs for these offices.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We reproduce two more of the new series.



GREECE.—Mr. William Thorne informs us that he has the one lepta brown of the 1901 issue on thin paper, imperforate.



HAYTI.—Mr. R. S. Nelson has shown us the 2c lake, 5c pale blue and 8c carmine with the “PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT” surcharge inverted.



ICELAND.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* :

“A correspondent tells us that there are two errors in the sheets of the 20 aur of the ordinary series, Nos 2 and 52 in the sheet of 100 stamps being the ‘Official’ type, with ‘PJONUSTA’ at right. This seems to indicate that the plates were made up of two blocks or transfers of fifty.”



LEEWARD ISLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* announces that it has seen a block of the 1p on 6p with the paper blued in patches, like the 6p, water-marked Crown and C. C., of Sierra Leone.



**LIBERIA.**—We illustrate the types of the new issues which we chronicled last month.



**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—In the last number of the *London Philatelist* is published a note from the Rev. P. E. Raynor, describing the two varieties of the Crown N. S. W. watermark. This has been reprinted in some other journals as if it were a new discovery, yet Mr. Raynor himself says that he mentioned the varieties in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* some thirteen years ago. In the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, as published in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for May, 1894, lists of New South Wales stamps with these two watermarks and various perforations are given, and they have ever since that time been included in the Standard Catalogue. Under these circumstances, it seems a little late to be announcing these as newly discovered varieties. The watermarks are certainly as distinct as the two varieties of the T. A. S. watermark of Tasmania or of the large and small Crowns and the various Garters in the stamps of Great Britain, and are equally worthy of the attention of collectors. We have been surprised that the catalogue of Messrs Stanley Gibbons, which usually lists watermarks and perforations in extenso, has failed to take any notice of these two watermarks.

We quote the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:

“We have been informed on good authority that two new stamps are to appear shortly. One will be a 9d, made out of the die of the old black 1sh; color, mauve-lilac. The other value will be 2sh 6d, of the type of the current 8d; color, bistre. It is stated that the reason of the appearance of the 9d is due to the fact that, under the new regulations, all stamps have to be of one single printing, consequently must not be surcharged.”



**NIUE AND PENRHYN ISLANDS.**—The *London Philatelist* is informed by Mr. L. E. Bradbury that the New Zealand postal officials have announced that it is proposed shortly to overprint the 3, 6p and 1sh stamps, for use in these islands.



**QUEENSLAND.**—Mr. W. A. Hull has shown the *Australian Philatelist* a pair of the 3p emerald green, issue of 1868-78, unwatermarked, imperforate vertically, with a fiscal cancellation in the year 1880.

ST. LUCIA.—As promised last month we reproduce the Commemorative stamp recently issued in this colony.



✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

SEYCHELLES.—The publishers of the *Monthly Journal* have found a copy of the 6c on 8c of the 1901 issue with inverted surcharge.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

SOMALI COAST.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 10c on 50c blue and rose (No. 29 in our catalogue) with inverted surcharge.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

TASMANIA.—Mr. W. A. Hull informs the *Australian Philatelist* that he has a pair of the 5sh, 1871 issue, imperforate vertically.

The following letter, which we reprint from the *Australian Philatelist*, will be of interest to collectors of postal fiscals:

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
Hobart, 1st December, 1902.

“Mr. Fred. Hagen,  
Box 660, G. P. O., Sydney.

*Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of 17th ultimo, which illness and absence from office has hitherto prevented my replying to, I beg to inform you that 3d platypus, 2s 6d St. George and dragon, 10s St. George and dragon, and 20s Queen's head were surcharged with the word 'Revenue,' and were on sale and available for postage for about fourteen days in November, 1900.  
Yours faithfully,

HENRY L. D'EMDEN.”

We quote from the *Australian Journal of Philately*:

“We have been informed that the present Tasmanian series will shortly be superseded by a new issue printed in Melbourne on V and Crown paper, and that the familiar tablet type of the present 8d., 10d., 1sh and higher values will be used throughout, the stamps to be printed in single colors.”

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

VENEZUELA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports having seen a copy of the 50c orange of the 1900 issue without the surcharged date.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—In the January JOURNAL we reported the appearance of the 2 pence yellow on paper watermarked V and Crown, but failed to call attention to a slight alteration in the design. The inscrip-

tion in the lower part of the design now reads 'POSTAGE TWO PENCE', in stead of simply "TWO PENCE."

We are now able to show our readers the design of the new 10 shilling stamp.





**UNITED STATES.**—We have received three more values of the new series, namely, the 3, 4 and 10 cents. The 3c has a portrait of Jackson, the 4c that of Grant and the 10c that of Webster. The stamps bear the indications of value and inscriptions to correspond with others of the series, and likewise the excess of decorative accessories which characterize the issue.

It seems to be the general opinion, both of philatelists and of the non-collecting public, that the ornamental part of these stamps is very much overdone. It will be observed that two values of the series are printed in ink of the same color.

Mr. J. M. Bartels has shown us three new items of stationery as follows: The 1c envelope in a new size, large official, knife 59, measuring  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 2c wrapper, bearing a current 2c die, but on much heavier paper and with the regular watermark, measuring about  $8 \times 12$  inches; a wrapper bearing the current 4c envelope stamp, on very heavy manila paper, measuring  $10\frac{1}{8} \times 15$  inches.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 14.

3c purple

4c orange brown

10c orange brown

*Envelope.*

1c green on white paper, large official size

*Wrappers.*

2c carmine on manila

4c brown on manila

**AUSTRIA**—Offices in Crete. — *Le Timbrophile Belge* reports that two stamps have been placed in use for these offices. They are made by surcharging the current stamps of Austria with new values in centimes.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

5c on 5h blue green

10c on 10h rose

**CEYLON.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles a new 5c stamp with head of King Edward and a 10c registration envelope.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5c dull lilac

*Registration envelope.*

Size  $134 \times 83$ mm.

10c dull rose

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.** — We have received two more hideous labels from this country, which we understand are for use in Barranquilla. We shall illustrate them in our next number. The first is a large rectangle with portrait of General Prospero Pinzon in a central oval, the name of the country above and value below. The second has the national coat of arms in the centre, surmounted by the usual inscriptions.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

1p orange brown

10p bright green

**CUBA.**—The Special Delivery stamp with the inscription corrected to read "Inmediata" is reported to be in use.

*Special Delivery stamp.*

Watermarked U. S. C.

Perforated 12.

1cc orange

**CYPRUS.**—A ½ piastre stamp with portrait of King Edward has appeared, and it is reported that other values have been sent out through the Postal Union.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½pi green and carmine

1pi carmine and blue

4pi violet and olive green

6pi olive bistre and pale green

12pi brown and black

**EGYPT—Soudan.**—*Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News* is informed that on January 1st a set of official stamps was put into circulation. The set includes the 3 and 5 milliemes and the 1, 2 and 5 piastres surcharged, in sans serif block letters, "O S. G. S." (Official Service Government Soudan).

The watermark on the 3 milliemes, for ordinary correspondence, has also been changed.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Crescent and Star.

3m green and purple

*Official stamps.*

Black surcharge.

3m green and purple

5m black and carmine

1pi yellow brown and ultramarine

2pi ultramarine and black

5pi green and orange brown

**French Offices in the Levant.**—Two stamps of the types current in France, but with altered inscriptions, have

appeared for these offices. We illustrate one of the new designs for Cavalle.



*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

10c rose

Black surcharge.

1pi on 25c blue

**French Offices in Crete.**—Two values have been added to the series for these offices. They are of the current French types with altered inscriptions.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

10c rose

15c pale red

**French Offices in Egypt—Port Said.**—The 10c of the current French type has also been altered for these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

10c rose

**GERMANY.**—Last month we chronicled two stamps for official use in Prussia. We now learn that all values up to 50pf have been issued in the same colors as the set which is in regular use. It is understood that these stamps are only used in the offices in Prussia. Under these circumstances, will cataloguers place them among the issues of Germany or Prussia?

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 14.

2pf slate

3pf brown

5pf green  
 10pf carmine  
 20pf ultramarine  
 25pf orange and black on yellow  
 40pf lake and black  
 50pf purple and black on salmon

**GUATEMALA.**—*L'Echo de la Tsimbrologie* reports a series of Official stamps. The stamps are typeset and have an ornamental border, and are inscribed as follows: "Franqueo Oficial — Guatemala — 1902 — 2 — Centavos", the date being separated from the other parts of the inscription by black lines. A 20 centavos value appears to have been prepared and subsequently altered by surcharging a "5" over the "0" of "20". So far we have not heard of the stamp without the surcharge.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 12.  
 1c green  
 2c carmine  
 5c blue  
 10c brown violet  
 Black surcharge.  
 25c on 20c brown orange

**HONG KONG.**—We have received a new 1 cent stamp for this colony of rather pleasing design. It has the head of King Edward in small oval in the center, surmounted by a crown; the words "Hong Kong" at top, value at bottom and Chinese inscriptions at each side. So far we understand that only this value has been placed on sale to the public, but other values are reported from sets to the Postal Union.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1c brown and violet  
 2c green  
 4c brown and salmon  
 5c orange and green  
 8c violet and black  
 10c ultramarine and violet on blue

12c brown and green on yellow  
 20c brown and black

**IOELAND.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us three stamps of the regular issue with the surcharge "1 GILDI—'02 '03", which we have not previously chronicled. He has also shown us the 50 aur with a double surcharge and, in addition, six official stamps with the surcharge. A correspondent of Mr. Thorne informs him that there are three other values which have been surcharged, but that they have been bought up by speculators and are held at high prices.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.  
 Perforated.  
 Black surcharge.  
 3a orange  
 16a brown  
 Red surcharge.  
 5a yellow green  
*Official stamps.*  
 Watermarked Crown.  
 Perforated.  
 Black surcharge.  
 3a yellow  
 4a gray  
 5a brown  
 10a ultramarine  
 20a yellow green  
 50a rose lilac

**INDIA.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces that the one anna stamp has been surcharged for official use.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1a carmine

**Bussahir.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports two new varieties for this prolific state.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged R. N. S. in monogram, in greenish blue.

Imperforate.  
 ¼a vermilion  
 Pin perforate.  
 ¼a vermilion

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**Gwallor.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 3 pies, ½ and 1 anna of the current Indian stamps, surcharged for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated.  
 Black surcharge.  
 3p gray  
 ½a light green  
 1a carmine

---

**IVORY COAST.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces the appearance of two Parcel Post stamps, made by surcharging the Postage Due stamps of the French Colonies with the words "Cote d'Ivoire—COLIS—Postaux" in three lines.

*Postal Packet stamps.*  
 Imperforate.  
 Black surcharge.  
 50c lilac  
 60c brown on cream

---

**MAURITIUS.**—We have received the 5 cents of the arms type with the value printed in black instead of violet.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 5c dull lilac and black on buff

---

**MEXICO.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 5 centavos envelope has appeared in a new color.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the color of the current 1 centavo wrapper has been changed.

*Envelope.*  
 5c deep orange  
*Wrapper*  
 Buff paper.  
 1c lilac

---

**MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.**—We have received a new value of the type of the 1884 issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated.  
 65r slate blue

---

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—In addition to the varieties perforated for official use, which we announced last month, we learn that the 2½, 3 and 4 pence have been perforated "O. S.—N. S. W." and the 6 pence has been perforated with the letter "T." It is said that the last stamp is intended to pay postage on printed matter.

*Official stamps.*  
 Perforated "O. S.—N. S. W."  
 2½p dark blue  
 3p yellow green  
 4p brown  
 Perforated "T."  
 6p orange

---

**NATAL.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles a 4-pence registration envelope with head of King Edward.

*Registration envelope.*  
 Size 151x95 mm.  
 4p dark blue

---

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The *Australian Philatelist* reports that the current 2 pence stamp has appeared on paper with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14.  
 Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star.  
 2p violet

---

**NICARAGUA.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us some provisional issues for this country, made by surcharging the 10c violet, lithographed, with new values. The first is surcharged "6 Centavos" (apparently an error

in spelling) across the bottom, a small figure "6" over the "10" in each upper corner, and a group of irregular lines (made by two pieces of border type) in the center.

The second has the surcharge "1.00 PESO" across the center and "1.00" in each lower corner.

We reproduce herewith the type of surcharge used for the two provisional stamps which we chronicled in November.

## 15 evos.

### 1902

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

6c on 10c violet

1p on 10c violet

---

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**—*The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* illustrates the one penny of the new series.

#### *Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p carmine

---

**PARAGUAY.**—In several of our exchanges we find reported two more provisional stamps. These are the 14c of the 1892 issue, surcharged vertically in three lines "Habilitado—en un—1 Cent 1", and the 28c of the 1902 issue similarly surcharged 5c.

#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

1c on 14c brown

5c on 28c orange

---

**PERSIA.**—*The Monthly Journal* announces having seen several values of the Meshed provisional of last year with a sort of pin perforation or rouletting

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the new 50 kran stamp has been surcharged 2 tomans and 3 tomans and that six of the new series have been surcharged "Service."

We present the design of the stamps of the new series of the value of 1 kran and upward.



#### *Adhesive stamps.*

Rouletted.

1s black

2s "

5s "

5s purple

12s dull blue

Provisional issue

Blue surcharge.

2t on 50k yellow green

Black surcharge.

3t on 50k yellow green

#### *Official stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

5r rose

12r blue

1k violet

5k yellow brown

10k rose red

---

**PERU.**—The 10 soles of the 1899 issue has been printed in brown violet and surcharged "Deficit—un Centavo", in two lines.

#### *Unpaid Letter stamp.*

Black surcharge.

10s brown violet

---

**RHODESIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles two new values in the type of the £1 of the current series. As there is nothing in the inscriptions to indicate that these



stamps are intended exclusively for fiscal purposes, they doubtless could be used postally should any occasion arise, though it is scarcely to be expected that use will ever be found for such high values in the postal service.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Unwatermarked.  
Perforated 13½.  
£20 bistre  
£100 carmine

**SALVADOR.**—We find chronicled in various of our contemporaries a number of other values of the series which we announced in the JOURNAL for January. For the sake of completeness, we include the values which we have previously chronicled.

*Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* also reports that the 3c gray black of the 1900 issue, surcharged Anchor and Sunburst in black (No. 272 in our catalogue), has received the additional surcharge "1 Centavo."

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated.  
Watermarked S.  
1c yellow green  
2c red  
3c orange  
5c dark blue  
10c lilac  
12c slate  
13c brown  
24c red  
26c yellow brown  
50c yellow

100c light blue  
Provisional issue.  
Black surcharge.  
1c on 3c gray black

**SPANISH MOROCCO.**—In addition to the three stamps chronicled by us last month, we learn that the ¼c green has also been overprinted for these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Imperforate.  
Carmine surcharge.  
¼c green

**TASMANIA.**—From various of our contemporaries we learn that the ½p of the 1892-97 issue and the 2½, 3, 5 and 6p of the 1900 issue have been perforated with the letter "T" for official use.

*Official stamps.*  
Perforated "T."  
Watermarked T.A.S.  
½p orange and violet  
2½p dark blue  
3p dark brown  
5p ultramarine  
6p lake

**VICTORIA.**—*Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of the current 1p stamp perforated "O. S." for use.

*Official stamp.*  
Perforated "O. S."  
1p rose



## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

A dash (—) means that a price has been dropped.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.				CEYLON.			
2123	1897		20	132	1887	1F 12C	2 00
2126	1899		20	132a	"	1F 12C	2 00
AUSTRIA UNPAID.				ECUADOR.			
234	1900	1h	2	7	1865	4F	— —
235	"	2h	2	GREAT BRITAIN.			
236	"	3h	2	123	1888	£1	6 00
237	"	4h	2	ICELAND.			
238	"	5h	2	3	1873	8s	1 00
239	"	6h	3	21	1897	3a on 5a	2 50 2 00
240	"	10h	5	22	"	3a on 5a	2 50 1 50
241	"	12h	5	24	"	3a on 5a	5 00
242	"	15h	5	25	"	3a	5
243	"	20h	8	26	"	5a	4
244	"	40h	20	27	"	6a	5
245	"	100h	30	28	"	10a	8
246	"	1h	2	29	"	20a	12
247	"	2h	2	30	1900	4a	4
248	"	3h	2	31	1901	25a	25
249	"	4h	2	32	1902	3a	3
250	"	5h	2	JAPANESE OFFICES IN COREA.			
251	"	6h	4	3	1900	2s	8 8
252	"	10h	4	4	"	5s	10 10
253	"	12h	8	14	"	3s	10 10
254	"	15h	8	15	"	1½s	—
255	"	20h	8	MAURITIUS.			
256	"	40h	10	112	1902	5c	8
257	"	100h	25				

### SETS.

445	Hayti		40	446	Hayti	3 00
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## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A Special Exhibition of 100 Australian stamps (used, unused, or both) will be held on the evening of April 13, for which the following prizes have been offered by Messrs. Stanly Gibbons, Inc.

*First Prize*—Silver Cup.

*Second Prize*—Silver Cup.

*Third Prize*—Clock and side ornaments.

### OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

March 9—U. S. Documentary and Proprietary Revenue Stamps; Russia, Finland and Poland.

May 11—Egypt and Soudan.

Visitors are cordially invited.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*



# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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“Advance  
Australia.” ON the 2½ pence stamp, issued in 1891 in New South Wales, we find the motto, “Advance Australia,” and the sentiment it expresses is prevalent at the present time throughout the Commonwealth. It is an ambitious motto and ambition is always commendable in a state, unless it be of the world compelling variety.

The states composing the Commonwealth, as well as their neighbor, New Zealand—by philatelists they are always included in the same group, the Australian Colonies,—we know to be making great commercial and material advances, but their postal issues do not show any artistic improvement, although numerically, they “wisibly swell.” As stamp collectors, we are, of course, interested in all new things in this line, and have beheld with regret the artistic falling off in the issues of these countries. There are no more beautiful stamps in our albums than the diadem issue of New South Wales, the first issues of New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and the swan stamps of Western Australia. These charming issues were all made in England. Most of the Australian colonies have, of late years, had their stamps made at home, with moderately successful results in a few instances and bad in others—the 1891-99 issues of Queensland, for example. But, since the formation of the Commonwealth, things have gone from bad to worse. South Australia and West Australia have been the chief offenders. The posters issued by the former state must be an unmitigated nuisance to those who have to use them. But West Australia has done still worse; she has abandoned the graceful swan, taken from her coat of arms, and has replaced it by a lot of make-shifts fashioned from altered designs of the Victorian stamps. In spite of changed denominations and colors, they seem to us entirely Victorian and do not in the least suggest West Australia. The contrast between the beautiful engraving and fine printing of the abandoned series and the coarse lines and heavy printing of the new stamps is painful.

But, if the collector of postage stamps has a distasteful task before him in gathering the recent Australian issues, his sufferings are small compared with those of the fiscalist. A correspondent in that part of the world sent us a letter, in which he said, “South Australia has issued a new penny fiscal. Look at it!” The stamp was an abomination in purple and green. We did look at it, for it compelled attention,—there was something fascinating in its ugliness,—but we looked the other way as soon as we could. We have for-

gotten how this particular horror was separated from its fellows, as we promptly presented it to a man to whom we wished to be especially disagreeable, but its successors have been perforated, serrated compounded, etc., etc. Our correspondent sends us every one of them. We don't know just what we have done to him, but it must have been something very aggravating to prompt such a revenge. If we did not think he had become calloused by looking at the recent Australian issues, we should send him one of the new United States envelopes and tell him to take a good look at it before going to bed. It would produce nightmare in any but a hardened philatelist.

Our impression is that there is a law, though it may be only an unwritten one, that all stamps to be used by the several states must be designed and manufactured within the Commonwealth. Possibly this was only the law of certain of the states, since Tasmania and West Australia have, until quite recently, gone to England for their stamps, while the other colonies have been producing theirs at home. At any rate, all seem to be observing, at present, the rule of encouraging home industries. More's the pity!

It may not be out of place to ask why, when King Edward sits on the throne, do these, his colonies, bring out so many stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen?



## Our Correspondents.

We feel certain that our readers will welcome the re-appearance in our columns of "Our English Letter." Though we have little more than a sample to offer this month, we are promised that there will be much and more of it in the future. Mr. Nankivell's chatty and interesting way of mingling the news of the day with bits of useful information has found favor with our readers, and his letters have been greatly missed in recent months. As has been elsewhere reported, Mr. Nankivell has sold his wonderful collection of Transvaals and invested the purchase in land—something between a garden plot and an estate—and we understand he is now engaged in erecting a house. The struggle with agents, architects and builders has so fully occupied his time, that other matters have, perforce, been neglected. We hope he may soon be comfortably installed under his own roof tree, with nothing to do but write, be happy and write evermore. Incidentally, we may say that Mr. Nankivell has by no means parted with all his philatelic holdings, and that he expects to retain his philatelic interest and continue as a collector.

We are pleased to announce that we have arranged with Mr. E. W. Wetherell, late editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, to furnish us a monthly letter from India. That country is out of the beaten track and things philatelic there have at least the merit of novelty. Most of us are given to regard the issues of the Native States as so many arrangements of incompensable pothooks; but if we will only take a little trouble with them they become quite intelligible and really interesting, especially if we follow the guidance of the excellent text books issued by the Philatelic Society of India, the articles published in the official organ of the Society and those written by Major Evans. Most parts of the philatelic world have been so studied and written up that there seems nothing more to be said about

them; therefore, a country that offers virgin fields for investigation should merit our attention and promises to be of interest.

With this number we present another of Mr. Howes' valuable papers upon the designs of stamps of the Australian Continent and the adjacent islands. Mr. Howes has the happy faculty of taking familiar stamps and showing us that they contain a wealth of details which often has escaped our attention; he has also a pleasing way of telling us the history and meaning of many things which appear on stamps, which are usually new and always interesting. We hope to offer our readers many more of these agreeable and instructive articles.

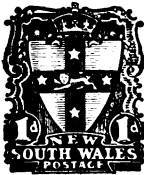


## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 7.)

On the 23d of September, 1896, Queen Victoria passed the mark which gave her the distinction of having the longest reign of any monarch in English history. Her grandfather, King George III, had reigned fifty-nine years, three months and four days, and it was this record reign that was distanced at the time mentioned. Soon after came the Diamond Jubilee, or sixtieth anniversary of her accession, on June 28, 1897. A wave of patriotic enthusiasm swept over the British Empire and jubilee celebrations of all kinds were held, from the mother country to the remotest possession. As usual there were commemorative stamps to celebrate the event and New South Wales again opened a competition for suitable designs, but only in three values. A prize of £10 10s was offered for the best design in each case, and one of £3 3s. for the next best. The result was heralded as something very fine, but we must again confess to disappointment when the stamps came to hand. They were issued on June 22, 1897 and at the same time the old five shilling coin-type was reissued, the four stamps taking the place of the same values of the centennial set which were demonetized on the first of the next January.



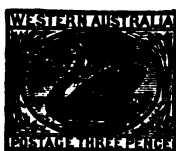
The one penny gives us the present coat of arms of the colony, in contrast to the great seal of the first issue. Blazoned in its proper colors it is: a silver shield charged with the red cross of St. George; at the centre of the cross is one of the golden lions taken from the English coat-of-arms, and at the extremity of each arm a golden star, emblematic of the constellation of the Southern Cross. The whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The two pence has the arms for a background, the ends of the cross with the four stars being just visible around the framed portrait of Her Majesty. This frame shows at the bottom a conventionalized waratah blossom, and at the sides spring up two sprays of native rose, each topped with a flower. The 2½ penny shows nothing in particular except four stars of the Southern Cross around the head, after the manner of the 5 shilling coin type.



In closing with New South Wales it may be asked how many have ever

noticed that the postage due stamps are an almost exact copy of the design of our own first issue? Save for the insertion of "N. S. W." at the bottom and the replacing of the letters "U" and "S" at the sides by a tiny Kangaroo and a diminutive emu respectively, the greatest difference in their appearance lies wholly in the execution, the American being from steel plates and the Australian from electrotypes. It is a curious fact that these stamps, with the letters "N. S. W." erased, have become the first general issue for the Australian Commonwealth.

It has already been stated that Australia was discovered by the Dutch who sailed thither from Batavia. One of their explorers, Willem de Vlaming, visited the west coast in 1697 and, at the mouth of what was called in consequence the Swan River, he captured the first specimen of the hitherto unheard of black swan. A year afterward accounts of the discovery reached England through the burgomaster of Amsterdam, and these were published by the Royal Society in 1698. For a long time such an anomaly as a black swan was considered an impossibility, and the reports were not credited. Nevertheless the plumage of the bird is a sooty black which is set off by a red bill and pure white quill feathers—the latter being well represented near the tail in the picture on the stamps made for Western Australia by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The early Perkins Bacon engravings do not show them. The cygnets or young swans are light colored like those of the white swan.



In 1829 the British flag was hoisted at the mouth of the Swan River and on August 12th of that year the foundation of Perth, the present capital, was laid about 12 miles up the river. The name "Swan River Settlement" was first given the new colony, which afterwards became known as Western Australia, and more recently as West Australia. The colony's coat of arms has always been, most appropriately, a black swan on a gold shield.

On the first stamp of the De La Rue type, the 3 pence brown, the spandrels are filled in with bulrushes or "cat-o'-nine-tails", while the 2½ penny of 1901 shows flowers and sprays of hibiscus.

South Australia shows nothing of note except to claim recognition, equally with New South Wales, as the home of the Kangaroo by the 2½ penny stamp issued March 1, 1894. This, with its companion stamp of 5 pence, was the result of a competition in which £5 was offered for the best design for each value. The designs are certainly very neat and attractive.





In 1900 a new half penny stamp was issued showing the General Post Office at Adelaide. The capital of South Australia is well laid out in squares, and in the very centre, occupying two blocks, is the handsome Victoria Square. Opposite one end of this little park, on the corner of Franklin and King William Streets, is the headquarters of the Post and Telegraph Department of the State, one of the finest buildings in Australia. It is of white freestone with a tower 156 feet high, called the Victoria Tower. This is furnished with a clock which strikes the hours and chimes the quarters, the dial being illuminated at night. The clock face can be seen on the stamp and also a bit of Victoria Square, while just beyond, across King William Street, is seen the tower on the Town Hall. This latter is called the Albert Tower and is 145 feet high.



Though tabooed by many, the quasi-postage stamps issued by Victoria during the recent Boer war are collected by some on account of their historical interest, and so may be described here. Their avowed purpose was to "augment the Empire Patriotic or Bushmen's Corps Funds" in the interest of the Victorian soldiers participating in the South African war. The designs were competed for at £5 5s for the best design in each case and £2 2s. for the next best.

The one penny stamps were sold at one shilling each and the two penny stamps at two shillings each, the difference between the selling price and the denomination going to the "fund." As an extra inducement to purchase, the stamps were good for postage to the amount of their face value but only within the limits of the colonies, as temporary "commemorative" stamps had already been banned by the Postal Union from use in international mails. Of the one penny stamps 40,000 were printed and 20,000 of the two penny, and they were issued in June, 1900.

There were 120 competitive designs submitted, of which the two illustrated took first prize. The one penny shows that decoration most prized by all Britons, be they noble or humble—the Victoria Cross, for no one may obtain it save through conspicuous bravery in the service of his sovereign, and the opportunity may come equally to the stoker or the field-marshal. The decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856. It is a bronze cross, somewhat Maltese in pattern, with a circular disc in the middle on which are the royal crown and crest. It is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army, and a bronze bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have otherwise won a cross. The motto on the ribbon beneath the crown, "FOR VALOUR", denotes its object, and the designer has inscribed "S. AFRICA—1900" in addition. The color of the stamp is a sort of olive brown, possibly to suggest the Khaki color of the uniforms worn by the troops.

The two penny "depicts a picket on foot and armed scouts scanning the horizon of the open veldt in the Transvaal, whilst in the distance are the faint outlines of the hills which the British have had to scale. The central figures are clad in the uniform of the Victorian contingents." The color is an emerald green.

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A very attractive addition to our albums was made in the middle of 1901 when the colony of British New Guinea issued its own set of postage stamps. This comparatively new colony comprises the southeastern portion of the island of New Guinea and lies directly north of Queensland. The island was discovered by the Portuguese but its present name was given it in 1546 by a Spanish navigator, from the resemblance of its inhabitants to the West African negroes. In 1846 *H. M. S. Rattlesnake* surveyed the coasts and islands of the south side, and in 1873 Capt Moresby in the *Basilisk* determined the outlines of the southeastern portion and named Port Moresby where the capital now is. These explorations gave the English a claim to the portions of the island nearest Australia and the Queensland Government took possession of it in the name of the Queen on April 4, 1883. The next year occurred the Berlin Conference which carved out Africa for the Great Powers, and which also divided eastern New Guinea between Germany and England—Holland having for centuries controlled the western end. Therefore, on November 6, 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed, and four years later, on September 4, 1888, British New Guinea was constituted a crown colony and placed under the administration of Queensland. A settlement was made in 1885 near the native town of Tanubada at Port Moresby, which has since become the chief town and capital of the colony.

While under the Queensland Government its postal matters were conducted as if it were a district of that colony and therefore the Queensland stamps were employed. The only way of distinguishing the latter is by the obliteration which consists of an oval made up of parallel bars with the black letters B. N. G. in the middle.

When the Australian Commonwealth came into existence on January 1, 1901, and Queensland became a state, the crown colony of British New Guinea was unprovided for, but in November of that year the Commonwealth Government undertook its administration so that its Governor is now responsible to the Commonwealth instead of the state of Queensland. Under that famous "book-keeping" arrangement by which no general issue of stamps for the new nation and no interchangeability of issues between the states was permissible for five years, of course British New Guinea was obliged to issue its own stamps, and collectors will certainly not begrudge the privilege in this case, whatever they think of other happenings among the states



The designs shows a native trading craft or *lakatoi*. This is made from two single canoes which are hollowed out of a single tree trunk with a stone

axe and then lashed together with about 18 inches between them. Some of these are provided with as many as six rectangular sails or mats, made from the bark of the sago palm or from the pandanus leaf. Each of these mats is supported by two masts springing from the gunwales. Other boats have single masts on which is hoisted a lateen sail double the height of the mast, oval and hollowed out at the top so as to leave two points which at a distance resemble the horns of some marine monster gliding over the surface of the water. It is this type of lakatoi that is shown on the stamps.

Port Moresby is the centre of an extensive native pottery industry and at favorable seasons of the year the lakatois are loaded and proceed on extended voyages along the coast, where the wares are traded for supplies of sago which is not produced around Port Moresby. The latter place is 380 miles from Cooktown in northern Queensland and its connections with the outside world are all through that town.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 7, March, 1903.

We are running along in a jog trot style in the matter of stamps just now. Indeed, if it were not for the little excitement of the continual changes which are every week being heralded from one or the other of our colonies in the substitution of the King's for the Queen's head we should be in a state of philatelic inertia. We are, for the passing moment, suffering from the results of the sacrifices which the country has had to make in the South African war. Business in general is waiting for the turn of the tide. We are all, in fact, waiting for the turn of the tide. But we are waiting in the satisfied belief that the turn is not far off. There is no slump, but on the other hand, there is no obtrusive activity.

This placidity in our philatelic waters is evident in every quarter. There is no boom in any direction. Indeed it would take a fine discrimination to say what country, if any, is uppermost in favor just now. The knowing ones are quietly feathering their collections while prices are quiet and business of any sort is welcome. They are not troubled by the absence of excitement, on the contrary, they welcome it as a godsend, for your keen philatelic specialist likes to fish quietly in untroubled waters, and bye and bye he will be showing the grand results of his unobtrusive labors. The shallow minded collector, who is forever being disturbed by fears of a collapse, holds his hands to see which way the tide is going to turn, and when it turns he will turn with it, and he will pay the cost of his timidity.

New issues are much in vogue, and not unnaturally, for there has never in the annals of stamp collecting been a more notable rush of interesting new issues. When the rush is over and our colonies have once more settled down to set types, I wonder what will be the net result from the stamp collector's point of view. I fancy a few, a good few, who have been and are gambling in new issues, will have burnt their fingers very badly, and serve them right. I take a most unholy pleasure in hearing of the discomfiture and ruin of the mere stamp speculator. The earnest stamp collector is entitled to all the gains that accrue to the man who collects wisely, and so long as I can, from such vantage point as I may possess, help the genuine collector to collect wisely and profitably, I shall snap my fingers at those who dub me tipster to the A. J. P. Such experience as I have gathered and such knowledge and information as I may gather are always placed ungrudgingly at the service of my old friends the readers of the A. J. P. If, as I am told in a contemporary of yours, the gambler makes use of the information, I can only say that I hope, and believe he will come off badly second best.

It is one thing to hasten the acquisition of a current stamp or a series; that is running short, it is quite another thing to speculate in a stock of that stamp. The collector protects himself against a possible rise, the speculator enters for a rise which may not come off. A fresh supply does not affect the collector, but it ruins the speculator.

## The Value of a Standard.

BY CRAWFORD CAPEN.

The collecting of stamps proceeds in a different manner from that of nearly every other form of collecting. It has in the catalogue that which other kinds of collecting do not have—a standard whereby can be measured the value of that which the collector buys.

The thought of the different position occupied by the collector of pictures or bric a-brac makes one appreciate the advantages of such a standard. There is no way in which collectors of these objects can judge the value of their purchases with any great degree of accuracy. The catalogues of sales held in the large cities are very deficient in giving one an idea of value. The descriptions that are given of the articles that are sold are not complete enough to enable anyone who does not see them to decide concerning the prices. Duplicates of some of these articles do not come up for sale very often; therefore the auction catalogues of such sales are not as valuable to the collector as auction catalogues of stamp sales. These latter auction catalogues would not be nearly so valuable as they are were it not for the fact that one can refer to the catalogue and gain therefrom an idea of what has been sold.

There are fashions in stamp collecting, and the prices of the stamps of the British West Indies for example are high at auction at one time and low at another, simply because they are in favor or out of it. The catalogue, however, gives a standard of value for these stamps, no matter whether they are the rage or not, and collectors can in a measure determine their value by the prices of the catalogue. It does not matter that catalogue prices are sometimes subject to discounts, that certain stamps can to day be purchased at no greater discount than ten per cent. off catalogue and next year may be obtainable at twenty five or even fifty per cent. discount. The collector who studies the catalogue and the market has always in his book a means of deciding about what the value of any stamp in his possession may be. The value of a catalogue as a standard is enhanced in the mind of the collector when, by the making of numerous purchases at auction, he discovers how little he knows of value by this means. This is especially evident in the cases that have been mentioned of the sale of pictures or bric-a-brac. The writer visited a sale of bronzes lately where successive articles were knocked down to one of the largest museums of the country simply because that museum was bound to have them at about double the price which most collectors would be willing to pay. The Barbizon school of paintings is in vogue to day. A Daubigny or Dupre will bring an enormous price, while a painting of equal merit by an American will command only a few hundred dollars. When the fashion turns to the great Americans the reverse will be the case. No one can buy the things that are popular in these lines at the present time with any assurance that he will succeed twenty years hence in realizing what has been paid for them. The case, however, with stamps is entirely different. If one turns his attention to the gathering of fine specimens of those countries which may be denominated as non-speculative in their issues, the passage of ten or twenty years is bound to show an advance in value. We may know this by making a comparison of the catalogues of twenty years ago with those of to-day. Thus a standard catalogue is a distinct and definite advantage which the collector of stamps has over the collector of any other articles which may be fancied. A catalogue, in order to

be a standard, need not present an absolutely correct schedule of prices. This is, in the first place, a thing which cannot be done. It takes six months to make a good catalogue and prices are changing continually during that period. The only thing that is necessary is that the makers of the catalogue shall use their best endeavors to appreciate the values of the stamps which they list.

The catalogue, in order to be a standard in its prices must be made on the world's available stock of stamps. The nearer the catalogue makers approach to the understanding of what is the floating stock—that is the stock which is in the market for sale—the nearer will they be able to come to values and the better standard will the book be. The difficulty of exact pricing, even with a knowledge of what the stock in existence is, is shown by cases which arise from time to time. Confusion for instance, was the result of a recent sale of stamps of the British West Indies. This lot was part of the total known available stock but no one expected that it would come upon the market suddenly at a low price. It has depreciated for the moment the value of these stamps, and they are publicly offered at large discounts from catalogue prices. The lot, however, will soon be absorbed and, since it is not very large, we see no reason why it should affect materially the values of these stamps. There are other cases in which a stamp issued in considerable quantities is "cornered." Such, for instance, is the case of the 1c on 3c Cuba, of which there were 150,000 printed and most of them were bought by speculators within a few days. Attempts have been made to market the lot at high prices but, since the dealers have refused to touch it, the stamp is now offered at a comparatively reasonable price. If the makers of catalogues had priced this stamp on the number in their own stocks, within a few months of the date on which it was issued, it might have been called a stamp worth a dollar instead of twelve cents.

The method of handling the stamps of Mauritius and the Seychelles Islands, has always been speculative, and some values have been invariably bought up as soon as they were issued and held for a rise. The pricing of these stamps on the stock which any dealer held of them would certainly be an absurdity. This is the fact in regard to many issues and the only reasonable way in which to make prices is upon the world's stock in first hands, that is the original speculators or the dealers who hold them for sale. If it were the invariable practice of the catalogue makers, as it has been that of the large dealers, to price on the basis of the world's stock, instead of what they may themselves have on hand, the speculative attempts to control the market in relation to the issues of certain countries would be even less successful than they have been in the past. The issues of remainders from time to time, and special distributions of large quantities of stamps made by the Governments which have issued them, have a distinct effect in changing the prices of the catalogues. New knowledge, also, as to the numbers in existence is continually coming to the catalogue makers, but their effort always should be and always will be, so far as possible, to make the prices correspond with the values at the date of issue, that the work may be as accurate a standard as possible for the use of collectors.

## U. S. Envelopes.

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RACINE, Wis., March 17, 1903.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
Gentlemen:—

I know you are always willing to receive suggestions and, therefore, I enclose herewith, a list of a few changes which, in my opinion, will add greatly to the completeness of the U. S. envelope portion of the "Standard Catalogue".

Eliminate No. 1445a, 1875, 2c vermilion, die B3, on amber.  
 " " 1449, 1880, 2c " " D " "  
 " " 1519, 1884, 2c red (Kellogg) " "  
 " " 1520, " 2c " " fawn.  
 " " 1523, 1886, 2c brown, die B, on oriental buff.

Add No. 1377a, 1870, 1c ultramarine on amber.  
 " " 1468a, 1874, 2c, die A, on orange.  
 " " 1518a, 1884, 2c lake on white.  
 " " 1530a, 1886, 10c black on blue.  
 " " 1537a, 1886, 10c red brown on manila.  
 " " 1544a, 1886, 1cc " " on amber manila.  
 " " 1592a, 1895, 4c scarlet on white.  
 " " 1592b, 1895, 5c " " amber.  
 " " 1597a, 1899, 2c brown lake on white.  
 " " 1717a, 1880, 2c vermilion, die B3, on manila.

The following is a brief statement of my reasons for suggesting the changes:

No. 1445a—This is an envelope that I know nothing about. Until you listed it, it was, so far as I have been able to ascertain, entirely unheard of and, so far, I have never been able to find anyone who knows anything about it. Have you not gotten this and No. 1717a mixed?

No. 1449—This never existed so far as I have been able to find out. It was first listed in the T. B. & R. book. Both Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Rechert (and, I think, Mr. Bogert) told me personally that they had never seen it but that, as it existed on white, they *took it for granted* that it must exist on amber also and listed it accordingly.

No. 1519 and 1520—These envelopes were listed in T. B. & R. entirely upon the authority of Mr. Holton. The latter gentleman once told me that he knew of one box of each, but that they would never come upon the market *under any conditions*. If I remember rightly he said that he had not seen them himself. Allowing that they did exist, which I doubt very much, I believe them to be on a par with the ten cents of 1887 in a yellow-ochre color, a few of which got out, but which were never regularly issued.

No. 1523—This was originally catalogued upon this paper in the A. J. or P. and, if you will take the trouble to look it up, you will find that, in a number of a little latter date, it was stated that it was catalogued upon this paper in error, that it should have read "Fawn paper". I also remember that Mr. Kerfoot called my attention to the error at the same time.

No. 1377a—This is a most pronounced shade, or color rather, and is certainly much more worthy of listing than the ten cents black of the same

series and upon the same paper. If you have ever seen the envelope you will have no hesitancy in admitting this.

No. 1468a—I have a specimen of this in my collection; it is true that its rather faded condition conveys the idea that it was, originally, in one of those frames of "Specimen" envelopes which used to be hung up in the post offices but, admitting that it comes "Specimen" only, it is on exactly the same basis as the 1c, War Department on amber, which is altogether unknown excepting in "Specimen" sets. Neither has the word "Specimen" on the stamp.

However, the 2c on orange exists without the "Specimen" as it was one of those envelopes which were printed especially for exhibition at the Centennial in 1876.

No. 1518a—A well known and decided shade variety which should, by all means, be listed.

No. 1530a—This is not the one commonly called black and which is, in reality, a very dark brown, but a distinct variety, the black being of an ashy, or grayish, shade entirely unlike any of the browns and yet not at all the intense black of the 3c of the same series.

No. 1537a and 1544a—These envelopes are too well known, and universally recognized, to leave even the shadow of an excuse for their being longer ignored by any list that claims to be a "Standard". They are much more distinct and easily recognized than the majority of the listed shades of the adhesives and, while I do not believe in shading envelopes down as fine as the adhesives, I most certainly do believe in recognizing distinct tints as exemplified in this instance.

No. 1592a and 1592b—These are parallel cases with the last excepting that they have the distinction of being of an entirely different series from any of the other 4c values of the same die. They were printed in this color only by the Purcell Co. And only *in this color* by them, both those of 1887 and 1895 (Plimpton & Morgan) being in carmine, varying from almost pink to a very deep carmine lake. As you list the 1c in dark blue, which was, also, only issued by the Purcell Co., you have no valid excuse for neglecting to list these.

No. 1597a—I note that you have dropped this. Why is it? Surely you could have no better authority for its being an error of color than the explanation of it that was given to the P. O. Dep't. by the contractors and the subsequent recognition of it by the Department.

No. 1717a—As mentioned before I believe that you have mixed this up with your No. 1445a. At all events this *does* exist as a wrapper. It was first shown to me as a "Specimen" by Mr. Gurdji many years ago while we were both living in Chicago. I have since seen it entire without the word "Specimen", although I cannot now recall where or when.

With the exception of the last one I can show you all of the varieties mentioned above if you care to see them, and, as you know, I shall be glad to do so.

Of course I have offered the above merely in the nature of suggestions which you are the one to decide whether or not you wish to accept. My feelings will not be hurt if you decide against me and there is no harm done by suggesting them.

I have not mentioned the orange varieties of the 1899 series as I know that you are prejudiced against them. Personally, however, I believe them



to be all right although I do not deny that they can be made to order *on white paper*.

What an abortion the new 2c envelope is : It looks more like a cheap imitation of baggage check than anything that I know of and I cannot see how the Department, after producing such artistic designs as compose the new series of adhesives, could ever have approved such a libel upon art and good taste as the monstrosity that they have just sent out for our edification (?)

Sincerely yours,

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

As is explained in the opening paragraph, this letter was written with the purpose of bringing to the attention of our publishers certain suggestions for improvements in our catalogue. It seemed to us, however, that it might be of interest to some of our readers and, therefore, we obtained Mr. Toppans permission to publish it. Comment and suggestion of this character are always welcome, especially when coming from a recognized authority like Mr. Toppan.

We are inclined to take issue with him in regard to No. 1597a. Two or three years ago we purchased several of these envelopes and accidentally left them for a few days where they were exposed to light though not to the direct rays of the sun. To our surprise the color changed to a light red. Our conclusion was that a color which was so easily bleached might have been as easily darkened by other atmospheric conditions.



## Hoi Hao.

In several recent numbers of the *Echo de la Timbrologie* we find interesting paragraphs concerning the Indo China stamp of 15 centimes blue surcharged for use in Hoi Hao. We translate for the benefit of our readers

*December 31, 1902.* "A correspondent writes us from Hai-phong: "The surcharge Hoi Hao on the stamp of 15 centimes blue of Indo China is the work of a forger who has been arrested and condemned in court at Hanoi in the past year. This stamp has never existed with this surcharge' This declaration comes from an authoritative source, so we advise our readers to strike from our catalogue the two lines relating to this stamp."

*January 15, 1903.* "Protests have been made from various directions against our last information on the subject of the stamps of 15c blue, of Hoi Hao. There have been forwarded to us some letters on this subject from the Receiver of the office.

We submit them to our readers.

On the 6th of May he wrote to one of his correspondents :

'Hoping to please you, I send you, in addition, 5 stamps of 15c blue. These are some stamps which remain to me from *one* sheet which was intended for the office at Canton and on which the surcharge Hoi Hao was printed *by error.*'

To another person he wrote on the 7th of May :

'Hoping to please you, I take the liberty to send you enclosed fifty stamps of the 15c blue, coming from *one* sheet which was intended for my colleague at Canton and which, by error, was surcharged with the name of my office.'

In a third letter, dated the 19th September, he wrote finally :

'In all, three sheets were issued ; of these three sheets one was sent to France and the other two were sold here.'

The statements of the Receiver of Hoi Hao are evidently contradictory : on the 6th of May he said that there *remained* to him 5 stamps ; on the 7th he sent fifty of them to another person. In May he affirmed that he had had only one sheet ; In September he wrote that he had had two. All this is not clear. As to admitting that one or three sheets could have passed through the printing machine *by error*, it is impossible.

One explanation presents itself : it is that an employee of the printing office where the surcharges were made, or some important personage of the Administration, has caused half a score of sheets of the 15c blue to pass under the surcharge Hoi Hao, and has placed the greater part of them in bottles, that is to say, in a safe place, leaving one or two sheets among the 15 gray for the purpose of establishing the actual existence of this rarity by its passage through the post office.

Be this as it may, the above letters prove two things positively : First, that the 15c blue of Hoi Hao has existed, since it has been sold at the post office at face value ; Secondly, that we will never know exactly how many sheets of it were printed nor what direction they have taken."

*February 28, 1903.* "We have seen some counterfeit Hoi Hao which are admirably made. It is, however, possible to distinguish them by the shade of the surcharge which is duller than on the genuine stamps. Furthermore, the surcharge is not exactly horizontal, which is always the case with the originals."

## The New One-Cent Stamp.

When the new issue of the two cent stamp made its appearance it became necessary in the discharge of a duty to the public to speak of it in the language of mild satire. The new one-cent stamp of the reform series has now made its appearance and gentle irony fails to do it justice. Mr. Dooley is still the model, this time posing as FRANKLIN, who is caricatured with a chin which reminds one of the stocking which the patriotic young woman who had not learned how to "toe off" knit for some soldier who might need it. The foot got longer and longer, until it was about two yards in length. FRANKLIN'S chin bears about this relation to the rest of his features. As a portrait it is absurd, though it might answer very well as a caricature. It is supported on either side by two nude ma'e figures probably "writhing on amaranthine asphodel"—caryatids which support nothing, unless it be the absurdity of the design. In miniature they suggest "worms for bait." Is there no pension fund from which the designer for the Post Office Department may be guaranteed a comfortable support on the condition that he will design no more stamps? If not, would it not be an act of patriotism to create one by popular subscription? We wish him well, but even more strongly we wish that he might find some other and more fitting occupation than adding to the gayety of nations in this particular way. We value our historical heroes, and it pains us to have them made game of in this fashion. The Franklin stamp is "the limit."—*New York Times*.

## Communications.

### DAINGEROUS FORGERY OF THE ICELAND PROVISIONALS OF 1897.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

Gentlemen :—The surcharge "PRIR" in black over "3" in red on 5 aur green perf. 14x13½ has been imitated by lithography.

The shape of the Icelandic "P" is wrong and there is a dot over the "1" instead of an accent. Truly yours, W. T. WILSON.

389 Brixton Road, LONDON, S. W.

February 28, 1903.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

Gentlemen :—Will you kindly give notice, through the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY that I have in preparation a Directory connected with Stamp Literature—collectors, dealers and publishers.

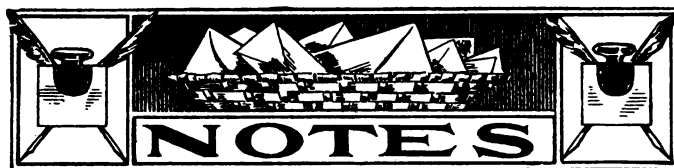
Insertion of names and addresses will be free, and publishers will be expected to forward specimens of their journals, so that I may give full particulars.

I might mention that this is not a financial speculation on my part as I fully expect to lose a good many pounds, besides loss of work in compilation, but there must necessarily be a few pioneers to further this "unwisely neglected" (as Mr. M. P. Castle says) adjutant to stamp collecting.

The Directory will be International in character and will contain articles by various writers upon philatelic literature

If you can render me any assistance with the temporary loan of all American journals to which you subscribe, or obtain copies. I shall be glad.

Awaiting your reply. Yours faithfully, VICTOR MARSH.



ABYSSINIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* :

"We have received the 4, 8 and 16 guerche in Type I, but without the surcharge which these stamps should bear as *Unpaid Letter* stamps. We do not know whether these are to be regarded as Parisian *errors* or as Abyssinian *novelties*."



CHINA —A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* informs them that some few months ago he obtained a copy of the 1c of the current issue, surcharged "4 cents" in black at the bottom. This was on a letter sent from Chiha to India. Their correspondent asks if they have any information concerning the stamp, which the publishers of the *Monthly Journal* are unable to give.

Have any of our readers heard of this variety?



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The flood of new issues from this country still continues. We have reason to believe that many of these stamps are of even more questionable nature than we had hitherto supposed. Merchants of this city having business connections in the Colombian Republic have recently informed us that the currency there is now so debased that it will not be accepted in any other country at any price. In order to make small purchases here, merchants there buy stamps at the post offices and send them to commission houses in this country to be sold for whatever they will bring, and the money thus obtained is applied to payment of their bills. To assist this scheme, the various states are allowed to print anything they please and to make as many changes of color as they see fit, in order to create new varieties which it is hoped will be salable to stamp collectors.

Last month we reported a new one peso stamp printed in orange-brown; we have now seen the same stamp printed in bright rose and hear of it in blue. We have received from a correspondent in Cartagena a 50 centavos stamp with the portrait of Simon Bolivar, printed in green, scarlet, yellow and pale brown. We have also received a 5 pesos stamp printed in violet (two shades) and brown. The letter which enclosed these stamps was franked with the 20 centavos "Hill of La Popa" stamp, and we cannot hear of any of these new varieties or of the stamps reported last month in used condition. This makes us very suspicious of the stamps and we think it is possible that they are an out and out swindle. We shall not chronicle them at length until we have further information regarding them.

We give illustrations of some of these stamps.



DANISH WEST INDIES.—The following translation from the *St. Croix Avis* of February 11th has been sent us :

“Notice to the Public.—For the time being the Post Offices in St. Croix will admit the use of 4 cents postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in those cases where the amount of postage is covered by the payment of two cents or less.

The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed over the counter, and not dropped in a letter box.

The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed, as soon as 2 cents stamps have been received, about which publication will be issued.

Government, St. Croix, the 10th Feb., 1903.—P. G. V.—LIMPRICHT.”

These bisected stamps are being offered in considerable quantities by people of the islands and in this country. It is quite probable that there was a legitimate demand for this provisional but, as the majority of the copies which are offered for sale have very evidently been cancelled to order, it becomes apparent that speculators have taken advantage of the opportunity.



ERITREA.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, a new series of stamps for this colony will be issued on April 1st of this year. The stamps will be made by surcharging the current Italian stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 centimes, 1 and 5 lire with the words “COLONIA ERITREA”. Some postal cards will be likewise surcharged. The stamps now in use will remain current until March 31, 1904.

In addition to this, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed by two correspondents that, at the same date, the current Italian postage due stamps will be surcharged for use in the colony.



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA—TCHONG-KING.—The *Monthly Journal* reports some new stamps for these offices :

“We have been shown a curious lot of stamps, obtained at Tchong-King, and sent home by an officer in the navy to a friend in England. The French post office in that town is stated to have been opened rather more than a year ago, and to have used for some twelve months the ordinary stamps of Indo-China. In October last (or so we gather) the postmaster got permission to

surcharge the stamps, a privilege that was immediately withdrawn, but not before he had taken full advantage of it by producing *two* sets of provisionals:—

1. The ordinary stamps of Indo China, surcharged 'TCHONG-KING,' in small sans serif capitals, in red on the 1c, 5c, 10c, black on lilac, and 15c grey; in black on the 2c, 4c, 10c, rose red, 15c blue, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and 1fr.

2. The stamps surcharged 'CHINE' and with value in Chinese, with the same overprint in black on all the values from 1c to 5fr, but including only the 10c rose red and 15c grey.

"All the copies shown us were stuck upon a sheet of paper, and obliterated with a circular date stamp, bearing 'TCHONG-KING' above, Chinese characters below, and '3—NOV—02' in centre. *C'est magnifique, mais*—!"

Mr. W. J. Gardner has written us reporting that some of these same varieties have been seen in San Francisco, all of which were cancelled "Jan. 2, 1903."



HAYTI.—Mr. R. S. Nelson has shown us the 2, 7 and 8 centimes with the "Provisional Government" surcharge inverted. *Mekeel's Weekly* adds the 10 and 50 centimes in the same condition.



HONG KONG.—We show the type of the new series.



NICARAGUA.—Mr. A. H. Greenebaum has shown us the 5 centavos stamp printed in olive, the color of the 4 centavos. The stamp is used and, while the shade is rather lighter than that of most the 4c stamps, it appears to be genuine and not a manufactured affair.



PERU.—Mr. Gelli has shown the *Monthly Journal* a vertical *tête bêche* pair of the 5c parcels post stamp.



PORTO RICO.—We recently had submitted to us for examination a number of stamps surcharged "Habilitado Para 1898 y 99" and "Impuesto de Guerra". So far as we can see, these varieties are not counterfeits, yet they are impressed on stamps which were not known to collectors at the time the issues were current or else were of considerable rarity at that time. It is the opinion of the best informed collectors of Porto Rico stamps that reprinting has been resorted to. It is known that the rubber hand stamps with which the stamps were surcharge were sold with the remainders of the stamps, and,

as many stamps of the issues 1890 to 1897 are obtainable in quantities at small prices, the facilities for making reprints are not lacking.

We advise collectors to be cautious in making purchases until more is known of these new varieties.



QUEENSLAND.—We quote from the *Australian Philatelist* :

“Mr. Van Weenen has shown us an official reply to some questions asked the Deputy Postmaster General for the six-penny green with the figure 6 in lower corners only ; it is stated that this stamp was never issued by the department. In the official book of stamps they have one copy, which is marked as an essay. It appears that only four, in a block, were printed, but what has become of the other three it is impossible to say. The Government printer does not appear to have any record of it. There is no intention to issue a new 2s 6d stamp. A 9d stamp has been submitted to the head office for approval, but up to date no intimation of it having been approved has been received by the authorities in Brisbane.”



SALVADOR.—Mr. A. H. Greenebaum has shown us a number of un-catalogued varieties of the stamps of this country, as follows : The provisional stamp of 1892, 1c on 5c gray (No 70) with the “U” of “UN” omitted. Of the 1899 series there are the 2c green and 3c blue (Nos. 214 and 215) with the wheel surcharge double. Of the stamps of the same issue surcharged “1900” and new value we are shown the 1c and 13c deep rose (No. 238) with the surcharge reading “1 CENTAVO 1” and the 1c on 2c green (No. 244) in a horizontal pair without perforation between and a single copy with the wheel double. Of this series there is also a 26c carmine rose which appears to have been surcharged “1900—1 CENTAVO” and wheel and afterwards a “5” was printed over the “1”. Our catalogue calls for a 5c on 26c but not for a 1c on 26c, yet in this instance the “5” appears to be the figure last impressed.

Of the stamps with the date 1900 as part of the design there are the 1c yellow green and 10c blue (Nos. 263a and 256) without any surcharge ; also the 5c blue (No. 273) with black surcharge double and another copy having the second surcharge inverted.

Finally there are two official stamps : The 15c on 24c violet of 1896 (No. 544) with the surcharge “DE OFICIO” etc. in purple ; and a companion stamp to our No. 591, the 26c carmine rose surcharged “FRANQUEO OFICIAL” and wheel and punched with twelve small holes.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports a copy of the 2 pence orange, perforated 15, with the tall o. s. surcharge inverted.



SWEDEN.—Mr. Jacob Bolin kindly furnishes us with the following information in regard to a prospective issue for this country :

“In about six months Sweden will issue a new stamp, value 5 kroner. It will be of same height as the current issue of the other stamps, but of double their breadth, i.e., essentially of the same size as the Swedish Officials.

It will show a picture of the new Central Post Office in Stockholm, and on the back the words "Osäljbart"—Unsalable. This to avoid its being used by the public in place of money, thereby resembling the Wurtemberg 2 mark stamp with its "Unverkauflich".

"Because of difficulty in distinguishing between the present 20 and 50 ore by artificial light, the color of the latter will shortly be changed to a greyish brown."



TURKEY.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the current 5 paras stamp, for external postage on newspapers, with the surcharge inverted at the bottom of the stamp.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We illustrate the new 2 pence stamp.







**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen the 6c of the new series and “Specimen” stamps of the denominations 15, 50c, \$1, \$2 and \$5. The 6c has the portrait of Garfield which appears on the 1882 issue; the 15c a new portrait of Clay; the 50c a portrait of Jefferson, apparently that of the 1851 issue; the \$1 a new portrait of Farragut; and the \$2 and \$5 the portraits of Madison and Marshall, respectively, which appear on the same denominations of the 1894 95 issues. The stamps are finely engraved, and, while they have the same overcrowded effect that we have objected to in others of the series, at the same time the three higher values are more pleasing than most of the lower denominations.

We have also seen the new 2 cents envelope, printed on white, amber, blue and buff papers. The design is certainly the ugliest which has ever been inflicted on us in this country. It is a rectangle with rounded corners and the description of Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, given elsewhere in this journal, that it suggest a baggage check, fits it extremely well. The watermark is also new and is about as ungraceful as the stamp. We shall not for the present attempt to list the sizes of the new envelopes.

We have seen the frank stamp of the Western Union Telegraph Company for 1903. The design is the same as has been in use since 1895 but bears a fac-simile of the signature of the present president R. C. Clowry.

**Adhesive stamps.**

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

6c red brown

15c olive  
50c orange  
\$1 black  
\$2 dark blue  
\$5 dark green

**Envelopes.**

Watermarked



2c carmine on white  
2c carmine on amber  
2c carmine on blue  
2c carmine on oriental buff

**Telegraph stamp.**

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Perforated.

no value, green (1903)

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**

—The *Monthly Journal* reports that the two-pence postage due has been issued with the blank space at the bottom filled in.

**Postage Due stamp.**

Perforated.

2p emerald green

**BERMUDA.**—*Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* reports a new wrapper with stamp of the “dock-yard” design.

*Wrapper*  
 ½p green

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—Dr. W. J. Gascoyne writes us describing a new variety of the stamps surcharged in manuscript in 1891-94. The stamp is somewhat similar to our No. 31. This is the 2 anna stamp surcharged "½ anna," with the initials "A. B." below, the denomination ½ being arranged thus, "½". The new variety has a similar surcharge but with the ½ arranged thus, "½", and the initials "A. D." We believe these initials have heretofore only been known on stamps with the hand-stamped surcharge.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Manuscript surcharge.

½a on 2a vermilion

**CORBA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports three new provisionals, made by surcharging the 25 and 50 poon of the 1895 issue with new values, 1, 2 and 3 cheun, in black. The surcharge consists of the Chinese sign for "cheun", with one, two or three horizontal bars above.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

Perforated 11½.

1ch on 25p red brown

2ch on 25p red brown

Perforated 13.

3ch on 50p purple

**COSTA RICA.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports the appearance of three high values of the 1901 set with the surcharge "OFICIAL." The 50 centavos is already included in our catalogue.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated

Black surcharge.

1 col olive bistre and black

2 " carmine rose and dark green  
 We illustrate the provisional official stamps which we chronicled in January.



**ECUADOR.**—The 25 centavos revenue stamp has been converted into a postage stamp by surcharging it with the word "Correos" and new value.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Unwatermarked.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

1c on 25c yellow

**FRENCH OFFICES.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us a variety of new stamps for French Offices in the Levant, China, Egypt and Morocco. The stamps are of the same types as the current issues of France of corresponding denominations but with the inscriptions altered, as has been described in previous numbers of the JOURNAL.

**French Offices in the Levant.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

10c rose red

15c pale red

20c brown lilac

Black surcharge.

1pi on 25c blue

**French Offices in Crete.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

2pi on 50c bistre brown and lavender

4pi on 1fr claret and olive green

8pi on 2fr gray violet and yellow  
20pi on 5fr dark blue and buff

**French Offices in China.—**

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
20c brown lilac

**French Offices in Egypt—Alexandria.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
1cc rose red  
15c pale rose  
20c brown lilac  
25c blue  
30c lilac

**Port Said.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
2cc brown lilac  
25c blue  
3cc lilac

**French Offices in Morocco.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
15c on 15c dull red  
20c on 20c brown lilac  
25c on 25c blue

**INDIA—Bhopal.**—The *Monthly Journal* says :

"Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son have shown us the new 4a with a new form of embossing; the characters are now in quite a different form, and compose a design somewhat resembling that upon Type I of Hyderabad; they are enclosed in a double-line circle, with the date '1320' (April 10th, 1902, to March 29th, 1903) at top. The stamp also is in yellow instead of orange. The stamps first received had the usual embossed design in a double-line octagon, the frame of which is generally very indistinct. We have seen it inverted on the ½, 4, 8a and 1 rupee."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.  
4a yellow

**IVORY COAST.**—Last month we chronicled two postal packet stamps, 50 and 60 centimes, on the authority of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. We now learn that this was an error and that the stamps are really the 50c and 1fr. Three thousand of each of these were issued. We also learn that 75 copies of each value had the words "Cote d'Ivoire" omitted.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says : "The explanation of the issue of these stamps is that parcels received from France have no stamps (which is the rule wherever they are sent to). On arrival in the Colony, the parcels are stamped, presumably with the amount of the share of the postage due to the Colony for local carriage."

*Postal Packet stamps.*

Black surcharge.  
50c lilac  
1fr rose on cream

**MALTA.**—We have seen two new stamps for this colony. The design is very like that of the first ½ penny, but the Queen's head is replaced by that of King Edward, in a small oval, surmounted by a crown. In appearance the stamps are an improvement on most of the new King's Head issues.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
½p dark green  
2p gray and red violet

**NEW ZEALAND.**—We have seen the 8 pence on single-lined N. Z. and Star paper.

Mr. Fred Hagen has also sent us a new special delivery stamp printed on this same paper. The design and execution cannot be commended for their beauty. The body of the design is printed in purple and the value, 6d, in red on a small white shield in the center; the inscriptions at top are, "POST OFFICE" with the

letter "N" at left and "Z" at right; across the center, "EXPRESS—DELIVERY," the words being separated by the shield previously referred to; across the bottom in two lines, "Secures Immediate Delivery—at a Special Delivery Office;" above the shield are fern fronds and at each side, in the upper part, are what we judge to be pictures of the idols formerly worshipped by the natives.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11.

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star.

8p deep blue

*Special Delivery stamp.*

Perforated 11.

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star.

6p purple and scarlet

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**PARAGUAY.**—We have two more provisional stamps to chronicle. The one peso of the 1900 issue has been surcharged one centavo in three lines, like the two provisional stamps chronicled last month, and the 80c of the 1892 issue has been similarly surcharged five centavos.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

1c on 1p slate

5c on 80c light blue

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**PERSIA.**—We have seen three more surcharges to add to the too lengthy series recently issued in this country. These are the 3 shahi green of the new issue surcharged diagonally with new value, 1 or 2 shahi, and Persian characters, and the 10 krans rose

of the same issue surcharged 12 shah and Persian characters in a straight line across the bottom. The surcharge appears to be the same as that used on No 181 of our catalogue.

Incidentally, we may mention that in a recent purchase we obtained a part of a sheet of this No. 181, one stamp of which had not received the black surcharge, "Provisoire 1319".

We have also seen six more stamps of the last issue with the "Service" surcharge. These include the 2 to-mans on 50 krans. We may add that the surcharge on the shahi stamps is applied diagonally and on the kran values in a straight line across the top.

We have recently seen a number of the typeset stamps which were issued last year, but which appear to be of a new printing. The background is printed in yellow instead of buff, as on the earlier stamps, and the word "SHAHI" at the top, instead of being in small capitals, has an initial capital and the other letters lower case. We have seen this stamp with the black surcharge "Provisoire 1319" and we find it reported in some of our contemporaries as existing with the red surcharge, lion in an ornamental frame. We have not seen any of these varieties used postally and from their general appearance are of the opinion that they are reprints.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Blue black surcharge.

1s on 3s green

2s on 3s green

Ultramarine surcharge.

12s on 10k rose

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

1s lilac

2s gray

3s green

10s yellow brown

2k ultramarine

Black and blue surcharges.

2t on 50k yellow green

**ROUMANIA.**—*The Timbrophile Belge* reports four postage due stamps printed on wove paper with rose gum.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 11½.

Rose gum.

2b green  
5b "  
10b "  
30b "

**SERVIA.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 25 and 50 paras of the current type (A7 in our catalogue) printed in gray violet and bistre, respectively. We presume these are the same stamps as were chronicled by us in November, on the authority of an European contemporary, as being issued in ultramarine and brown.

We learn from the *Timbrophile Belge* that a one dinar stamp in the larger size (type A8) has also appeared. The stamps are on white wove paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11½.

25p gray violet  
50p bistre  
1d brown

**SOMALI COAST.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us various stamps of the so called permanent set. These include a 4 centimes of the Mosque type and six stamps of various denominations from 20 to 75 centimes, of upright rectangular shape, having as the principal feature of the design a very long legged camel with two riders, in a central oval, above this is the word "POSTES" and curved around the sides and bottom the words "COTE FRANCAISE DES SOMALIS;" in the upper left corner are the letters "R. F." in monogram, and the value is in the upper right corner. There are also three stamps with the values in francs. These

are larger size, 2½x35½mm. They have in the center a group of three warriors, the word "POSTES" above, "COTE FRANCAISE DES SOMALIS" in two curved lines below, the denomination followed by the letter "F" in a small square in the upper left corner, and the monogram "R. F." in a circular device at the upper right.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

4c blue and carmine  
20c violet and green  
25c blue and pale blue  
30c red and black  
40c orange and blue  
50c green and vermilion  
75c red orange and violet  
1fr red orange and violet  
2fr yellow green and carmine  
5fr orange and blue

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—We have seen the large 2sh 6p stamp printed in deep purple, instead of the earlier violet shade.

Mr. Fred Hagen has also sent us a £1 stamp, which we presume to be the 20sh stamp chronicled in our January number.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A. letters close together.

Perforated 11½.

2sh 6p purple  
£1 blue

**TRANSVAAL.**—Several European journals report the appearance of a new £1 and £5 stamp. We understand that only "Specimen" copies thus far have been seen.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

£1 violet and green  
£5 violet and orange

**TRINIDAD.**—The shilling stamp which we reported in November,

1901, as having been sent to the island, has at last been put in issue.  
*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 ish black and blue on yellow

## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

A dash (—) means that a price has been dropped.

DENMARK.				12	1893	10n	75	
				14	"	25n	35	
83	1902	3Ö	3	19	"	7n	20	10
84	"	1Ö	2	23	"	1fl	85	85
85	"	5Ö	5	37	1898	2n	4	4
86	"	10Ö	6					
GOLD COAST.				160	1900	22c	50	
25	1894	20s.	8 50	1	25			
31	1898	1s			25			
33	1900	5s		1	25			
34	"	10s		1	75			
JAPAN.				142	1901	2c	20	
83	1883	92 50s		143	"	4c	10	
84	"	1y	5	144	"	5c	20	
			10.	145	"	8c	25	
				146	"	10c	35	
MONTENEGRO.				PARAGUAY.				
1	1874	2n	12	12				
7	"	25n	50					
7a	"	25n	50	181	1902	12s on 1k	15	
				184	"	5s on 10s	5	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.								
				7	1855	5c	30	00
PERU.								

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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*Feb. 5th.*—Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Messrs. T. A. McIntyre, J. G. W. Boulton, T. W. Morris and C. Giacomini were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. G. W. Martin, W. Schwarte, G. L. Edwards, C. J. Byrne were thanked for contributions to the Library and Messrs. W. F. Wadams, F. W. Ayre, and W. G. Walton for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. J. A. Margoschis then gave by means of the aphenoscope, which shows the stamps on the screen in their natural colors, a very interesting and instructive lantern display of over 100 varieties and remarks on each.

*Feb. 27th and 28th.*—A very successful auction was held on these evenings. Mr. J. H. Telfer (of the firm of Messrs. Plumridge & Co) very kindly conducted the sale of over 480 lots which belonged to members only. At the close Mr. Telfer was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks. Messrs. W. H. Lythall, C. P. Rogers, J. Bouchard, F. Gerhartz and A. F. Pickford were unanimously elected members.

*March 5th.*—Mr. A. Graham was unanimously elected a member.

Messrs. T. W. Peck, A. P. Walker and G. Johnson then showed collections of various countries and gave notes on them.

*Disclaimer.*—A person giving the name and address of Dr. E. W. Kemps, 31 Emsholt St., Camdens Gardens, London, N. W., and sometimes adding "Directeur du medical controle" is writing to many dealers asking for selections and saying that he is a member of the B. P. S. He is not a member and never has been. I immediately put the matter into the hands of the police and they inform me that as usual it is a small barber's shop where letters are left, and that several registered and other letters were then awaiting him. They are doing the same. I hope that long ere this they have met.

We have the following books for sale for the benefit of the Permanent Collection. All are in good order. Offers in cash or stamps to be sent by April 30th at latest.

London Philatelist, vols. 5, 6, 7, 10. P. J. of G. B., vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12. Gibbons' M. J., vols. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10. Stamps, vols. 3, 4, 5. S. C. Fortnightly, vols. 2, 3, 4, 7. Ewen's W. S. N., vols. 5, 6, 7, 8. Stamp Collector, vol. 6. Stamp News, vols. 7, 8, 10. Stamp News Annual, 1891. Phil. Chron. & Ad., vols. 2, 8. Stamp Auction Reporter, 14 Nos. complete. Philatelic Referee, vol. 1.



# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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**Secret Marks.** It has long been known to collectors that many early stamps, notably those of the old German States, have secret marks. These marks were placed on the dies by the engravers and were intended to act as checks on the work of counterfeiters. They usually took the form of microscopic dots and were so placed as to escape attention. It was expected that counterfeiters would mistake these marks for defects in printing, if they noticed them at all, and would not include them in any imitations that they might make. When philatelists came to study these old stamps, many of these marks were discovered and described for the benefit of others. But it was quite a surprise to the collecting fraternity when, a few years ago, it was announced that a whole issue of United States stamps bore marks of this character. What made this more surprising was that United States stamps had been the subject of considerable study and that the particular series on which the secret marks were found, the series of 1870-79, had received especial attention from collectors, seeking tests by which to distinguish genuine from counterfeit grills.

When the subject of these secret marks was first being discussed, it was taken up by the late Henry G. Mandel. No one could have been better fitted for the work of investigating this subject than he. Primarily, he was an enthusiastic collector and a student of United States stamps, proofs and essays; secondly, he was an expert in engraving, printing, colors, and everything which had to do with the manufacture of postage stamps; thirdly, he was connected with the American Bank Note Co., makers of several issues of the stamps of this country and successors to other companies, which had previously held contracts for the manufacture of our stamps. He took up the matter with enthusiasm, studied the stamps and found some of the most elusive of the marks. He also sought out the engraver who had been in the employ of the Continental Bank Note Co. and had added the secret marks to the designs of the National Bank Note Co., and learned from him that they had been placed upon all values of the series, from 1 cent to 90 cents, inclusive.

Guided by this information, we studied the stamps and found the marks on most of them, but those on the three stamps of highest face value could not be discovered. Seeking for clear impressions to make the search less difficult, we turned to proofs and there found the marks on the 24c and 90c. Why they appeared on the proofs and not on the stamps was easily explain—



ed. The proofs were made from the dies to which the marks had been added, but the stamps were made from the plates, and the records of plates made by the various contractors (published in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* in 1895) shows that the Continental Bank Note Co. had never made any plates for these denominations, but had used the plates of the National Bank Note Co. Neither had they made a plate for the 30 cents, but the engraver was positive that he had placed a mark on the die. Though we have studied dilligently proofs known to be from the Continental Bank Note Co's die for this value the secret mark has never been discovered. Either there was an error in the statement that it had been placed on the die, or it is so minute as to escape notice. Whichever is the case, the mark remains hidden to this day. Occasionally the announcement is made in some philatelic journal that it has been discovered, but, so far, this has always proved to be incorrect. Quite recently *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has published some articles having to do with the claim that the mark is a small dot, which is often found on the left side of the stamp, in the white oval that surrounds the medallion, at about the level of the mouth. After pointing out that similar dots are to be found on other stamps of this issue and also on the stamps of the National Bank Note Co., *L'Echo* very properly concludes that this dot does not constitute the secret mark of the Continental Bank Note Co's 30c stamp; but our contemporary decides that the dots are really control marks, which were used by the three bank note companies who made the stamps of the 1870 types.

This conclusion is erroneous. Primarily, a mark of control must be engraved on the die, so that it may become a part of every stamp and may always be found in *exactly* the same spot. The claim that it may appear in *about* the same location, occupying at different times, positions several millimeters apart, is not tenable. A control mark of such variability would defeat its own purpose.

The explanation of these marks is simple—they are plate makers' marks. This statement is not made as a matter of personal opinion, but is given on the authority of people in the business of engraving and printing stamps. In the making of a line engraved plate, before the designs are impressed upon it by means of a transfer roll, the surface is marked out and the place that each impression is to occupy is defined, so that on the finished plate the designs will be in line and equidistant. Sometimes the surface of the plate is divided into small rectangles by drawing vertical and horizontal lines across; at other times the lines are only drawn in one direction. A third form of marking the plate—and that which is most often used—is by punching tiny holes at regular distances. Each of these holes indicates a point of contact or juxtaposition with one of the impressions of the stamp design. When lines are drawn on the plate they are merely faint scratches which are generally removed, or nearly so, by burnishing before the plate is put into use. The holes are usually too deep to be removed by this means, even when they are outside of the lines of the design, where it might be attempted. In printing, these holes are filled with ink, like the lines of the design, and in the printed impressions they appear like small dots. Because of their small size and location, they usually escape attention or are thought to be a part of the engraved design.

It will be remembered that we are referring to United States stamps. Similar methods are probably employed in making all line engraved plates, though we have not examined the stamps of other countries with a view to verifying this conclusion. Without going into too elaborate a study of these

plate makers' marks, it may be of interest to point out a few on various stamps of the United States. It must not be forgotten that there are often many plates for one stamp and all may not be constructed alike. Thus, the marks found on one stamp may be missing on another.

In the 1851 issue some of the plates of the 3c were ruled into upright rectangles, of the same size as the stamps. There were also frame lines about the die, and it was intended that these should fall on the lines on the plate. As might be expected, they did not always fall exactly into position, and as a result we find double lines on one or more sides of a stamp.

The August printing of the 1861 10c has each stamp framed in thin ruled lines, with dots where the lines join at the corners. In the September printing of that issue we find, on the 1, 3, 5, 10 and 12c, dots at the lower corners of the stamps in the bottom row and at the upper corners of the stamps in the top row. On the 90c there is a faint vertical line at the right and a dot at the middle of the curved line on that side, opposite the period after "CENTS." This dot does not appear in the August printing. In the 1863-66 issue the 2c black has dots at the middle of the right and left sides, touching or near the double curved lines. The 3c scarlet shows traces of framing lines on different sides. The 15c black has a vertical line at the right and a dot in the left side of the design, at the crossing of the ribbons which bind the fascies.

Of the 1869 issue it may be said, in a general way, that the stamps from the edges of the sheets show lines along their outer sides and, usually, dots at some point on these lines. There is some evidence that similar lines occur in other issues but we have not been able to examine enough marginal stamps to enable us to make a positive statement on this point. The 1869 stamps, from 1c to 12c, have a vertical line in the left side of the stamp, about two or three millimeters from the edge. Many copies show a dot on this line just below the stamp. A short horizontal line crosses the vertical line, about half way up, and with a good glass we can usually find a dot at the point of intersection. The four higher values, which were printed in two colors, show a variety of framing lines, varying with the different plates and the positions the stamps occupy. The 15c stamps have vertical lines in both brown and blue through the center, though it is not often that both can be seen; there is a blue dot at the bottom of these lines. The stamp with the picture framed has a brown dot between the letters "U. S.", in the tablet at the top of the stamp. This dot usually combines with the period between the letters to form a colon, but sometimes it is placed at the top of the tablet and, on rare occasions there are three dots in a vertical row. The stamp without frame to the picture lacks the brown dot in the tablet, but one may be found at the top of the "T" of "POSTAGE". The 24c has a violet line at the bottom and another vertically through the center of the stamp with a dot of the same color at the bottom. There is also a green dot in the letter "T" of "POSTAGE". The 30c, beside traces of frame lines, has usually a faint horizontal line through "POSTAGE", having a red dot at the left end with a blue dot about one and a half millimetres below it. These dots are generally lost in the folds of the flags. Many copies have dots in both colors at the upper right corner and, occasionally, the same at the lower right corner or the middle of that side. The 90c has a black vertical line at the right and another horizontally through the center, with a dot at its left end among the oak leaves. The lines on stamps of this issue are nearly always faint and often have disappeared entirely.

In the series of 1870 82 the guide mark is a dot placed at the left, about opposite the mouth of the bust. It was intended that this dot should appear

in the white oval, but it often stands to one side. When it is at the right of the normal position it is hidden by the heavy lines which form the background of the medallion. In clear, early impressions we can see traces of horizontal and vertical lines crossing at this dot. The same arrangement was used for placing the designs of the Department stamps.

A similar system prevails in latter issues. In small stamps the dot is hidden somewhere at the left ; in larger ones, like the Columbian issue, it is located near the middle of the inscription across the top. Collectors who are interested in minute things pertaining to stamps, may find some entertainment in hunting for these marks.



## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 74.)

Passing from New Guinea out among the multitudinous islands of Oceanica we find several groups whose issues are of interest to the stamp collector, some for the glimpses they give us of local objects and others as indications of advancing civilization or political vicissitudes.

Perhaps the most important of all, if we except the Hawaiian group which is somewhat removed from the rest of the vast archipelago, are the Fiji Islands. There are some 250 of them, but only two are of good size and only about 100 are inhabited. The name Fiji ("a flower") is a Tongan mispronunciation of the native name Viti, which is preserved in the name of the largest island, *Viti Levu* or "big Fiji"—an island about the size of Jamaica. The companion is called *Vanua Levu* or "big land." The group was discovered by Tasman, of whom we have already heard, on March 5, 1643, but the first European settlers were some convicts who escaped from New South Wales in 1804. Later came the missionaries who settled on one of the smaller islands at Levuka formerly the largest town and capital of the group. In 1859, on account of some troubles between American sailors and the natives, the United States demanded the relatively enormous sum of \$45,000 from the native King, which he was, of course, utterly unable to pay. A company of Australian speculators seized the opportunity and advanced the money in return for a grant of some 200,000 acres of arable land. From this time on the whites were masters in the group.

In 1869 a Mr George L. Griffiths started a weekly paper in Levuka called the *Fiji Times* which soon became a semi-weekly and has so continued. In its issue for October 15, 1870, according to the researches of Mr. E. D. Bacon, appeared an advertisement from which we extract the following :

"FIJI TIMES" EXPRESS. Head Office : Levuka. The proprietors of this Journal are about establishing a complete postal system throughout the Fiji Group, combined with an Insular Parcels Delivery Company.

We are about erecting a temporary Post Office, and intend, as far as possible, to conduct the mode of delivery and transmission of letters on a plan similar to that adopted by Government Post Offices. Vouchers will be sent with each mail and letters may be Registered if desired.

We shall commence operations on November 1, and advise settlers who wish their letters to be forwarded by the Express to have their letters directed care of "Fiji Times" Express, and by leaving their address at our office they will ensure the prompt delivery of all their letters or parcels.

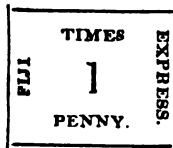
### SCALE OF CHARGES :

#### Independent of the Foreign Postage.

From Levuka to any part of the World . . . . .	3d.
From Districts to any part of World . . . . .	6d.
From Levuka to Districts . . . . .	6d.
From Districts to Levuka . . . . .	6d.
From one District to another . . . . .	9d.
Newspapers—Levuka . . . . .	1d.
Newspapers—to or from Districts . . . . .	2d.

Fiji TIMES always free.

Up to this time the only postal arrangements at Fiji were such as were furnished by the British Consul, as was formerly the custom in out-of-the-way places, but these had proven unsatisfactory and the establishment of the local and interland "Express" post by the proprietor of the *Times* was apparently a necessary and welcome change. A later editorial says: "We have issued stamps, by supplying themselves with which the settlers can forward their letters throughout the Group, without the difficulty, so often experienced, of enclosing the money, and our arrangements are complete for posting letters or papers, and forwarding parcels, &c., to any part of the world. We despatch mails by every vessel leaving here for the colonies, and forward parcels, papers, letters, &c., by all craft leaving Levuka for the other islands of the Group."



We have reproduced these extracts here as they prove just what the status of the Express stamps is and because many false statements of their character and use have been published. Of the stamps themselves there is not much to say. They were naturally set up and printed in the "Times" office, and for want of anything better, are simply type set and framed with "rule," being "rouletted in color" by dotted rule when printed. The sheet consists of 24 stamps in four horizontal rows of six, each row being a different value, viz: top row 6d., second 1s., third 1d., and bottom row 3d. A 9d. stamp was afterwards desired and obtained by substituting figures "9" in place of "3" in the three right hand stamps of the bottom row. These face values are readily accounted for by reference to the "Scale of Charges" already given.

But change was the order of the day at this time. There had long been two rival chiefs in the group, Cakobau and Maafu, whose rivalry was finally ended, with the help of the whites, by the former being chosen King of the Islands in June, 1871. Cakobau (pronounced and often spelt Thakombau) had been a cannibal, like most of the Fijians, and formerly was "wont to indicate with his club the person he should like prepared for his evening meal." He had been converted and became a "fervant Christian," and then the Christians took his kingdom away by framing a constitution which vested almost all power in the hands of the European planters and traders. Of course a Post Office Department was created and a Postal Act passed by the "Legislature" which eventually put a stop to the operations of the *Times*' "Express" post—in fact the inter-island express service was discontinued on January 12, 1872, the stamps thus having a currency of a little over fourteen months.



The new government issue of Fiji stamps was ordered from the New

South Wales Government Printing Office which has supplied all the stamps from that time until the appearance of the new De La Rue King's head set in February of this year. The design was adapted from the New South Wales 10d. stamp of 1867, the head of Victoria being replaced by a crown with the letters C. R. (Cakobau Rex) beneath. The stamps were issued October 9, 1871.

But the new government did not prosper, financially at least, and this fact, together with the fear that the Tongans would overrun the kingdom (they had already occupied a number of islands, including Vanua Levu), led to the voluntary cession of the whole group, "by the King and people," to Great Britain. The English flag was raised at Levuka, October 10, 1874, and within a very short time the stamps appeared with V. R. (Victoria Regina) surcharged over the former King's initials. Inasmuch as the cancellation "10 NOV. 74" is known on the surcharged 2 cents, it will be seen that the date 1875, given in the Standard Catalogue for the first V. R. issue, is erroneous. Evidently the stock of C. R. stamps laid in by the former Government was sufficient for all possible demands as the stamps with V. R. engraved on them did not appear until 1879, and then the only change made was the substitution of V for C, leaving Her Majesty's initials under the former "crown of Fiji." I am unable to find that this crown ever existed outside the representation on the stamps, however that may be, no harm was done and Her Majesty never added the title of "Queen of Fiji" to her other appellations, as the New South Wales engraver gave her the opportunity to do.



In 1893 a design of a more local character was adopted for three values, the suggestion being given by the 1d Centennial stamp of New South Wales—a central picture in circle flanked by palms and ferns, and surmounted by the Imperial crown. The picture in this case is of some natives in a canoe, with the sun showing on the distant horizon. These canoes are long and very narrow, with upright sides and a breadth of but a foot or foot and a half. In order to give them stability and capacity a platform is built out on one side for six or eight feet to an outrigger, a log of wood pointed at both ends. The canoes are often equipped with sails of matting of a wedge shape (lateen sails) with the point forward and downward. The war canoes of former times were a hundred feet or more in length, well built and generally double, that is the outrigger was formed by a smaller canoe instead of a log. It was a part of their savage customs that these war canoes should only be launched or hauled out over the prostrate bodies of living captives. With this issue closes the series of distinctive stamps which, rightly interpreted, tell not a little of the fortunes of these isles of the sea. The new King's head issue brings them down to the commonplace and uninteresting level of the majority of the British Colonies at the present time.

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To renew our interest, therefore, let us wander across to a neighboring

group called the Tonga or Friendly Islands, which lie some 250 miles south-east of Fiji. These consist of about a hundred islands, though a majority are mere islets, which are strung out in nearly a north and south direction. They form naturally three groups, the northern being called Vavau, the central Haabai (or Haapai), and the southern the Tonga group. The latter contains the principal island, Tongatabu or "sacred" Tonga where is the capital, Nukualofa, and the residence of the King. The tradition of the natives is that their ancestors came from Savaii in the Samoan group, and in fact this island is the traditional home of the whole Polynesian race.

It is not the purpose of these articles to give biographies of all the celebrities and crowned heads appearing on stamp issues, but when the subject presents enough of local interest and importance to furnish information not readily found in the ordinary books of reference, we shall endeavor to select the main points for the benefit of the readers of the JOURNAL. In the present case it may be interesting to learn something of the old gentlemen who appears on the first and second issues of the Tongan stamps.



Formerly the various islands were governed by independent chiefs and in Tongatabu, the largest and most populous, the different chiefs elected a "King" from among their number. The inauguration ceremony was always performed at Kana-Kubolu on Maria Bay in Hihifo, the western district of the island, under the shade of an ancient tree which unfortunately was blown down in a hurricane in the "90's", but whose likeness is preserved to us on the penny stamp of the pictorial issue. The present King has had pieces of this tree inlaid in the throne of the royal chapel. From this place the King (*Tui*) took his title of Tui Kana-Kubolu, the highest title in the gift of the Tongans.

Up to 1845 this title was held by Tubou who was converted by the missionaries and baptized in 1830 under the name Josiah Tubou. Meanwhile the other two groups were governed by two chiefs or Kings, Taufaahau in Haabai and Feenau in Vavau; but the latter died and Taufaahau thereupon became King of both groups. In November 1845 Josiah died and on December 4th of the same year Taufaahau, who had also been converted and baptized with the name of George, was inaugurated Tui Kana-Kubolu and thus became sovereign of the whole group. He took the old royal name of Tubou and as George (Tubou) is now known to posterity. He is described as "an able ruler and zealous preacher of the gospel" and, under the influence of the missionaries, gave the islands a constitutional government, in 1875, with a triennial parliament in which were an equal number of hereditary chiefs and elected representatives.

The old gentleman was most vigorous, for he outlived both son and grandson who were in the line of succession, and when he died, on February 18, 1893, at the age of 97, the crown passed to his great-grandson, who was also named Taufaahau, a youth of only nineteen. The latter had been sent to Auckland, N. Z., to be educated, but did not remain there very long I



believe. He was crowned in March, 1893, and took his predecessor's title of George Tubou and is therefore known as George II.

Of course the change in rulers necessitated a change in the postage stamps, though this did not take place immediately. The old stamps had been well executed by Mr. A. E. Cousins, an engraver of Wellington, N. Z., and the plates made and stamps printed at the Government Stamp Printing office in the same city, which accounts for the "star and N Z" watermark. The new issue was lithographed at the *Star* office in Auckland, N. Z., but when it arrived at Tonga the young King was so dissatisfied with his portrait that he ordered the whole issue destroyed. The order was not carried into effect, however, on account of the small supply of other stamps on hand. Two years later, on June 1, 1897, the present beautiful set made its appearance and on a number of the values we find the really fine portrait which was doubtless much more satisfactory to His Majesty. King George is described as being over six feet tall and broad in proportion, and a man of much intelligence and ability in his position.

When George II had reigned about six years and was therefore 24 years of age it was thought best by his subjects that he should take a wife unto himself; the eligible princesses were considered and finally one named Ofa was selected for him and the betrothal announced. But George had some ideas of his own and suddenly executed a *volte-face* by announcing his preference for Lavinia, a descendant of the royal line through her father, Asibeli Kubu, but whose mother was of humbler origin. This stirred up no end of trouble and when his nobles insisted on Ofa he declared he would marry Lavinia or marry not at all. He finally had his way and the ceremony took place on June 1, 1899, with but a scant attendance of his disappointed subjects, who vented their feelings by various acts of vandalism and incendiarism. On this account it is no wonder that the stamp surcharged to celebrate the event was not issued until October 1st of the same year. The initials T-L stand for Taufaahau and Lavinia. The royal lady unfortunately died in May, 1902.

The pictorial series of 1897 is one of the handsomest sets in our albums. Evidently the authorities had become disgusted with the surcharging fever which had raged so long and the cheap appearance of the lithographed production from New Zealand. A photographer was engaged from Auckland to prepare the local subjects for a new issue, the execution of which was intrusted to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. We have already spoken of the



1 penny and the values bearing the King's portrait and will now look at the others.



The  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny stamp shows the coat-of arms of the Kingdom. This was designed by the Rev. Shirley W. Baker whose name is most familiar to all Tongans. He was a Methodist missionary who ingratiated himself into the favor of old King George, becoming his minister and later the head of a so-called State Church. On the death of Unga, the King's son and Prime Minister, in 1879. Baker succeeded in obtaining the premiership and carried things with a high hand until the European residents succeeded in having him deported, in 1890, by the High Commissioner for the Pacific (the Governor of Fiji). It was Mr. Baker who established the Tongan Post Office in 1886. Mr. Basil C. Thomson was commissioned to take Mr. Baker's place in Tonga and the native government acquiesced in his becoming Premier so that he might straighten out the tangle in which affairs were left. In his interesting book on his experiences Mr. Thomson makes the following statement :

"I must now make a disgraceful confession. Among the letters in the Postmaster's office were a number from firms in England and America which deal in postage stamps, some of which had enclosed considerable sums of money. The Treasury was in dire straits, and a sum of £200 well worth a sacrifice of self-respect. We determined to change our stamps. The change could be effected for £40, and the sale of our old stamps, thus enhanced in value, would bring us in £200 or more. . . I believe I may fairly take to myself the discredit of being the first to devise the scheme."

Whether he was the first or not, the scheme was evidently successful, as the flood of surcharges thereafter would seem to indicate. The set for which this confession is made is understood to be that of 1892 (unsurcharged). But we are wandering Mr. Baker was responsible not only for the arms but for the Great Seal, the flag, the crown, etc. The arms are understood to be translated somewhat as follows : In the upper left quarter are three stars for the three former Kingdoms—Tonga, Haabai and Vavau ; in the second quarter is the royal crown ; in the third quarter a dove which should bear an olive branch in its bill, perhaps to typify the peace secured by christianity which is represented by the cross on the central star ; in the fourth quarter are three crossed swords, probably to signify the support of the sovereign by the arms of the three kingdoms (two of these same crossed swords are used as a badge of the military service by the English). Beneath is the motto : KOE OTUA MO TONGA KO HOKU TOFIA, "God and Tonga my inheritance." Above is the royal crown again which, Mr. Thomson says, was "fashioned by a Sydney jeweller out of a metal that was charged for as gold, but is apt to develop verdigris in damp weather."

On the 3 pence stamp is a picture which has puzzled the collector as much, perhaps, as the original has the explorer and archaeologist. In the southern part of Tongatabu stands this remarkable monument concerning which no tradition has been preserved. It is on land belonging to the *Tui Tonga* (Kings of Tonga), within about a quarter of a mile of the beach, and



consists of two upright rectangular blocks of stone, neatly squared and deeply mortised to support a large slab across their summits. Each of these stones must weigh at least 50 tons and the height of the whole structure is some fifteen feet. On the top of the cross stone there is a cup-like depression very carefully cut. It goes under the name of the Haamonga monument but its meaning is entirely forgotten. There is a legend that the stones were brought by the god Maui in a gigantic canoe from Uea (Wallace Islands) and that one may see there great holes in the rock whence they were quarried. But the fact that the stones are merely of coral, hardened by exposure and of exactly the same quality as the reef close by, disposes of their foreign origin; though when, by whom and for what purpose erected will doubtless always be a mystery, in company with many other monuments of various kinds scattered over the Pacific islands, the relics of a long-forgotten race.



Speaking of coral brings us to the 6 pence stamp where a number of specimens are shown, including the branching coral and the solid form whose outer corrugations have named it brain coral. It seems that the whole group is divided through the middle, the eastern islands being almost all of coral formation and relatively flat while the western ones are mostly volcanic and some are active. On the 2 shilling stamp is a very fine engraving of two of the latter. These lie at the westward limits of the Haabai group and are known as Tofoa (Tofua) and Kao.

Tofoa, the island at the left, has a basin in its center and at the bottom, nearly on a level with the sea, is a lake about three miles across. The mouth of the volcano is about half way up this basin, whose summit is some 2800 feet above the sea, and it is always smoking—in fact it is so represented on the stamp. The last eruption was in 1885. At the right is seen the island of Kao which rises 5000 feet in the air. It is a perfect cone and, though now quiet, has been frequently disturbed in modern times.

The 5 shilling stamp gives a view of the Port of Neiafu in Vavau, one of the best harbors in the Pacific. This island is, next to Tongatabu, the largest of the group and attains considerable height in its northern portions, the harbors being on the south side. Neiafu is a beautiful harbor, deep and land-locked, with an easily defended entrance. In a treaty of friendship with Germany, in 1876, the latter country had acquired a coaling station in this harbor, but had done nothing further than to land about 20 tons of coal

as a sign of occupation; in fact, the islands were declared a neutral region by the Conference of Berlin in 1886, of which we have already poken. But the British interests were predominant and, when the Samoa Agreement was signed by Great Britain and Germany in November, 1899, the latter waived her "interests" in Tonga in return for two of the Samoa Islands. The consequence was the declaration of a Protectorate by Great Britain on May 19, 1900, and the coaling station, together with the site for a fort for its protection, became British property.



The 4 pence shows us one of nature's greatest gifts to the Pacific islanders, the bread-fruit tree. The fruit is well represented and somewhat resembles a huge orange when ripe, though the rind is rougher. It grows to about the size of a child's head and weighs three or four pounds. It is used when imperfectly ripe and then contains a white, cellular pulp which somewhat resembles wheat bread. The common method of preparing it is to place some heated stones in a hole in the ground, then cut the fruit in several pieces and place over the stones, with a layer of leaves between, which process is repeated until the hole is filled, when it is covered over with earth. In a half hour or so the fruit is cooked. The pulp has but little more taste than white bread or boiled potatoes and is highly nutritious. The tree grows some 40 or 50 feet high and supplies many wants of the natives. Its seeds are roasted like chestnuts; the fibrous inner bark of the young trees, beaten and prepared, is used for making a kind of cloth much worn by the common people; the thick mucilaginous sap is used, when boiled with cocoa nut oil, for making seams of canoes tight; and the timber, though not particularly durable, is put to a number of uses. The fruit ripens at different periods, affording an almost constant supply throughout the year, but, unfortunately, since the introduction of horses into Tongatabu they have succeeded in destroying a large part of the trees. The glutinous sap seems irresistible to them and they tear off the bark as far up as they can reach, of course killing the tree.

The last stamp, the 2s 6d, shows a *Maka* or green parrot which is only found wild on the little island of Eua near Tongatabu. It is perched on a branch of the bread fruit tree.

In regard to the native inscriptions on these stamps it may be said that the Tongan language is a variety of the Kanaka used in Hawaii. There are but 17 letters used, C D P Q R W X Y and Z being omitted. The sounds of the vowels are as in Italian and the consonants as in English, except that B has the sound of MB in *chamber* and G the sound of NG in *king*. The latter accounts for the native spelling TOGA on the stamps which is pronounced as usual *Tonga*. On the 1892 issue the words BULĒAGA O TOGA stand for *Government of Tonga*, while the legend TOTOGI G' TOHI on all of the 1897 set means literally *payment (for) letters*, an equivalent of *postage*. On the

official set the initials G. F. B. stand for GAUE FAKA BULEAGA or *Business of the Government*. In closing it may be added that the two stars surcharged on the 1 penny and 2 pence of the first issue (see first illustration) were placed there to prevent unauthorized parties from raising their value by surcharging, after the government had overprinted a stock of them for use as 4 pence and 8 pence stamps respectively.



## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

I am writing my letter this month at a considerable disadvantage being in camp fifty miles from anywhere and the peon who takes this letter has to walk 54 miles to the post. There is, in some parts of this Empire, a postal system which is applicable to similar cases, called the Toti post. The Toti is the village servant, usually a man of the lowest caste, he has neither land nor property, but his food and hut are provided by the inhabitants of his village; in return, he acts as "general utility" for the entire village, has to act as guide to travellers as far as the next village, where his duty ends when he has roused the Toti of that village. He also has to carry messages and letters, this he does at a trot of about seven miles an hour, carrying a spear to protect himself from wild beasts and dacoits. It is, therefore, possible to communicate from one camp to another. The Toti of the nearest village receives the letter and trots off, wakes up the Toti of the next village, who in turn trots to the next village, it is, therefore, not unusual that your letter passes through twenty hands and always arrives safely, which is more than can be said for letters posted in the usual way; and the cost is nil (a couple of annas at the other end is accepted with gratitude and great surprise). This Toti post is a survival of perhaps the oldest regular post in the world, as the Polygars—ancient robber chiefs—used it as a regular system and it was well known when "John Company" first gained a footing in the land of the Great Mogul. I am writing this under the shadow of a seven walled fort erected by one of these old Polygars who held out against Tipoo, the Tiger of Mysore, for ten months, and this Polygar—one Kempu Gauda—had quite a regular system of letter carrying which had probably been handed down to him from remote ancestors.

So conservative are the inhabitants of these wilds that a half anna stamp is quite a curiosity to them and they still speak of the "Koompany", a power which ceased to be long before most of them were born. I showed one of these men a new stamp with the portrait of Edward VII; he stared at it and then said "That is the white Rajah, he comes from the same place as the Sahib," meaning Bangalore; and when he saw the new post card with the Emperor's head he would not believe it was valid for postage.

In these wild parts dacoits are not quite dead and only last year the mail jutka was robbed on the high road (so-called) and all the passengers were maltreated and the mail bags stolen. The villages were very angry and went out in armed bands to search for the dacoits, they were armed with that obsolete weapon the Tower musket and I saw several dated 1858 and 1859.

The dacoits stole a number of stamps off the letters but, fearing that they might be clues, they tore them into pieces and flung them about. Most of the stamps placed on letters by Anglo-Indians are pen marked, this is to prevent theft by servants or by post peons, hence in India there would be considerable difficulty in introducing a combined postage and revenue label.

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One of the greatest shows the world has ever seen, held in the ancient

city of Delhi, is over and, from a philatelic point of view, we have only one record thereof, a souvenir in the form of a postal guide with a full set of current stamps stuck thereon and obliterated "Coronation Dubar, 1st Jan, 1903." It may not be out of place to mention here exactly what stamps are current in India. In the first place I believe that no stamps are invalid for postal purposes but those actually on sale at post offices are: 3 pies carmine (head of Queen), 3 pies gray (head of Queen), 3 pies gray (head of Edward VII),  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna dark green and half anna pale green (head of Queen), and half anna pale green (head of Edward VII). 1 anna carmine (head of Edward), 2 annas pale blue, 2 annas pale lilac, 2 annas purple,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas green,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas pale blue, 3 annas orange. 4 annas olive, 6 annas brown (called "cool yellow" by the Indian post office, this is a stamp which has been in use over 20 years), 8 annas mauve, 12 annas purple on red, 1, 2, 3, 5 rupees bi-colored (all head of Queen). All the stamps are not on sale at the same offices. Calcutta was selling the 3 pies green when Bangalore was using the 3 pies red; and Bombay the 3 pies with Emperor's head, and it is no uncommon thing to receive three different 3 pies stamps and three different half anna stamps by the same post.

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The Coronation Dubar Postal Guide with set of stamps was on sale at one rupee; the prices now asked vary from twenty-five to sixty rupees. It is said that only 5000 were printed.

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There are two perforations on sheets of Indian stamps, one perforation (the normal) used for separating the individual stamps, and the other, consisting of a few very large holes about the size of a pea, which is used for separating the panes. I may mention that the use of this latter perforation is quite theoretical, as an attempt to separate panes by tearing along the line of big holes invariably results in the tearing of a dozen or so of the stamps themselves.

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The surcharge "On H. M. S." is not fully understood outside India. I have already mentioned that stamps are usually penmarked before use. The "On H. M. S." is practically only a glorified pen mark. It is used in all government offices and stamps so surcharged are not cashable at a post office, hence they are of no value to petty thieves. Officers buy these stamps at the same rates as for ordinary stamps, but only officers of certain grades are allowed to use them, and when using them they have to write their names and official designations in the left lower corner of the envelopes and "On H. M. S." or "On — Govt. Service" on the top of the envelope. Native States such as Mysore have all their official correspondence carried free *within* the state and no stamps are required, they use the "On H. M. S." stamps only for official letter which are to go outside the state.

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Manuscript surcharges "Service" or "On H. M. S." have been met with and they are accounted for in this way. All letters on official matters are copied into a letter book and then stamped by the office clerk, or by the officer who has written the letter. It may happen fairly frequently that he

has run short of official stamps so he uses an ordinary stamp but he cannot recover this amount unless he uses a service stamp, so he writes "Service" across the stamp and debits the office account with the cost of the letter. I have seen the old 2 annas orange thus surcharged and I possess a strip of four of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna on  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna surcharged in red ink "Service." This stamp was never issued with a Service surcharge so this strip is probably unique. Of course there is no difficulty to a dishonest person to make a few million of these rare M. S. surcharges but the surcharge must be *under* the postmark and the stamps should be on the entire envelope with the senders signature and grade in the lower left hand corner.

I would therefore advise your readers not to give fancy prices for manuscript "Service" surcharges on loose stamps.

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There are a great number of other surcharges on British India stamps used for the usual purpose, to prevent theft, such as "Court of Wards," "Bengal Secretariat." They are of no special interest and have very properly disappeared from catalogues; dozens of these surcharges are known. I always handstamped my official correspondence with the office violet handstamp "Government of Mysore," this might be considered a great rarity by those who did not know that it is merely a convenient form of "pen mark" and is not of the slightest philatelic interest.

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The London post office is really wonderful at times. I recently received a letter posted in Alahabad addressed to me by name with the following address: "Gool, India." It found me without any delay but there is no "Gool" in India.

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In my last letter I gave one or two examples of native stamp dealers letters, here is a gem recently received from an Eurasian:

"SIR—Being a dealer of vast experience I lay at your honor's feet very many stamps both old and new mostly of this country, I will accept what may be in store for me

Your obedient and obliged servant,

S— B—"

The stamps sent were about 100 Indian  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna blue, 1 anna brown and a dozen or so of higher values, the lot was worth about one rupee. I wondered where the "vast" came in.



## New South Wales Stamps.

From *The Australian Journal of Philately*.

The members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society are this session discussing the subject of New South Wales Stamps. The following is a copy of a letter sent the Hon. Sec. in reply to one received from that gentleman asking for information :—

SYDNEY, 9th February, 1903.

GEORGE JOHNSON, ESQ., B.A.,

Hon. Sec. Birmingham Philatelic Society, Birmingham, England.

Dear Mr. Johnson,—It affords me great pleasure to accede to your request to give you some information *re* New South Wales stamps, more particularly those issued since 1871, but, to enable me to do so, I was obliged to seek the assistance of Mr. Gullick, Government Printer. This gentleman very kindly granted me permission to visit the stamp printing branch, and instructed the overseer, Mr. Robertson, to give me every facility in the prosecution of my investigations.

Prior to 1881, it had been the custom to damp all paper before being printed, but in that year a "prepared" paper, was introduced which obviated that necessity. This paper was watermarked N S W and a crown larger than that on the paper used previously. Those stamps printed on damped paper were of a paler color and the watermark was N S W and a small crown, the color of those printed subsequently being much brighter and more distinct. Exception must, however, be made in the case of the 9d on 10d and 1cd stamps printed on "prepared" paper 25/1/97. It would appear that before this date very few of the 9d stamps were called for, and the assumption is that the stock printed on unprepared paper had lasted a very long time, the 9d having been introduced in September, 1871. A large supply of paper watermark 10 having been received for the 10d stamp it was used for that purpose until the date above mentioned. The 10d stamps printed on papers watermarked 10 and N S W and crown can easily be distinguished. The stamps described in Gibbons' catalogue 1871-83, with the exception of the 5sh, were in use until 1888, the 1d and 2d values on Duty paper (1885) being only a temporary issue. The 5sh coin stamp was superseded in 1885 and revived in 1897. The 3d, 5d, 9d, and 10d stamps are still current. To be more explicit Messrs. Gibbons should describe the issue of 1871 as watermark N S W and small crown, and 1881 watermark N S W and large crown.

Towards the latter end of 1897 some sample sheets of a thickly "coated" or "chalky" paper were received and used, shortly after bulk came to hand, but representations having been made that the ink rubbed off, and, pending a fresh supply, the old prepared paper was resorted to. Six months later a modified chalky paper came to hand and is now in use. About the beginning of last year, the same paper gummed, was received, and produced such satisfactory prints that its continuance was sanctioned. Results have fully justified its introduction, and the stamps of New South Wales are now turned out equal to anything produced elsewhere. The chalky paper is also known as "perfection" paper. The edge of a silver coin rubbed on the surface of high chalked paper will leave an impression like lead pencil. That on the modified will be less distinct while no impression is to be seen on the prepared paper.



You must, however, remember that the 3d, 5d, and 5sh stamps being still printed from steel plates, the paper has to be damped, consequently the above remarks do not apply to these values nor the 1csh and 20sh stamps, the former of which is printed on duty paper and the latter on a paper specially made for it. The 3d, 5d, 5sh and 20sh values are printed on a hand press made by Hopkinson, of Finsbury, London, and has been in use since 1854. The 3d and 5d plates have also been in use since about the same date, and although the 5d appears almost as good as ever the 3d is showing signs of wear, having had more use. Both plates have earned a rest and while I should be sorry to see them disappear, still if it were possible to have them retouched I think it would be advisable. I doubt, however, if this can be done as the plates are reported as tempered hard, perhaps some way could be found out of the difficulty.

The 7½d and 12½d values, recently withdrawn from sale, were never printed on any kind of chalky paper. In point of fact there was only one printing of the 7½d, and, if I mistake not, the 12½d as well. They were, however, not all perforated and gummed at the same time, these operations being performed as the stamps were required by the postal authorities, hence the varieties of perforation. The 7½d value was never perforated on the triple or comb machines as it is too big—but I am anticipating.

The following is a list of perforating machines now in use:—

No. 1	Triple	Cutter	12 x 11½
2	"	"	12 x 11½
3	"	"	12 x 11½
4	"	"	12 x 11½
5	Single	"	11
6	"	"	12
7	"	"	O S N S W
8	"	"	O S
9	Triple	"	12 x 11½

It is somewhat difficult to say what perforating machines were in use 20 or 30 years ago, the overseer informed me that those No. 1 to No. 8 had been in use during the past 15 or 20 years and that three of them were in the branch when he entered it 34 years ago—and they look it. All were originally single cutters but within the past 20 years four have been converted into triple cutters. This probably accounts for the disappearance of perfs 10 and 11½. No record has been kept of the gauges, indeed the authorities do not recognize any scale, and it is only owing to the manner in which the needles or points are renewed that the gauges which have been in use for so many years have been continued. The needles are fitted into a plate which has been previously drilled during the process of perforation they pass into a bed below the paper, consequently they must match, and if any part gets broken a new one is made to suit. If a bed gets broken it is quite possible that a different gauge may result. In support of this theory you will notice that in Gibbons' catalogue No. 1 comb machine is described as 11 x 12 (1888), No. 2, 12 x 11½ (1888), No. 3, 12 x 12 (1891). The fact that the same catalogue chronicles No. 1 comb machine 11 x 12 and Nos. 2 and 3 comb machines 12 x 12 on the 1897 issue, and No. 2 machine still 12 x 12 on the chalk surfaced paper 1899 points to the assumption that the comb machines perf. 12 x 11½ have all been renewed since the last named date, and prior to 2 years ago (see *Australian Journal of Philately* January and July 1901) which gives the period of their introduction during the years 1899 and 1900. It seems strange, however, that Messrs.

Gibbons in their 1903 catalogue do not chronicle perf.  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  at all. They say the "difference between the two machines being slight they are included in the same list." but the perforation  $11\frac{1}{2}$  on the 4 triple cutters is a definite measure and all are alike.

The triple cutter or comb machine is so called because it perforates three sides at a time, the former is the name adopted by the department, and is in my opinion more expressive.

No. 7 was, until recently a single cutter, perf. 12, but it has been converted into a machine for *punching holes* for State Government stamps.

No. 9 is known as the Adelaide press, in use since 1897, the gauge on it is the same as that mentioned by Messrs. Gibbons in their catalogue as  $12 \times 11\frac{2}{3}$ . The vertical perforation does not measure quite 12 but is nearer 12 than  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Stamps are perforated on this machine more rapidly than on any of the others, and there is less likelihood of a *fault* occurring. Four sheets are placed in position on a table, the operator turns a handle, and a rack below regulates an eccentric in a very ingenious manner causing the needles to come down at regular intervals. Only one gauge of a rack is in use, consequently only one size of stamp can be perforated. The present 1d value being the only one of the requisite size is the only stamp which has ever been perforated on the Adelaide machine. This value is now almost exclusively perforated on it.

Machines Nos. 1 and 2 were English, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are local productions. All are worked by a treadle, both hands being necessary to manipulate the sheets.

The triple cutters, like the Adelaide press, will only perforate stamps of a suitable size, these comprise the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 1sh, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ d, the 3d, 5d,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d, 5sh, 10sh, and £1 stamps can only be perforated on the single cutters Nos. 5 and 6, gauging 11 and 12 respectively. It must not, however, be taken for granted that the values  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ d above referred to are only perforated on the triple cutters. The overseer again said, if there happened to be a rush, either or both of the single cutters would be brought into use, so that in fact any one value might be perforated on one day as follows:  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , 11, 12, or  $12 \times 11$  and vice versa. The Government printer does not mind which, the main object is economy, consequently the perforation likely to be most common is the  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  triple cutter.

I may say, by way of parenthesis, that none of the Fiji stamps, printed at the New South Wales Government Printing Office were ever perforated on the triple cutters, as there are only 100 stamps on the sheet. The gutter runs horizontally instead of vertically and the stamps would not fit.

The Postage Dues can only be perforated on single cutters.

I should explain further that the perforation running across the triple cutting machines is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and the short upright ones (or teeth of the comb) are 12, but as all the values except the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d are put in sideways this makes the perforation read  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d is put in upright and comes out  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

Since my previous visit to the Government Printing Office two years ago, an account of which appeared in the *Australian Journal of Philately*, January, 1901, various improvements have been effected, another Wharfedale printing press and other machines have been erected, and the Hoe press is doing satisfactory work. The only thing lacking is suitable engravers. Efforts are being made to secure the services of good workmen so that when the Federal stamps are about to be issued, no difficulty or delay will be found in the work of engraving the designs locally. At present this work has to be done abroad, necessitating a delay of 6 or 9 months, consequently new issues required.

quickly necessitate the adoption of some other process, not so satisfactory as a steel engraving. Apart from that, as the Government printer remarked, the department is in a position to turn out stamps equal to those produced in any part of the world.

Thanks are due to the Government Printer and Revenue Foreman, Mr. Robertson, for their courteousness, which was, however, somewhat tempered, as while I was permitted to gauge the perforations direct from the machines, my request to have a pull of them was politely refused as was also certain other information which might have been of interest to your members

Trusting some day soon to have the pleasure of another chat with you similar to that which I enjoyed during my visit to your city in 1897, and with best wishes for the continued success of your Society,

I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JAS. H. SMYTH



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 4, April, 1903.

Not a few matters of philatelic interest are shaping to a solution. I have been shown a proof of the new Canadian king's head series, in which it is no secret to say that the portrait has the approval of high quarters. It is simple in the extreme. The design of the current set is retained and the portrait is changed from that of the late Queen to that of King Edward. The presentation of the face is much the same as that of the Queen in the current series, slightly turned away from the profile, though not enough to call it a three quarters face. The close cropped, prison cut, sharp featured profile, so much disliked on our English stamps, gives place to a genuine portrait of the King, recognisable by any one who has seen him with his hat off.

The die of the new Canadians has been engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., the printers of the first penny English stamp but the stamps will be printed by the American Bank Note Co. in Canada. The figures of value appear in the lower corners as before but in a slightly more elaborate setting. Otherwise the design is severely simple.

The new Canadians are not expected to be issued till June or when they do appear it will not be surprising if there is a general and renewed outcry against the accepted portrait now running the gauntlet through English Colonial issues. Indeed I am assured on what should be excellent authority that a new portrait of His Majesty is in actual course of preparation for our own stamps. I am not at liberty to say more. But, if my information is to be relied on, and I believe it is, we shall see many changes in the near future, for you may be sure that if a new portrait is to be adopted for our English stamps it will, in due time, work its way through our Colonial issues also.

High values of British South Africa of the first issue seem to be ominously plentiful. A stock has certainly been put on the market this winter which has pulled down prices remarkably. At a recent auction an unused copy of the £10 fetched only £3 17 6. Rumor has it that there has been a considerable distribution of surplus copies amongst the directors and their friends. I do not vouch for this rumor. I merely mention it as a rumor that is knocking about as an explanation. If there has been any such distribution I am perfectly certain the Company never dreamt that the stamps would be plumped into the auction rooms in the manner they have been.

And here again we have the perplexing case of the high value and its rights to philatelic rank. The awkward part of this business is that no matter how high the value, even though it be \$10,000 so long as it is available for postage, no matter whether it is ever so used or not, no collection of stamps can be said to be complete without it. The values of more than one of our

colonies run up to £100. Now, at what value from ½d up to £100 is the collector going to stop. I am inclined to think that we shall have to face this question some day. Meanwhile I would suggest to my fellow collectors that in the collection of unused they should stop short with values ordinarily used for postal purposes, taking higher values in the used form only.

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So long as collectors help to create a demand for high values so long will they be provided with meaningless labels in increasing numbers. An examination of countries that are issuing high values, and an inquiry into the actual need and use of those high values would, I imagine, be a revelation to stamp collectors. Here at home we have discontinued the use of even our £5 stamp, but there are little countries that might almost do with £5 worth of stamps per year, so far as their actual postal needs are concerned, that are gaily selling high values by the hundred every year to stamp innocents. How long is the game to be encouraged. At least it is next door to a systematic swindle.

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Mafekings are still on the down grade, and I question very much if they will turn the scale in the opposite direction for many a year to come, if ever. It will be remembered that complete sets were to run up to £100. They went perilously near half that amount, and then they began to topple, and they have been toppling ever since. For a long time they fetched £18 to £19 per set. But the latest set sold touched the low figure of £11.11.0.

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Is it not curious that when we are all growling over slack trade and waiting for the turn of the tide, we should have to record the highest price ever paid for a stamp. Yet so it is. It seems that a boy in Bordeaux going over some old correspondence found a strange looking couple of stamps on an envelope and took it to his father who fortunately had a friend who was a collector in Paris. To Paris this envelope was sent. It was a remarkably fine thing, bearing the 1d and 2d "Post Office" Mauritius. The envelope was sold to a dealer, M. Lemaire, for £1600, and he in turn sold it to a well known collector for £2600. What business but stamps can show a record like that in times of undoubted depression.

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Of the depression there can be little doubt. It is the natural result of three years of exhausting war. The turn of the tide is not yet. Several causes have helped to accentuate the prevailing depression. Before our South African war you had your Spanish war, then followed the trade crisis in Germany. All three causes have borne rather hardly upon the stamp trade, and it is no little matter for congratulation that the trade has stood so well as it has. Personally I believe we have gone through the worst of it, indeed there are some indications that for a few the tide has begun to turn. One dealer wrote me a few days since that he has now to work almost day and night, but the majority are complaining that things are not good in the stamp trade.

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For the little trade there is the competition is keen enough, and until

there is an abundance of active customers there will be plenty of cutting of rates for what is to be had. But there are good signs of a grand revival, if not even a big boom, in stamps. For instance, I met a considerable dealer in the Strand yesterday and I wanted a new issue of which there should have been a plentiful supply. I wanted a copy for engraving for the *Connoisseur*, but my dealer friend was already sold out, I expressed my surprise. He replied that it was no unusual thing, that in fact his regular customers now took all he could get of most good new issues and when they were supplied, according to a standing arrangement the few left for general sale did not last more than a day or two. It is the new issue dealers who are strengthening the basis of stamp collecting.

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LONDON, 11. April, 1903.

We do not quite understand the objections that are raised on your side to the handsome new series that Uncle Sam has dated 1902. We have nothing but admiration for the designs. It is true they may be open to the objection that they are somewhat overladen with ornament, but in the general beauty of the designs one is inclined to be very lenient in that respect. It is however becoming a question whether simpler designs are not more suitable, after all, for postage stamps.

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The new Canadians will probably give a lead in the direction of simplicity and the new French, of which the 15c is before me, will be another contribution to the series of simple designs. The grand old stamps of the Perkins Bacon period were all of the severly simple class. And what can we have finer than the first issue of Ceylon.

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I was discussing the present auction season with one of our leading auctioneers a few days since, and I was glad to find that he did not take a gloomy view of the season. It has not been one of high prices, but prices have been very fair on the whole in his opinion. Of course an exception must be made in the case of Europeans. They have gone to pieces for the time, and now said he, is the time to buy for the man who has the courage to buy in a falling market. The man who has such courage may, if he will, just now specialise in Europeans and make a good investment at the same time. But he must understand what he is buying and buy wisely, and not speculate.

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Despite all the attempts to represent what I have to say from time to time concerning the investment value of stamp collecting as an inducement to speculate, I think those who read carefully what I write will find that I am a staunch advocate of rigidly confining collecting to bona fide collecting. At the same time, I have no hesitation in recommending for choice those countries which, in addition to being interesting from a philatelic point of view, are likely to be safe from the investment side of the question of what to collect. As a rule the terms "philatelically good" and "safe investment" are interchangeable in regard to all countries worth attention.

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There is another point in regard to auctions which I do not think I

have yet noted, and that is the leveling of auction and catalogue prices to a common level so far as good stamps are concerned. Every season for some years auction and catalogue prices have been approaching the same level in stamps that are generally sold singly. Here for instance is a recent case.

Gold Coast. 1875. CC. Perf. 12½.

1d blue,	Catalogue, £2.15.0,	Auction, £2.0.0
4d mauve	" £1.10.0,	" £1.6.0

1883. CA.

½d olive,	Catalogue, £1.10.0,	Auction, £1.6.0.
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A stamp rarely met with even in the best dealers' stock books is the Sierra Leone, 1894, Provisional Half Penny or 1½d. lilac, watermark CC. The same stamp CA. is common enough, but the CC. is a rarity. It is never priced by Gibbons. In Scott it is No. 31, priced \$30. Of late a few copies have been turning up in the auctions, and they have generally ranged between £3. 10.0 and £4.

The crusade against "bloating" is being continued by Mr. Oldfield, the genial Assistant Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London. His last contribution is an enunciation of his views for the benefit of the readers of Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal*. Mr. C. J. Phillips takes the other side for the so-called bloater, and he writes a most interesting reply. Of course C. J. P. is in favor of unlimited bloating. It would suit his book if every specialist was in regular competition for a page of imperf Ceylons mint. But, after all is said, I am bound to confess that no philatelic phrenologist could possibly examine the Phillips cranium without discovering a very pronounced development of the Collecting Pump. In every sense of the word he is a born specialist with an admitted tinge of the so called bloater. I don't think if he were a millionaire for instance, that he would like to have less of the "Post Office" Mauritius than all the known copies, and any fresh one turning up would be sure of a hearty and ready welcome alongside the others.

But on this question of bloating, that is the accumulation of mere duplicates of rare stamps he contends very fairly that if the great specialists to whom we owe our deeper knowledge of postal issues had not gathered in all the copies they had, regardless of the question of duplicates, they would never have been enabled to reach the results they have in the elucidation of knotty problems. And, so far as the specialist is concerned, the crusade about duplicates and bloating is mere wast of words, for no specialist in his senses will dream of studying stamps on the lines of limited specialism, for it would be sheer folly. Only long study of seeming duplicates can help the specialist in numbers of cases in regard to paper, printing and perforation.

I do not however understand my friend Mr. Oldfield to desire to cripple the genuine specialist with an adherence to limited specialism. His crusade is directed against mere accumulators of duplicates. A strong case in point was Mr. Vernon Robert display of Cape of Good Hope triangulars at a recent

South African Exhibition at the Rooms of the Philatelic Society of London. They were there by the score, mere duplicates in every sense of the word. It made one's mouth water, but it distinctly was not philately. It was bloating, pure and simple. A mere accumulation by a wealthy collector of the finest copies galore that could be had in return for cash. But it is not easy to mention another such case, at least they are not numerous, certainly not sufficiently numerous to justify a crusade against bloating as a fashion very much in vogue. Mr. Oldfield bracketed my name with the bloaters at the start of his campaign, and I have no doubt when he saw my Transvaals one evening in my den they may have seemed to him a very lamentable example. At that time I was an accumulator of everything in Transvaals, but always for study and what seemed to him pages of duplicates were to me invaluable reference pages for the solution of knotty questions. And many a discovery has been the outcome of my close study of what seemed mere pages of bloating

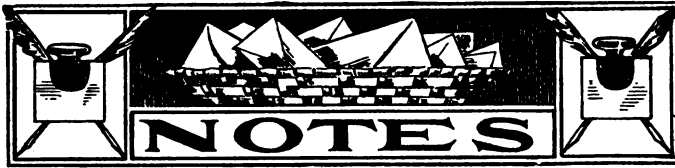
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## Sources of Color.

An interesting enumeration has been published in a technical journal of the sources of color. From this it appears that the cochineal insects furnish the gorgeous carmine, crimson, scarlet-carmine and purple-lakes; the cuttlefish gives sepia, that is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked; the Indian yellow comes from the camel; ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black; the exquisite Prussian blue comes from fusing horse hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate; various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums; blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine stock; Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindoostan; the yellow sap of a Siamese tree produces gamboge; raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Siena, Italy; raw umber is an earth found near Umbria; India ink is made from burned camphor; mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree which grows in the Grecian Archipelago; bistre is the soot of wood ashes; very little real ultramarine, obtained from the precious lapis lazuli, is found in the market.—*New York Herald.*







AITUTAKI ISLAND.—The *Australian Journal of Philately* is informed that at an early date six New Zealand stamps,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 6p and 1sh, will be surcharged "Aitutaki" and issued for use in that island.



AUSTRIA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the one kreuzer rose on the granite paper in a vertical pair, without perforation between.



BAVARIA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* reports the existence of the current 5pf stamp with the wavy line watermark placed vertically.



COSTA RICA.—Mr. David Cohn has shown us the 5c violet of the 1892 issue in vertical pairs, imperforate between.



CRETE.—Major Evans says in the *Monthly Journal*: "The Cretans, if they ever patronize the foreign post offices, must be getting a little confused. Their currency is *lepta* and *drachmai*; the Austrians supply them with *heller* translated into *centimes*, and the French with *centimes* and *francs* converted into *piastres*." How interesting for the Cretans!

We illustrate the new issue for the Austrian offices.



ECUADOR.—We reproduce the surcharge which was lately applied to the 25 centavos revenue stamp.



GERMANY—ALSACE-LORRAINE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen a specimen of the 10 centimes stamp in which the network is missing.



HAYTI.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the "Provisional Government" surcharge, inverted, on the 1c blue and the 4c red.



HONDURAS.—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us two varieties in the stamps of the Locomotive type, issued in 1898. These are the 5c dull ultramarine on vertically laid paper and the 10c dark blue on horizontally laid paper.

Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 10c vermilion of the 1896 issue in a vertical pair, imperforate between.



NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Philatelic Record* reports that the ½c olive green of the 1898-99 issue has been seen in imperforate condition.



PERSIA.—We illustrate the type of the surcharge on the 3 shahi stamp which we recently chronicled.

1 CHAHI  
شاهی



PERU.—We have seen copies of the 2c rose of the 1894 issue, surcharged with the head of General Bermudez, one of which had a double surcharge and another an inverted surcharge.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We have seen some unchronicled varieties among the surcharged stamps of this country. They include the following with inverted surcharge: the 5c vermilion (No. 158) and 5c red (No. 162), surcharged "Habitado por la Nacion"; Revenue stamps surcharged "Recargo de Consumos," etc., 2 4-8c on 2c rose (No. 252) and 2 4-8c on 50m bistre (No. 356); Telegraph stamps with similar surcharge, 2 4-8c on 5c blue (No. 361). We have also seen Nos. 356, 357 and 363 of the catalogue in pairs, one stamp of which was without surcharge.



PORTO R'CO.—We have seen the 1 and 2 milesimas and the 1 centavo of the 1890 issue (Nos. 276, 277, 281 in our catalogue) in imperforate pairs.



PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.—"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces a flood of new postage due stamps and stationery, which is to appear about July 1st next. The prospective issues are as follows :

*Postage Due Stamps.*—For Angola, Cape Verde, St. Thomas, Portuguese Congo, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique and Zambesi: 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 100, 130, 200, 500 reis.

For Portuguese India: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 reis, 1, 2, 5, 10 tangas, 1 rupia.

For Macao:  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 20, 40, 50 avos, 1 pataca (100 avos).

For Timor: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 40, 50 avos, 1 pataca.

*Postal Cards.*—For possessions in Africa: 10, 10x10, 25, 25x25 reis.

In addition for Lourenço Marques: 20, 20x20 reis.

For Portuguese India: 3, 3x3, 5, 5x5, 10, 10x10 reis, 1, 1x1 tanga.

For Macao: 1, 1x1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 4x4 avos.

For Timor: 1, 1x1, 2, 2x2, 5, 5x5 avos.

Portugal is to have also postage due stamps, but for the islands (Angra, Horta, etc.) nothing is known as yet.



**ST. CHRISTOPHER.**—The *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* says: "Nearly a year ago we predicted the reappearance of stamps for this colony. They are at last ready and will appear at the beginning of April. The head of Edward VII. has been banished from these stamps, which present a view in the islands. The values will be  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 6p, 1sh, 2sh 6p and 5sh."



**SAN MARINO.**—Mr. A. Calman informs us that a new series for this country is about to be placed on sale. The series will include stamps of 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 60 centimes, 1, 2, and 5 lire.



**SEYCHELLES**—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*:

"A correspondent in these islands has given us some interesting information concerning some of the provisional issues, together with a list, which includes some uncatalogued varieties:—

- 1893. 12c. on 16c., with the overprint so misplaced as to read <sup>CENTS</sup><sub>12</sub> instead of <sup>12</sup><sub>CENTS</sub>.
- 1896. 18c. on 45c., the overprint too much to the left, so that it reads '8 CENT,' the figure '1' being lost in the perforations.
- 1900. 3c on 36c., with the original value not cancelled.  
3c on 16c. surcharge inverted.  
— on 16c., the value cancelled, but the overprint '3 cents' omitted."



**SOMALI COAST.**—We present herewith reproductions of the two types which have just been added by the current series.



TONGA.—The *Australian Philatelist* describes two interesting varieties in the stamps of this country as follows:

“The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d on  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d on 2d, typewritten surcharge, the words “Half Penny” being a double surcharge; and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d on  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d on 2d, with value in Tongan reading upwards, the latter being also a double surcharge.”





**UNITED STATES.**—Mr. F. J. Baldwin and Mr. B. H. Schewe have called our attention to the fact that the new 2 cent envelopes, on both white and amber papers, are to be found in carmine and vermilion inks and that of both colors there are several shades. Very probably the same remarks will apply to the oriental buff and the blue envelopes.

The new 1 cent envelopes have appeared. The design is not quite as ugly as that of the new 2 cents, but it is sufficiently bad to distress any collector of envelopes. So far we have only seen it on the buff paper, though it probably exists on other colors. The design shows the head of Franklin, with name and dates below, surrounded by two toothed circles between which are the words "UNITED STATES POSTAGE—ONE 1 CENT."

Mr. J. M. Bartels informs us that the new 2c die has been found on envelopes bearing the 1899 watermark. So far it has only been seen on white paper, size 5.

Mr. Joseph Dreyer also calls our attention to a wrapper, with a 2c die of the 1899 series, on paper with the new 1903 watermark.

Mr. S. R. Simmons has shown us some of the new Penalty envelopes. They differ from previous issues in having in the upper right corner an oval device, consisting of the national eagle and shield, with the inscriptions "OFFICIAL BUSINESS—PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300". The name of the Department and the office using it appears, as usual, at the upper left. While these are not stamped envelopes, they are collected by some

philatelists and we mention them as of possible interest.

We find we have failed to chronicle the Western Union Telegraph stamp for 1902. It is printed in blue and has the signature of R. C. Clowry.

*Envelopes.*

- 1899 Watermark.
- 2c carmine on white
- 1903 Watermark.
- 1c green on oriental buff
- 2c vermilion on white
- 2c " on amber

*Wrapper*

- Type of 1899.
- 1903 Watermark.
- 2c carmine on manila
- Telegraph stamp.*
- Western Union Telegraph Co.
- Perforated.
- No value, blue (1902)

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**—The 3 pence Postage Due stamp has now appeared in the second type, with the blank space at the bottom filled in.

- Postage Due stamp.*
- Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.
- Perforated.
- 3p emerald green

**BARBADOS.**—The Washington correspondent of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports a 2sh 6p of the 1896 type as being among new Postal Union stamps.

- Adhesive stamp.*
- Perforated
- 2sh 6p purple and green

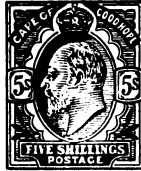
**BERMUDA.**—A farthing wrapper of the "dockyard" type has appeared.

*Wrapper.*

$\frac{1}{4}$  a brown on buff

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have received new 6p and 5sh stamps and a new 4p is reported.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4p sage green

6p violet

5sh brown orange

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—The continuous performance for this country still goes on. The 4, 5 and 20c of the regular issue of 1902 have appeared in new colors. The recently issued 5 pesos has once more changed its coat, and we are presented with a new stamp of 5 centavos with a picture of the warship Cartagena. In addition to this we have seen the 2 centavos stamp of the 1902 issue of Antioquia printed in violet of a rather light shade, not nearly as dark as the shade of the 4 centavos stamp. This may be an error, intentional or otherwise.

We illustrate the 50 centavos which we chronicled last month.



*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

Type of 1902.

4c blue on green  
5c blue on blue  
20c blue on salmon  
Type of 1903.  
5c deep blue  
5p gray green

*Anticquia.*—

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

2c violet

**FIJI.**—We have now seen the new King's Head stamps and find that many of the colors which we gave in our December number, on the authority of a contemporary, are not correct.

We therefore chronicle them anew.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

1p violet and black on red

2p violet and orange

2  $\frac{1}{2}$ p violet and ultramarine on blue

3p violet and red violet

4p violet and black

5p violet and green

6p violet and carmine

1sh green and carmine

5sh green and black

£1 gray black and ultramarine

**FRANCE.**—We have received one of the new series with the figure of the Sower, after the design by Roty for the French coinage.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated.

15c gray green

**FRENCH OFFICES.**—We have to report another extensive list of new

stamps for these offices. They are all of the current French types with inscriptions altered, which have been previously described.

**French Offices in the Levant.—Cauville.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

10c rose red  
13c pale red  
30c brown lilac  
Black surcharge.  
1pi on 25c blue

**Dedeagh.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

10c rose red  
15c pale red  
20c brown lilac  
Black surcharge.  
1pi on 25c blue

**French Offices in China.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

10c rose red  
15c pale red  
25c blue  
30c lilac

**French Offices in Crete.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

20c brown lilac  
25c blue  
30c lilac  
Black surcharge.  
1pi on 25c blue

**French Offices in Egypt—Alexandria.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

20c brown lilac  
25c blue  
30c lilac

**French Offices in Zanzibar.—**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.  
1a on 10c rose red  
1½a on 15c pale red  
2a on 20c brown lilac  
2½a on 25c blue

**German Officers in the Levant.—**Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 20 pf and 1 mark stamps, surcharged for use in these offices, in a new type. The word "PIASTRE" is in slightly heavier letters and the letter "A" has a cross-bar at the top.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Black surcharge.

1pi on 20pf ultramarine  
5pi on 1mk carmine

**GREAT BRITAIN.—**The *London Philatelist* announces a number of the current adhesive stamps and some stationery as having been overprinted "Admiralty Official" and put in issue.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged in black ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL

½p gray green  
1p carmine  
1½p violet and green  
2p green and carmine  
2½p ultramarine  
3p violet on yellow

*Official Registration envelope.*

Surcharged in black ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL

3p brown

*Official Postal card.*

Surcharged in black ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL

½p green

**HONG KONG.—**From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we learn of other values of the new "King's Head" series. We are not informed whether or not they are all of one size. We assume that they are described from "Specimen" sets.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

30c blackish green and light green  
50c purple and green  
\$1 yellow green and purple  
\$2 red and dark gray  
\$3 blue and black gray  
\$5 blue green and violet  
\$10 brown and purple gray on bluish

**IOELAND.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 4 aur stamp with the "1 GILDI" surcharge, the 5 aur with the surcharge inverted and also the 16 aur Official surcharged.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

4a rose and gray

Red surcharge.

5a green, surcharge inverted

*Official stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

16a carmine

**INDIA.**—The 2 annas of the new series is reported with the "On H. M. S." overprint.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

2a violet

**Chamba.**—The two annas Queen's Head stamp has been surcharged for use in this state, both as a regular postage stamp and as an official.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a violet

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a violet

**Gwalior.**—In various European journals we find reported that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna of the last issue of Queen's Head stamps have been surcharged for Official use in this state.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

1a carmine

**Patiala.**—The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* reports that the current  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, with head of King Edward, has been surcharged for official use in this state

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

**Travancore.**—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* reports having seen a copy of the one chuckram printed in red, apparently an error in the color of the two chuckrams. The specimen was used on an envelope in connection with the one chuckram blue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

1ch red, error

**MALTA.**—We have seen the 3 pence of the King's Head series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3p red violet and gray

**MAURITIUS.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces that "specimen" copies of a new 4c stamp have been seen.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c gray green and purple

**NATAL.**—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports three more stamps of the new series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2  $\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine

4p chocolate and scarlet

4sh orange and lake



**NEW ZEALAND.**—The current 4 pence stamp has appeared with a new perforation, 14.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked single-lined Star and N. Z.

Perforated 14.

4p yellow brown and blue

We reproduce the new special delivery stamp.



**NICARAGUA.**—Among a lot of common stamps of this country recently purchased, we find a quantity of the orange Postage Due stamps, issued in 1896, which have been surcharged with the words "Franqueo Oficial" in two lines. The surcharge was apparently applied by means of a hand stamp and covered five stamps at a time. It is somewhat irregularly struck, so that we find varieties with inverted and double surcharges and pairs in which one of the stamps has escaped the surcharge.

*Official stamps.*

*Franqueo*

Surcharged

*Oficial*

Provisional issue.

Violet surcharge.

2c orange

5c "

10c "

20c "

Varieties: Double surcharge.

2c orange

5c "

Inverted surcharge.

10c orange

Pair, one without surcharge.

2c orange

**NIUE.**—The new stamps, which we announced in February as about to be issued, have been received.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

Blue surcharge.

3p yellow brown

6p rose

1sh brown red

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**—According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, a 4 pence stamp of the new King's Head series has appeared. We show the type of the new issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4p olive bistre and scarlet

**PARAGUAY.**—The post office department of this country must be either in desperate straits for stamps of low values, or else they have found surcharging to be profitable. The *P. J. G. B.* reports the 10c of the 1900 02 type surcharged 5c, and the *Monthly Journal* adds the 60c of 1902 converted into a 5c stamp. We illustrate another of the recent surcharges.



We have received stamps of a new issue which we hope will render further surcharges unnecessary.

They are of larger size than usual, measuring  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The design shows a standing lion, with Liberty cap and sunburst in the background. The stamps are inscribed with the name of the country and values, and the letters "U. P. U." appear prominently at the top. It will be noticed that two of the stamps are printed in the same color, which suggests the possibility of confusion and an early change of color for one of them.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 1c gray
- 2c dark green
- 5c blue
- 10c orange brown
- 20c carmine
- 30c blue
- 60c purple

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

- 5c on 10c rose red
- 5c on 60c yellow

**PENRHYN ISLAND.**—Three more surcharged stamps have been put in use here, as previously predicted.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11.

Blue surcharge.

- 3p yellow brown
- 6p rose
- 1sh brown red

**ST. LUCIA.**—We have received two more values of the King's Head series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

- 2½p violet and ultramarine
- 3p violet and yellow

**ST. VINCENT.**—We learn from the *London Philatelist* that a wrapper with head of King Edward has been issued.

*Wrapper.*

- ½p green on buff

**SALVADOR.**—Mr. A. Calman has shown us two new Official stamps, of the same design as the regular issue chronicled in the *JOURNAL* for January and February but having the words "Franqueo Oficial" placed diagonally across the pedestal of the statue. The words are not surcharged but engraved upon the die. We have only seen two values, but assume that others of the series will follow in due course.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked S.

Perforated.

- 1c green
- 5c dark blue

**SERVIA.**—The 20 paras stamp has been added to the series of which the first stamps appeared in 1901.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

- 20pa orange

**SEYCHELLES.**—*Die Post* announces the new King Edward series, which we believe, however, are not yet in circulation.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 2c orange brown and green
- 3c green
- 6c carmine
- 12c olive and green
- 15c ultramarine
- 18c yellow green and carmine
- 30c lilac and green
- 45c brown and carmine
- 75c yellow and purple
- 1r 50c black and carmine
- 2r 25c red violet and green

**SIERRA LEONE.**—The *London Philatelist* reports that a wrapper with the King's Head stamp has appeared.

*Wrapper.*

- ½p green on buff

**TASMANIA.**—The one and two pence stamps, printed in Melbourne, are now appearing with the perforation 11, instead of 12½.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated 11.

1p dull red  
2p violet

5c carmine on yellow  
10c green on yellow  
25c black on orange  
50c blue on rose  
1b violet on gray  
2b carmine on green  
5b violet on blue

**VENEZUELA.**—We have seen what purports to be a provisional issue made in Curupano. These "would be" stamps are primitive affairs consisting of an inscription in two lines "Correos—Vale B o.05", or whatever the value may be, with ornaments at the ends of the lines. The inscription appears to be set up with rubber type and is handstamped upon paper of various colors. We list these stamps "for what they are worth". We can only say that a set of them was used to frank a letter to us and the stamps were evidently accepted in payment of the postage as there was no mark of anything to collect.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

**VICTORIA.**—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the current 2 and 6p stamps have been perforated with the letters "O. S." for Official use

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked V. and Crown.

Perforated O. S.

2p purple  
6p emerald green

**WURTEMBERG.**—Our European contemporaries announce two new Official stamps in which the words "Amtlicher Verkehr" and the numerals of value are printed in black.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

30pf orange and black  
40pf claret and black



## Communications.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1903.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

*Dear Sirs* :—I have read with interest Mr. Toppan's letter in the A. J. of P., in reference to U. S envelopes and quite agree with him in most cases, but his suggestion in reference to the 2c die D on amber is certainly out of order for I have seen two copies of this die on amber paper. One of them (entire) was sold at an auction sale in New York some fifteen years ago, and at the same sale one copy on white paper was sold. I am not sure whose sale it was but I think it was one of Mr. Casey's and am under the impression that it was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Holman. The memory of the sale of this envelope has clung to me for I often regretted that I did not buy it. A few years ago I saw a second copy, this time a used, cut square, which I think had been mailed in New York. Both of these envelopes were a decided amber and *not* a dirty white which might be mistaken for amber. In addition to the items Mr. Toppen suggests for omission I would suggest No. 1721, the 2c October wrapper. I know that documents exist showing that certain people have each bought one hundred of these wrappers and the sale papers are all dated about the same time, but the seller never delivered a single copy and the person who vouches for their existence says so because somebody else told him they existed. I also doubt the existence of No. 1343, but the rarer die the one with the small "2" exists as a wrapper on manila paper. The only one I ever heard of I bought at the Hunter sale a few years ago, Lot No. 813. This should be added as No. 1704a.

Yours truly,

A. E. TUTTLE.

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DENVER, COLO, March 23, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

*Dear Sir* :—With regard to article in February number A. J. OF P. entitled "Fakes," reprinted from the *Australian Philatelist* I wish to state a few facts to you and hope same will serve to put a little different light on the matter.

1st. The stamps referred to were many of them fake perforations, as pointed out to me by committee, but of such workmanship that no one would doubt them unless cognisant of their manufacture.

2nd. I refunded £20 6sh for those returned to me, amongst which were many undoubtedly genuine perms. as stated by the *Australian Philatelist*.

3rd. My leaving Sydney quietly was due entirely to private and domestic reasons and these reasons were well known to collectors there.

4th. The "informant" referred to by Mr. Hagen is no other than the Japanese faker who five years ago was arrested on Mr. Hagen's complaint for selling him counterfeit watermarked "errors" of the N.S.W. diadem issue and who, I am positive, as are nearly all Sydney collectors, also made these fake perms., had them sold to me mixed with common stamps so that I should "find" them and the more readily believe them right and sell them as such. You may note that many of the stamps mentioned in the list are so low priced as to preclude the idea of anyone faking them while some are the *commonest* perms. of these stamps. I am enclosing the 1d, 2d (2 vars) and 1sh, Queensland 9½x12, returned by Dr. Maney-Lake to me and, while I think the 1d and

2d (2 vars.) are fakes, the 1sh I think is genuine. The fake is very good and I think only the maker could *first* point out the fake. The first two stamps on the list 3d and 8d N. S. W. perf. 12, are now out on approval to a San Francisco collector whom I have told that they were returned by Mr. Lake but that I can guarantee they are not fakes. Should these come back I will send them to you and I think you will say the same. Be sure I shall not sell anything here until I am positive of its genuineness, however the perf. collectors in the U. S. are not numerous, I have *always* cried down the collecting of perfs to *all* my customers as I find that the sorting of all the Australian perfs demanded by collectors does not pay a small dealer for his time. Hoping this letter will clear away the wrong impression you had no doubt formed.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

F. W. REID,

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To this letter we replied that collectors in this country are much more interested in the grills on United States stamps than in the subject of perforations and that a refutation of the implied charges that Mr. Reid had been interested in bogus grills would be advisable. To this letter we have received the following answer:

DENVER, April 6, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

*Dear Sir* :—Your favor 2d inst. to hand and I thank you for same. I had no idea of asking you to publish my letter but thought perhaps you might say editorially that you were convinced that I was innocent of the charges made against me, from the evidence I submitted. As I stated, the private, domestic reasons are well known to every Sydney collector and dealer and my vindication will yet come from Sydney. The letter referred to has been distorted since the typewritten copy of same was shown me. I have not seen the original which is said to have been written five years ago and allusions made to grills by me in original letter were in the nature of information as to *detecting* counterfeit grills. My last defence in this case is the fact which can be proved by inquiry that I have never sold nor offered for sale nor have I in my possession any but the commonest U. S. grilled stamps. The only correspondents I had in U S were: New Eng Stamp Co., Boston Stamp Co., F. P. Brown, Boston, A. A. Bartlett, P. E. I., and I think it reasonable to suppose that were I handling such stuff as suggested I should have offered it at some time or other during five years exchanging with above firms I purchased the private collection of the Japanese referred to after his conviction in 1898 and in it was one complete set of 1870 U. S. with grill, this set I sold at once for £4 as "doubtful" to Mr. Wm Ridley deputy Registrar General of N. S. W., Sydney, mentioning the source of it. The supposition was that the probability was that the rare 12 and 24c were fakes, and the price, about \$20, precludes all idea of them being sold as genuine. This is the only sale of rarer grills that has been made by me and that as stated as can be proven on inquiry. You mention libel, had I remained in Sydney that article would never have been printed as it would have meant a libel action which I believe can not be brought at this distance. The letter (copy) shown me contained two pages (typewritten) and the matter in *Aust. Phil.*, is made up of different "words" contained in that letter after I had explained that the remarks about grills were meant to "detect" fakes

and that the letter and punctuation had been tampered with. The work referred to was *carved Emu eggs* which I sold as a side line in Brisbane on commission for my correspondent and which have since been sold in 500 and more lots in U. S.

Yours very truly,

F. W. REID.

Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has kindly placed the following letter in our hands for publication :

April 3 1903.

J. C. Morgenthau & Co,  
87 Nassau St, New York.

*Sirs.*—The Department has received your letter of April 1, asking whether United States postage stamps surcharged "Cuba" are good for postage in this country.

In reply you are informed that paragraph 8 of Postmaster General's order No. 1283 of November 18, 1902 is as follows:

"That United States postage stamps shall be valid for the payment of postage in the island possessions, and the overprinted postage stamps of the island possessions shall be accepted in payment for postage wherever United States postage stamps are valid."

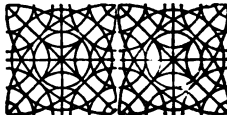
Note 1 of paragraph 2 of the same order is as follows:

"In this Order, Hawaii and Porto Rico are included in the term 'United States'; and Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippine Archipelago are included in the term 'island possessions.' "

From the foregoing it will be observed that United States stamps overprinted "Cuba" are not good for postage in this country; nor were they made valid for postage in the United States in any previous order of the Postmaster General fixing the status of overprinted stamps.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN C. MADDEN,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.



## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The 92nd meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club-house on Monday evening, April 13, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.15 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary and acted upon.

The report of the judges on the exhibition of the stamps of Russia, Finland and Poland was approved.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$417.94 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The judges on special exhibition of 100 Australian stamps reported as follows:

"THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, COLLECTORS CLUB.

"*Gentlemen*:—Your committee appointed to examine 100 Australian stamps in competition for prizes offered by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., beg to report that three collections were entered for competition, but that just previous to your committee's examination of the collections one was withdrawn. Of the two collections examined, the one marked "W. H. H.," the property of W. H. Hendrickson, has been found by us to be the most valuable and we have therefore awarded to that collection the first prize.

"The second prize we have awarded to the collection of Mr. John N. Luff.

"There being no third collection in competition, we cannot, of course, make any award for the third prize.

"We are, yours truly,

"J. M. ANDREINI,  
"JOS. S. RICH."

The above report was accepted.

Moved, seconded and carried that the President appoint a committee, of which he shall be president, to devise rules for the governing of future competitive exhibitions.

The committee appointed is as follows: Messrs. J. M. Andreini, John N. Luff, Albert Perrin, Jos. S. Rich, John W. Scott.

Adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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JOHN N. LUFF, Editor.

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Ridiculous! WITH this word the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* concludes a short comment upon a recent competitive exhibition held in New York City. The sting of the criticism lies in its justice. The exhibition referred to was one of Australian stamps, for which Messrs Stanley Gibbons had offered three handsome prizes, but only two collections were entered. The competition had been announced months in advance, giving ample time for preparation, and it is not at all to the credit of collectors in the country in general and those who are residents of this city in particular, that they should show so little interest in the competition or so little appreciation of the courtesy of the giver of the prizes.

What is the matter with us? It is certain that no fault could be found with the subject of the competition. British Colonial stamps are favorites with our collectors and those of the Australian Colonies are everywhere regarded as being of especial interest. Then, why should we not take more interest in an exhibition of them and try to make it a success? Admitting that the stamps of these countries are not easy to obtain in perfect condition and that most of us have not as extensive holdings as we would like, especially of unused copies, that is not a good excuse for not showing what we have. If we cannot make as brilliant a display as might be possible with some other countries, that is no reason why we should not do the best we can with this group.

It would be hard to say just why collectors failed to exhibit on this occasion. Several of our prominent local collectors always decline to enter competitions and usually refuse to make an exhibit *hors concours*. Their reply to any suggestion about exhibiting their stamps is that they "do not care to do so." If they have any more valid excuse to offer they do not make it. There is little doubt that one leading collector stayed out of this competition because he was dissatisfied with the decision in a previous instance, and a number of his friends followed his example. Possibly he was justified and we would have done the same under similar circumstances, but that is another subject. What deterred the rest of the collectors we do not know—indifference or laziness probably. Unless a man has the good of philately very much at heart he is not apt to take much trouble to entertain other collectors. It cannot be denied that these exhibitions of 50 or 100 stamps are very upsetting to collections. If a whole country is to be shown, an album can be



tucked under ones arm and taken to the meeting and no further exertion is required. But an exhibition of a specified number of the best stamps requires much selecting, the removal of the stamps (and always more are taken out than are needed), mounting and, finally, their return to the collection. This means a lot of work and possible damage to some of the stamps. But we ought to be willing to make some sacrifices for the benefit of our fellow collectors. Some of them have done as much for us.

Competitive exhibitions have certainly had a stimulating effect on societies and collecting but it is becoming a question if they are not being over done. Complaint is made that in every society most of the prizes go to a few collectors and ways to obviate this are continually being sought by those who have the exhibitions in charge. It is also notorious that some collectors never exhibit unless they feel certain of carrying off the honors. This is not the true competitive spirit nor the one which should animate these exhibitions if they are to do the most good. After all, the giving of prizes, like giving presents, is only a sort of bribery. It would be more real honor to win a diploma, a ribbon or something of no intrinsic value.

It is obvious that anything which keeps up the interest of collectors, instructs the beginners and may possibly attract the attention of those who are not philatelists, deserves all the encouragement we can give it. Competitive exhibitions have usually been credited with results of this nature. If we cannot take a more elevated view of the subject, we might remember that anything which stimulates the general interest in philately tends to insure the permanence of the pursuit and the monetary value of our collections. It is a poor argument but a comforting one to poor spirited people.

Fellow collectors, if we have reached a point that we are unwilling to take trouble, if we are so indifferent that even the financial aspect does not move us, if we are too much occupied with other affairs, if for any reason we cannot make these exhibitions a success, then let us discontinue them. We must not have fiascos. When others begin to scoff at us it is time to bestir ourselves or else retire so completely that we will be forgotten and left alone in our humiliation. We cannot afford to be ridiculous. Pride should make this impossible for the philatelists of the greatest city in the country and the owners of some of the finest collections. We may be praised or blamed but we must not be laughed at.

It must be confessed that many of our philatelic societies are sadly in need of new blood. The older collectors have passed the enthusiastic stage. Their collections have advanced so far that they make a good appearance and the relatively small number of stamps lacking may be patiently waited for. Most of them have acquired about as much philatelic information as they think they need. The majority of them have also to meet the demands of family and social life. It is to be feared that there are some "lean years" before us unless we get in a lot of younger collectors with a stock of enthusiasm, everything to learn and their collections to build up. It is this class of collectors that make lively societies and interesting meetings.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, April 25, 1903.

It is very amusing to read in a contemporary of yours that a collector scoffs at the idea of the lithographed 5c Chilian being a discovery of Mr. Luff's. He has, says he, recognized lithographed Chilians in his collection for years. Well, seeing that the lithographed Chilian has never been catalogued it is a wonder that this collector has never drawn attention to the omission. But, as the Scotch say: "I hae ma doots" about his knowledge. Indeed I think it would be a safe bet to make that he has never even seen a lithographed Chilian. Although a specialist in the country I have not yet succeeded in securing a copy, and the best stocks in this country attest the fact that they are extremely rare.

Unpaid Letter stamps or Postage Dues as they are also termed, are somewhat on the down grade of popularity. That being so it is a curious fact that the most interesting stamps recently issued should be of that class. I refer to the Postage Dues of Australia, which are practically the first issue of the Australian Commonwealth. It will be remembered that the die of the New South Wales Postage Dues has been utilized by deleting the initials "N. S. W." In the first issue the space formerly occupied by those letters was left blank, but in the second, i.e., the current issue the space has been filled in with an ornament similar to the upper part of the design. The stamps of the issue with the blank space are getting very scarce, and some of them are very difficult to get at any price. The high value, 5 shillings, seems likely to be a very scarce stamp.

An Australian merchant on his way to Church last Sunday was good enough to stop me and present me with a pair of the 5s, of the blank space issue, on the envelope. Of course I duly remembered him in my subsequent devotions, for I had been searching in vain for a copy in dealers' stock books.

Here is a straw which may be taken into consideration when you are estimating which way the wind blows in the rise and fall in the values of stamps. In 1890 an English collector received from a relative in British Guiana some old stamps of that colony, amongst them were two copies of the 4 cents black on blue of 1856. One copy he put into the stamp auction of that year and it fetched £55. A few days since Messrs Venton Bull & Cooper, sold the other copy for the owner, and it realized no less than £98. Not a bad increase in price when we are all croaking about rock bottom prices.

I note that a kindly critic of mine in one of your contemporaries has

fitted on some stray prophet's mantle and started in prophesying that British Colonials are doomed to early neglect at the hands of collectors. I presume he means neglect by the collectors on your side, for I cannot believe that even a crank prophet would go so far as to venture on such an extraordinary prophecy for collectors in this country. Well, when you have multiplied your colonial responsibilities, your local side show stamps and your pre-cancelled arrangements I guess you will have enough to attend to at home without bothering about Australian, British Guiana, Canadian and other British rubbish. Then, ah then, we will buy you out cheap. Hasten that day all you can, for your collectors have a lot of good stuff we sadly need on this side.

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LONDON, May 2, 1903.

A lot of twaddle is being evolved in discussions as to the pros and cons of specialism, as the result of the campaign against bloating started by Mr. Oldfield. A few curiosities are trumpeting their own ill-informed views of specialism. Some seem to imagine that specialists do nothing but collect mere defects of broken letters etc. The average medium collector who does not trouble to read the philatelic journals, and draws upon a shallow, starved imagination for his information, gets as much idea of the methods of the great specialists as the man in the moon. Indeed, it is surprising how industriously some people will fag away to make a display of the profundity of their ignorance. A crank or two are seen gobbling up some oddities of broken letters, temptingly offered by a dealer who laughs up his sleeve whilst he booms them as scarce varieties, and these cranks are accepted as samples of specialists by the ignoramus who looks on open-mouthed. The real specialist goes his own road and pursues the even tenor of his studies, unmindful of the rag-tag and bob-tail who criticise his so-called ways.

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Indeed, it is a pity that this storm in a tea cup has been brewed over the bloating of a few selfish collectors, for the evil is not so far reaching, and is never likely to be so far reaching, as to lead the fashion to such an extent as Mr. Oldfield fears. Shut bloating out of exhibitions, and discourage mere selfish displays, and bloating will be robbed of more than half its allurements. The student specialist, however, must and will bloat, for without large numbers of the same stamp he would more often than not be running the serious risk of generalising on insufficient evidence.

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Some good folks appear to be somewhat surprised at the eccentricities of our Australian friends in continuing to issue all sorts of makeshift queen's head issues. Personally I do not see so very much to excite ones wonder. They are obviously tiding over the interregnum between the birth of the Commonwealth and the time when one design will take the place of the various State issues, and, that being so, they do not apparently think it worthwhile to go to the expense of new designs and plates and are accordingly patching up whatever can be made to serve the temporary purposes of the interval. It may seem a trifle economical, but it is understandable.

Not a few collectors are getting tired of keeping pace with the curiosities that are resulting from this manufacture of makeshifts. They are not to be blamed very much, but time may show that it would have been better to have patiently plodded on. Out of the many changes through which Australians are passing not a few may survive as valuable mementoes of this period of change, of transition from many States into a grand nationality or Commonwealth. The wise collector will secure at new issue rates as well centered a specimen as he can get of any genuine change of design and watermark.

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But for unexpected and frequent changes New Zealand takes the cake in all Oceania. I have been puzzling over the varieties of paper and perforation for some time in the endeavor to simplify their arrangement in my own collection. With the exception of the Waterlow and Basted Mills double lined N Z watermarked paper it seems to me plain sailing. The catalogue describes the Basted Mills paper as thin. This puzzles me at present as being, to say the least, inadequate. But I hope to clear up the matter shortly. The very latest surprise is the 2s current stamp on laid paper. Evidently the New Zealand Government printers are at their wits end to attain to a satisfactory standard of local work. They certainly do not fail from lack of experiment.

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It is very amusing to watch the antics of some actors from behind the scenes. Here for instance is one sage confidentially tipping his friends the wink to buy up new issues galore, by block and sheet. Another comes along, puts his fingers up to his nose, and says "dont you be such a noodle, my friend, take a wise man's advice and let 'em alone."

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And yet another crusader, going home rather late one night, is said to have been heard singing, as he rolled along :—

There was an old Stampist of 'chester,  
We cursed and we blest her ;  
She plastered her pages  
With rarest of guages,  
That wily old Stampist of 'chester.

---

LONDON, May 9, 1903.

A very noticeable philatelic development here just now is the marked increase in our English Official series. For the purposes of account many departments on our Government service are now being provided with specially overprinted stamps. Up to date we already have the following: Inland Revenue, Govt. Parcels, Office of Works, Army Official, Board of Education, Royal Household, and Admiralty. There have been quite an alarming number of official warnings against officials making other than official use of these stamps, including a special warning to army officials by Lord Roberts. Consequently, some have been extremely difficult to obtain. Of course a few will filter through despite the most terrible warnings, but the few that do filter through are not enough to supply the demand for them. As a result, many of this special class are running up into astounding prices.

Sometime ago a well known Strand dealer told me that he had just paid £16 per set for four sets of the one of the Departments, and here are a few figures from recent auction sales:

O. W. Official (Office of Works) 1902. Queen's Head.

½d green,	15.0
5d purple and ultramarine	19.0
10d purple and scarlet	6.15 0
1s green and scarlet	7.0.0

Not a few specialists have taken hard and fast to these Officials, for they know they are above suspicion, and the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent any copies passing into the hands of collectors in the unused form, only add zest to the game. Already they promise to rank as favorites of the Departmental class with the much prized Departmentals of South Australia, indeed, if other Departments are added, as seems likely, we shall soon have an eager section of English Official specialists.

And what is more, not even Kitchener himself could stop the leakage that must ensue to meet the demand, for when a specialist goes for what he needs he is going to get it at all hazards, even if he stands a chance of being hung, drawn and quartered in the attempt.

Of course used copies will have to satisfy the less ambitious amongst us, for even current issues unused are fetching a terrible price. Sometime ago I nearly sent a high official off his head by asking him, more by way of joke than seriously, for a set of his Department. I knew I had no chance, but I wanted to see the effect of the recent orders, and by Joseph I gained a very clear conception of the terror they have struck into the more conscientious.

We are now at the end of our season and so far it has been a very quiet one from the point of literary production. The London Philatelic Society has given us nothing, nor has Gibbons produced any Handbook. But next season should be a more prolific one, for several important works are promised, and some at least should be ready for publication. The London Society should give us part Part III of South Africa before 1904 is ended, and Gibbons has promised a Handbook of Sicily by Dr. Diena. The forthcoming magnum opus of the premier Society on Australia can scarcely be expected, I presume, for at least another year or more.

And where the Society is to get the funds to face the Australian book I should like to know. It has been officially stated that it will cost considerably over £600, and the last balance sheet of the Society shows that it is really in debt. The work might be published by subscription, but then that would interfere with the right of the members to free copies. If it be produced like the English book and members have to pay for it, there is apt to be grumbling. I fear, for members have had no work for a long time.

Dr. Diena's work on Sicily is being looked forward to with much interest, for this compact little one issue country is becoming something of a favorite with a few specialists. I was shown Mr Wickham Jones' specialised collection a few weeks since and it was an eye opener. What with retouches and different plates indicated by the spacing between the stamps it was a grand show. Sicily has always been a bit of a favorite with me, and I am beginning to regret that I did not accumulate used copies some years ago when they were to be had for pence instead of shillings. The unused are getting scarcer, and in a few years will not be easy to find in mint condition. A large stock of remainders has kept the market supplied up to now, but that is all but absorbed.

---

In the current issue of Gibbon's *Monthly Journal* Major Evans has his say on the question of bloating. Like myself, he does not believe that bloating is so common as it seems to be supposed. Nor does he believe that mere duplicates in an exhibit have any weight with judges in our exhibitions, indeed he asserts that he has never seen a prize awarded to a collection which depended for its supremacy upon a multitude of mere duplicates. That is an assuring announcement from one who has frequently served as a judge.

---

France and Colonies seem to be coming to the fore, if one may judge by the price announced to have been paid to M. Marconnet, of Nice, for his collection of those countries. The sum is said to have been about £2200. About? Humph! Multitudinous surcharges made without rhyme or reason have damned the French Colonies, and I question very much whether with such an overburden they will ever be popular out of France.

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By the way, talking about surcharges, I am forcibly reminded that my generous offer in the A. J. of P. to buy up, at waste paper price, all the surcharges of the Anti surchargists on your side has not resulted in a single consignment. That rascally editorial note, intervening with a similar request, must have interrupted several cargoes, for I feel certain people who declare these things to be not worth waste paper price must have jumped at my offer.\*

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As Mr. Editor has made some reference to the sale of my Transvaals I may be excused for adding a word or two. He is good enough to explain that I expect to retain my philatelic interest and continue as a collector. I should rather think I do expect to continue as a collector, and as a collector of Transvaals, as a specialist too in Transvaals. I may not even be able to resist my old temptation to bloat a bit, for, in the solution of the many remaining problems, apparent duplicates are important.

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Well, I not only expect to continue as a collector but to enlarge the

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\*NOTE—The Editor announces with profound regret that no cargoes of surcharged stamps have come into his hands. He has about reached the conclusion that the fellows who howl about surcharges do not possess any and that those who do own them cannot be induced to part with their cargoes by any means short of piracy.

modest field of my operations. I am, before everything else, a philatelic scribbler, and long experiences has taught me that if you wish to write about stamps you must be as well furnished with stamps for reference as possible. To that end I have opened out more into general collecting, and not being a millionaire, and wanting also a shanty in a cosy corner of this little isle, something had to be realised. And it is something to the good for stamps to have to admit that I should have lost very heavily had I attempted to realise on anything else.

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In the matter of Transvaals I have now to thank my lucky star that I have come somewhat under my friend Mr. Oldfields condemnation as a bloater. When other collectors sneered at Transvaals I gathered up the refuse right and left, and my accumulations enabled me to arrive at conclusions which would have been out of the question without those accumulations, and now, after selling my plums, I have a fine specialized collection left in the shape of duplicates to continue my studies in this most fascinating country.

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My reference collection is making as much headway as a busy man can expect it to make. My friend C. J. P. says it is absurd of me to attempt what I am doing, but I am a great believer in having a settled plan and sticking to it and plodding on country by country, as best I can. I am gathering into special movable leaf albums the stamps of each country and therewith all reliable published matter thereon. Already I have over a hundred fairly under way. Now and then the specialist in me runs away with a country and I find myself neglecting everything else for the time but that one volume.

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A telegram in *The Times* this morning announces that a Colonial Office Commission on currency for the Federated Malay States has recommended the introduction of a gold standard with a Straits dollar of the same weight and fineness as the British dollar. Ultimately the Mexican and British dollars are to be demonetised. This, it may be assumed, will involve some alterations in the postage stamps, for the Straits postal authorities do not need much excuse for surcharges or changes in the stamps. So do not be surprised if this change in the dollar results first in a wholesale series of surcharges and then in an entirely new series of postage stamps. If it does not then you may reckon that some great moral revolution has seized the postal authorities of the Straits.

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There is quite a little excitement over the recently received additional surcharged values of Niue. A week or so ago three new values were received, 3d, 6d., and 1s. all of course, as before, surcharged on New Zealand stamps. It now turns out that, apparently through ignorance of Polynesian, the New Zealand printer overprinted the shilling value "Niue--Tahae Sileni" instead of "Taha". "Tahae Sileni" it seems is literally 'thief shilling'. Hence the authorities, evidently rather ashamed of the very bad error, at once set about recalling every traceable copy with which they had parted. A few had

been sold to collectors, and a small supply to Ewen. Ewen was telegraphed to for his supply, which he says he returned under protest, and under the belief that he was the only dealer who received a supply. Fortunately for me, my old friends Messrs. Whitfield King & Co received a small lot, and the first I heard of the error was a letter from them congratulating me on having had a bargain from them in their recent supply of new issues to me. The next post brought Ewen's *Weekly* with a lamentation over having had to return his supply.

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Already the London dealers are offering £1 apiece for copies, but that price does not tempt Messrs. Whitfield King & Co to part with the few they have left, and Ewen talks of collectors having to pay £5 or £10 each unless they (Ewen & Co) are fortunate enough to get their returned lot sent back.

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It is said that only £5 worth were printed before the mistake was discovered but Ewen's figures would indicate more than this, for he speaks of "only 94 or 96 sold apart from those bought for him." Anyway his is a hard case. If he gets them back he hints at only a "moderate premium" on face value. Well, I guess his customers will have to do a ballot for the "moderate premium" copies.

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Ewen in his *Weekly* gives an illustration photographed from a block of 10, two rows of five with the errors, and treats us to a dissertation on Polynesian from information gathered as the result of this little mistake of the New Zealand printers. What a different complexion he would have been able to put on matters if he had acquired his knowledge of Polynesian before the event, instead of after. Then he could have spotted the error, and have acted accordingly, after generously calling the attention of the printers to their inexcusably bad error.

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As a matter of fact I came very near to nosing into the lingo myself some weeks ago, tempted thereto by reading Mrs. Churchill's charming book "Samoa 'Uma." Her explanations of Samoan struck me as being very much like Niue, and I got out my stamps to look into the matter. But, alas, a busy journalist has little time to pursue what is seemingly off the track of his present needs, and there the investigation ended. If I had pursued my inquiries into priming myself with the first few numerals of Niue I should have gathered enough information to guide me to the possession of a block of four, or say a row off the top sheet with the plate number. However, I will be satisfied with my one ewe lamb.





## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 107.)

[Mr. A. F. Basset Hull in the *Australian Journal of Philately* kindly corrects a few statements in the November, 1902, installment of these papers. The Tasmanian pictorials, as I have since learned, were engraved on copper by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in the same manner as the pictorials for Malta, the current Virgin Islands stamps, etc., due to the same firm. The statement that they emanated from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons were on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*. Concerning Mt. Wellington Mr. Hull says: "The 'Organ Pipes' are credited with occupying more space than they can actually claim. This precipice does not exclusively take up the whole side facing Hobart. It is only 800 feet in height while the mountain is over 4,000, and the pipes are over to the left side, sufficient space remaining to the right to afford comparatively easy access to the summit."

Criticism will be welcomed as it is the aim of these articles to make the information as correct as possible. Unfortunately in the last article (page 106) a printer's error made the name of the parrot on the 2s. 6d. Tongan stamp a *Maka* when it should have been *Kaka*—the same name though not the same bird as pictured on the current 1sh New Zealand.]

About 350 miles north of the Tonga Islands we find another group which has been the field not only of exciting political controversy but also of equally exciting philatelic controversy and in whose issues at least three nationalities of stamp collectors have found great interest. The Samoa Islands were discovered and explored in 1768 by the French navigator Bougainville and named by him the "Isles des Navigateurs." The origin of the native name is somewhat obscure, there being several legends to account for it. The most ancient and perhaps most reasonable derivation ascribes it to *Moa*, the family name of the Kings of Manua, which island (now belonging to the United States) the natives suppose to be the progenitor of the group; to this name the addition of the word *Sa* makes *Samoa*, or in English "the family of Moa." There are about a dozen islands in the group though but four are of any size.

The first missionary arrived in August, 1830, and later the traders followed settling chiefly at Apia, the most important town of the group, which finally contained quite an European population. But, as usual in such cases, there was a disorderly element of outcast whites and half breeds which stirred up a continual strife that the native government could not control. The result was that on September 2, 1879, a convention was signed by the representatives of Germany, the United States, Great Britain and Samoa, creating the Municipality of Apia. By this convention, due largely to the efforts of Sir A. H. Gordon, the British Commissioner, the native government gave up all jurisdiction over the town, harbor and neighborhood of Apia within certain defined limits, known as the District of Apia, though there was to be no alienation of Samoan authority over the district and the native flag was still

to float over it. The government of the district was vested in a Municipal Board composed of the three consuls and three others nominated by them, one apiece. This Board had the usual powers in matters of police, licenses, taxes and public works.

In this town, before the Municipality was formed, the same Mr. George L. Griffiths of whom we have already heard in connection with the *Fiji Times*, established a newspaper called the *Samoa Times*. About five years after the suppression of the "Fiji Times Express" stamps it evidently occurred to him that there was a similar field open for a post in Samoa and, accordingly, we find an issue of "Samoa Express" stamps making their appearance in October, 1877.

I have never been able to obtain any extensive history of this post, only occasional "scraps" being met with, but it would seem, at least from the name "Express" and Mr. Griffiths's connection with it, to have been constituted along the same lines as the Fiji Express service already described in the last article. This supposition is increased by the fact that the values of the stamps were the same as for the "Fiji Times Express," viz: 1, 3, 6, 9d, and 1sh, though with a 2sh and 5sh added. The Samoa Express post was conducted by a Mr. W. E. Agar who was the editor of the *Samoa Times*.



Of the stamps themselves there is but little to say as the design is not noteworthy, and the main reason for introducing them here is due to their connection with the similar issue already described under Fiji. Mr. Griffiths had the stamps lithographed by the firm of S. T. Leigh & Co., of Sydney, N. S. W., all values except the 1 penny being in sheets of ten, two horizontal rows of five. The 1 penny was double size, having four horizontal rows of five. Being a private speculation the stamps were not recognized by other countries on their first appearance, and letters bearing them had to be accompanied by cash to the proper amount when sent to Auckland, Sydney or San Francisco, where New Zealand, New South Wales or United States stamps were added to carry them the rest of their journey. This was the case for at least two years, as a piece of cover with Samoa and New Zealand stamps, postmarked in October, 1879, shows; but it is stated on good authority that an arrangement was later made with the New Zealand government whereby the Express stamps were accepted on all mail passing through that colony as proper vouchers for the postage paid, and no additional stamps were therefore required when sent by that route. Mr. Agar died about the end of 1881 or the beginning of 1882 and the operation of the Express post thereupon ceased.

Soon after Mr. Agar's death, and several years at least before the second set of Samoa stamps appeared, Mr. John Davis, a photographer of Apia became postmaster of that place. That this arrangement was merely a town affair for the convenience of the European residents and had no connections with the native Samoan government, which was hardly in a condition at that

time for such an evidence of civilization, there is no doubt. I have been unable to find, however, whether it was instituted by the Municipal Board of Apia or was due solely to Mr. Davis' enterprise. At any rate at its inception it was on a par with the 'Local Posts' of the Chinese Treaty Ports, and from all accounts Mr. Davis evidently made as "good a thing" out of it as some of his confrères across the Pacific. The post-office was in Mr. Davis' shop, but it was not the only one in Apia for the Germans had established a postal agency at the German Consulate on September 21, 1886, which was admitted to the Postal Union on February 1, 1887, and which employed regular German stamps. American stamps could also be obtained (from the Consul?) but the statement that English stamps were sold I can find no proof of. German trade interest were predominant, which doubtless accounts for the establishment of the German Agency, but if British stamps had been procurable it would probably have been through a Consular post office which would have had its registered number like all such extra-territorial offices. An examination of the lists of numbers given British post offices up to 1892 fails to reveal any sign of one for "Apia" or 'Samoa."



In 1887 Mr. Davis obtained from the Government Stamp Printing Office in Wellington, N. Z., the well known and much abused set of stamps with the cocoanut palms as their chief feature. The die was engraved by Mr. A. E. Cousins, who later made the Tongan dies, and the electros for the plates were made by a Mr. Kirk who had charge of that work in the Government Printery. The source of the stamps explains the N Z and star watermark. The cocoa palm was probably chosen as being the representative tree of the islands, as it is indeed of all the sub-tropical islands of the Pacific. It is one of nature's greatest gifts to the easy going natives, supplying them with almost all their immediate wants. Cocoanuts are not the chief product of the islands, however, for that is cotton.

Controversy as to status of these stamps has at times waxed exceedingly warm but the facts, as now known, are these. Mr. Davis succeeded in obtaining from New Zealand the same agreement that it is claimed was in force with regard to the old Express stamp, so that mails sent through this colony bore the new Samoan stamps alone and were forwarded as fully prepaid. If sent to foreign countries by any other route the proper amount of international postage was added at Apia either in stamps of Germany or the United States—though in the latter case, as before, the mail matter could be forwarded to San Francisco with the cash and the corresponding amount of stamps would be added at the post office there. This arrangement continued until August, 1891, when an agreement was made between the United States Post Office Department and Mr. Davis as postmaster, whereby all mail matter exchanged between the two countries should be delivered without further charge if fully prepaid by stamps of the country of origin. This did not apply to letters passing through the United States to other countries, which, as before, had also to be stamped with United States stamps to the proper international

amount. It will thus be seen that the stamps acquired an international status by the arrangements with New Zealand and the United States, but were not freely so, as Samoa never regularly entered the Postal Union nor had any postal convention with countries other than the two mentioned, as far as I can find. A corresponding case is now seen in China whose stamps, heretofore local, are now international, but only if forwarded through the French mails.



In 1894 a rather unique stamp was brought out in a 5 pence value, it being no less than a copy of the Samoan flag, which lent itself quite readily to the idea and which was printed in its proper color, red. This flag was a product of the missionaries who helped to form the so-called constitutional government in 1873, and, as the illustration shows, is a Greek cross in white on a red field, the upper left canton containing a white star. The crown shown on the stamp does not belong on the flag proper, but was evidently added to balance the stamp design. The idea was quite novel.



Samoa has but one stamp which shows a portrait — that of the unfortunate Malietoa Laupepa of whom an excellent likeness is given on the 2½ pence stamp of 1892. As an example of the old adage "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" Laupepa can take his stand with earth's most troubled monarchs. Born of an ancient royal line somewhere about the middle of the last century, he was the nineteenth King according to the traditions of his dynasty. His name, Laupepa, means in English "Sheet of Paper" and some have explained this appellation by his studious inclinations. As the name was probably given him before he had developed many inclinations of any kind, the explanation can be taken for what it is worth. The name Malietoa (properly pronounced *Mu-lee-ā tō-ā*) was his dynastic title and was of the highest honor in the islands. Its origin dates to the time, years ago, when the Tongans who had conquered Samoa were finally driven out by the native chiefs. As the last canoe sailed away its occupants, evidently admiring in their defeat the courage of the Samoans, called back *Malie Toa* — Well done, good fighting-cock! This sobriquet was adopted by the victorious chief and was transmitted to his successors.

Laupepa was educated by the missionaries for the ministry, but his high birth brought other duties upon him which he could not shirk. For centuries the islands, with exception of Tutuila, had been governed by the two royal houses of Malietoa and Tapua. In 1873, with the aid of the missionaries and European residents an attempt at a constitutional monarchy was made,

by which these two kings were to rule jointly, assisted by a House of Nobles (*Taimua*) and a House of Representatives (*Faipule*). The elective system was only in name for, as a rule, if a member became "tired" he went home, and if any one else cared to take his place they went to Apia; if not, it didn't matter. This curious dual kingship, however, was productive of much strife until Malietoa Laupepa succeeded in investing himself with most of the power and was finally crowned King of all Samoa on March 19, 1881. Mataafa, a relative of Laupepa, and Tamasese, of the house of Tapua, attempted to set up a rival monarchy, but the consuls of the United States, Germany and Great Britain interfered and as a "sop" to the Tapua family placed Tamasese in the nondescript office of "Vice-King."

Although these three powers had severally agreed to respect the independence of the islands in their treaties of 1878 and 1879, yet the Germans were ever on the alert to foment trouble, as an excuse for interference and final control. In 1884, they forced a treaty on Malietoa which was practically a protectorate but had to disavow it on account of the opposition of Great Britain and the United States. The game was kept up, nevertheless, and as Malietoa did not prove tractable a better tool was chosen in the person of Tamasese (pronounced *Ta ma-say-say*). As soon as opportunity offered, charges were trumped up against Malietoa and his practical deposition effected while Tamasese was proclaimed King and supported by German guns. In August, 1887, Malietoa gave himself up, was placed on board a German warship and taken to the Cameroons and later to Hamburg. From thence he was taken back to Jaluit in the Marshall Islands. But, meanwhile, Great Britain and the United States had again protested at Germany's action and the natives, refusing to recognize the German puppet, had crowned Mataafa as Laupepa's successor on September 9, 1888. Interesting, was it not; the King in exile yet morally supported by two foreign powers; a *de facto* King supported by the guns of a third foreign power; and yet the natives had the temerity to assert their own choice in a third King. What about truth and fiction?

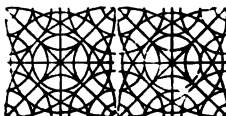
The outcome was a new conference on Samoa which met in Berlin and came to a final agreement on June 14, 1889. By this the three powers guaranteed the neutrality and independence of the islands and recognized the right of the natives to elect their King and follow their own laws and customs. A Supreme Court was also established consisting of one judge, known as the Chief Justice of Samoa, who was appointed by the powers and was to decide all questions not covered by the treaty. Laupepa was then released by Germany and returned to his home in November, 1899, only to find his relative and supporter, Mataafa, supreme in the native regime and in their affections. Then ensued a most remarkable "Alphonse and Gaston" exhibition. Malietoa refused to accept the crown and insisted on Mataafa's retaining it; Mataafa on his part refused to continue in his royal position of only a little over a year and insisted on Malietoa's resuming his former rights and title as King of Samoa. The latter finally did so, though Mataafa remained as an active assistant.

But this was too Utopian to last. Within two years the natives began to clamor for Mataafa again: disaffection spread and at last broke out in open warfare which was only stopped by the intervention of the Consuls in 1893, and the deportation of Mataafa to the Marshall Islands. The next year Tamasese broke loose again but was quickly suppressed, and nominal peace reigned until August 22, 1898, when Malietoa Laupepa took his last journey to that land where foreign consuls were not and rival chiefs ceased from troubling.

Here we might leave these unhappy islands were it not that the words PROVISIONAL GOVT. loom before us and require a *raison d'être*. It seems that when Laupepa died the Consuls of the three powers, with the Chief Justice as President, took over the administration pending the election of a successor. In the meantime Mataafa was allowed to return from the Marshall Islands and was speedily elected King by a portion of the chiefs, but others disputed this and referred the matter to the Chief Justice for decision. After investigation, the latter declared Laupepa's son, young Tanumafili, to be the legitimate claimant; but the German Consul, as usual, refused to recognize the decision and supported Mataafa, though the latter was expressly debarred by the Berlin Agreement. Hostilities were the result, in which the foreigners took part and a number of British and Americans were killed. Upon the recommendation of the powers, however, a truce was called until matters could be amicably settled. In the meantime Laupepa's son had been crowned King on March 23, 1899, as Malietoa Tanu and thus matters rested until the arrival of the Commissioners of the three powers who were sent out to unravel the tangle. This they eventually did by persuading young Malietoa to abdicate, whereupon they declared the "office of King" abolished, and on June 10, 1899, issued a proclamation continuing the Chief Justice in his office and constituting the President of the Municipality of Apia with the three Consuls as a Provisional Government, pending a definite settlement.

Here then was the opportunity but not the necessity for the surcharge on the then current stamps. The absence of a 2½ pence value is accounted for by the fact that the one bearing Laupepa's likeness was retired after his death, and the omission made (more than) good by surcharging other values. As the stamps bore no indication by word or design of any political status in the islands—save for the crown on the 5 pence—there was no need for the Provisional Government surcharge except the opportunity to make capital out of it; and in this respect the private nature of the Samoan post office and its lack of connection with the Samoan government itself will be recalled. The stamps did postal duty, as their predecessors had done, so they are as legitimate as the others. But their life was not a long one, as further consideration by Great Britain and Germany led to the former giving up her interests in Samoa in exchange for Germany's like action in Tonga, and the division of the islands between Germany and the United States. The Anglo German agreement was reached on November 14, 1899, and the American acceptance was given in January, 1900, and peace now reigns in Samoa.

There is but one item to add. The "R" on the 2 pence stamp surcharged "3d." stands for Registration and the stamp should be listed, as in other countries, under "Registration Stamps."



## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL

The Jubilee line is exercising the minds of collectors in India, as the Queens head  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna stamps, both in the old and new colors, are obtainable with, and without the line. Corner and margin specimens of the stamps in the new colors *without* the line are well worth securing by collectors who are interested in this class of variation.

Two or three of the Emperor's head stamps, in addition to the  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna already issued, have arrived in India and will be distributed as soon as the stock of Queen's head values is exhausted.

Rumor has it that a ten anna value will appear and also a stamp of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rupees or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rupees.

Official India is getting into its stride again after the excitement of the Durbar and the stamp clubs are again circulating their packets and holding their meetings.

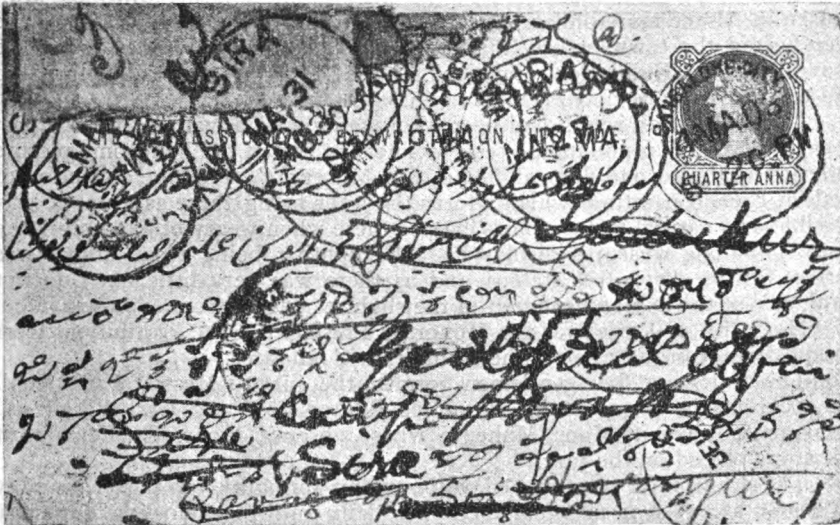
The Durbar souvenirs, issued at one rupee, were cornered at once and ridiculous prices, such as 60 rupees, are asked for them. It is to be hoped that few will be so weak as to pay such an amount.

The following is an extract from an Indian dealers price list. It is a good instance of "English as she is wrote":

India $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna over half anna dark green unsued	0 1 0
India service East India $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 4 and 8 as: double the face value O. H. M. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, 4 and 8 as; east India face value.	
Afghainstan one abasi used each	0 6 0
Patiala $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna are and obsolete unused	0 4 6
" service $\frac{1}{2}$ a to 1 rupee $\frac{3}{4}$ th's of face value set of 9 stamps	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a to 1 rupee set R.	2 0 0
Jhind state, current	
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 6 annas $\frac{3}{4}$ of the face value	
Gwalior state $\frac{1}{2}$ a red usedordinary rare raseea	0 8 0
Faridkot rare and obsolete	
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 annas ordiny unused double the face value	
Holkar Half anna large oldrare nuused ea:	0 8 0
Bhopal set $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 as unused R.	2 0 0
$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna doubl face values	
Chamba state $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2: as set used perset	0 2 0
Partuguese India	
Kashmir $\frac{1}{4}$ anna $\frac{1}{2}$ anna ea each	1 0 0
Several other countries of the world details on application.	
10 Percent Commission allowed on purchases of R. 25 andabove.	

The Simla Stamp Club has gone the way of all flesh in consequence of dishonesty on the part of one of the members, so we have one club the less. It may interest your readers to know that all the Indian Exchange clubs are conducted on the net system and all but two use Indian currency.

I append an illustration of a post card which followed one of my Mohomedan peons about the country—it is really wonderful how the officials manage to decipher such productions \*



The record low salary of a postmaster is held by an unfortunate man in the Tumkur District. The post office rewards his services with the munificent stipend of two rupees a month—a little over half a dollar; needless to say he is the "proprietor" of an unusually large family.

\*NOTE.—Our illustration does not do full justice to this beevildering post card since, in addition to what we show, there were attached to it two slips of paper, each of which was covered on both sides with a tangle of native writing.—EDITOR—A J. P.





## Philatelic Exhibition at Mülhausen (Alsace.)

### LIST OF AWARDS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS.

BY F. E. WILSON.

Easter week saw assembled at the busy manufacturing town of Mülhausen in Alsace more philatelists, from many quarters of Europe, than have ever visited the town before, the *raison d'être* of their presence being the above Philatelic Exhibition, organized by the Upper Alsace Philatelic Club and the Philatelic Society of Mülhausen.

The Exhibition which had been thoroughly well advertised for the past year in the German philatelic press, was held in two of the handsome picture galleries on the second floor of "The New Museum." The fine collection of modern French paintings which adorns the walls being there as usual, it was possible and natural to turn one's eyes to these when weary of examining the many philatelic treasures displayed. The lighting being from above was perfect for the display of stamps, and as there was very little sun I do not think any of the exhibits suffered in the slightest degree from exposure.

Herr Chr. de Loriol was the Honorary President of the Exhibition, Herr Joseph Viénot presiding over the Exhibition Committee.

The following five gentlemen formed the jury: Messrs Paul Kohl, Hugo Kröttsch, Pierre Mahé, Baron de Reuterskiöld and Carl Willadt, all being present except Mons Mahé, in whose absence Mons Th. Lemaire of Paris was placed on the jury.

The Exhibition was opened without any formality on Easter Sunday afternoon at 2.30 P. M. and remained open daily until the following Thursday from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. The price of admission was throughout the popular one of 50 pfennige (12 cents). The attendance was very good, particularly on Sunday and Monday when the large galleries were crowded with curious and interest spectators, ladies and officers being much in evidence.

The exhibits were arranged in somewhat deep square frames the deepness of which allowed one or two of the exhibits, notably Herr Koch's unused German stamps in pairs strips and blocks, to cockle up rather badly.

The small official exhibition catalogue sold at the low price of 10 pfennige contained a brief introduction giving the aim and object of the exhibition as being "The furtherance of stamp collecting and the study of philately." The catalogue was not otherwise remarkable except that in the case of collections the declared value of each exhibit was stated, with very few exceptions, possibly in order to impress recruits with the great importance of the financial side of modern philately.

An official illustrated post card with a special obliteration (without which no German exhibition, philatelic or otherwise, could possibly be considered complete) was duly issued and used in considerable numbers.

Among the prominent collectors present were Herr Koch, Herr Hupfeld and daughter Herr Reinheimer and Mr. Mertzanoff and son of Athens. Nearly all the leading members of the German stamp trade attended, as well as dealers from England, France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

The following official programme of festivities was arranged and carried out in connection with the exhibition. On Saturday evening the 11th inst.

a *kommers* or beer evening at the Central hotel for the purpose of welcoming the visitors. On Monday midday the customary 'grosses festessen' was held at the Central hotel to which nearly seventy persons sat down. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the organizing societies was held at the Hotel zum Salmen at which there was a large muster of local members and visitors to the exhibition. The chairman of the meeting in the course of his remarks thanked very sincerely, on behalf of the societies, all the exhibitors who had confided their collections to them and he extended a very hearty welcome to all the visitors present. Herr Krötzsch of Leipzig then gave an address upon stamp collecting and the method of arranging a collection, specialised or general as the case might be; he illustrated his remarks by a selection of the recent issues of Guatemala mounted and arranged in various ways. Afterwards all the members of the jury and a number of other gentlemen prominently connected with the exhibition were elected honorary members of the Upper Alsace Philatelic Club, their health being drunk with great cordiality by the united company. The proceedings terminated by a discussion as to the advisability of endeavouring to form a union of all the philatelic societies of Alsace Lorraine. On Wednesday evening the prizes were distributed at the same *locale* and on Thursday the festivities were concluded by a "Good Bye" beer evening.

To sum up the exhibits generally it must be stated that European stamps were as pre-eminent as at The Hague in 1901, and that the Mülhausen exhibition did not contain a really first-class specialized collection of Great Britain or any British colony. Judging by several of the exhibits the "Limited specialism," so earnestly advocated by Mr. Oldfield, would appear to find more general favor on the continent than in England. This limited specialism was particularly noticeable in the case of Herr Koch's really fine collections of Germany and States, Switzerland and Roumania as well as in several of the minor exhibits.

Mr. H. J. Crocker's truly great and classic exhibit of Hawaii was far and away ahead of everything else as an example of an "unlimited" specialized collection, and it must have been a revelation to some of the collectors present, as showing what can be done by a wealthy and scientific collector with a country which does not at first sight appear to give great scope to the advanced specialist.

The weak point of the exhibition was undoubtedly the very vague and indefinite scheme of exhibits or, one may truly say, the complete absence of any logical one. I believe the exhibition was originally announced as being an international one with special reference to the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, so that, unfortunately, there was not the slightest attempt to arrange any countries into groups or even continents for the purpose of competition. The exhibits were roughly grouped in the catalogue thus:—(a) Alsace Lorraine. (b) Germany and old German States. (c) France and colonies. (d) Switzerland, etc., etc., and had evidently been arranged and grouped according to the entries received.

At the same time, in spite of this very considerable defect, the exhibition, on the whole, was very creditable and successful, and one, moreover, in which almost any philatelic student (no matter how advanced he might be), could find something that was new to him, and exhibits from which he could increase his store of philatelic knowledge. It is also only fair to bear in mind that the exhibition was organized by two small societies situated in a town of medium size.

As at all the philatelic exhibitions it has been my lot to see, a great many countries were not represented at all, and it remains for the organizers of the

"ideal" show to give us one in which every country, no matter how small or philatelically unimportant, shall be represented

## LIST OF AWARDS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS

### Part I—Stamps and Entires.

#### (a) *Alsace-Lorraine.*

Joseph Viénot—*Gold medal and diploma.*

For collection of used Alsace Lorraine stamps, arranged with special reference to the obliterations and including a very fine lot on pieces of originals and on the entire covers. Only a few pages were shown in the frames, the bulk being in albums.

Joseph Hupfeld—*Gold medal and diploma of honor.*

For a very fine specialised collection of Alsace-Lorraine, all being *unused*. Eight pages of the 1c olive green in singles, pairs and blocks, including one of 120 stamps. Three and a half pages of the 2c red brown including a block of 100. Two and a half pages of 4c grey; three pages of 5c, in very fine ranges of shades from yellow green to deep green. Four pages of 10c in fine shades; two pages of 20c blue and three of 25c brown including a block of 35. The rare set with *inverted* net was very strong, it included singles of each value in shades, two copies of the very rare 5c yellow green and mint pairs and blocks of four of all values except the 5c.

Sets of the reprints were also shown.

G. Maréchal—*Gold medal and diploma.*

For a very large and complete collection of Alsace Lorraine stamps, collected for the obliterations and including many of the rarest postmarks. This exhibit was also not shown in detail beyond a few pages.

C. Walch—*Diploma.*

Collection of Alsace-Lorraine fiscal stamps unused and used.

#### (b) *Germany and old German States.*

G. Koch—*Gold medal and diploma of honor.*

For collection of Germany and States, Switzerland and Roumania, as well as for a splendid lot of rarities of all countries evidently selected from a large and fine general collection. This was quite one of the best and most interesting exhibits in the show, the quality of all Herr Koch's stamps being exceptionally good.

German Empire unused. A choice lot of singles, pairs, etc., with a few shades. Fine lot of the 2 marks violet, 1875 77 (No 36), including a block of 50. Five blocks of 10 each and an entire sheet with margins of the 1880 issue 2 marks in various shades of color. 1889 issue: pair, each 2, 25 and 50pf *imperforate*. 1900 issue: 25, 30, 40, 50 and 80pfg with the inscription REICHS POST in larger letters (from the first sheets), also a 5pfg *blue* (proof?)

The used German Empire contained an *imperforate* pair of the 5gr bistre, 1871, small shield (No. 6), postmarked "Leutersdorf 16 July '72."

Block of nine of the 10gr grey, 1871, postmarked 10pfg rose cut envelope, 1875 issue, used as an adhesive on piece of original. Unused and used sets of eight kinds of the new Zahlmarken. A "Field Post" letter with 1 and 5gr, 1871, small shield with "Army of Occupation" postmark. 1889 issue: 3 and 25pfg *imperforate*, used on an express post card with an

ordinary 3pf stamp. A copy of the Vineta provisional (3pf handstamped in violet on half of 1900), used on entire letter.

Large and complete collection of German colonies including a very fine lot of the German-China, Tsingtau and Foochow provisionals of 1900, 5pf on 10pf, in singles, blocks and strips and with the errors, double and inverted surcharges, etc., etc. Blocks of ten of the 20pf blue (Eagle type), proofs surcharged for ten different colonies. Also a number of interesting "Field Post" letters and obliterations from the recent campaign in China.

North German Confederation, unused and used and on the entire letters. Unused *imperforate* strips of three each ½gr green (No. 2a) with Plate No. 1 and 1gr rose (No. 4a) with Plate No. 9. 1868: 2kr orange and 3kr rose (Nos. 8a and 9a) imperforate with large margins, used. Strips of three 1kr green imperforate (No. 7a) used on original; four 3kr rose (No. 9a) in similar condition. Official stamps, 1870, used; three 1kr, 2kr, 1kr2kr on original; four copies of 1krx3kr do. do.

Alsace Lorraine. Full set unused with inverted net, ditto set used, also superb used pairs of 2, 5 and 25c, pair of 2c brown used on letter, five 4c grey used on letter.

Prussia Unused vertical pair 4pf green, 1856-58, *rouletted*. A fine lot of the cut envelopes used as adhesives (on entire letters) including the octagonal 6sg green.

Bergedorf All used: three ½s blue, two 1s black, 1 ½s yellow, three 3s blue, two 4s brown, some being on pieces of originals. The following used on the original covers:—two 1s black two 1 ½s yellow, vertical strip of four ½s blue, 3sx4s used together and superb.

Brunswick. Digoal half of 2sgr blue, 1853, used on original as 1sgr. Fine pair ½gr green, 1862, *Percé en arc*, used on cover.

1865 issue: unused, imperforate pair each ⅓rd and 1gr, ditto block of four 3gr (No. 24a).

Bremen. Unused, used and also on originals. Pair of 1cgr black *percé* used; 7gr yellow perf. used. The following on entire originals:—four 1ogr black, *percé*; 7gr yellow, perf.; 1ogr black, perf.

Hamburg. 1859 64, used imperforate pairs ½s black and 1s brown. Two copies of the 2s red used with the rare wavy "Ritzbüttel" obliterations. The following on original letters:—1859 64, 2x4s imperf.; 9sch yellow, imperf. 1861-65, perf. pair 9s yellow with bar postmark and another pair with town postmark.

All the above Hamburg were in superb condition

Hanover. Principally used, among them being diagonal halves of each of the following:—1856, 1-30th rose, 1-15th blue; 1859 61, 2g blue and 1g rose (two) all used on the entire covers; 1859-61, single copy and two pairs of 10g green on entires.

Lubeck. Two unused vertical pairs of 2s brown, 1859 in very distinct pale and dark shades, one stamp in each pair being the error "ZWEI EIN HALB," also a very fine used copy of the error. Block of four ½s lilac, 1861, used on letter, 2 ½s rose, do. do.

Saxony. Mostly used, three singles and pair 3pf red. 1850, ½n g. pale blue, error, unused; 2n.g deep blue, used and showing curious fold in the paper. Two copies of 3pfg red used on entire covers.

Wurtemberg. Also mostly used. Superb copy each 7okr red violet and violet and a pair of each showing single and double dotted dividing lines. Strip of three 5pf violet Official, 1875, *imperforate* (No. 201a), used on 5pf violet Official envelope.

Baden. 1851, vertical used strip of six kr buff 9kr green (error of

color), used and superb. 1864 68, 3kr rose, *imperfurate*, used on piece with 1kr black. Land-Post, 1862: Half of 12kr yellow, used on entire as 6kr. Four copies and a half of 12kr yellow used on entire with two 1kr and three 3kr yellow.

Bavaria was very strong and contained many out-of-the-way things among them being, 1849, unused block of twelve 1kr black in 4 rows of 3, with left margin of sheet, the outside stamp of the bottom row being the rare *tête bêche* variety. 1867, used block of six 18kr red. 1870-73, unused pair each 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 18kr, exhibition reprints in very pale colors 1874, unused block of 15, 1mk violet 1870-73, three 12kr lilac used on letter with 6kr Diagonal half of 18kr yellow 1850-58, used on entire as 9kr also do, do. of 3kr blue, 1849, in similar condition

1881, *imperfurate* block of nine 3pf green (No. 48a) with corner margins of sheet, also a used single copy of the same variety. Block of ten (2x5) 10pf carmine, 1881, *imperfurate* and unused with full margins and showing Plate No. 14 in upper left corner; also a used pair of the same stamp on entire, postmarked WÜRZBURG, 1887.

Unpaid Letter Stamps: 1862, fine used pair 3kr, left stamp being the error Empfang (No. 101a) 1876, 10pf grey, used error Empfänger (No. 106); also a used pair of the same stamp one being the error. Vertical pair of 10pf grey (No. 106), upper stamp being error Zahlhar Pair of 10pf grey, perf. 11½ (either No. 106 or 109), without the red overprint and postmarked OTTEBERG ¼. 1809-95, 3pf grey and pair of "2" in red on 3pf grey (No. 114), used on letter with 3pf brown 1890. A used copy of the 3pf grey, 1889 95, (No. 111) with inverted surcharge.

Mecklenburg Strelitz was splendidly represented by *used* stamps all in magnificent condition. The two shades of ¼sg; pair ¼sg orange, used on original with 2sg blue. Vertical strip of three ⅓sg and single copy each ⅓sg and the rare 1sch violet. The following, all used on entires and superb: — pair ¼sg orange; two pairs of do. do.; pair and strip of three ⅓sg green; 1sch violet; 2x3sg; pair of 3sg

Mecklenburg Schwerin used ¼th red rouletted (No. 4), loose and also on letter. 2s grey lilac loose, on letter and also used on an entire 3s yellow envelope.

Oldenburg, mostly used and superb. 1852-55, single and vertical strip of three ⅓sg green. 1858, ⅓g green, unused and used. 1860, used pairs of each ½g brown, ⅓g green and ⅓g moss green; strip of three ½g brown. The following on the entire letters:—1858, vertical strip of three ⅓g green superb; 2g rose, 3g yellow; 2g and pair 3g; 2g and 2g. 1860 issue, pair ¼g orange; pair ½g brown; 1858, ¼g, ½g and 1g the three used on a cover addressed to Cuba. Two ⅓g moss green; pair and single do do.

Schleswig Holstein, 1850, pair 2s rose, used on piece of letter, with heavy postmark, as usual with these stamps; single 2s rose with rare circular post mark. "1" in three rings, superb; 1s and 2s usen together on cover. Diagonal half of 1¼s blue, 1864 65, used on cover as ½s (No. 18a.)

Herr Koch showed also a splendid lot of rarities of all countries, nearly every stamp being in exceptional condition and forming with his other stamps one of the most interesting exhibits, among them being:—

Nevis, 1867, 1s yellow green, used; 1879, 6d litho., used; 1882-83, 6d green, unused. Virgin Islands, 1867-68, 6d rose, perf. 15, unused. Turks Islands, 1893, unused block of ten ½ on 4d. Lagos, 1885 86, 2-6, 5s and 10s, unused Zulu'and, £5, used Orange River Colony, 1900, unused pairs each 6d and 1s, one stamp in each pair being error with figure of value

omitted. Zanzibar on India, 2a blue, doubly surcharged, unused. British Columbia, 1868, perf. 14, 10c and 1d, unused. Canada, 12d black, used. Barbados, 1878, used uncut pair 1d on half of 5sh. Trinidad, 1852-58, 1d deep blue, litho, first state of plate, used; O. S. 5s, unused. St. Vincent, 5s, star wmkd., unused and used; 4d on 1s vermilion, used. Tobago, 1879 80, 5s slate and £1 violet, C. C. wmk, unused. British Guiana, 1850, 12c indigo blue, cut square, used, very fine; 1850, 1c magenta and 4c blue, used; 1856, 4c magenta, superb used copy. New Foundland, 1857, 1s scarlet vermilion, used. New Brunswick, 1s used. Nova Scotia, 1s violet and 1s cold violet, used. Queensland, 1860, 6d green, imperf., used. New South Wales, used vertical pair, 1d red Sydney view with and without clouds, superb. United States, 1846, 5c Baltimore on bluish, used on piece. St. Louis, 10c, used. Department of State, 2, 5, 10 and 20d, unused. Justice, 90c, unused. Providence, sheet of 12 containing 11 at 5c and 1 at 10c, originals. Guatemala, 1882, with center inverted, 2c and 20c, unused, 5c used. Azores, 1868, 5r black, imperf, unused; 10r yellow, used; 1869 25r rose with inverted surcharge, unused (No. 16a); 1882 85, 150r blue, unused. Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos green, 4 pesos vermilion and two good shades of 5 pesos orange, all used. Philippine Islands, 1854, used, 5c orange, 10c carmine, 10c rose and 1r slate blue CORROS (No. 4c). Uruguay, 1856, 80c green and 1r vermilion, used. Colombia, 1862, 20c red used. Antioquia, 1868, 2½c blue, 5c green and 1p red, used. Congo, 1895, 10c blue and black with inverted center; and the following varieties of the Postal Packet stamps:—Horizontal strip of three 3fr 50c lilac (No. 51), unused, center stamp being without surcharge. Vertical pair of the same stamp unused showing the surcharges *tête bêche*. An unused single copy of No. 51 with the surcharge in *blue*. 1888, 3fr 50c violet, used (No. 54). 1893, 3fr 50c grey, unused (No. 55), but with inverted unframed surcharge. Guinea, 1879, 5r black and 25r rose, unused. Cape Verde 1877, pair 40r blue, unused, one stamp being the error inscribed "Mozambique." Hawaii, 1859 65, 1c black, with error of inscription HA . . . . . E, unused. 1893, 10c black, Prov. Govt. in red, doubly surcharged, used. Serbia, 1866, Vienna print, used pair, 10p orange. Bulgaria, 1882, error of color, 5s red, used on letter. Portugal, used block of four 100r lilac, first issue. Austria, Mercury, 1851-56, rose and yellow used, vermilion, unused. Lombardy Venice, 1850, 15c red on laid paper (No. 4b), used. France, 1849-50, 1fr vermilion, used, loose and also a copy on entire. 1871-74, error 15c "*se tenant*" with the 10c, unused. Naples, ½t blue, cross, 3 used singles and a copy on entire newspaper; ½t blue, arms, used, and a copy on cover. Tuscany, 3 lire, used, very fine. Italy, 1856-58, 8cc ochre with inverted head, used on piece. French Colonies, used pair, each 1876, 4c gray and 1871, 40c orange with numeral in the second type (No. 12a). Alexandria, 1900, 25c rose, with inverted surcharge, unused. Morocco, 1891, error, 10c on 25c rose, unused. Zanzibar, Unpaid, 1898, 1 anna, with inverted surcharge, unused. Finland, all used. 1856, 10k rose, laid paper, superb; 1866-67, block of four 1m yellow brown, 8p green, serpentine perf. 10½; *tête bêche* pairs of the following:—1875 81, 5p orange, 20p ultramarine (two), 1885, 20p yellow (two) Sweden, error "tretio" öre vermilion, used; Official, 1889, 10 on 12ö blue and 10 on 24ö orange, with inverted surcharges, used. Holland, 1867, 15c brown, perf. 10½x10, on blued paper, used. Great Britain, 1d black V. R.; 10d red brown, plate II, used; O. W. Official, 5d and 10d used. Heligoland, mk 1 and 5 "*se tenant*" in an unused pair. Ionian Isles, used on originals, 1d blue, and ½d orange and 1d blue. Spain, all used, 1851, 1, 2r red (two), and two more copies of the same stamp, used on piece with 6c and pair 10r. 1852,

2r red (two) Madrid, 3c used on entire. 1854, 2c on blue paper, superb; 1r pale blue on blue paper and also the rare 2r in the same condition. 1855, two strips of six 1r, used on piece and postmarked, one of the strips containing the error 2r blue India, 1854. ½a red unused, 4a red and blue with blue wavy lines and rosettes used, superb. Ceylon 1857, 4d rose, imperf. used on piece with 5d Perak, 1880, "one cent" on 2c rose, error with "one" inverted, unused. in a pair with the normal stamp British Protectorate, 1888, 2, 2-6, 5 and 10s, unused. British Central Africa, 1891, £5, unused, £2 and £10, used; 1895, £10 and £25, used Mauritias, 1848, d orange (two singles and a pair), 2d blue (two), Post Paid, in the first state of the plate, used; 1858, 2d blue file head used (two). Transvaal unused blocks of four each 6d blue on rose, 1877, imperf and a similar block with inverted surcharge, also used single copies of the 3d and 1s of this issue, surcharged in red Swazieland, 6d blue with inverted surcharge, used; pair ½d grey, used, one stamp being error "Swazielan"; 10s brown, unused.

In addition to the above Herr Koch exhibited also a most interesting lot of uncut entire sheets of Germany, States and Colonies among which I noted the following :—

Hamburg, 4sch green, imperf., 13x8, inscribed at top HAMBURGISCHE POSTMARKEN, each row numbered on side margins (from top to bottom) 1 to 12. Bremen 10grs black, perf, 6x6. Lubeck, the rare reprints of the 1st type. ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 4sch unwmkd, 5x5. These differ from the originals in that the sheets contain only 25 stamps as against 100 in the original sheets, the colors are also considerably brighter than in the originals; 1863-65, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 4sch, also reprints in sheets of 5x10 and *imperf. ate* Original sheets of Lubeck 1st type. 10x10, ½, 2 (with the two errors), 2½ and three shades of 4sch green. Wurtemberg, 7ckr, 2x3; 1kr green, 1874, perf, 5x10; mk 5 black and blue, 5x10; official, 1mk yellow, 5x10. Alsace-Lorraine, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 25c with full margins, 15x10. Saxony, 1863, five sheets of 5ng in fine shades from violet to grey blue. Pavarria, a very extensive and fine lot including the recently unearthed and much discussed find. 1849-58, 1kr pink, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18kr; 1862, 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18kr brick red, two panes of 9x5 of each, 1867 issue 6kr blue 9kr bistre 11kr red and 1868, 6kr bistre, two panes of 6x5 of each. 1870-73, 12kr lilac, perf., two panes of 6x5, 1876, 5pf blue green and 50pf scarlet, two panes of 6x5. 1888 50pf deep brown, two panes of 5x10 showing Plate No. 16 in upper left corner of left hand pane. Unpaid, 3kr black, 1862, two panes of 5x9, the error EMPFANGE being No. 9 in the left hand pane. German Empire a large number of sheets of all issues from 1872 onwards, including the mk. 2 violet 875 77, and of the 1900 issue (Reichspost) three shades of mk. 1, two each of mk. 2 and mk. 3 and one of mk. 5, 5x4 also full sets of this issue surcharged "Specimen", 2 to 80pf 10x10 and mk. 1 to 5, 5x4. Hamburg, Saxony, Prussia, Thurn and Taxis, North German Confederation, commoner kinds only. Heligoland including mk. 1 and mk. 5. German Evant, 1st issue and the current set, also a very complete collection of German Colonial stamps (Eagle type) two to three shades of some and including the rarest kinds, also three sheets of German China, 1900, 5 on 10pfg

T. Hupfeld—*Medal under section (a)*.

For his unused collection of Germany, States and Colonies in 11 albums, as shown at Paris in 1900. The collection was not shown in detail, with the exception of the superb proofs etc of Thurn and Taxis and a fine set of entire sheets of Bremen.

E. Paulus—*Silver medal and Diploma.*

For a very neatly mounted single specimen general collection (mostly used) of Germany, German Levant, the commoner German Colonies, Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Bergedorf (including used 1, 3 and 4s), Brunswick, Alsace-Lorraine, Hamburg (including both 9s used), Hanover (including 1850 1gg blue unused), Lubeck, Schleswig Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemberg (including used pair 7okr), Mecklenburg Schwerin (including ¼ red, solid background, rouletted), Oldenburg (including ⅓ green 1852 55 and do. 1858 issue both superb used), Saxony, 3pf red unused and used, error ½ng pale blue unused etc., etc.

*To be continued.*

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## Counterfeit of the 200 reis of the 1900 Issue of Brazil.

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In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for August, 1901, we described counterfeits of the 300 and 500 reis of the 1894-97 issue, which had been used to defraud the government. We also mentioned that a counterfeit of the 200 reis was said to exist. The same correspondent who sent us the previous information has now kindly shown us a counterfeit of the 200 reis blue, on the original cover and cancelled March 28, 1903. For the benefit of our readers we will describe a few of the points wherein this counterfeit differs from the genuine stamp:

The impression is cleaner and sharper. This is particularly noticeable in the ruled lines which form the background of various parts of the stamp which are usually blurred in the originals. The lines behind the words "REIS" are especially distinct, while on the originals these words often appear as though on a solid panel. In the spandrels above "REIS" the counterfeits have crossed vertical and horizontal lines, while the genuine stamps have only horizontal lines the lower ones being broken and irregular.

The white face of the numerals "200" is ornamented with dots and dashes. These have nearly disappeared in most originals, but are very distinct in the counterfeits, making the figures appear bluer.

The shading lines of the face are heavier, more regular and less broken to represent lights and shadows. The central oval is surrounded by a thin, sharp line in the counterfeit and a broad, heavy one in the genuine stamps.

The leaves of the laurel wreath have each a strong, dark outline and the one at the right forms a straight line with the stem.

The letters of "UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" are  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm high, instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The color is a dark blue, which does not differ materially from that of the genuine stamps.

The perforation, like that of the counterfeits described in 1901, gauges  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



## United States Envelopes.

THE 2 CENTS DARK LAKE OF 1899.

We reprint below an open letter which appeared in the *Weekly Philatelic Era* of May 2nd, together with a rejoinder by our publishers.

EDITOR *Weekly Philatelic Era* :

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co, Ltd, in March, 1903, issue of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY in explaining why they have omitted from their standard catalogue the U. S. envelope 1899 issue, 2c dark lake, die B on white, which is No. 1598 in their 1901 catalogue, state as follows :

“Two or three years ago we purchased several of these envelopes and accidentally left them for a few days where they were exposed to light, though not to direct rays of the sun. To our surprise the color changed to light red. Our conclusion was that a color which was so easily bleached might have been as easily darkened by other atmospheric conditions.”

We admit that their standard catalogue has a powerful influence with many collectors, and, therefore, we will give a few facts which they do not publish about these envelopes.

In July, 1899, the Regatta Committee of the Corinthian Yacht Club ordered the printing of “Regatta Committee, Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead” in the upper left hand corner of 2c envelopes current issue, white paper, size 13.

One of these envelopes was received by Mr. R. F. Burns, a member of the Boston Philatelic Society. The red brown color attracted Mr. Burns' attention. Naturally the first thing done was to find out more about this envelope.

The investigation revealed the following facts. The envelopes were bought at the Boston Post Office. A portion of one box contained the red brown, and the balance of the box contained the bright carmine regular color. The color of all the red brown envelopes is the exact shade and does not vary from dark to light.

October 26th Mr Burns sent one of these red brown envelopes to the Post Office Department asking the cause of the red brown color.

The following official letter explains all :

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Stamp Division.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1899.

MR. R. F. BURNS,  
32 Union St., Boston.

*Sir*:—In reply to your inquiry of the 26th ult., I have to inform you that the stamped envelope with the 2-cent stamp with false color embossed upon it, submitted by you, was so printed by an oversight, the green ink which had been used in the receptacles for that purpose on the machines not having been entirely removed from the receptacle before the carmine was placed in it for printing the 2-cent stamps.

The sample envelope is returned herewith. It is believed that not more than a hundred such envelopes were printed.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN C. MADDEN,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

We also have experimented with these envelopes by applying peroxide of hydrogen which bleached the dark lake to orange red, and not to carmine or the regular color. Last week we took two of these envelopes and marked both: one we put back in the box from which it was taken, the other we put three feet from the window on top of our desk, the color on envelope towards the window. To day, (April 24th), it being eight days that it was exposed to light (not to the rays of the sun), we examined both envelopes, and to our surprise the light did not change the dark lake to light red in fact, the exposed envelope is only faded a very little, but it is still the dark lake. The surprising part is that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s envelope came from the same lot, and that the color on their envelopes was changed to light red in a few days, and that our envelopes stood the test of light for eight days without turning light red.

To sum up the whole argument, we will state that in our humble opinion, the 2c dark claret envelope is an error in color beyond a question of doubt in my mind; caused by the green ink being mixed with the carmine, as stated by the postoffice department, and that our experimenting has convinced us that the application of peroxide of hydrogen will bleach the dark claret to orange red, but not to carmine or to the regular color, which I have seen in different shades, also that the envelopes by being exposed to light (not to the direct rays of the sun) for eight days will not change from dark claret to light red.

Unless the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd, can produce the exact color of the dark claret from the carmine envelopes, or unless they can change the dark claret to the exact color of the carmine, we will consider that their opinion about the 2c dark claret is erroneous. If the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. would omit all stamps and envelopes which they now list and which would change in color by being exposed to light they would reduce the size of their next catalogue, and it would be a big saving in their next year's catalogue printer's bill

As some of these envelopes have been sold through the advertisements which have appeared in the *Weekly Philatelic Era*, we hope that you will publish this communication.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS.

May 6, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Weekly Philatelic Era* :

In the last number of the *Era* we note Mr. Rothfuchs' letter on the subject of the U. S. envelope, 1899 issue, 2c dark lake, Die B on white. The discussion of shades in this issue of envelopes has already been prolonged to a wearisome extent, and we had hoped it had worn itself out. We had intended not to say anything more on this subject, but there are some statements in Mr. Rothfuchs' letter that cannot be left unanswered, without placing the publishers of the Standard Catalogue in an equivocal position.

As we write we have before us three of the envelopes, which we purchased from Mr. Rothfuchs some years ago. One of them is in a color which we think might properly be described as red brown. This envelope has never been exposed to light and, so far as we can tell, is of the same shade

as at the time of purchase. The second envelope is an orange red color, and the third is half one shade and half of the other. The last two have been exposed to light (only one-half of the stamp in the case of the third envelope), and this exposure, *and this alone*, brought about the change in color, in spite of Mr. Rothfuchs' assertion that such exposure "will not change from dark claret to light red."

We have always been regardful of our position and reputation and careful of the quality of the stamps that we sell, and, so far as possible, we have avoided handling repaired stamps, changelings, etc. It has been our experience that chemical experiments with stamps are seldom instructive and usually rather puerile and savor of what the boys call "monkeying". We have avoided such child's play. For this reason we have made no effort to produce the dark shade from ordinary envelopes, though we suspect that sulphuretted hydrogen might have the desired effect. We are therefore not in the position to accept the challenge to produce the dark shade. If the reader will refer to our statement in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY*, which is quoted in the *Era*, he will find that we state: "Our conclusion was that a color which was so easily bleached might have been as easily darkened by other atmospheric conditions." Observe that we give our opinion as to the *possibility* of darkening, but do not claim any positive knowledge that it can be done.

Mr. Rothfuchs also says, "Peroxide of hydrogen will bleach the dark claret to orange red but not to carmine or the regular color" Light will also produce the same effect. But on what authority does Mr. Rothfuchs make the assertion that carmine and not orange red is the regular color? If he will look in his own stock, he will find these 2c envelopes in many shades, from pale rose to carmine and from pale orange red to scarlet. How does he know one shade is "regular" more than the other? The same variations of color are also to be found in the current issue. We have another friend who is trying to induce recognition for envelopes of this same 1899 issue, but printed in orange, and he submits as evidence copies with stamps in many shades of orange, salmon and rose, often two or more shades on the same stamp.

Now, let us take up Mr. Madden's statement that the envelope in red brown "was so printed by an oversight, the green ink which had been used in the receptacles for that purpose on the machines not having been entirely removed from the receptacle before the carmine was placed in it for printing the 2c stamp." We do not happen to know anything about the quality of ink used in printing envelopes, but we anticipate that it does not differ greatly from that employed for adhesive stamps. We have been informed by a man, who spent a life-time in the work, that the inks used for printing adhesive stamps are *almost* as thick as putty. Can you conceive two inks of this consistency mingling when placed in the same receptacle? Mr. Rothfuchs endorses the statement that the brown color is made by a combination of green and carmine. Then we are to understand that, by exposing the envelopes to light, we fade out the green and leave the red. This is absurd. Put in the sunlight some of the 1 cent envelopes, which were printed in this identical green ink, and the color will remain, to all intents and purposes, unchanged; but the red ones in the same place, and they will fade. Unless the laws of nature are to be set aside, these combination envelopes should fade to green and not red, But they don't!

Lastly, we wish to refer to a point which touches us personally. In a concluding paragraph Mr. Rothfuchs says: "If the Scott Stamp & Coin

Co. would omit all stamps and envelopes which they now list and which would change in color by being exposed to light, they would reduce the size of their next catalogue." Nearly all colors will change when exposed to light, and, carried to its logical conclusion, this would mean the omission of so much that there would be practically no catalogue. Possibly this is what Mr. Rothfuchs meant, but the effect of his remark on the ordinary reader is quite different. The conclusion would be that we are now including in our catalogue colors which have been produced by some external action, and that we are acting in bad faith toward collectors by listing and thus offering for sale, varieties which are practically fraudulent. This is a serious accusation. We can only say that we have always, taken the greatest care with our catalogue and have endeavored to keep down the number of shades, and have been careful to describe them, as far as possible, from unused specimens, with full gum, and in the condition in which they came from the post office. We have no desire to add unnecessarily to the number of stamps to be collected.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

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## British Stamps Go Here.

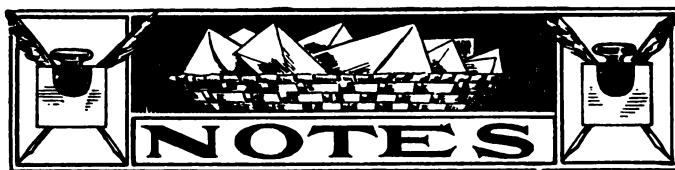
RED EDWARDS CARRY LETTERS JUST LIKE RED WASHINGTONS.

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The *Sun* received yesterday a letter from a man in this city calling attention to the similarity between our new two cent postage stamp, with Washington's likeness on it, and the English one-penny stamp bearing the likeness of King Edward VII. Accompanying the letter were four of the English stamps which had been passed through the New York Post Office on letters without being detected and without the least delay. Three of the stamps went through the office on Wednesday within a few hours of each other. The man who tried the experiment did so to convince some of his friends that the stamps were too much alike.

Both are of light red, and look, in fact, in this respect as though they might have come from the same press. They are of the same size. In other particulars they differ considerably on close inspection but are enough alike in general appearance to pass in the hurried examination which letters get in going through the ordinary delivery service.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan, when told yesterday that the English stamps were passing through the New York Post Office, made a memorandum of the fact and had the different departments notified. The striking sameness in the color, he said, could be accounted for partly at least, by the fact that at the last Postal Congress in Washington in 1897 a rule was adopted that postage stamps representing the typical union rates, or their equivalents in the money of each country, should be prepared as far as possible in the same colors—stamps of a value of 25 centimes, or five cents, in dark blue; those of 10 centimes, or two cents, in red, and those of 5 centimes, or one cent, in green.—*New York Sun*.



**BRAZIL**—A valued correspondent in Para informs us that an issue of official stamps is about to appear.



**BRITISH HONDURAS**.—We illustrate the new 2 pence stamp.



**CURACAO**.—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us the 25c on 30c gray of 1895 with double surcharge.



**ELOBEY, ANNOBEN Y CORISCO**.—These are three islands situated in the Gulf of Guinea, south of Fernando Po and west of French Congo. The first has 300 inhabitants, the second 700 and the last 2000. They belong to Spain and we believed until now (states *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*) that the stamps of Spanish Guinea were alone employed there. We were, it seems, in error, for it is now announced that a set in the same type with the inscription "Elobey, Annoben y Corisco 19c 3" is about to appear. There are to be 18 values, ranging from  $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 10 pesetas! But where then will the stamps of Spanish Guinea be employed? Including the series for this colony and Fernando Po, Spain's Colonial Empire is likely to be responsible for 54 new varieties every year. If things go on at this rate, the Empire will soon have as many stamps as inhabitants. In fact, we should imagine, if on the stamp side we reckon the issues of the Empire, both past and present, together with the revenue series, matters would be about even!—*Even's Weekly Stamp News*.



**FIJI**.—We have herewith the type of the King's head issue.



**JAPAN.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* informs us that a large label, printed in violet and inscribed "Reservé pour l'enregistrement", has appeared in this country. No value is indicated on the label, but it is sold at the post office at the rate of five for one sen.



**NEW ZEALAND.**—We have seen the current one penny stamp, water-marked single-lined Star and N. Z., imperforate horizontally.



**NIUE.**—Last month we chronicled the appearance of three New Zealand stamps surcharged for this island, including the 1sh. We now illustrate these three varieties.

It appears that there was an error in the surcharge on the 1sh stamp. As will be seen, the surcharge reads "Tahae Sileni". The literal translation of this is "thief shilling"—the correct word for "one" is "Taha". This error was discovered after something less than a hundred of the stamps had been sold to dealers and collectors. The stamps were at once withdrawn from sale, and, as far as possible those that were given out were recalled, the authorities even going to the trouble of cabling to England for one lot. The stamp therefore bids fair to be something of a rarity.



**PEURHYN ISLAND.**—We reproduce the three stamps recently issued for use in this island.



**PERSIA.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the one kran red with the surcharge "PROVISOIRE 1319" inverted.



**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**—The Postmaster General has ordered that on and after Oct. 1 United States postage stamps overprinted "Philippines" shall not be accepted for postage on matter mailed within the United States, and United States postage stamps without the Philippine overprint shall not be accepted for postage in the Philippine Islands.—*New York Times*.

RUSSIA.—The 3 kopecs stamp has now appeared on vertically laid paper.



SAMOA.—A correspondent has shown the *Monthly Journal* the 2½p on ash rose (No. 24 in our catalogue) with double surcharge.



SENEGAL.—We translate from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* :

“Great news! This colony, in its turn, is about to renounce the type in general use in order to have a special series. There will be three types, which are as follows: First the statue of General Faidherbe on the Place du Government at Saint Louis; second, the bridge, 500 metres long, which unites the island of Saint Louis to the mainland; third, a view of the docks of Saint Louis. The artist (?), in whose hands these compositions have been placed, is a sergent in the Colonial Infantry. Let us hope that he will prove better than his ancient colleague, Sergent Triquera, who designed the first stamp of New Caledonia. It is not yet announced what will be the method of impression.”



SOMALI COAST.—In *La Cote Réelle* we read as follows :

“The color of the center of the series in use is about to be modified. It will be the same color as the 30 centimes, that is to say, gray for all values. The 4, 20, 25 and 30 centimes, current, exist with the center inverted. The 5 centimes has given rise to an error, which will probably be rare,—the frame has been printed in the color of the center and vice versa.”



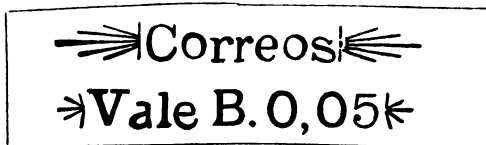
SPAIN.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the 20c orange of 1899 (No. 271 in our catalogue) does not exist and was not even prepared for issue.

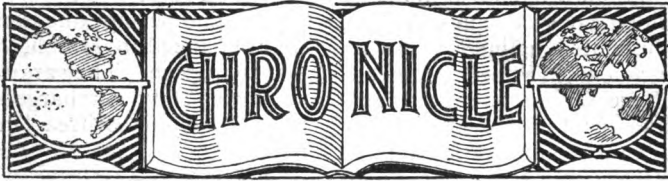


URUGUAY.—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the 5c blue of 1900 (No. 252 in the catalogue), in a vertical pair without perforation between.



VENEZUELA.—We reproduce the design of the provisional issue of Curupano which we chronicled last month.





**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen the new 5c envelope, and can only say that it is quite the peer of the 1c and 2c for ugliness. The bust is marked as being that of Lincoln, otherwise we might have supposed it to be that of Mr. Punch. The design is enclosed in a horizontal oval with the usual dates and inscriptions.

We have also seen a wrapper with stamp of the 2c design.

*Envelope.*

1903 watermark.  
5c dark blue on white

*Wrapper.*

1903 watermark.  
2c red on manila

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—It appears that the stamp issued last year, to celebrate the inauguration of the harbor works of Port Rosario, has failed as a speculation. In order to dispose of the large stock on hand, they have been surcharged 'Valido por 5 Centavos—Servicio Interior.'

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.  
5c dull blue

**CEYLON.**—"Specimen" copies of the following stamps of the King Edward series are reported.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated.  
3c green  
12c olive green and red  
15c ultramarine

25c light brown  
30c violet and green

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—There seems to be no end to the atrocities perpetrated by this republic. What is more, we find that these things actually do postal duty as we have seen them on letters, so that the hope that they were frauds, and therefore could be excluded from the catalogue, fails us.

Mr W. F. Gregory has shown us two stamps, which he says were issued sometime ago, and which appear to be part of the regular issue of 1902. They are a trifle larger than other stamps of the series, but resemble them in a general way, having the National coat of arms in a circle in the center; at the top the inscription "CORREOS—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" in two lines, and the value below. On the 5 pesos the value is written "5 CINCO 5 PESOS 5" and on the 10 pesos it is written "DIEZ 10 PESOS." The latter stamp also has the figures "10" at the upper part of each side.

We have the 50 centavos, with portrait of Simon Bolivar, printed in rose. This color was not included in the list of this stamp which we gave in March. The *Monthly Journal* also reports the companion 1 peso stamp, with portrait of General Prospero Pinzon, printed in two shades of blue and in a smaller size, 18x24mm., instead of 20x26½mm. The Registration Return Receipt stamp of Antioquia has appeared in a new color. Lastly, we have two stamps in the Department of Bolivar—a 1 peso with



bust of Fernandez Madrio and a 5 pesos with bust of Rodriguez Torices. For unadulterated ugliness, these are about the worst! However, they appear to have served one good purpose, as the agent of the official who sent them to this country informs us that he was ordered to purchase with them a lot of new shirts and some cigarettes with the gentleman's monogram. It scarcely seems necessary to make any comment on the uses to which the Postal Service of this country is being put.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Imperforate.  
5p green on blue  
10p green on pale green  
Cartagena issue.

Imperforate.  
50c rose

*Anti-quia.—*

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*

Perforated.  
5c slate

*Bolivar.—*



*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.  
Laid paper.  
1p orange on salmon  
5p rose on lilac



**ERITREA.**—The new postage stamps and postage due stamps which we announced in March, have been placed in issue. They are the current stamps of Italy surcharged with the words "Colonia Eritrea" in a straight line.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
1c brown  
2c orange brown  
5c blue green  
10c claret  
20c orange  
25c blue  
40c brown  
45c olive green  
50c violet  
1L brown and green  
5L blue and rose

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
5c orange and maroon  
10c " " "  
20c " " "  
30c " " "  
40c " " "  
50c " " "  
60c " " "  
1L blue and carmine  
2L blue and brown  
5L " " "  
10L " " carmine

**FRANCE.**—We have received two new values of the Sower type, the 10 and 25c Mr. William Thorne has also shown us the 15c of the re-engraved Mouchon type, surcharged "F. M.", for military use.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
10c rose  
25c dull blue  
*Military stamp.*  
Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
15c pale red



**French Offices in the Levant.**—The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* reports the 30c stamp for these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

30c violet

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**Cavalle.**—We learn from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the 20c stamp has been issued.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

20c brown lilac

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**Offices in Egypt—Port Said.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* reports the appearance of the 15c stamp in the new type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

15c pale red

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**GERMANY—Offices in the Levant.**—

*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* reports the five mark stamp surcharged "25 PIASTRES 25", in the new type in which the letter "A" has a cross bar at the top.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

25p on 5m black and carmine

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**GIBRALTAR.**—We have seen several values of the new series and understand that, in addition to those we chronicle, there are stamps of 4, 8 and 20 shillings. The values  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny to 1 shilling are larger than the stamps of most British Colonials, measuring  $19 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The same design is used for the King's head as appears on other British Colonials, but the portrait is somewhat larger than usual and is placed in a circle with a crown at top and the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE—GIBRALTAR"; there are ornaments in

each corner and the value in a tablet at the bottom. The 2 shillings stamp measures  $22\frac{1}{2} \times 38\frac{1}{2}$ . It has a portrait of King Edward in a circle with crown above, the whole surrounded by an upright oval inscribed "GIBRALTAR—POSTAGE & REVENUE". The value is in two lines on a white panel at the bottom and the rest of the design is filled in with ornaments.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p gray green and blue green  
1p violet on red  
2p gray green and carmine  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p violet and black on blue  
6p violet and purple  
1sh black and carmine  
2sh gray green and ultramarine

---

**GUATEMALA.**—This country has broken out again with a new crop of surcharges. Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us the 1, 2, 6 and 10 centavos of the type first issued in 1886, each surcharged in three lines, "1903—25—CENTAVOS." He informs us that three others of this series have been similarly surcharged, but that these have all been bought up by speculators.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

25c on 1c dark green  
25c on 2c carmine  
25c on 6c light green  
25c on 10c bistre brown  
25c on 75c rose  
25c on 150c dark blue  
25c on 200c yellow

---

**ICELAND.**—In the *Monthly Journal* we find reported a variety of stamps, surcharged and otherwise, which have not previously been chronicled by us. These include an unsurcharged 50 aur stamp, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; a 3 aur of the new type

with the "1 GILDI" surcharge (the one chronicled by us was of the old type with small numeral); and also the 100 aur, surcharged.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perf. 12 ½.

Watermarked Crown.

50a carmine and blue  
Provisional issue.

Surcharged in black

3a yellow (type II)  
100a violet and brown

1 GILDI

'02—'03

**INDIA.**—Three more stamps of the King Edward series have appeared, and the same three have also been overprinted "On H. M. S."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14

2a 6p ultramarine  
4a olive green  
8a violet

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a 6p ultramarine  
4a olive green  
8a violet

**Bhopal.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announce that they have received an eight anna stamp, which we believe to be our No. 59, overprinted in red with a character resembling the letter "S". They are informed that this surcharge is intended to alter the title or initial of the Begum from Shah to Sultan, the initial of the latter word being "S" and of the former "Sh", which sounds have separate characters in Indian alphabets.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.

Red surcharge.

8a blue black

**Chamba.**—The 3 pies stamp with head of King Edward has been surcharged for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

3p gray

**Gwallor.**—The *Timbrophile Belge* informs us that the current 3 pies stamp has been overprinted with the name of this state and the word "SERVICE".

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

3p gray

**Jhind.**—The publishers of the *Monthly Journal* have received the ½a light green with head of the Queen surcharged for official use in this state.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

½a light green

**Patiala.**—Four more stamps with head of King Edward have been surcharged for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3p gray

1a carmine

2a violet

3a brown orange

**MACAO.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports two values of the new series which were not included in our previous chronicle.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

16a blue on blue

78a black on blue

**MALTA.**—We have to chronicle two additional values of the new series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1p carmine and black

1sh purple and gray

**MEXICO.**—In December last we announced some prospective changes in the colors of the current issue. Mr. Geo G. Bergman has now shown us the 10c in new colors.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 15.

Watermarked "Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos."

10c blue and orange

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The new stamp of 2sh 6p, which has been promised for some time, has been issued. The design is adopted from that of the 8 pence of the 1888 issue. It has a lyre bird in the center, the inscription "NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE" curved above, and the value in figures in each lower corner. We shall illustrate the design in our next number.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.  
2sh 6p blue green

**NEW ZEALAND.**—We have seen the 1½ pence stamp of the 1901 type printed in a curious pale bistre shade. The current 2 shillings stamp has been printed on laid paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked double-lined Star and N. Z.

Perforated 11.

1½p pale bistre

Laid paper.

Perforated 11.

2sh blue green

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**—A number of stamps of the new type are reported in European journals. These are probably "Specimen" copies, though statements to that effect are not made.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

2p light brown

2½p ultramarine

3p violet

6p violet and red

1sh orange and red

**PARAGUAY.**—

We illustrate the new issue :



We learn from various philatelic journals that the series has also been surcharged for official use. The surcharge is in small capital letters and is placed diagonally, as in the issue of 1892.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

1c gray

2c dark green

5c blue

10c orange brown

20c carmine

30c blue

60c purple

**PERSIA.**—There seems to be no end to the new varieties issued in this country. In March we expressed a doubt of the type set stamps with the word "Shahi" spelled with an initial

capital and lower case letters. At that time we thought it quite probable that these were reprints made for collectors, but the last number of the *Monthly Journal* says of these stamps: "We have received a letter from Mirza Hadi, of Paris, assuring us that these were regularly issued, as a further supply of provisional stamps was required, pending the receipt of the new issue. He shows us several values postmarked at different places in Persia, and used in the course of October and November of last year."

It appears that these stamps exist with the red surcharge of a lion in an ornamental octagon, with the surcharge "Provisoire 1319" in black, and we have now received six values of the set surcharged with a lion in a circle, with \*Provi\*soire\* above, while below are Persian characters at left, "1903" at right, and an asterisk between. The whole design is surrounded by an octagon of thin lines.

The *Weekly Philatelic Era* also reports the surcharge "P.L. Teheran" as coming on the 2 shahis of the second type. The stamp previously chronicled by us was of the first type.

In addition to all this, the *Monthly Journal* reports the 8s of the unsurcharged issue of 1899 (No. 144 in our catalogue), with the surcharge "Provisoire 1319". This would be No. 170a in our catalogue.

The same journal also reports the 1s gray, surcharged with the seal in purple (No. 152), with the additional surcharge in black as on the stamp last described. This should be No. 179a in the catalogue.

#### Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

Surcharged in red



1s gray and yellow  
2s brown " "  
3s green " "

5s red and yellow  
10s olive bistre and yellow  
12s blue and yellow

Surcharged in black



1s gray and yellow  
2s brown " "  
3s green " "  
5s red " "  
12s blue " "

Surcharged in blue, Lion and "Provisoire 1903" in octagon.

1s gray and yellow  
2s brown " "  
5s red " "  
10s olive bistre and yellow  
12s blue and yellow  
1k violet and blue

Surcharged in  
black

**P. L.  
TEHERAN**

2s brown and yellow

Perforated.

Surcharged in black



On issue of 1899.  
8s orange on green  
On issue of 1900.  
1s gray

**ROUMANIA.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces and illustrates a new issue for this country. The principal feature of the lower values is a diligence drawn by four horses. The higher values are larger; they have a portrait of King Charles I., and show the facade of the new post office, a diligence, a winged wheel and various other devices. A curious feature of the issue is that four denominations appear in both types.

The *Monthly Journal* reports four values of the postage due stamps on unwatermarked paper with rose gum.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Type I.

- 1b olive brown
- 3b brown violet
- 5b green
- 10b rose
- 13b black
- 25b blue
- 40b deep green
- 50b yellow

Type II.

- 15b black
- 25b blue
- 40b gray green
- 50b orange
- 1L brown
- 2L red
- 5L violet

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 11 ½.

Rose gum.

- 2b emerald green
- 5b " "
- 10b " "
- 30b " "

**SALVADOR.**—In various of our contemporaries we find chronicled two more provisional stamps, made by surcharging the stamps of the issue of 1900 with new values.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

- 1c on 2c rose
- 1c on 5c dull blue

**SERVIA.**—A 15 paras stamp has been added to the current series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11 ½.

- 15p violet

**TAHITI.**—A correspondent sends us the current 25 and 40 centimes stamps of French Oceania surcharged, in three lines, "TAHITI—10—CENTIMES", which we judge from

his letter to have been issued in the latter part of March. He informs us that the 10c on 40c was the first printed and of it about 40,000 stamps were made, practically all of which were at once bought up locally and very few were used for letters. They are being held at one franc each with prospects of an advance in price. Soon after this lot was bought up the 25 centimes stamp was similarly surcharged. Of this lot about 100,000 were made, but the sale was restricted from the first and speculators were only able to secure limited quantities of them, so that everybody got a share. Our correspondent says that there are still about 25,000 of the stamps unsold in the post office, but they are no longer sold but merely affixed to letters which are presented for mailing.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

Carmine surcharge.

10c on 25c black on rose



Black surcharge.

10c on 40c red on straw

**TASMANIA.**—The current 9 pence stamp (Queen's head), has appeared on paper watermarked V and Crown. The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles

the 1 and 2 pence pictorial issue with compound perforation.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated 12½.

9p blue

Perforated 11x12½.

1p dull red

2p violet

**VICTORIA.**—The current ½p and 1p stamps have been seen with a new perforation, 11.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked V and crown

Perforated 11.

½p blue green

1p rose

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—We have received three new stamps from this country—an 8 and 9 pence in the types of the 1 and 4 pence of the 1890-93 issue and a 10 pence in the type of the 2½ pence of 1901.

It is reported that the current 2p stamp has appeared with perforation 11.

In some of our contemporaries we find chronicled a variety of stationery with stamps adopted from designs now current in Victoria. It is probable that when postage stamps of these values are needed in West Australia, these adopted designs will be used for that purpose. The designs are those of the current Victoria 1½, 2 and 3p, with the name VICTORIA replaced by WEST AUSTRALIA. There is also an

envelope, wrapper and postal card of the value of 1p, the stamp being of the Swan type.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12½.

Watermarked V and Crown.

8p pale yellow brown

9p orange

10p red

Perforated 11.

2p yellow

*Envelope.*

1p carmine

*Registration envelope.*

3p claret

*Wrappers.*

½p green

1p carmine

*Postal cards.*

1x1p brick red on buff

1½x1½p blue

*Letter cards.*

1p rose on blue

2p carmine on gray

2p blue on gray



## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

*March 19th.—Discussion, N. S. W. 1884-1903.*

Mr. H. M. Campbell was unanimously elected a member. Mr. J. H. Smyth was thanked for a contribution to the Permanent Collection and for some interesting particulars which he had obtained for the Society in reference to the printing and perforation of N. S. W. stamps. The ordinary unsurfaced of the 1897 issue and the two different varieties of chalk-surfaced paper has caused us some confusion and it was to clear up this difficulty that these investigations were made.

*April 2nd.—Paper—New Zealand—Mr. T. W. Peck.*

Mr. A. Richter was unanimously elected a member.

Messrs L. E. Bradbury, G. Fowler and the Boston Philatelic Society were thanked for donations to the Library and Mr. C. Wells for some stamps given to the Collection.

Mr. Peck then gave an interesting paper on the early issues of N. Z. illustrating his remarks by means of his own collection of superb used and unused including many mint blocks of the early imperfs. and perfs.

*May 7th—Discussion—Resumé of N. S. W.*

Messrs J. N. Marsden, G. Samarakoon, C. G. Fryer, T. W. Peck, J. A. Margorchis, W. Johannidis and H. Grindall were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection. The gifts were specially interesting and will materially assist the Society in making a sufficiently pleasing and instructive collection to help to popularize many countries that members do not now collect. It was encouraging to hear several members present express their determination to take up other countries ready for next session. Among the donations were mint copies of N. S. W. 9d surcharged in blue and in black, N. Z. 1d no wmk imperf horizontally.

The following is a corrected list of the books we have to part with for the benefit of the Permanent Collection :

Ewen's W. S. N., Vols. 6, 7, 8 ; Stamp News, Vols. 7, 8 ; Stamp News, Annual 1891 ; Gibbon's M. J., Vols 4, 10 ; Phil. Chron & Ad., Vols. 2, 8 ; Stamp Collector, Vols 4, 5, 6 ; Stamp Collector's Fortnightly, Vols 3, 7 ; P. J. of G. B., Vol 11 ; Stamps, Vol 4. An almost complete duplicate set of the auction catalogues of—T. Buhl ; T. Bull ; T. Cheveley ; J. Edwards ; W. Hardlow ; Martin Ray ; H. W. Plumridge ; Puttick & Simpson ; Ventom Bull & Cooper

Offers in cash or stamps to be sent by June 30th at latest.

The following programme is proposed for next session :—

- |      |    |          |  |                       |
|------|----|----------|--|-----------------------|
| Oct. | 1, | 1903     | — Annual Meeting for election of officers, etc.  |                       |
|      | "  | 15,      | " — Display — Mr W. B. Avery.                    |                       |
| Nov  | 5, | "        | " — Paper — So. Australia — Mr. R. Hollick.      |                       |
|      | "  | 19,      | " — " — Portugal & Colonies — Mr. G. Johnson.    |                       |
| Dec. | 3, | "        | " — Auction                                      |                       |
| Jan. | 7, | 1904     | — Lantern Display — Mr. J. A. Margorchis.        |                       |
| Feb  | 4, | "        | " — Paper — Holland & Colonies — Mr. T. W. Peck. |                       |
|      | "  | 25 & 26, | 1904 — Auction.                                  |                       |
| Mch. | 4, | 1904     | — Paper — Norway, Sweden, Denmark —              | { Mr. P. T. Deakin.   |
|      |    |          |  | { " H. Grindall.      |
|      | "  | 18,      | " — " — Ceylon —                                 | { Mr W. S. Vaughton   |
|      |    |          |  | { " C. A. Stephenson. |
| Apl  | 7, | "        | " — Display — West Indies — Mr W. Pimm.          |                       |
| May  | 5, | "        | " — " — Straits Settlements.                     |                       |



## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 93rd meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club house on Monday evening, May 11, 1903.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M., with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a number of communications.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$331.88 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Chas. Gregory for his kind donation to the Club of two New York Stock Exchange medals (one of silver and one of bronze), suitably framed.

Adjourned 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## Texas Philatelic Association.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 13, 1903.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

*Dear Sir* :—The Seventh Annual Convention of the Texas Philatelic Association was held on April 16, 1903, at Galveston, Texas, with seven members in attendance.

The report of the Secretary Treasurer showed a membership of 37 and \$113.75 in the Treasury. The report of the Exchange Superintendent showed sales during the past year of \$449.71. The Annual Election of Officers resulted as follows :

President, S. V. Pfeuffer, of New Braunfels ; First Vice-President, Otto Staerker, of Cuero ; Second Vice-President, Emil Gerlich, of Schertz ; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward W. Heusinger, of San Antonio ; Librarian, G. C. Cuenod, of Galveston ; Exchange Superintendent, Chas. Roemer of San Antonio ; Associate Trustees, H. G. Askew and H. A. Herzog, of Austin.

The *New York Philatelist* was retained as official journal, and San Antonio was selected for the convention seat in 1904. The Texas Philatelic Association was organized in 1896, and is strictly a state organization. Our readers in the Lone Star state who are not members are invited to join. Application blanks and further information may be had by addressing the Secretary-Treasurer, Edward W. Heusinger, 133 and 135 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d St., New York.  
JOHN N. LUFF, Editor.

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## Retouched English Stamps.

SOME months ago Mr. W. T. Wilson attracted the attention of philatelists by the announcement that he had discovered retouches of the one penny red of the 1841 issue of Great Britain. These retouches were described as a deepening of the outer lines at the sides of the stamps. As might be expected, this announcement proved of great interest to English specialists and has been much discussed by them. Among other things, it has been claimed that it is not possible to retouch hardened steel plates. This is probably true of hardened plates, but there is nothing to prevent softening them and then touching them up. But it is much more probable that, after softening, the whole design would be re-entered by means of the transfer roller, instead of re-cutting a few lines, which is certain to be clumsy work at the best. Re-entering is much resorted to by those engaged in printing stamps from steel plates. It restores a worn plate to good condition at a cost far less than that of a new one. In the United States many stamps have been printed from re-entered plates, but this is not a process that leaves many marks to catch the philatelist's eye. A notable example of re-entering is the printing by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from the plates for Newspaper stamps, made by the Continental and American Bank Note Companies. These plates were re-entered before they were put to press by the Bureau and, in consequence, the impressions are sharper than those made by the American Bank Note Co. towards the close of its last contract.

In the last *Monthly Journal* Major Evans reviews the subject of the retouches of the English plates and concludes that the lines found by Mr. Wilson do not indicate retouching, but were caused by certain lines being deepened at the time the plates were made and before they were hardened. In support of this contention he has three excellent arguments: First, that much more important parts of the stamp—for instance, the portrait of the Queen—show many signs of wear, and it would have been much more reasonable to retouch these worn lines than those at the sides. Secondly, it would have been simpler to re-enter the whole design than to touch up a few lines and the result would have been far more satisfactory. Lastly, some of these marks have been found on the imprimatur sheets at Somerset House, thus proving the deepened lines to have been on the plates in their earliest state. These facts appear to fully confirm Major Evan's conclusion.

Though the discovery is not exactly what he thought, Mr. Wilson is deserving of credit for his keenness of observation and for bringing these interesting varieties to our attention

In making steel plates it frequently happens that, in pressing the roller into the plate, the metal is forced up between two impressions, making a little ridge, technically a "burr." Of course, it is necessary to remove this ridge before the plate can be used. In doing this the outer lines of some of the impressions are occasionally destroyed and have to be restored by use of the graver. This may be exactly what happened to the English stamps.

A marked example of this touching up before the plates were put to press is to be found in the United States issue of 1851-56. On some of the 1 cent plates the designs were set so close together that some of the lines at top and bottom were destroyed. This resulted in the so called "broken circle." Usually the curved lines at top and bottom were restored by re-cutting, forming what is known as type II. Stamps showing the complete design, with the scroll at the bottom turned under and forming two small balls, are only found on a few plates and usually only in the bottom row. Plates of other United States issues were similarly touched up and in the 1869 issue notable additions were made to some of the designs. On the 15, 24 and 90 cent stamps each medallion is surrounded by a thin framing line. These lines were not on the original dies, but were added separately to each design on the various plates. In a similar manner the border plate of the 24 cents had two framing lines added inside of the octagon of pearls, which surrounds the picture. These additions are much more extensive than any ordinary touching up of the plates, but they are of an analogous class of work, since they involve the use of the graver on the plate before hardening.

It is probable that by a careful study of other line engraved stamps, especially the early imperforate varieties, we might discover similar marks of touching up to those on the stamps of Great Britain and the United States.



**Buttons.** There have recently appeared in philatelic journals a number of articles advocating the wearing of a button, by which philatelists might know one another. We usually regard a button as an article of use, though people have occasionally attempted to make it an ornament. More than half the buttons on a policeman's coat serve no useful purpose—though they may not point a moral, some of them adorn a tail. But the button in question, the philatelic button is to be of the ornamental class—something to be worn in the lapel of one's coat, where no button has any excuse for being.

The button of the Legion d'Honneur is a coveted decoration and the right to wear the button of the Grand Army of the Republic is a noble privilege, but a philatelic button would be child's play. It would make its wearer ridiculous and the self respecting philatelist will have none of it. The people who wear club and society pins would probably be pleased by a philatelic button, and those who enjoy adorning themselves with campaign badges and advertising buttons (usually a youthful and callow lot) would welcome it with unfeigned delight; but the men who are more thoroughly developed and whose taste has outgrown glass beads and imitation jewelry can scarcely be expected to display much enthusiasm for the project.

A button for philatelists should naturally suggest stamps. The question

then arises, whose "image and superscription" shall it bear? A reproduction of a King Edward stamp would not satisfy collectors in this country, nor would an American emblem please our British cousins; the German eagle would not be acceptable in France nor the Chinese dragon in Japan. It would not be easy to give this button an international character. It would also be difficult to make it characteristic of philately and not absurd.

Attempts have occasionally been made to produce philatelic jewelry in the shape of scarf pins, watch charms and cuff buttons, made by imprisoning a stamp under a bit of glass. These products have always been clumsy and ugly; they are startlingly conspicuous, but entirely devoid of charm or beauty. They are the sort of freaks that conservative people always shun.

The button idea is not by any means new. It does not appear to be generally known, but the thing was tried a number of years ago. The button then used was rectangular and made of bronze; it was not so "wide as a church door" but it suggested a miniature reproduction of one.

Men who are sound and well balanced dislike gewgaws and prefer not to attract attention to themselves. This class will not wear philatelic buttons and what they reject will meet only a passing favor from others. If philatelists of standing will not adorn themselves with buttons, it is of small moment whether others do or not.



## Our English Letter.

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BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

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LONDON, 16, May, 1903.

Every year more and more attention is being given to stamp collecting by folks outside the ranks of collecting. Publishers of periodicals and handbooks now regularly make room for stamps as an attractive subject. Several first class periodicals are now publishing regular monthly contributions on Stamps as a feature. They know that the stamp collector is to be counted by the thousand, that he is to be found in groups in every city and town of the country, and that he is numerous enough and influential enough to be seriously and regularly catered for.

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But the more recent and even more marked admission of the growing importance of stamp collecting amongst us on this side of the silver streak is to be found in the fact that it is now deemed to be important enough to be allotted a place in those series of handbooks which cater for the instruction and amusement of the devotees of our national pastimes. It will in future find its own particular volume amongst the volumes devoted to cricket, football, chess, tennis, &c.

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I have just been invited to write a handbook on stamp collecting for Messrs. Pearsons series of Shilling Handbooks on Games and Pastimes, &c. and have arranged to contribute my mite to the further popularisation of our delightful hobby. It is no mean privilege to have the opportunity of doing so much to remove the asinine sneers at our pursuit from the highways and byways of commerce. If you keep on pegging away the brainless ass who sneers at stamp collecting gets tired of braying. The beast does not like being prodded in season and out of season. He does not like being reminded in respectable company that our shrewdest business men and our wealthiest are amongst those who are most devoted to stamp collecting, and if you go on to remind him that the lack of taste for a hobby is generally found where the brain pan is empiest he gets a bit tired of being sat upon. Whenever I meet him I never spare him. I let him open the ball, but I take care that he gets a full meal before I have done with him.

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There is a great deal of fun going on behind the scenes over the Somaliland series surcharged on Indian stamps. The set was chronicled months ago from the usual Postal Union early specimens. Apparently directly those specimens were chronicled speculators and sundry collectors commenced to pelt the local postal authorities for copies, but the stamps were not yet on sale. A recent Reuter's telegram announced that the local post office was flooded with money and requests for supplies.

Whereupon sundry newspapers turned their greatest Jackasses on to this item of news to make what they regard as amusing copy out of it; and here is sample of the most representative from the *St. James Gazette*, "Mosquitos have been convicted of causing malaria in West Africa, and now we hear that the local authorities in Somaliland are being worried to death by philatelists. These pests are ravenous at present because there are no Somaliland stamps yet issued, so they have nothing to prey upon but the administration." Every journalist knows that even on the best staffed dailies there is always one ass who can be relied upon to shame the rest of the staff by his inanities whenever he is allowed a chance. The more ignorant the ass the more loudly and the more persistently will he bray. I have known some journalistic asses that so put the rest of the staff to shame that other members have appealed to the chief for God's sake to keep So-and-So to his own gutter. As an editor I have in my time blue pencilled lots of stuff that would have made our paper an eternal laughing stock. And only those who have held responsible positions on great daily papers know how numerous are the asses who pester an editor with even worse samples than what I have quoted from the pages of the little known *St. James Gazette*.

But there is another side to this question for us all, and more particularly for philatelic journals, and that is the unwisdom of chronicling new issues on the sight of early specimens supplied to the Postal Union. This should be stopped for many reasons. It is a great nuisance to collectors and dealers alike. It starts the collector to worrying his dealer for copies of stamps that may not be issued for months, and it subjects the dealer to endless waste of time and annoyance explaining that the stamps have not been issued. It is utterly unnecessary, and is only indulged in in the senseless race for early information. Journals not too scrupulous chronicle everything without a word of explanation, as though the stamps were on issue and were chronicled from a set specially sent them. Other journals copy, and so the things go round, and collectors begin to curse their special dealers for being so slow as not to have got them stamps chronicled months ago. There should be some arrangement or understanding that only stamps actually issued should be chronicled. Where specimen sets are mentioned they should be classed as stamps prepared for issue.

Some folks are raising the question whether any such stamps have even been prepared for issue. But of their preparation for use there can be no doubt. I have myself seen an undoubtedly genuine set. And by and by they will be plentiful enough. Meanwhile I have no doubt some flats will be fooled out of long prices for early sets which later on will be had for a few pence.

LONDON, 30, May, 1903.

The "Thief" shilling of Niue, of which I have already given particulars, appears likely to give rise to some discussion as to its status and value. Already it is being challenged as a genuine issue. It is contended by some that it is not entitled to be classed as an issued stamp. I have not yet seen the evidence upon which this contention is based, but I am inclined to doubt the success of the attempt to class the stamp as merely prepared for issue but not issued. Later on we shall hear more of the facts

Meanwhile, copies are being offered at prices running from £2.5 0 to £5. Ewen, who had to return his unsold copies, presumably has managed to secure the promise of their return, as he now offers copies at £5 each. The statement is now made that only 96 copies in all were issued. The *Australian Journal of Philately* gets very angry over the business, and suggests to the New Zealanders that they should publish a journal to enable collectors to keep pace with the numerous varieties they are sending out, and call it "The New Zealand Chronicle". But I am inclined to think this is a case of the crock calling the kettle smutty, for Australia is pretty busy itself in the production of varieties of all sorts. New Zealand has never sent out any "disease plasters" to raise money for stamp collectors, nor has it started the sale of official remainders postmarked to order.

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There are in fact few countries that can afford to be overloud in their philatelic indignation. We all used to join you on the other side in praise of your clean issues ; no surcharge ever disfigured an U. S. issue, no bogus series ever found a footing in its list of issues. But now, how are the mighty fallen! It is true there is no surcharge as yet, but alas, there is an epidemic of local show issues.

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But, after all, in New Zealand as elsewhere philatelic interest will and must turn on the question whether the varieties are the result of local efforts to overcome local difficulties in the matter of stamp production, or of a little official game for increasing the sale of stamps to collectors. If the varieties are made utterly irrespective of any thought of pandering to the stamp collector, I for one shall always regard such varieties as being most interesting from the philatelic point of view. And of such a character I believe the many varieties of New Zealand to be since the introduction of the Waterlow picture series. The New Zealand government printers have ever since been doing their level best to equal the London printing with its exquisite fineness of touch and they have been trying all sorts of paper and gum in their endeavor to come up to the London standard. In some respects they have done remarkably well, in other matters they have fallen obviously below the requirements. Some day those who now throw up the sponge, and abandon the collection of these somewhat puzzling varieties may have cause to regret their prejudice and their shortsightedness.

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A more beautiful series, or a more interesting range of obvious varieties for the attention of the specialist it would be hard to find amongst modern issues than this same picture series of New Zealand. I have followed them up very closely from the first, and I have had no cause to regret the hours given to their study. By and bye, all in good time, we shall weed out and re-arrange the catalogue list, and when that list is complete, and New Zealand has settled down to its printings, and the experimental stage through which it is now passing, has given place to the level printing of better equipped printing establishments, we shall probably rank many of the varieties high in our philatelic estimation. Not a few of them are, as it is, by no means easy to get even now.

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A word of warning on another subject. Our newspapers announce this

week that our Post Office authorities have given a firm of news agents permission to stamp its initials on the backs of the postage stamps it buys for use. For 15 years this firm has been worrying the Post Office for this permission. The letter of permission from the Post Office runs as follows;— "If . . . you still consider it necessary, in order to prevent pilfering to adopt the practice of printing your initials on the back of your postage stamps, the Postmaster General will not withhold his assent to your taking this course; and in the event of your doing so instructions shall be given to the effect that the stamps printed on the back are not to be repurchased at post offices." Stamp collectors will, therefore, note that any English stamps with mysterious initials on the back are of no philatelic importance. They are simply another form of stamps protected by the initials of the firm using them. It is probably a much cheaper and readier method of protection in the case of large numbers than the perforation of initials so generally in use

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Collectors of picture postcards are catered for now in every direction, and it is to be hoped that commemorators will, in future, confine their effort to the postcard as the more suitable production for their purposes. Nothing seems to escape the picture postcard that can be reduced to a picture. We have recently had what is termed the "Moat Farm Mystery" concerning the alleged murder of a lady. The old lady's remains were found buried in a ditch on the Moat Farm. Sightseers flocked to the scene by the hundred and photographs of the spot have been reproduced on picture postcards. Of these postcards one dealer is said to have sold 10,000 in a few days.

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I was recently a silent and amused spectator at the unloading of a speculator in a London dealer's shop. A young man entered and asked the dealer if he was open to buy English stamps. "All depends on what they are," said the dealer. A parcel was opened and disclosed sheet after sheet of the Queen's head 4½d stamp. "Humph," said the dealer, looking at them and thumbing them over meditatively, "I sell these, you know, at 6d each, and can't afford much, What do you want?" "Well I suppose they are worth face?" said the young man questioningly. "Yes" said the dealer slowly, as he turned over the sheets, and after some hesitation, he thought he might take the lot. £12 worth in all, at face. That young man has not made much by that speculation.

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LONDON, 6 June, 1903.

Whatever may be the ultimate decision of philatelists as to the claim of the altered unpaid series of New South Wales to be the first stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, there is considerable difficulty in getting any of the series except a few common low values here in London. I was fortunate in getting most of them from a correspondent employed in one of the Australian mail rooms, but for a couple missing values I have hunted through all the stamp establishments in the Strand in vain. Those who have had any have sold out almost immediately, and I only got track of one dealer who thought them worth special attention.

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There is a growing prejudice against Unpaid, and a pretty general idea



that some day they will have to be relegated by Gibbons to a separate catalogue which would be their death in this country, for Gibbons, with all its peculiar eccentricities, determines the fashion. And that danger may seriously interfere with the collection of what may yet turn out to be the most interesting of all the Australian issues. Possibly the growth of sentiment in favor of its being accepted as the first issue of the Commonwealth may save it.

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It is a curious coincidence that this first issue should owe its very origin to your first U. S. Unpaid series, but so it is, for the New South Wales postal authorities copied your design in almost every particular except the lettering N. S. W. The N. S. W. stamp has been made available for Commonwealth general use by simply deleting the letters N. S. W. and leaving the space blank. The first series with the blank space is getting very scarce, for a second series was quickly issued in which the unsightly blank space was filled in with an ornament.

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According to Mr. Ewen, all stamp collectors ought to be millionaires if they went in hot and strong for new issues. I am compelled to be somewhat sceptical over even the most experienced speculation in new issues. It is one thing to note the catalogue rise in price, it is quite another thing for a collector to get much advantage from that quotation. Some collectors seem to be deluded into the idea that catalogue price is what they can get. I have had more than once to correct this strange hallucination. Sometime time ago a collector wrote me as the stamp editor of the *Captain* on this matter and I had to explain that he could not get catalogue price for his stamps for the simple reason that some stamp dealers had families which the law compelled them to maintain.

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You cannot possibly fathom the profundity of the ignorance of some collectors and that being so, it may readily be understood that it is quite possible Mr. Ewen will have been able to convince some collectors that they can quite easily become millionaires. If it were so easy, why, bless me, J. N. Luff, instead of wearing himself out, body and soul, editing the A. J. P., would be motoring over the crowd on Broadway.

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The sane collector will follow the advice of the experienced philatelist, and will take all the pleasure that is to be got out of genuine straightforward collecting, with the knowledge that in the years to come, if he needs the money, he will stand a fair chance of realising his investment without loss, and possibly with profit. I am a very strong believer in the investment value of judicious collecting, but I am as dead against speculation, for my experience, which is pretty long one, tells me that large numbers of the same stamp huddled up solely for speculative purposes have rarely turned out a good investment for collectors, for more often than not the wrong stamp has been huddled up. On the other hand, I have frequently known huge profits made on despised stamps. It is so impossible to tell what may turn up trumps that the safest plan, even for the most speculatively inclined, is to collect straightforwardly and trust to their luck.

On this evergreen subject of investment in stamps Mr. C. J. Phillips, as the managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, has been taking the readers of his *Monthly Journal* into his confidence. He advises collectors to be chary in buying stamps offered considerably under catalogue, for where the collector can buy at such cheap rates obviously the dealer can secure his supplies cheaper, and be enabled to drop prices in his next catalogue, so that the anticipated profit disappears. Stamps cancelled to order, such as the Labuan and North Borneo rubbish, should be avoided, and of course all stamps made for sale to collectors, avoid also stamps in poor condition, and beware of speculation in new issues, which C. J. P. designates "a dangerous, fascinating, contagious, mania," which he is afraid "will cause much loss to many investors." Then he gives a list of countries which may safely be taken up from the investment point of view.

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First ; the collector who can spend from £50 to £100 per annum is advised to make his selection from the following ;—Great Britain used, Bechuanaland, British Central, East and South Africa and Zanzibar, Canada prior to 1880, unused, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong, Chamba &c., Jamaica prior to 1872, Labuan to 1893, New South African Republic, Prince Edward Island, Seychelles, Tonga, Argentine Republic to 1890, Belgium and Luxemburg, China, Iceland, Holland and Colonies, Liberia to 1892 and Siam.

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Second ; for those prepared to invest from £200 to £300 per annum. Great Britain unused mint, Barabados unused, Cape triangulars unused, Ceylon 1867 to 1885, Fiji, Indian unused, St Vincent, Trinidad and Turks Islands, Straits, France and Colonies unused, Germany and States but avoiding Colonies, Italy with Tuscany, Modena, Sicily, Naples, &c., and United States unused, avoiding Departmentals, Periodicals, and Dues.

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Here then, is plenty of food for reflection and discussion. The general opinion is that C. J. P. has written very fairly and impartially and without any undue or even noticable attempt to boom his own best stocks. Personally, I can vouch for the fact that in order to avoid the very natural charge of merely booming his own stock he has studiously refrained from including some countries which he would otherwise have included, such for instance as Australians and Transvaals.



## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 149.)

About a thousand miles to the east of Tonga and southeast of Samoa lie the Cook Islands which have formed a very interesting group not only for the collector but for the specialist. These islands were found by Capt. Cook, then on his second voyage of discovery in the Pacific, in 1773. Though generally known as the "Cook or Hervey Islands," the two groups are distinct, the latter consisting merely of three small islets. The Cook islands proper are seven in number, and if we glance at the first issue of stamps we shall note that the little "constellation" in the center is composed of just seven stars—one for each island. The larger middle star is of course for Rarotonga, the largest and most important of the group and the one whose postmark we generally see on the cancelled stamps. The other six stand for the following islands: Mangaia, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Mauke and Manuae.



These stamps were obtained from the Government Stamp Printing office at Wellington, N. Z., by the British Resident at Rarotonga, a Mr. F. J. Moss. They were in the nature of an emergency issue, for the native government was not then in a position to have expensive dies engraved and the stamps were desired as soon as possible for the use of the newly organized postal service. They were electrotyped from a type-set form and printed in sheets of 60 arranged in ten horizontal rows of six stamps each.

The natives of the group are of Maori origin and number some 8,000. They have been converted to christianity since 1823, when missionaries came among them. They were divided into tribes, each with its "district" and each having its native chief or king called "Ariki." The natives had for many years sought British protection but did not obtain it until 1888 when a British Protectorate was formally proclaimed. Following this a native government for the group as a whole was established in 1890, consisting of a general Legislature and an Executive Council of which the Arikis were members, and of whom one was chosen as Chief of the Federal Government. All the enactments of the native government, however, were subject to the approval of the British Resident at Rarotonga, but the formation of this government is the reason for the legend "COOK ISLANDS FEDERATION" on the stamps of the first issue.

The position of "Chief of the Government of the Cook Islands" has been held by but one person, whose features are familiar to us through the

portrait on the second set of stamps issued in 1893. This is Makea Takau, usually, though rather erroneously, called "Queen Makea," for she is not Queen of the Islands but only the *Ariki Vaine* (Queen or "Chiefess") of her district of Avarua, the principal district of Rarotonga. She was very influential, however, as her election to the highest position in the native government shows. I quote from an interesting account of this royal lady by Vivian C. Gosset: "She is a very portly old lady about 65 years of age and I believe she has held the Arikiship of Avarua for about 45 years; although she cannot speak a word of English she is a very intelligent, commonsense woman for a Maori. The elderly married native women at Rarotonga have a custom of plaiting their hair into two long tails which they sometimes carry over either shoulder; one of these "tails" can be seen over the right shoulder of Makea on the stamp. She has, like all Maori women, a fine head of hair. Around her neck is seen a large white silken scarf, as all the Maoris are very fond of finery and bright colors."



That her portrait appeared on the stamps is doubtless due entirely to the philatelic success of the first issue which enabled the government to defray the cost of the more expensive process necessary. In proof of this I take the following extract from a letter of Makea's to the Premier of New Zealand, given in Mr. Basset Hull's monograph on these issues: "Our Post Office is at work, and people from England and other places are sending money to buy our stamps. Mr. Moss advises us to get new and good stamps with this money, and the Parliament have decided that my likeness as Chief of the Government shall be upon them." With regard to the latter statement Mr. Moss explains in an accompanying letter: "This has been the subject of much heartburning with some other of the Arikis, but was carried in Parliament by ten to two." Mr. Moss further writes: "I send herewith a photograph of Makea, obtained, by good fortune, from a Chief who prizes it greatly. No other is to be obtained, for Makea has not kept any." And a bit of vanity in the dusky Queen is perhaps shown by the later admonition: "Take care that Makea's likeness is not made too dark."

The stamps were engraved by the same Mr. A. E. Cousins of whom we have already heard several times, and were printed at Wellington by the New Zealand Government Printing Department, as the watermark star and N. Z. shows. Mr. Cousins engraved one die for the portrait and used that for all the values, the frames being engraved separately.



In consequence of a parcels post arrangement with New Zealand it was found desirable to have some new values in 1897, and a request was sent to the Government Printing Office for their production. The following ex-

tracts from several of Mr. Moss' letters, given in Mr. Hull's monograph, will clear up some points in regard to them: "They are designed to use for postal and revenue purposes, (NOTE—The Makea series had POSTAGE only; the new ones have POSTAGE & REVENUE) and the idea is to have them with the bird 'Torea' on the face. I enclose the Torea from the newspaper heading of that name, but the beak should be longer and slender, and the legs the same" The newspaper heading was a very rough woodcut of a bird on the wing, taken from a local newspaper called "Te Torea." It was so poor that the sketches for the new design, when sent to Rarotonga for selection, were accompanied by the following remarks: "The designer has done his best in reproducing the bird from the woodcut forwarded. As, however, he could not identify 'Te Torea' in the museum here, he cannot guarantee accuracy, but if you will advise me of its scientific name I will arrange for a drawing to be made at the museum. Mr. Cousins desired to add an outline of characteristic Rarotonga scenery, but he was unable to procure a suitable photograph. The enclosed has since come into my hands, and may be considered sufficiently characteristic to be included in the design." The enclosure was a "large photograph of a misty looking island." Mr. Moss could not give the scientific name of the torea but described it as a snipe with the beak and legs long and fine. The picture on the stamps must therefore be taken as a bit ideal and not necessarily an exact representation of the bird in question, for Mr. Cousins had to do the best he could from description rather than copy.

The bird has provoked not a little discussion as to its identity, but Miss Gosset has furnished us with some information "on the spot" as follows: "The torea is one of the plover species and its scientific name is *Totanus Cancellatus*. It is mentioned in numerous Maori songs, laments and traditions, hence the suitability of placing it on the stamp. The torea are not now so plentiful at the Cook Islands as they were in former times, having suffered much by the depredations of the natives for the purposes of food. They are of a light color with bright red beak and legs and frequent the low-lying sandy flats on the seashore and also the tide levels." From this description it is evident that the torea is very similar to the waders known commonly as "red shanks."

The "scenery" added by Mr. Cousins is also thus described: "Rarotonga which appears in the background is viewed from the north, looking south. Along the seashore is the settlement of Avarua on the northern side. The two peaks seen are Mount Ikurangi, the eastern peak, 2,100 feet in height, and Mount Te Atua Kura, the western peak, 3,000 feet elevation. The latter is a well known landmark to mariners around the group, as it can be seen on clear days for a distance of 60 miles."

In October 1900 the Protectorate over the group really came to an end, for the islands were then incorporated into the British Empire but, instead of making a crown colony of them, they were turned over to the colony of New Zealand for administrative purposes, in company with a number of neighboring islands over which the British flag had been raised. New Zealand accordingly issued a proclamation, on June 10, 1901, extending her boundaries to include the Cook Islands, Penrhyn (Mangarongaro), Palmerston (Avarau), Savage (Niue), Danger (Pukapuka), Rakahanga, Manihiki and Suvaarow islands. This was the cause of the crown surcharge which appeared on the 1 penny brown in the latter part of 1901, and which was intended to denote the change in sovereignty over the group. The surcharge was applied by hand with a single die, I believe, and it is said the work was done so

badly and so many stamps spoiled that it was given up. It seems somewhat peculiar, though, that the portrait of Makea has been allowed to remain so long on the issues since the islands were transformed from a protectorate to actual British territory.

New Zealand has not neglected her opportunities with the other islands, though, and Niue and Penrhyn have been provided for. How long before the others will be? As for Aitutaki, whose rumored issue is next, that, as we have seen, is one of the Cook group but I believe has withdrawn from the "Federation" (which form of government is still kept up) and comes directly under the New Zealand administration. If the rest of the Federation dissolves are we to have six more surcharged sets? Verily, things are interesting in the antipodes these days.



## Philatelic Exhibition at Mülhausen (Alsace.)

### LIST OF AWARDS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS.

BY F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from page 159.)

(c) *France and Colonies.*

#### A. Becker—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a nice collection of France, mostly used but without any *têtes bèches*. The best things were : 1849 50, five 15c green and two pairs, also four fine copies on entires, including one very deep shade ; two blocks of four 25c blue; two pairs, strips of three and four 1fr carmine; single 1fr venetian red. 1852, Republic, three pairs of 10c (shades) and a pair on letter ; block of eight 25c. 1853 60, pair 1fr lake and a single copy on letter ; 2cc blue on greenish, rouletted, used on piece. 1870, Bordeaux issue, two used strips of five 1c ; one each do do. 5c and 80c ; pair 20c, Type I, on entire. 1877-78, 1c indigo blue unused.

#### G. A. Schoen—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a small collection of France and French Colonies as well as a few essays, 1849-50, 1fr venetian red used and a nice lot of shades of the first allegorical issue.

#### Count Durrieu—*Not for competition.*

An elaborately specialised collection of French Congo, 1900 issue. Set of fifteen values 1c-5fr, imperforate proofs or essays. Proof Essays in black, showing method of printing by two plates, plate A for the centre and frame being represented by a block of nine 15c in brown, and plate B for the background by a similar block of 30c and strip of five 2fr, showing background and value, all imperforate on card. Artists proofs for the corner tablets of value in black and in color. Color trials of the values 2c-1fr, imperforate, in double actual size. Essays on card in the adopted colors, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25c, 1, 2 and 5fr. imperforate, 15 and 75c, with trial perforation. Corner blocks of six or all values, 1c-15c, showing variety of the lower left corner stamp in which the stump of the horn bearing inscription CONGO does not show up behind the other horn inscribed FRANCAIS. Blocks of nine of all values 20-75c showing variety of the 49th stamp on the sheet in which the round dot between REPUBLIQUE · FRANCAISE has developed into a kind of star. Count Durrieu's collection contained also a number of other varieties, such as double perfs, imperfs between, errors of color etc., evidently emanating from printers waste sheets. The same exhibitor showed a collection of *millésimes* and errors of French Colonial stamps of the issues 1892-1900. New Caledonia, 1892, 50c red, pair, one stamp having the *et* in second line of inscription missing. Pair of 4c Guadeloupe, 1892, one stamp having the letter "s" in "dépendances" missing. Madagascar and Dependencies 2c with name printed in black instead of blue and other similar things.

NOTE—The numbers given are from the 62nd edition of the Standard Catalogue.

(d) *Switzerland.*

Swiss Philatelic Society, Basle—*Diploma.*

For an artistically arranged collective exhibit of Basle 2½r, 1845, consisting of sixteen loose copies and nine do. on entires, as well as four of the essay of this stamp and a number of forgeries.

G. Koch—*Medal as under section (b).*

A very nice example of a "limited" specialised collection of Switzerland all the stamps being in extra fine condition.

Double Geneva used. loose and on entire, also the two halves used on pieces and ditto on entires. 1845 47, top strip of ten 5c dark green, large eagle (No. 5), unused with full margins and inscriptions, also two single copies of this stamp used on entires. Two copies 5c yellow green (large eagle) used on entires. 1846, 5c green envelope stamp, used on entire as adhesive. 1845, Basle, 2½r, three singles used, six single copies used on one letter and another single, on entire, in a fine bright ultramarine shade. 1843, Zurich, 4 and 6r used, with both vertical and horizontal red lines, also a 4r on entire. 1849-50, Federal Administration, 4c used, also two specimens on entires; single, pair and block of four 2½r (so-called Winterthur), all used. 1849-50, 2½r Poste Locale, used, with unframed cross (No. 18). Strip of four 2½r Orts Post, with unframed cross, on entire. 1852, strip of four 15c red, used and rare thus. 1854-62, 2r, 10r and diagonal half of 2r, used on entire as 13r. 1862-67, 5c brown doubly printed, used and the same variety of the 25c, 1867-68. 1881, granite paper, used single each 5 and 5cc, doubly printed, and an unused pair each of these two stamps, showing the error and normal variety "*Se tenant*". The remaining issues and Unpaid were mostly represented by singles and not as complete in the matter of distinct shades as they should be. The much disputed Jubilee 25c blue re engraved was shown unused.

The same exhibitor showed by the side of his Swiss collection a small lot of Roumania which contained some choice things not to be seen every day. The 1858 round Moldavias were superbly represented by a complete used set, all cut square and very fine, also equally superb copies of the 27, 54 and 108pa used on entires. 1858, blued paper, 5pa unused, 40pa and 80pa used. The same issue on white paper contained an unused vertical pair of 40pa in very distinct pale and deep shades also a *tête bêche* block of four 80pa unused. Roumania 1862, issue, was not divided into the handstruck and plate printed sets known to specialist although there were some fine shades and used pairs of the former, including *tête bêche* block of four 6pa carmine unused. This set on laid paper was represented by an unused single copy each 3 and 6pa and a *tête bêche* block of four 30pa. 1866 issue on thick paper, the 20pa was shown used and only in the second type. 1869 (without beard), 15b rose on laid paper, unused. 1871 (with beard), 10b yellow, laid paper, unused, the 50b which is so rare with genuine obliteration was only shown unused. 1870, 5b vermilion, perf. 12½ (No. 50a), used. 1876-78, Bucharest Prints, 5b bistre and 15b red brown, *imperforate* with quite satisfactory margins, used; the error 5b deep blue, used on piece with two 10b, and superb. Single copies represented most of the later issues and Unpaid, a few only of the numerous varieties of perforation were included. 1893-98, error 25b blue in a block with five 5b blue.

C. E. Hoffmann—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a large fine and nearly complete collection of Swiss Fiscals.



(e) *Europe.*C. de Loriol—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a single specimen general collection of European stamps including: Spain 2 reales of 1851, 1852 and 1853, 2c and 1r, 1854, on bluish. Naples, blue, arms and cross Switzerland, double Geneva Basle 2½r loose and on letter, 4r Zurich (two), 1849-50, 4c. France, 1849-50, 1fr venetian red. All these were used. Herr de Loriol showed, in addition a general collection of British African, West Indian and Australian Colonial stamps as well as a few other countries.

E. Bing—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a somewhat extensive collection of the cheaper kinds of entires and a number of stamps used on originals.

A. Vulliemin—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a general collection of European stamps up to 1900, mostly used.

Dr. H. Lux—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a collection of European stamps shown in six albums and principally used One of the open pages showed four out of five types of Portugal, 1855, 5r brown.

J. H. Grell—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For collection of European stamps unused and used, shown in two albums Oldenburg complete used, without varieties of type. Schleswig Holstein complete, unused, with the exception of the 1¼s grey Schleswig 1864-65.

E. Paulus—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For the European (non German) portion of his general collection, in which are a number of fine stamps including Tuscany 60c and 3 lire. used. Naples, blue, arms and cross, used. France, 1849-50, 1fr vermilion, used; newspaper stamp 2c rose, 1868, imperf. Switzerland, double Geneva, Zurich 4c (two), 1849-50, 4c (Vaud) all used. Spain (used) 2r, 1851, also the 2r blue essay unused; 1852, 2r; 1853, 2r; Madrid 1c and 3c; 1854, on blue paper, 2c, 1r pale blue, 2r (two, one cleaned); 1865, 12c with inverted frame, imperforate and perforate, the latter being the only representative of this rare stamp in the exhibition; 1870, 2e blue; 1872, 10p blue green, both scarce stamps genuinely used. Finland, 1866-67, 10p purple brown error, used and very fine. Sweden, 1st issue complete and the error "tretio" ore vermilion, used. Great Britain, 1d black, V. R., unused. Ionian Islands complete, used. Gibraltar, complete without the errors. Austria, yellow Mercury, used and rose ditto on entire newspaper. Monaco, complete. Roumania, without Moldavia Bulgaria, 1882, 5s rose error of color etc. etc.

Baron S. d'Oldruitenborgh—*Diploma.*

For an entire unused sheet consisting of two panes of 10x10 Belgium, 1851, 40c carmine rose, wmkd. L L. in frame The sheet has the full margins all round and the stamps are in the beautifully fresh pristine claret carmine color such as one very seldom sees in the copies that have been in circulation for some time. The bottom row of the sheet has in addition the following watermark "*Ministère des travaux publics, Bruxelles, Belgique, postes.*"

Th. Lemaire—*Not for competition.*

A choice exhibit of rarities, the *pièce de résistance* being a new 2d blue Post Office Mauritius on the entire original cover but unobliterated. One of these well known and popular rarities always proves a great attraction at any philatelic exhibition and the one in question proved no exception to the rule. Among the other rarities shown were Mauritius 1848, Post Paid, 2d blue, unused in the first state of the plate and a superb deep color France, first issue, complete in unused blocks of four, including the 15c green: 1853-60, Empire, blocks of four and six 1fr lake, unused; the error 15c bistre on rose, 1871-74, contained in an unused block of four; block of four 25c ultramarine, 1876, Type I, unused; 1868, newspaper stamps, 2c rose, 2c blue and 2c lilac, imperforate, in unused blocks of four. Hawaii, first issue, 5c and 13c, also a 13c on entire cover. Parma, 1859, three unused blocks of four 80c, one in a fine deep orange shade. Reunion, 30c on entire letter with full wide margins at top and bottom. Also the following French *têtes blanches*:—three used 20c and two used 25c, 1849-50 issue; Empire, 1853-60, 80c unused, with corner margins of sheet, and 8c used.

C. Willadt & Co.—*Not for competition.*

Also an exhibit of rarities mostly Europeans Hamburg, 1859-64, imperforate strip of four 9sch, used on entire cover to New York. Switzerland—three double Genevas used; uncut sheet of Basle essay, 1845, 2½r (5x8). Wurtemberg, 70kr, used blocks of four and six. Tuscany, 3 lire, used Spain, 1854, 1r on blue paper, used single and a made up block of four. Sweden, "tretio" error, unused etc., etc.

(f) *Collections of Foreign Countries.*

Captain A. Markl—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a small specialised collection of British Zanzibar. 1895 96 issue on Indian stamps, complete sets of unused and used singles, also unused and used sets up to 1r with the varieties, second "z" in "Zanzibar" small and with inverted "q" for "b". The ½, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 8 and 12 annas, unused, without stop to "i" Pair 2r, unused one stamp having inverted "r" in "Zanzibar". ½a green and 1 rupee grey, error "Zanzidar", used. A good lot of the 2½a provisionals of 1895 96 were included and the 1896 issue ½a-5r complete in unused and used singles and also in unused blocks of four. The two sets of watermarks in the 1896-98 issue were not shown. Current sets complete in unused and used singles and unused blocks of four.

M. N. Boolemann—*Silver medal and diploma.*

For a specialised collection of Transvaal, a large lot of the 1901 Petersburg locals, and a small collection of Orange River Colony. Among the Transvaal were 1sh green, 1870 unused (No 3); 1d carmine, 1870, imperforate with dated postmark April 20 1870. Perhaps the scarcest stamp in this exhibit was the 1d red of 1877 doubly surcharged "V. R. TRANSVAAL", used and fine. 1877, 6d blue with black surcharge, rouletted 15½, unused. 1878-79, V R Transvaal, 1ruletted 15½, 1d red on orange, unused, without stop after R; 6d blue on green, unused 1879, small V. R., 1d red on yellow with small "T" in "TRANSVAAL", used (three specimens, one being repaired) also the 3d and 6d with the same variety used (Nos 7ca and 71a) 18798-2, 1d on 6d, black surcharge, seven types. 1883, 1d black (No. 95), unused,

with curious flawed die ; 1sh green *tête bêche* (No. 98a) in a used block of four. 1885, ½d on 1sh green, *tête bêche* in an unused block of four ; ½d on 3d violet error "PRNNY" (No. 11ca) in an unused strip of three, also this stamp with the second "N" of "PENNY" inverted, unused, (No. 11cb). Representative sets of the later issues were included.

**E. Paulus — *Silver medal and diploma.***

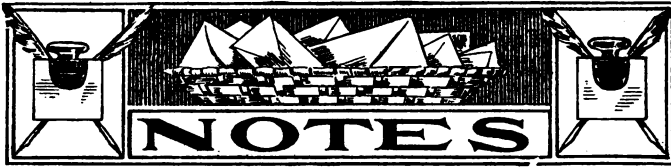
For the British Colonial portion of his fine general collection. Victoria, 1868-70, 5sh blue on yellow, used, also a number of the obliterated postal fiscals, many of them being cleaned, such as are usually found in old general collections. The same remark applies to a good many of this exhibitor's used St. Lucia postal fiscals. Western Australia, 1851-57, 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1sh rouletted, used and very fine. New South Wales, representative sets of the Sydney Views ; 1853, 5d green, imperforate, unused and 8d orange ditto, used with big margins. British Columbia, 1861, 2½p rose unused ; 186c, 5c rose, imperforate, used. Barbados, used pair 1d on half of 5sh rose. St. Vincent 5sh. star wmk, and 4d on 1sh vermilion used. Nevis, 1867, 1sh yellow green, used, and 6d lithographed, unused. Turks Islands, 1873-79, 1sh violet used. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1 shilling, used. Labuan contained some rare stamps, including 1880 6c on 16c blue with additional "6" across the original value (No. 11), very fine used with dotted postmark ; 8c on 12c carmine with original value struck out by pen (No. 12a), used and obliterated by pen "Paid" ; 8c on 12c carmine surcharged with additional "8" across the original value (No. 12b), the surcharge on the profile of the Queen being inverted, used (pen marked) ; 1883, 2c on 16c blue (No. 21) unused. India, 1854, ½a red unused. Trinidad, 1896, 1 sh unused ; 1893-94, O. S. a full set from ½d 5sh, also a fine lot of the early issues with the "TOO LATE" postmark, including two 5sh, C. C. 12½, with this obliteration in red and in black. Bahamas, 1861 issue, it was really surprising in a fine old collection like this, to find that most of these stamps were missing although it testifies to the undoubted scarcity of the same. A few non British Colonial countries were shown with this exhibit, Dominican Republic being very fine and including, 1862, ½r rose, used, 1r deep green, unused ; 1865, ½r used, 1r unused ; 1866, 1r blue, without space between "UN" and "REAL", unused (No. 1 a) in a pair with the normal stamp, also this stamp without inscription at top and bottom, superb, used. United States Departmental stamps only were shown, including complete unused sets of Executive, Agriculture, State and Justice. The nice little lot of Portuguese Indies stamps had the first issue set wrong but contained most of the rare surcharges on the crown type of 1881.

**F. H. Kahle — *Bronze medal and diploma.***

For a small specialised collection of Mexican stamps not shown in detail.

*To be continued.*





AUSTRIAN LEVANT—The *Monthly Circular* states that the two stamps with new values surcharged in centimes, which have recently been chronicled as for Offices in Crete, are in use in all the Levant post offices.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

RUSSIA—"La Cote Réale" is authority for announcement that a new issue is being prepared for the Offices in the Levant. The stamps will bear the portrait of the Czar and will be issued in an extensive series of values.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

COOK ISLANDS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen a vertical pair of the 1d brown, surcharged with a Crown, of which the lower stamp has the surcharge inverted.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

GUADELOUPE.—The following extract from a letter, sent us by a correspondent in this island, may be of interest to our readers :

"I have just received a personal letter from the Governor of this Colony, in which he informs me that he has been authorized by the Minister of Colonies to surcharge the stamps actually in use in this colony and to dispose of same as he may see fit, in view of the approaching new issue. These surcharged stamps are to sold IN ONE SINGLE LOT to the highest bidder. The stamps offered are as follows :

Postage Stamps: Number.	Present Value. Fcs	Surcharged.	Total new value. Fcs.
39 050	0 30	5c	4.452.50
57,200	0 40	10c	5,720 00
30,100	0 50	15c	4,515.00
30,780	0.75	1.00c	50,780.00
51,900	1.00	40c	20,760 00
<hr/>			<hr/>
259,030 stamps			86,227.50
Postage Due Stamps.			
1,500	0.60	30c	795 00
1,150	1.00		
<hr/>			<hr/>
261,680 stamps altogether,			Fcs 87,022.50 \$16 795 34

' This was the number of stamps on hand April 1st susceptible of being surcharged, but (as the Governor writes me) on June 1st, the date of surcharging, these numbers will be considerable diminished. If you care to bid for this lot of stamps you would do well to advise me by cable, using the Western Union Telegraphic Code.

"I know that offers are expected from large French and European philatelic establishments and presume that bidding will be animated."

GUATEMALA.—The *Monthly Journal* reports two oddities of the 1898 provisional issue. The 2c on 5c purple (our No. 89) with surcharge in black, instead of red, and the 2c on 5c rose (No. 93) with the surcharge inverted.



BHOPAUL.—We reprint the following from the *Monthly Journal*: “Mr. Ewen sends us a curious assortment of the stamps of this State, consisting of old stock and new, some of the former, we regret to say, furnished up so as to form new varieties. As was stated in February, a new form of embossed device has been adopted, which we now find applied to the new  $\frac{1}{4}$ a and  $\frac{1}{2}$ a stamps, which are, of course, quite legitimate varieties; it has also, however, been applied to some of the older stamps, but not we fancy, in order to render them available for present use, because we have the 8a stamp of 1893, with the old form of embossing, surcharged with an Arabic character in red, to denote the change of Begum.

“In regard to this stamp Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have received a letter from Bhopal containing the following explanation: ‘The sign of the red ink is made from the present Begum of Bhopal, and those stamps are from the time of the late Begum, therefore on those stamps only first word or alphabet has been printed, the price of the any stamps are not decrease up to this time.’ The explanation is not very clear, but it seems evident that it was thought necessary to mark these stamps in some way, on the face, to indicate the change of ruler, and we therefore conclude that the old stamps with the embossing are merely remainders

‘But there is worse news still; we have an imitation of Type 13 printed in *black*, in a sheet of thirty-two varieties, and intended probably to represent No. 100a in the catalogue. The design, however, is more like Type 13, having the close curved lines in the corners and the letter ‘A’ in the centre at top throughout the sheet. We feel sure that this is something quite new, and therefore a posthumous variety, as our publishers received sheets of 100b after the new stamps appeared and the new-comer has the new embossing.

8a green-black (No. 168); with red surcharge

$\frac{1}{4}$ a rose-red; new type, with new embossing

$\frac{1}{2}$ a black “ “ “ “

Old Types with new embossing.\*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a red; perf. (No. 78)

$\frac{1}{2}$ a black (Nos. 113 to 116).

Type redrawn; 32 varieties. With new embossing.\*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a black; imperf and pin perf. (small holes)

\*We do not propose to catalogue these without some evidence of their having been actually issued for use.”



NEW ZEALAND.—We have seen the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p blue of the Colonial print on Waterlow paper, imperforate horizontally. The *London Philatelist* also chronicles the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p brown-orange on the same paper and also imperforate horizontally.



PERSIA.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

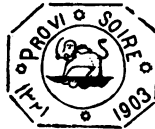
Messrs Ph. Ziegler & Co write to our publishers as follows:

‘We have received the following report from our friends in Paris re the 1902 issue of Persian stamps (Persian type set): ‘A Persian dealer who is now in Paris bought a large amount of the Persian type-set (1902) issue; as

they', the officials of the Post Office, 'had not the time to stamp on the control mark, they gave him the original stamp, which he took with him, and he can produce any variety in using different inks'.

"Which type of 'control mark' was thus confidently handed over to an outsider we are not told; but it will be well to beware of all 'control mark' varieties in abnormal colors or on unlikely stamps."

We illustrate the blue surcharge on the type-set stamps which we chronicled last month.



Our contemporary also lists a number of varieties among the recent provisional issues, which we do not remember having seen before. Among these are :

5s on 8s brown, with additional "Provisoire 1319" in black (this we have already chronicled), but with the first surcharge inverted.

Lion and Persian characters in seal inverted, on the 3s dull violet (No. 154) and the 1s gray (No. 159).

"Provisoire 1319" inverted, on the 12s on 1k red (No. 181) and on the type-set 3s green (No. 195).

The type-set 1s gray and 12s ultramarine with the word "CHAHIS" in capitals (Nos. 198 and 203) with double impression in red of the lion in an ornamental octagon.

The 1s gray, type-set, with the word printed "Chahis", having the blue overprinted, which we illustrate above, inverted.

Official stamps of 1902, 5s on 1k and 10s on 1k, with inverted surcharges.



ROUMANIA.—We illustrate the two types of the new issue which we chronicled last month :



SOMALI COAST.—*La Cote Réale* reports the 2 and 75 centimes of the current series with centers inverted, and says : "It appears that one sheet of each value escaped perforation. There are then only 100 of the lower values and 50 of the others."

From the *Timbrophile Belge* we also learn of the existence of the 30 and 40c in horizontal pairs, imperforate between; a vertical pair of the 75c imperforate between; the 4c printed in blue and brick red, instead of rose; and the 50c in green and carmine, instead of vermilion.



**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen a full set of the new envelopes and wrappers. The 4c is a worthy companion for the others of the series. It has a caricature of Lincoln with name and dates, as on the other values. The whole design is in a square with rounded corners. For the sake of completeness, we make a new chronicle of the series.

We find that the Western Union Telegraph stamp of the 1902 issue, which we chronicled in April as having the signature of R. C. Clowry, was also issued with the signature of Thos. T. Eckert.

*Envelopes.*

1903 watermark.

- 1c green on white
- 1c " " amber
- 1c " " oriental buff
- 1c " " blue
- 1c " " manila
- 2c red on white
- 2c " " amber
- 2c " " oriental buff
- 2c " " blue
- 4c chocolate on white
- 4c " " amber
- 5c dark blue on white
- 5c " " " amber

*Wrappers*

1903 watermark.

Manila paper:

- 1c green
- 2c red
- 4c chocolate

*Telegraph stamp.*

Western Union Telegraph Co.

Perforated.

Signature of Thos. T. Eckert.

No value, blue (1902)

**CEYLON.**—Four more stamps of the new issue are announced by various philatelic journals. We infer that only "specimen" copies have, as yet been seen. The rupee values differ from those in previous issues in being of the same size as the lower denominations.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

- 4c yellow and blue
- 6c carmine
- 1r 5cc gray and dark gray
- 2r 25c brown and green

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**— We

regret to have to chronicle this month an extensive list of new issues and varieties of these worthless labels. So long as the miserable things pay postage and are recognized by a government, however irresponsible, we suppose they will have to be noted by writers of chronicles and catalogues, but it is certainly to be hoped that collectors will not have anything to do with such palpable frauds. When a stamp is issued in seven colors at one time, it should be unnecessary to call attention to the very evident intent to supply something more than postal requirements.

*Le Timbrophile Belge* reports two more shades of the 50 centavos and one of the 5 pesos of the Cartagena issue.

*Mekeel's Stamp Collector* mentions the Hill of La Popa stamp in the following varieties:

- 2cc violet; printed on both sides, perf. 11 ½
- 20c violet; perf. 11 ½ horizontally, imperf. vertically

2cc violet ; sewing machine perf. 6  
 20c dull blue ; imperforate, sewing  
 machine perf. and perf. 11½  
 20c carmine rose ; perf. 11½

The Registration stamp, issued last year in red brown on blue, has now been printed in blue on blue.

Last month we illustrated new 1 and 5 pesos stamps for Bolivar and we have now seen a 10 pesos stamp. *Mekiel Stamp Collector* also illustrates a new 50 centavos of the same issue, a Registration stamp, a Registration Return Receipt stamp and a Too Late stamp for this state and gives an extensive chronicle of colors and varieties of these stamps, which we repeat below.

**Cartagena issue.**

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11½.

20a carmine rose  
 Imperforate.

50c orange  
 50c blue gray  
 5p green

*Registration stamp.*

2cc blue on blue

**Bolivar.**

*Adhesive stamps.*



Wove paper.

Pin perf.

5cc blue on pink  
 50c purple on greenish blue  
 1p red orange on salmon  
 1p bronze green on lavender

Laid paper.

Pin perf.

5p carmine on brown

Imperforate.

10p dark blue on greenish blue  
 10p dark purple on bluish

*Registration stamps.*

Laid paper.

Pin perf.

20c red on salmon

20c red on greenish blue

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*

Wove paper.

Pin perf.

20c red on yellow

20c dark blue on lavender

*Too Late stamps.*

Wove paper.

Pin perf

20c carmine on bluish

20c purple on bluish

**CYPRUS.**—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 30 paras and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen a "Specimen" copy of the 45 piastres of the King Edward series.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

30pa violet and green

45pi violet and ultramarine

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**—A new 2c stamp has been issued in these islands. It is of the same design as the 1c and 5c stamps of the issue of 1901. It is reported that an eight cent stamp of the same design has been sent to the islands, but will not be issued until the stock of the provisional 8c on 10c is exhausted.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12½.

Watermarked Crown.

2c carmine

**EGYPT.**—*Scudap.*—We find we have failed to chronicle the 5 milliemes



with the new multiple Star and Crescent watermark, and the *Monthly Circular* says that the 2 milliemmes and 10 piastres with the same watermark have been surcharged "o. s. g. s." for official use.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked multiple Star and Crescent.

Perforated.

5m black and carmine

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked multiple Star and Crescent.

Perforated.

Surcharged in black "o. s. g. s."

2m brown and green

10p brown and violet

**FERNANDO PO.**—Stamps of the current type with the date "1903" are said to have been issued.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

5c green

10c blue

25c carmine

50c brown lilac

75c lilac

1p rose

2p olive

5p vermilion

**French Offices Abroad.**—In various European philatelic journals we find chronicled several stamps for different French offices, which have not as yet been reported by us. We list them below:

Under the heading of Pah Koi, the *Echo de la Timbrologie* says:

"The Indo China series has just received a new surcharge—the word 'PACKOI' in French and Chinese characters. This is applied on stamps intended for Packoi, a port of Southern China, situated on the Gulf of Tonkin and provided with a French post office. We have only seen, as yet, the 15 centimes gray, which has the surcharge in black."

**Offices in the Levant.**

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

30c brown lilac

**Dedeagh.**

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

25c blue

**Offices in China.—Pah Koi.**

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

15c gray

**Offices in Morocco.**

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated

5pe on 5fr dark blue and buff

**GIBRALTAR.**—In describing the new issue last month we mentioned stamps of 4, 8 and 20sh, but were unable to give the colors, which we can now supply.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4sh violet and green

8sh " " black on blue

£1 " " " " red

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Mr. Walter Morley informs the *Monthly Circular* that the 1 shilling King's Head has been surcharged for use by the Board of Education. We understand that the stamp has not yet been put into use, as the stock of the Queen's Head stamp with the same overprint is not yet exhausted.

*Official stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown.

Surcharged in black "Board of Education".

1sh carmine and green

**GUATEMALA.**—*Mekeel's Stamp Collector* reports a new 25c Official stamp.

Our contemporary says that the series which we reported in February were printed in strips of five, one of each denomination, and that the highest value, 20c, was afterwards altered to 25c by surcharging. We do not see how this could conveniently be done, when the stamps were each printed in a different color.

A correspondent of the *Stamp Collector* informs them that the stamps are now printed in sheets of one hundred of each value, including the 25 centavos

*Official stamp.*

Perforated 12.

25c blue

**IVORY COAST.**—The 50 centimes and 1 franc Postage Due stamps of French Colonies have again been surcharged for use as Postal Packet stamps. The inscription, "COTE D'IVOIRE—COLIS POSTAUX", is now in two lines, instead of three.

*Postal Packet stamps.*

Imperforate.

Red surcharge.

50c lilac

Black surcharge

1fr rose on cream

**LAGOS.**—"Specimen" sets of the new King's Head stamps are being sent out through the Postal Union. The design is similar to that of the lower values of Gibraltar, with the word "LAGOS" on a small panel below the bust

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

½p green

1p violet and black on red

2p " " ultramarine

2½p " " " on blue

3p " " brown

6p " " lilac

1sh green and black

2sh 6p " " carmine

5sh " " ultramarine

10sh " " brown

**LIBERIA.**—*Der Philatelist* is informed that the 16c Official stamp of the 1894 issue has been seen with the surcharge "ORDINARY".

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Surcharged "o. s." in blue and "ORDINARY" in black.

16c lilac

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—We illustrate the new 2sh 6p stamp which we chronicled in our last number :



The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* reports two more Official stamps, made by perforating stamps of the regular issue with the letters "o. s.—N. S. W."

*Official stamps.*

Perforated "o. s.—N. S. W."

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.

½p blue green

5p dark green

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The 2½p pictorial stamp has appeared on the new paper.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a number of stamps with the O. P. S. O. surcharge, which do not appear to have been catalogued by us. The list is as follows :

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11.

Watermarked Single-lined N. Z. and Star.

2½p blue

*Official stamps.*

Surcharged O. P. S. O.

On issues of 1891-95.

Watermarked N. Z. and small Star.

Perforated

½p black

2½p ultramarine

On issue of 1898.  
 Unwatermarked.  
 Perforated 12½ to 16.  
 8p dull blue  
 On issue of 1899-1900.  
 Unwatermarked  
 Perforated 11.  
 5p red brown

**NORTH BORNEO.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* reports the 2 and 5c, surcharged "British Protectorate", with a second surcharge "Postage Due".

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.  
 Red and black surcharge.  
 2c green and black  
 Green and black surcharge.  
 5c orange and black

**NYASSA.**—The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* says: "The gorgeous giraffe and dromedary stamps of the 1901 set are being subjected to the indignity of surcharging." Two of them have been surcharged with the word "Provisorio" and three others with new values.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Provisional issue.  
 Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

15r orange brown and black  
 25r yellow orange and black  
 Surcharged with new value.  
 65r on 80r lilac and black  
 115r on 150r deep orange and black  
 130r on 300r yellow green and black

**ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**—A 5 shilling stamp has been added to the series; *Der Philatelist* has seen a "Specimen" copy.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 5sh brown and blue

**Russian Offices in the Levant.**—The current 10 kopecs stamp on vertically laid paper has been surcharged "1 Piastre", for use in these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14½.  
 Vertically laid paper.  
 Red surcharge  
 1pi on 10k blue

**ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.**—We have received a new series of stamps, inscribed "ST. KITTS-NEVIS", for use in these islands. The stamps are of two types, the first showing a picture of Christopher Columbus on shipboard and the second the allegorical design that was used on the first issue of Nevis.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.



½p green and violet  
 2p brown " "  
 2½p ultramarine and black  
 6p red violet. " "  
 1sh orange and green  
 2sh 6p purple and black



1p scarlet and black  
 3p orange and green  
 2sh black " "  
 5sh olive green and violet

**SALVADOR.**—Various of our contemporaries report other values than

those we have chronicled of the new Official set.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.  
Watermarked S.  
2c red  
3c orange  
10c lilac  
13c brown  
24c red

**SAN MARINO.**—We have received the new stamps for this country. The 2 centavos is of a different type from the other values of the series. They are on paper watermarked with a crown, so placed that some of the rows of stamps show one crown and others two

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14.  
Watermarked Crown.  
2c violet  
5c blue green  
10c claret  
20c brown orange  
25c blue  
30c brown red  
40c orange red  
45c yellow  
65c chocolate  
1L olive  
2L purple  
5L slate

**SERVIA.**—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* reports a new 20 paras stamp and the *Monthly Circular* announces the appearance of the 5 paras Postage Due stamp in a new perforation.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11½.  
10pa carmine  
*Postage Due stamp.*  
Perforated 11½.  
Granite paper.  
5pa magenta

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the shilling stamp, in the large rectangular type, has been surcharged "o. s." in tall letters close together.

*Official stamp.*

Perforated 11½.  
Watermarked Crown and S. A.  
letters close together.  
Black surcharge.  
1sh brown

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen "Specimen" copies of a \$100 stamp of the King Edward type and two provisional stamps of Johore. The latter are made by surcharging the stamps with a numeral and the word "CENTS", and two short bars over the tablets in the lower corners.

It scarcely seems probable that the \$100 stamp will ever be used for anything but fiscal purposes.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.  
Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
\$100 lilac and blue on yellow  
Johore.  
Provisional issue.  
Black surcharge.  
3c on 4c yellow and red  
10c on 4c green and rose

**VENEZUELA.**—We translate from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*:

"One of our correspondents in Amiens sends us a letter franked by two provisional stamps issued at Ciudad-Bolivar, probably by the rev-

olutionary party. They represent a steamer, framed by the inscriptions 'CORREOS DE VENEZUELA—ESTADO GUYANA'.

"M. Hetteix sends us the remainder of this series and also another series of very large size (46x46mm.), which bears in the center the arms of Venezuela."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Steamer type.

- 5c black on gray
- 10c " " red
- 25c " " rose
- 50c " " blue
- 1b " " yellow

Arms type.

- 5c black on rose
- 10c " " red
- 25c " " blue
- 50c " " yellow
- 1b " " gray

**VICTORIA.**—The current one shilling stamp is said to have been re-engraved. It is of a worn appear-

ance and we are inclined to think it is printed from one of the new plates made by the zinc etching process, rather than from a re-engraved plate.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12 ½.

Watermarked V. and Crown  
1sh yellow

**WEST AUSTRALIA**—We have received a new four pence stamp, of a design similar to the four pence of the 1890 93 issue, but with the inscription at the bottom in smaller letters and reading "POSTAGE FOUR PENCE".

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 12 ½.

Watermarked V and Crown.  
4p orange brown

## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 94th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, June 8, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Dewing, Luff, Rich Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of both the President and Vice-President the meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M., with Mr. Dewing in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, showing a cash balance in bank of \$254.97 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read.

The House Committee's report was read and received.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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## New Zealand.

THE HALF-PENNY "PICTORIAL" AND PENNY "UNIVERSAL"  
ISSUES OF 1900-1902.

BEING A DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS PAPERS, PERFORATIONS  
AND WATERMARKS DURING THAT PERIOD.

By C. GILLES.

(From *The Australian Philatelist*)

From time to time articles bearing upon the above subject have appeared in most of the journals devoted to philately, but they have been so scattered and spread through so many numbers that collectors seem to find some difficulty in distinguishing these interesting varieties, and it is my purpose, accordingly to endeavor by explaining the details and differences of and between the various emissions to help the average collector avoid the pitfalls into which he is likely to stumble.

The matter hereof is, of necessity, not altogether original, but I am able, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the New Zealand G. P. O., to add some fresh particulars, which help to throw more light upon the subject.

In the first instance, I would point out that the many papers which were brought into use in so short a space of time came to be so used—not, as it would appear many are under the impression, owing to the indifference of the authorities—but in reality because the Government was endeavoring to obtain a paper which would better come up to the standard which they considered requisite.

The paper supplied by Waterlow and Sons not being deemed satisfactory, a supply was obtained from the Basted Mills, but this in turn (why, I have been unable to ascertain) gave way to that manufactured by Messrs. Cowan & Co., the cause of the first supplies of this latter consignment coming on unwatermarked paper being that the Government printer was pressed for material and could not wait until the "bits" for impressing the watermark could be prepared and set up.

I must not omit some reference to the so-called "ribbed" papers. As a matter of fact this "ribbing," if I may term it such for want of a more suitable expression, is unintentional, and undoubtedly arises owing to the wires of the frame upon which the pulp is stretched during the course of impressing the watermark leaving their impression upon any sheets which have been placed thereon in an unusually damp state. When the gum is subsequently applied to the stamps all traces of this "ribbing" disappear.

Before dismissing the subject of the various papers used I will endeavor to explain how they may be distinguished.

The paper first used was that known as "Waterlow," and although the watermark is, whilst generally indistinct, similar to that on the subsequent "Basted" paper—*i.e.*, double lined—still this variety when unused can easily be picked out, inasmuch as it is a good deal thicker and softer than the "Basted" or any of the other succeeding papers. Moreover the gum is either dull or gritty—often flaky—in appearance, and the paper decidedly opaque.

Next came that from the Basted Mills. This, whilst thinner in texture, is a tough semi-transparent paper, and rough to the touch. The gum is also clearer and whiter, and if the stamp be held up to the light face outwards the color shows through much more brightly than in the case of the former variety.

I have seen it stated elsewhere that these two papers are easily distinguishable, inasmuch as the watermark in the former (Waterlow) is *N. Z. over* a star, whilst in the latter (Basted) the *N. Z.* is *under* the star. This test is, however, unreliable, as I have the latter with the watermark either way.

Following upon this came the first lot of paper supplied by Cowan & Co., and which was unwatermarked. This paper is also thin and tough, but more opaque than the Basted variety.

Finally—at least—let us hope so—came the Cowan watermarked paper, differing from the previous "Waterlow" and "Basted," more especially in that the watermark is a single lined one and stands out very distinctly. The marginal letters, *NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE*, in all three varieties of paper, are, however, double lined, and in that respect the watermarks are similar.

With regard to the seeming complexity in the varieties of perforation, the real explanation is that the Government printer as a matter of urgency, used the two machines, guaging respectively 11 and 14, simultaneously, in order to expedite the supply.

The varieties of double compound perms which are to be found, may, perhaps, be accounted for by the suggestion that many sheets which were found—whilst experimenting with the new machine guaging 14—to be badly centred, were re-perforated by means of the machine guaging 11, this machine, owing to its smaller size, being more easily handled.

This system of re-perforation, is also most probably the reason of certain varieties which, as referred to at a later part of my paper, I have termed errors. In reality they are freaks, or "accidents of perforation," as their existence apparently depends solely upon the circumstances that a few odd sheets escaped perforation either on one or all sides, and being subsequently discovered, the missing perforations were supplied by the 11 machine. In support of this argument I think it will be generally admitted that the Government Printer would hardly be likely to go to the trouble of specially perforating one sheet of any particular variety "just for the fun of the thing."

[As a matter of exactitude, there are really three machines in the Government Printing Office at Wellington, two guaging 11 and (the new) one guaging 14.]

It may not be considered out of place for me to draw attention here to the fact that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 2d Queen's Head re-issue of 1900 were printed upon Waterlow paper.

In order to avoid any possible confusion, I propose to deal with the two denominations separately, starting with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d value, and which I have subdivided into the following groups:—

## I.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green ("Pictorial")

## A. Perf. 11.

PAPER—"Waterlow" WMK.—Double-lined N.Z. over star  
GUM—Bright (thick) to Dull (thin) DATE OF ISSUE—10th March, 1900

This stamp, the shades of which vary from apple green to yellow and deep green, succeeded the London printed  $\frac{1}{2}$ d pictorial. The plate was prepared in London by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, who also struck off the first printing in purple there. All the subsequent printings in green were the work of the Government printer at Wellington, to whom Messrs. Waterlow & Sons had forwarded the plates of all the "Pictorial" series.

## B. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

PAPER—"Waterlow" WMK.—As before.  
GUM—Yellowish to white and gritty DATE OF ISSUE—November, 1901

This, with the 1d Waterlow, was the first time the new machine gauging 14 was brought into use.

These varieties were also the first of the "compound," and are by far the commoner.

## C. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

11

PAPER—"Basted" WMK.—As before (or inverted)  
GUM—Bright to clear DATE OF ISSUE—December, 1901

Of this issue attention must be drawn to the variety perf. 11, which must be quite the scarcest of all the recent  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d varieties, as only one sheet appears to have been so perforated. I regard this, however, as an error of perforation.

## D. Perf. 14

11

PAPER—"Cowan" (1) WMK.—None  
GUM—White to dull DATE OF ISSUE—January, 1902

As the paper from which this variety was printed was only used as a stop gap this stamp will probably become as scarce as the previous compound varieties. The second variety of perf. on this paper is again an error.

## E. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

PAPER—"Cowan" (2) WMK.—Single-lined N.Z. over star



GUM—White and shiny

DATE OF ISSUE—May, 1902

The two latter varieties of perf. may also, I think come under the heading of errors, as I gather that at the most there were only a couple of sheets of each so perforated.

## II.

1d carmine ("Universal")

## A. Perf. 12½—16 (London Print)

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—None

GUM—White

DATE OF ISSUE—1st January, 1901

This stamp was engraved by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, who printed a supply of two millions, which they forwarded to the colony together with the plates. There is little difficulty in distinguishing this printing from any of the locals (perf. 14) for not only are the perforations clean cut, but the color is in a deeper shade, somewhat approaching lake.

## B. Perf. 11

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—Double lined N.Z. over a star

GUM—Bright (thick) to Dull (thin)

DATE OF ISSUE—10th March, 1900

This was the first stamp locally printed, and varies greatly in shade—from pink, scarlet, rose and carmine to dull red brown.

The dull gum was applied to the last printings only of the ½d and 1d.

## C. Perf. 14

PAPER—"Waterlow"

WMK.—As before

GUM—Yellowish to white and gritty

DATE OF ISSUE—November, 1901

Although the ½d Waterlow exists in the two compound perfs. it is to be noted that the 1d Waterlow does not.

## D. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

11

PAPER—"Basted"

WMK.—As before

GUM—Bright to clear

DATE OF ISSUE—December, 1901

These are the only compounds of the 1d to be found (other than the errors elsewhere chronicled). Of the variety perf. 11 I believe there were only one or two sheets, and this I also list amongst the errors.

## E. Perf. 14

14 x 11

WMK.—None

PAPER—"Cowan" (1)

DATE OF ISSUE—January, 1902

GUM—White to dull

The second variety here is again an error. So far as I know, only one sheet was ever found.

## F. Perf. 14

14 x 11

11 x 14

PAPER—"Cowan" (2)

WMK.—Single-lined N.Z. over a star

GUM—White and shiny

DATE OF ISSUE—May, 1902

Here, again, we may put down the above compound varieties as errors. Probably two or three sheets of each exist (*to date hereof.*)

## SYNOPSIS.

For convenience of reference I append a summary of above papers and perforations, adding to the latter such of the minor varieties known to exist as I consider worthy of mention.

The papers may be divided into four groups, viz.:—

“WATERLOW”—Thick, soft and opaque paper. Watermark double-lined N.Z. over star: generally indistinct.

“BASTED MILLS”—Thin semi-transparent paper. Watermark double lined N.Z. over star: sometimes indistinct or inverted.

“COWAN” (1)—Thin tough paper, slightly opaque. Unwatermarked.

“COWAN” (2)—Thin roughish paper. Watermark single-lined N.Z. over star, and generally very distinct.

Of these the perforations are as follows:

## WATERLOW.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d Perf. 11	1d Perf. 14 to 16 (London)
14	14
14 x 11	11
11 x 14	14
Variety (a) Perf. 11 x Imperf.	

## BASTED.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d Perf. 14	1d Perf. 14
14 x 11	14 x 11
11 x 14	11 x 14
11 (error)	11 (error)
Variety (a) Variety Imperf. 14 x 0	

## COWAN (1).

$\frac{1}{2}$ d Perf. 14	1d Perf. 14
11 (error).	1d Perf. 14 x 11 (error)

## COWAN (2)—Current.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d Perf. 14	1d Perf. 14
14 x 11 (error)	14 x 11 (error)
11 x 14 (error)	11 x 14 (error)
Variety 1d horizontally Imperf. x 14.	

## ADDENDA.

Since the appearance in the last number of the *Australian Philatelist* of my article on the above stamps, Mr. A. T. Bate, of Wellington, has kindly written pointing out some omissions, which I am glad to now add.

In the first instance I should have stated, only for the fact having quite escaped my memory, that new plates were prepared for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d values; for the former in order to fit the new *Hoe* printing machine which was introduced when the “Pictorials” were first printed locally; for the latter when the booklets were issued (in Sept. 1902) as it then became necessary to engrave a plate containing six stamps, since it would have been impossible to bind portions of the ordinary sheets up in such form, owing to their lacking the necessary margins.

These latter, so far as I am aware, are identical in all particulars with those printed in the ordinary sheets of 240 stamps, excepting that each of the six stamps is imperforated vertically on the outer side and the bottom row horizontally also ; in other words, no stamp of the six is perforated on all four sides.

Mr. Bate also informs me that it is possible to obtain most varieties of the current issue—Cowan (2)—with both dull and bright gums.

Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co. have also favored me with a communication on the same subject, forwarding used copies of three varieties, the existence of which is new to me. They are Waterlow 1d perf 14 x 11, and Cowan (1) ½d and 1d perf. 11 x 14. I am, for my part, however, inclined to believe that no *whole* sheets of these three varieties existed, but that they are specimens from marginal rows, which had been subsequently reperfornated, owing to their being off centre. I have amongst my own lot a pair of Waterlow 1d perforated 14 and reperfornated 11 horizontally, undoubtedly for this reason, which tends to confirm my views hereon. Moreover, no *unused* copies of any of these additional varieties have ever been produced so far, from which it may be assumed that collectors on the look out for combinations of perforations did not consider such as worth holding or chronicling. However, I am inserting their existence for what it may be worth.

I take this opportunity likewise of acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Fletcher, of Auckland, who has from time to time furnished me with information hereon as well as forwarding specimens of many of the various varieties (since the publication, imperforated).

Since the publication of my article Mr. Fletcher has been kind enough also to forward for my inspection his collection of double perforations of these two values, and—although I purposely omitted such varieties from my list—on studying them closely I find that there are several items which call for mention herein. The marginal rows of several sheets of both values had been perforated doubly, and, in some instances, trebly, with both or either machines, one sheet of the 1d having even been replaced entirely in the machine guaging 11, owing to the then existing perforations being off centre, the result being verily a jumble, as all sorts of combinations of 11 and 14 could be picked out in various parts of the sheet. Further, there was a strip of Basted 1d perf. 14, but with the left hand margin imperforated.

To my own list we therefore have the following :—

ADDENDA.

WATERLOW.

1d perf. 14 x 11.  
“ 14 x imperf.

COWAN (1).

½d perf. 11 x 14.  
1d perf. 11 x 14.

BASTED.

1d perf. 14, on three sides only.

COWAN (2).

1d booklet, perf. 14, on 2 or 3 sides only.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 11, July, 1903.

The philatelic sensation of the hour is the arrest and trial of several prisoners on the charge of being concerned in the illicit disposal of what are known as English Official stamps. Amongst the prisoners now undergoing their trial are Mr. A. B. Creeke, a well known member of the London Philatelic Society and co author with the late Mr Hastings Wright of the Society's well known *mugnum opus* on the stamps of this country, and a chief clerk in Somerset House stamp issuing department. Whilst the case is under consideration the less said the better.

Up to date, however, I may say that evidence has been tendered before the magistrate of the hawking about of Official stamps for sale to dealers. At first the lots offered were small, and such as raised no suspicion of anything wrong. Later on the number of stamps increased till even sheets were offered, then dealers grew suspicious that all was not right, and one dealer sent a messenger to Somerset House saying that he had been offered supplies of "Officials" and asking if he were at liberty to deal in them. This woke up the authorities at Somerset House. Detectives were set to work, with the ultimate result that serious leakages were discovered and, after much trouble, the suspected parties have now been placed on trial.

The trial has aroused the greatest interest in stamp circles because of the inclusion of a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of London in the batch of prisoners, and because of the raising of the whole question as to the wisdom, not to say the risk which a dealer runs in dealing in stamps the sale of which to the public is strictly prohibited. But one thing is clear so far, and that is that the dealers come out of the business with very clean hands, indeed it must be acknowledged that they have done a great deal to help Somerset House in tracing the serious leakage that has been going on for several weeks to the confusion of the authorities.

I was present in Court the day that Mr. C. J. Phillips stepped into the witness box, and I must congratulate our friend on the clear, unhesitating, ready way in which he gave his evidence. It takes a lot to upset C. J. P's apple cart. Indeed the dealers one and all gave their evidence without hesitation, and with the convincing assurance that whatever others may have done they had nothing to confess and nothing to conceal.

Enormous sums have been paid for even current Officials, and when all the uproar is over it will be a philatelic question of some moment as to what is to be the future status of the "Official," especially the unused "Official." Everything goes to show that *unused* will not again be priced, and that it will be unsafe to deal in them, and some go so far as to say it will be somewhat unsafe to show them in collections.

One amusing incident may be related. An artist came and sat next to me to get a good view of the "chief clerk" prisoner. That worthy, however, soon twigged what was being done, and at once covered his whole profile with a good handy sized paw and kept it covered all the time. The artist was dished of his portrait.

## The Chinese Stamps Surcharged "B. R. A."

From *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

We have obtained, from an officer who was in a position to know the real facts of the case, the history of the issue of the "B. R. A." stamps, and the details given below seem to show that they were issued under British authority, and that this issue was not only justified but necessary under the circumstances obtaining at the time.

"When the Allies occupied Chihli, after the suppression of the Boxer rising in 1900, the Peking Shanhaikwan Railway was divided up between the English, Japanese, Germans, and Russians. In January, 1901, the Russians handed over their length to the Germans, and at the end of the following month the whole line was handed over to the British. As regards internal administration and civil traffic the British were unfettered; but in order to secure the convenience of the troops of all the Allies being equally met, it was laid down that the directorate of the line to look after the interests of the military traffic was to consist of a board of three, a British Director and two Deputy-Directors, one of whom was to be a German officer and one a Japanese. The Allies then had some one hundred thousand men in Chihli.

"As the railway was being worked by the British, all the military posts of defence at the thirty odd stations on the line were occupied by British troops, and, to facilitate the quick delivery of their letters, the postal superintendent of that force asked for a sorting van to be attached to the trains, to enable letters to be sorted and delivered en route. In reply it was pointed out that no concession could be given to the British which was not also given to all the other forces, seven in number, who also had troops scattered all along the line, and that as the service was then restricted to one train a day, such a concession would result in a great part of the trains consisting of mail vans. But to meet the general convenience the railway authorities stated that if the British postal authorities would receive and deliver the letters of all nationalities posted at stations or in a box attached to the van, thus making the service international, one van could be placed at their disposal. This was finally agreed to, and the travelling post office brought into force from the 20th April 1901.

"All the Allies were then enabled to post letters in the train, the British using 'C. E. F.' stamps, and the other nations their own stamps. French, German, etc., as the case might be. This travelling post office was in addition to the ordinary mail service, under which the letters of each nationality were sorted in the local offices and conveyed in closed bags in charge of their own officials.

"At the smaller intermediate stations it was considered that the travelling post office would not be overburdened, but to prevent it being flooded at those places where the troops were chiefly concentrated, it was decided to charge a late letter fee, and this postal fee was levied at PEKING, TIENSIN, TONGKU, TONSHAN, and SHANHAIKWAN. As the stamps of no one nationality could be used for this purpose, the 'B. R. A.' stamp was issued, and for convenience the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent Chinese stamp was employed surcharged 'B. R. A., Five Cents.'

**B. R. A.**

5

## Five Cents.

"The travelling post office was therefore used in this way. At intermediate stations all letters, whatever their destination, whether in China or beyond seas to Europe, etc., could be posted, with the stamp of any nationality, in the letter box attached to the van, and the letter was handed over by the British officials, who were working the service, for delivery or further despatch to the nearest post office of the nationality concerned. At the five stations named above, all letters had, in addition, to have affixed to them a 'B. R. A.' stamp.

"As the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent was surcharged 5 cents, a special procedure had to be adopted to prevent forgeries being used. This special procedure consisted in the 'B. R. A.' stamp being affixed to the letter by the selling official, post-marked at once by him, and the letter put in the letter-box in the presence of the sender.

"All genuine 'B. R. A.' stamps bear a circular postmark, in purple ink, inscribed 'RAILWAY POST OFFICE' above, and with name—Peking, Tientsin, Tongku, Tanshan, or Shanhaikwan—below. In some cases the 'B. R. A.' stamp has also a portion of the British postmark on it, but more often not, while the offices of the other forces usually added their postmark to the stamp when the letters came into their hands.

"After a short time it was found that the number of letters posted in the train was comparatively small, and the 'B. R. A.' stamp was tentatively withdrawn on the 20th May, 1901, and the travelling post office made free at all stations. All the unused 'B. R. A.' stamps were subsequently withdrawn and *burnt*. There are no genuine copies without the purple cancellation mentioned above.

"Some two thousand were used in all, and the surcharge exists in two colors. It was first in *black*, and then, as a further safeguard against fraud the color was altered to *green*."

[We have seen copies of official correspondence fully confirming the account given above, and it seems to us that the stamps were used quite legitimately for collecting a Late Letter Fee, levied by the British Railway Administration, in much the same way as that fee is collected on letters posted in a special box at railway stations in this country. Had Indian stamps, overprinted "C. E. F.", been surcharged and used in this way (which, we believe, would have been permitted by the British Military Post Office) no question could ever have been raised as to their *status*, but the service being an international one, it is evident that the use of the stamps of any one of the allied nations would have aroused jealousies, hence the use of the lowest value obtainable of the Chinese stamps, which were purchased at face value for the purpose.]



## Philatelic Limericks.

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE.

There was a Collector by Fate  
 Endowed with the wealth of Estate;  
     Of Triangulars rare  
     He had more than his share,  
 And he revelled in rarities great.

There was an old Stampist of 'chester,  
 We carped, and we cursed, and we blest her;  
     She plastered her pages  
     With rarest of gauges,  
 That wily old Stampist of 'chester.

There was a rare Castle at Brighton,  
 As rare as you ever clapped sight on;  
     He crowded his pages  
     With gems in all stages,  
 And thousands full thirty slipped right on.

Said P. that B. C. of ten cent  
 Was to shady character bent,  
     From *our* List 'twas excluded  
     And value denuded;  
 But now ! 'tis an ornament !

Our Auctions, they say, are all rot,  
 For prices, they tumble, Great Scott !  
     To the will of a " ring "  
     For the prices they fling !  
 And Collectors are dishd by the lot.

London, Eng., June 1903.



## The Spelling of Chinese Proper Names.

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Knowing that our correspondent Mr. C. A. Howes has given much attention to Asiatic languages we recently asked him the following questions:

Is not each syllable in Chinese a word in itself?

Is it not customary in writing a word compounded of several syllables to separate the syllables by hyphens?

Does not each syllable of a proper name begin with a capital?

His reply was so interesting that we have obtained his permission to publish it and reproduce it herewith.—EDITOR. A. J. P.

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BOSTON, June 25, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Each syllable in Chinese is a *whole word*, hence Foochow is really two words, Foo meaning Happy and Chow meaning City, so that as we write Forest City, for instance, we perhaps should write Foo Chow. In the early intercourse with China (I mean what might really be termed modern, rather than going back to the abortive Dutch and Portuguese attempts of two or three centuries ago) the English were predominant and hence the peculiarly English form of spelling some of the names. Canton, however, was a corruption at best of the name of the province, Kwang tung, and as far as I know has always been spelled as one word and not hyphenated, probably because it was regarded as one word in the first place. Peking (often erroneously spelled Pekin) and Nanking (formerly called Nankeen, which is better known as the name of the cotton goods originating there) I think have also always been spelled as one word as they were the first of the Chinese cities, after Canton, to become well known to the western world. But before many of the others became so well known the language had been studied and its characteristics noted, with the result that Chinese names of persons, places and things, when of more than one syllable, began to be separated by hyphens to emphasize the fact of their being compound words, so to speak, save in the cases where common usage had forestalled this, as I have cited above. But you know the tendency, at least in English, to drop the hyphens in compound words, and that is the reason you seldom see, now, any of these names with the hyphen used, though you do in some instances where former usage has not been wholly dropped; but even then I think the initial letter was, as a rule, the only one capitalized, for I can recall only imperfectly, in all my Chinese reading, cases where both parts begin with a capital.

With the French the custom seems to be to retain the hyphen in most of these names, but so far as I have observed the German, they seem to follow the English in dropping it. As for the spelling well—I have already remarked that the English practically opened up China, and so they were among the first to transliterate the Chinese names. They did it in the perfectly natural English fashion of writing Foo for what a German would have written Fu and a Frenchman Fou, and Chow for Tschau or Tchéou. You will at once recognize here an interesting opening for a study in phonetics and comparative orthography. But when scholars got deeply at work on the language and exhaustive lexicons began to appear, the complexity of the



Chinese sounds and the difficulty of transliterating them in the absence of any Chinese alphabet, the characters being simply ideographic and not phonetic, made quite a mess of things, especially as a number of the lexicographers were English speaking, and you know how many different sounds some of the letters have in our language. But Sir Thomas Wade, first at Hong-kong, then successively Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires and finally British Minister I believe, succeeded in producing the most satisfactory orthography, and his spelling has been practically adopted by all English speaking peoples in China except where custom has retained the older form. Thus you sometimes run across the name "Wade" in connection with the spelling of Chinese names.

If I remember correctly he used the Italian equivalents for the vowels and the English equivalents for the consonants, with a few modified vowels to suit the occasion such as "ê" like "u" in "*bun*," "ü"—the French "u" or German "ue," "ü" as in "*put*," etc., and it is Wade's spelling I have always used in giving you Chinese words except when writing some of the Treaty Port names where I have followed the orthography used in the Imperial Customs reports (and this conforms as a rule with the spelling on the Treaty Port stamps.)

To sum up then, it is not necessary to hyphenate these city names, and if it is done it is not necessary to capitalize each part; the spelling of the names varies somewhat in English, though as a rule the older of the Treaty Ports retain the old fashioned spelling; the different spelling of these names in French and German papers and catalogues is due to the differences in English, French and German phonetics or rather I should say, to the values given to the letters of the alphabet and their combinations by these languages, as the phonetic value of the result in each case is the same—that is, the approximation to the Chinese sound of the character. To illustrate and help you to decide when you run across these names I will now give a "deadly parallel" with the name as given in the Imperial Customs Reports, the "Wade" form, the "French method," and the German—tho' I haven't the names of all according to the latter, I think, so you will find some blanks.

Customs.	Wade:	French.	German.
Tientsin	Tientsin	Tientsin	Tientsin
Chefoo	Chifu	Tché-fou	Tschifu
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shang haï	Shanghai
Chinkiang		(also Chang hai) Tching-kiang	
Nanking		Nanking	Nanking
Wuhu	Wuhu	Wouhou	
Kewkiang	Kiukiang	Kiou-kiang	Kiukiang
Hankow	Hankou	Han-kéou	Hankau
Ichang	Ichang	I-tchang	Itschang
Chungking		*Tchoung-king	
Foochow	Fuchou	Fou-tchéou	Futschau
Amoy		Amoy	Amoy
Canton		Canton	Kanton
Hoihow		Hoi-hao	
Pakhoi		Pak-hoi	
Mengtsz	Mêngtzû	Mong-tzé	
Kiaschow			Kiautschou

\*I think the "u" should be omitted.

The blanks under "Wade" are because his work is in the "Mandarin" and some of these are dialectic; as "Pakhoi," which in the Mandarin is "Peihai." I must hunt up more of the German. I find most of the catalogue headings agree with the first list, though Kewkiang is spelled as two words (it is on the stamp as in the above list) and Nanking has no "g." Your spelling "Kiauchau" is a sort of nondescript—Kiaochou or Kiao chau would be better unless the English form is taken. The ending "chau" seems to be getting common in place of Wade's "chou" and the English "chow"—I don't know just why unless because "made in Germany."

Yours truly,

C. A. HOWES.

On receipt of this letter we wrote Mr. Howes saying that, according to the philatelic magazines, the French, in surcharging the stamps of Indo China for use in the two cities mentioned, spelled the words "Tchong-king" and "Pakhoi." To this he replied:

BOSTON, June 29, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

In regard to "Tchoung-king" and "Pak-hoi" I will say the spelling came from a list I found in the "Almanach de Gotha," a German Annual (printed in French) with as high a standing as the Statesman's Year Book. Nevertheless, I feel sure that the first name should be "Tchong king," without "u," as that gives it the best approximation to the English form Chung-king. Choong-ching is the Mandarin pronunciation, from which probably the spelling "Tchoung" came. "Pak hoï" was very likely taken from the English form, though the diaeresis was added so the last syllable should not be rhymed with the pronoun "moi," as a Frenchman would of course. If they now write it "Pakhoi" they have probably Gallicized it for the occasion, so doubtless this would be the better form to take.

I have obtained a more complete list of German spellings since I wrote last so I think I will give the list over again and amplify it a little, and then you can cull what you choose from it.

English.	Wade.	French	German.
Peking	(Pei-ching)	Péking	Peking
Newchwang	Niu-chuang	Niou-tchouang	Niutschuang
Tientsin	(T'ien chin)	Tientsin	Tientsin
Chefoo	Chi fu	Tché fou	Tschifu
Kiaochow	(Chiao chou)	Kiao tchéou	Kiautschou
Chungking	(Ch'ung-ch'ing)	Tchong-king	Tschungking
Ichang	I ch'ang	I-tchang	Itschang
Hankow	Han k'ou	Han kéou	Hankau
Kewkiang	(Chiu-chiang)	Kiou-kiang	Kiukiang
Wuhu	Wu hu	Wou-hou	Wuhu
Chinkiang	(Chên-chiang)	Tching-kiang	Tschinkiang
Shanghai	Shang-hai	Shang-hai	Shanghai
(or Shanghai)		(or Chang-hai)	(or Schanghai)
Foochow	Fu chou	Fou-tchéou	Futschou
Amoy	(Sha-mên)	Amoy	Amoy
Canton	(Kuang chou)	Canton	Kanton
Hoihow		Hoï-hao	Hoihau
Kiungchow	(Ch'iung-chou)	Kiung tchéou	Kiungtschou

Pakhoi	(Pei-hai)	Packoi	Packhoi
Mengtsz	Mêng tzû)	Mong tzé	Mentszu

Under Shanghai, the English spelling in parenthesis is the old form (see early postmarks); the French and German forms in parenthesis are used, as they are the natural orthography for those countries, but the most common in each case takes the English form. In the column marked "Wade" is the spelling according to his system in the Mandarin (court) dialect. Where this differs quite a little from the ordinary English pronunciation it is enclosed in parenthesis. The "ch" in this case is sounded almost like "j" and the use of the apostrophe denotes an accentuated sound of the preceding "t" or "ch" (compare the "aspirate" or "rough breathing" in Greek).

Very truly,

C. A. HOWES.



# Philatelic Exhibition at Mülhausen (Alsace.)

## LIST OF AWARDS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS.

BY F. E. WILSON.

(Continued from page 194.)

(f) *Collections of Foreign Countries.*

H. J. Crocker—*Gold medal and diploma of honor.*

### *Hawaii.*

American philately, as represented by Mr. Crocker, is to be congratulated on having shown by far the finest example of a specialised collection in the whole Exhibition. The finest feature of the collection is its unrivalled set of reconstructed plates of the "Numeral" issue which are so abundant as to almost bewilder anyone not intimately acquainted with these stamps. The rare first issue is very strong, consisting of 5c die I used, ditto die II superb used on entire envelope with pair of United States 3c 1851-56. Also another specimen of each die, both on entire and very fine. 13c die I unused (repaired), ditto used with red ink postmark. 13c die II used and also a copy obliterated "PAID" in blue. 13c H. I. and U. S. Postage, dies I and II used together on piece of original. 1853 thick paper: 5c blue, one unused and four used, also a proof in black; 13c dark red, five singles and a pair unused also four used copies showing both the first "bar" postmark as well as the latest dated one. The 5c was shown used on original envelope with a blue postmark and also in the same condition and superb, used with pair 1c blue and 10c green United States 1851-56 issue. The manuscript provisional 5 on 13c unused and used. 1853, medium toned paper: six 5c, four singles and three pairs 13c, and uncut sheets of twenty each 5c in bright and dark shades, all unused. 1853, medium toned paper and overprinted "SPECIMEN" in tall thin letters: 5c blue, two singles and two uncut sheets of twenty. Uncut sheet of twenty 13c red and a block of twelve 13c in three rows of four, the left half of the block showing "SPECIMEN" badly misplaced and the right half with the surcharge normal. 1853, medium toned paper and overprinted "SPECIMEN" in thicker letters: two singles and sheet of twenty 13c. 1853, thin white wove paper: five 5c and strip of four ditto in a pale shade unused, also two used specimens. 1853, thin bluish wove paper; five singles and pair of 5c unused also five used specimens of this stamp one with the rare obliteration A98 (British Naval Station P. O.) The reprints of 1869 with and without overprint "REPRINT", 5c in singles and large blocks, two singles and block of four 13c without the overprint and a single 13c with overprint. 1862, lithographed, horizontally laid paper: 2c pale rose, five unused singles, two used singles with red and black postmarks, three singles used on pieces of originals. The same stamp on vertically laid paper was represented by two used singles in a pale shade, three unused singles and a block of six in deep rose and four used, two being on originals. 1869, engraved: two unused singles and sheet of fifteen (3x5) 2c red, also a single copy and strip of three overprinted "CANCELLED". 1885, official imitations: singles and block of six overprinted "SPECIMEN" in blue also two singles and

NOTE—The numbers given are from the 62nd edition of the Standard Catalogue.

a block of six without any overprint unused, and a single copy postmarked. 1887, Reprints from retouched plate of 1869 both with and without overprint "SPECIMEN" also a pair postmarked

1859-65, 1c blue on bluish white (No. 10) reconstructed plate of ten (six unused and four used).

" 2c black on greyish white (No. 11) the ten types all used on originals.

" 2c blue on bluish white (No. 13) the ten types, all used but one.

" 2c black on greenish blue (No. 14) partly reconstructed plate, short Nos. 3, 5 and 7.

" 1c black on greyish (No. 15) uncut plate of ten types and a full reconstructed plate.

" 2c black on greyish (No. 16) partly reconstructed plate and some duplicates, all superb used on originals or portions of same.

" 2c black on greyish (No. 16, plate IIA) printed on both sides, used on original and superb; do. do with embossed papermakers imprint, on original; two specimens with very worn inner frame lines and one with misplaced figure "2" at top of rectangle (No. 16a).

" 2c dark blue on bluish (No. 17), eight out of the ten types, three being unused

" 2c black on bluish grey (No. 18, plate IIA) the ten types, all used but one, also a second plate short only No. 6, and thirteen superb additional specimens used on originals.

" 2c black on bluish grey (No. 18 plate III) two reconstructed plates of ten (used with two exceptions) and nine extra ones, used on originals.

" 1c black (No. 19) unused reconstructed plate of ten and some extra specimens including two of the variety with raised "1" in "INTER" (No. 19a).

" 2c black (No. 20) the ten types unused and thirteen used specimens.

" 5c blue on bluish (No. 21, "Hawaiian Postage"), unused reconstructed plate of ten also a horizontal strip of four showing a new setting. Used reconstructed plate of ten types.

" 5c blue on bluish (No. 22, "Interisland"). Two uncut sheets of ten unused also a similar sheet of ten showing half the stamps printed reversed. Six out of the ten types were also shown used

1859-65, 1c black (No. 23, laid paper) unused reconstructed sheet of ten types also a single unused copy of the variety inscribed at right "HA" only (No. 23a). Two uncut sheets of the ten types, one being on toned paper. One single specimen only used.

" 2c black (No. 24, laid paper) uncut sheet of fifteen (plate VII), uncut and reconstructed sheets of ten (plate VIII) also an unused single with "s" of "POSTAGE" omitted (No. 24b).

" 1c dark blue (No. 25) reconstructed sheet of ten types, all unused but one, also an extra block of four unused.

1871-74 sheet of fifty 18c rose with full margins and imprint of National Bank Note Company, also a similar sheet retouched by American Bank Note Company and impressed with their monogram over the imprint of the former company. 1871-74: 6c yellow green, imperforate, unused, also the 2c dull violet, 1889-91, in the same condition 1882: strip of three 5c ultramarine, imperforate horizontally (No. 39b). 1882: unused block of four 10c black and blocks of four and six of the 15c. 1883-86: two blocks of four 12c lilac, also similar blocks of four each of the 25, 50c and 1d. The Provisional

Government issue of 1893 was shown in an equally lavish manner and included many errors and out-of-the-way varieties

Mr H J. Crocker exhibited also his very fine collection of Japanese stamps but unfortunately only a small portion was shown in the frames. With but a few exceptions all the stamps are unused. 1871, imperforate: 48m brown plate I, sheet of forty (5x8) the 35th stamp being error with ≡≡ in the Greek border at top. 48m brown, plate II, blocks of 37, 36 and 25 with error flawed plate 100m blue, blocks of 25 and 19 200m vermilion blocks of four and eight. 500m *yellow green*, four singles and block of 25. 1871, imperforate, *wove paper*: four 48m two 100m, three 200m, two 500m blue green and one 500m yellow green. 1872, perf: 5s blue green, laid paper, sheet of forty (5x8), single specimen only 5s yellow green. 1872, perf. *wove paper*: three ½s, one 1s, two 2s, one each 5s blue green and 5s yellow green. 1872, laid paper: sheet of forty (5x8) ½s brown, 23rd stamp on the sheet being the error (No. 22a). 1872, medium laid paper: 1s blue, compound perf. 9x11 and also 11x12; ditto on thick paper, compound perf. 12x13 1872 73, laid paper: single and pair 10s pale yellow green. 1872 73, thick wove paper: ½s brown, sheet of forty containing the error and a used single specimen of the error; 10s blue green (two), 4s rose (four) and 30s grey. Uncut sheet of forty 4s rose on laid (No. 26). 1874, with syllabic; sheet of forty ½s brown, plate I.

“ “ “ two sheets of forty each 1s blue, plate 2 in pale and deep shades.  
 “ “ “ 1s blue, plates 1 to 12 unused.  
 “ “ “ 2s yellow (No 34) plates 1 to 5, 6 (damaged), 7, 8, 9, (unused), 10 (used), 11 unused and uncut sheet of forty, plate 12 (used), 13 (unused), 14 (used), 15 to 20 (unused.) 21 (used) 22 and 23 (unused). 1874: 10s green, the three plates; 20s violet, the two plates; 30s grey (three), 4s rose, 6s violet brown (plate numbers complete). 1874, native laid paper: 6s violet brown, plates 1 and 2 unused, 3 (specimen), 4 unused, 5 and 6 used, 7 unused, 8 used, 9 (specimen), 10 used 11 and 12 unused, forming in all a fine and very rare set which it is extremely difficult to make up. 1874, laid: 20s red violet, plates 2 and 3.  
 1875, ½s grey, plates 2, 3 and 4.  
 “ 1s brown, plates 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 unused, 7 and 8 used.  
 “ 4s green, plates 1, 2 and 3.  
 “ 6s orange (No 43), plates 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17.  
 “ 6s orange (No. 44), plates 19 to 22.  
 “ 10s ultramarine, plates 4 and 5.  
 “ 15s lilac, plates 1, 2 and 3.  
 “ 20s rose, plate 8 (four).  
 “ 30s red violet, plates 2, 3 and 4.  
 “ 45s lake, plates 1, 2 and 3.

**Captain Gelber—*Silver medal and diploma.***

For a collection of United States stamps unused and used in two albums and not shown in detail. From the two open pages the collection is evidently very well arranged

**G. Brückner—*Bronze medal and diploma.***

For a very neatly mounted small collection of United States stamps shown in an album.

**Mrs E. Field—*Silver medal and diploma.***

For collections of Gibraltar, complete unused with all the errors;

Gambia complete unused with a few shades ; Gold Coast complete unused ; Cape of Good Hope triangulars a small lot including unused pairs each 1sh dark green and emerald green ; Woodblocks 4d deep blue unused and used, also both the errors used ; 1853-54 6d gray rouletted (No. 5b) used on piece.

(g) *Special collections of European countries.*

D. Schneider—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a choice little collection of Romagna. Unused set of originals in single copies also sets of the Brussels reprints of 1892 and of the Hamburg ones of 1897. A number of proofs were shown as well as a set of Oneglia's forgeries postmarked and a set of Champion's imitations unused. All the genuinely used ones were shown on entire originals, among them being two fine specimens of the rare 6 baj. yellow green  $\frac{1}{2}$  baj. straw and diagonal half of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  baj. used as  $\frac{3}{4}$  baj. Half of 2 baj lemon used as 1 baj. 4 baj fawn and 20 baj. grey blue used together, all in very fine condition.

C. Günther—*Gold medal and diploma.*

For a specialized collection of Saxony contained in four albums From the four visible pages this exhibit contains some fine things such as : 3pf. red unused ; 1851,  $\frac{1}{2}$ n g. pale blue error, 2 n g dark blue and the other values of this beautiful set unused. The remaining three albums are apparently destined to contain sets of the 1851, 1855 and 1863 issues with numbered and town postmarks but at present there are many vacant spaces The whole collection is very well arranged.

F. T. Günther—*Gold medal and diploma.*

For six albums containing special collection of Greek stamps unused and used, beautifully mounted and including a nice number of specimens on the entire originals such as : Lombardy Venice, 1863, perf.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 5sl. rose used with pair 10l orange on blue, 1863-71, the latter as unpaid letter stamps. 1889 82 : 20l carmine imperf. used and apparently an aniline print. It was unfortunate that this collection, which gained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, was not shown in detail.

H. Appel—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For collections of Luxemburg and Roumania (without Moldavia). The Luxemburg consisted principally of unused single copies with a few good shades and some of the varieties of perforation. 1852, 1s g. red to rose five unused singles including a choice wine red shade. The "Official" and "S. P's" were also shown unused and all issues were well represented used. Roumania from 1862 onwards, five to six unused singles of most kinds in good shades. 1866, 20p rose on thick paper (three specimens, including both types). Many of the scarcer varieties of perforation of the later issues were missing.

E. J. Mertzanoff—*Gold medal and diploma of honor.*

*Greece (unused and used).*

This was one of the leading exhibits, the stamps being beautifully arranged on grey cards, every stamp mounted in addition on a cream square of cardboard and framed in black. Only a comparatively small portion of this very large collection, (one may almost say accumulation) was shown in the frames. The collection is, on the whole, not so much elaborated as is

possible with this somewhat intricate country although I fear Mr. Mertzoff has been guilty of a little bloating, more particularly in the matter of used copies. A page of essays and proofs of the first type in various colors, some being doubly struck and printed on both sides, served as an introduction. 1861, Paris Prints: 1l dark brown: thirteen singles pair and strip of three unused; eighteen singles, three pairs, strip of four and two strips of five used. 2l bistre yellowish (1st shade); strip of five, block of four and two blocks of six unused. 2l brown buff: four singles, block and strip of four also three singles on thin paper, all unused and an uncut sheet of 150 (15x10). 5l green: four singles and pair (not all fine). The used include seven pairs, two strips of three and one of four. 10l orange (with large figure): eight singles, three pairs and two blocks of four unused; fifteen singles and four pairs used, ranging from very pale to dark shades. 20l blue: eight singles and two on thin paper unused and a large lot of used. 40l violet on blue; four singles, two pairs, strips of four and five, blocks of four and six unused; fourteen used singles. 80l rose: two singles, two pairs, two blocks of four (one on toned) strip of six and two strips of ten unused; twenty singles and three pairs used. 1861-62, 1st Athens Prints: 1l chocolate: a number of singles in good shades unused also pairs and two blocks of four. 5l green (No. 10): six unused singles and a block and strip of four, also many used specimens including two blocks of four and a single with double strucks "5" on back. 10l orange on greenish (No. 11): used only, in singles pairs and blocks. 40l red violet (No. 13): three unused. 80l carmine (with orange figure on back): seven unused singles and a fine lot of used in shades. 1863-71, later Athens print: A fine lot of the various printings and shades of the 1l unused including thirteen singles and a block of four from the cleaned plate (No. 15c). 5l green (No. 17): a page of unused including three blocks of four. 20l blue: a nice lot of used with errors of figures on back. 20l blue on greenish: three unused. 20l deep blue: five used without figures at back. 40l red violet: twenty singles in shades and two blocks of four unused. 40l lilac brown on grey lilac: seven singles and a pair unused. 40l salmon on greenish (No. 24): six unused. 80l carmine to rose: a whole page unused in choice shades, also pairs, strips and blocks of nine. 80l rose, cleaned plate (No. 25b): including blocks of four, nine and twelve. 1875, Paris prints: 30l brown: eight unused, twelve used; 60l green unused blocks of 16, 20 and 80. 1877-80, Athens prints: 60l green: nine singles, pair and block of eight unused; twenty used singles and a strip of three, also a very curious impression showing the tablet of value missing. Four pages of Greek stamps used on entire originals added considerably to the interest of this exhibit. They included a 20l, Paris print, posted the second day of use Oct. 22nd, 1861. Strip of seven and pair 2l Paris print, on one letter. Two strips of five, strip of four and single 1l plus 20l plus 40l on one cover. A fine set of Ionian Isles on originals was also shown.

**P. R. Kleeberg—*Bronze medal and diploma.***

For a small special collection of unused Iceland. Nearly all kinds from 1873 onwards were shown in nice shades and in blocks of four as well as a good many of the imperforate varieties and proofs. The best feature of the exhibit were the 1897 provisionals which included "prir" over "3" on 5 aur green, both types of surcharge (Nos. 23 and 24) *inverted*, also a block of four with *inverted* surcharge showing the two types "*se tenant*" the two upper stamps being No. 23 and the two lower ones No. 24. An entire sheet of 100 (10x10) "prir" on 5 aur green showing the different types "*se tenant*" the first six rows being all No. 22 and the last four rows No. 21, and an exactly



similar sheet of "prir" over "3" on 5 aur green, the six upper rows being No. 24 and the four lower ones No. 23. All values of the recent provisionals of 1902 except 100 aur and including both kinds of 3 aur (Nos. 25 and 32) but all the rare errors were missing. 20 aur blue King, error "PJONUSTA" instead of "FRIMERKI", in a block of four (three normal).

(h) *General Collections.*

Mrs. Herxheimer—*Gold medal and diploma.*

For a very fine collection of unused stamps of the world from 1890 onwards. The stamps are beautifully mounted and nearly every rarity of the period is included, such as: Argentine 20 pesos green, 1891. Congo 10c, 1895, with inverted centre. Trinidad, 1896, 10sh green and ultramarine, and full set of seven "O. S." Selangor, 1895-99, 1 to 25 dollars British Central Africa, 1891, £1, £2, £5 and £10; 1895, £1, £10 (used), £25 ("specimen"). British East Africa, 1891, ½a on 2a (used); 1891-94, ½a on 2a (No. 31) and 1a on 4a (No. 33) both used; full set of the 1895 issue Imperial Administration. Zululand £5. Germany, 1889, 3, 25 and 50pf imperforate. Mafeking, a fine lot both unused and used. The whole collection forming a very fine and creditable exhibit on the part of the only lady exhibitor.

II. *Philatelic Literature and accessories.*

(a) *Permanent Albums.*

- P. Kohl—*Silver medal and diploma.*
- G. Hamilton Smith & Co.—*Bronze medal and diploma.*
- R. Friedl—*Bronze medal and diploma.*
- D. Field—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

(b) *Various albums, catalogues, etc.*

- C. F. Lucke—*Gold medal and diploma*
- H. Kröttsch—*Silver medal and diploma.*
- C. Gutmann—*Silver medal and diploma.*
- Pfaff Bros—*Bronze medal and diploma.*
- A. E. Glasewald—*Bronze medal and diploma.*
- Gelli & Tani—*Bronze medal and diploma.*
- Ratisbon Philatelic Society—*Diploma.*

NOTE—In judging the philatelic literature Messrs. Kohl & Kröttsch (being exhibitors) retired from the Jury and their places were taken by Messrs. E. Stock and A. Becker.

III. *Works of Arts and Curiosities.*

- J. B. Rapp—*Diploma.*
- B. Mayerhofer—*Diploma.*
- F. Menke—*Diploma.*

IV. *Collections of Forgeries.*

- P. Kosack—*Diploma.*

# The American Collectors Company.

CAPITAL STOCK: { Preferred, \$300,000  
 { Common, \$150,000

Sole owners of the Capital Stock of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,  
 and the New England Stamp Company.

## TO THE STOCKHOLDERS :

The fiscal year of this Company begins July 1. The year just drawing to a close has been a remarkably prosperous one for our subsidiary companies. Their business has grown throughout the year and their net cash receipts, beyond the six per cent required to pay the preferred stock dividends, constitute a surplus exceeding ten per cent. on our common stock outstanding, providing that a proposition now before the Board of Directors is accepted and completed.

Mr. Henry Calman holds an interest in this Company represented by \$72,000 in Preferred and \$14,400 in Common capital stock. An option has been secured from him on all of this stock wherein he agrees to sell it to the Company for a net amount of \$54,000. This is the amount that he would have received had his interest been paid for entirely in cash at the time of the formation of the syndicate two years ago.

There are now in the Treasury of the Company \$23,059 of the common stock and \$3,600 of the preferred and since our total common stock is \$150,000 and preferred \$300,000, it will be seen that the purchase of this block of \$14,400 common stock and \$72,000 of preferred stock will place in the Treasury one-fourth of our total stock issue. This will be a fine thing for the preferred stockholders in that it increases largely the security of their investment, and for the common stockholders in that it reduces the total common stock outstanding to \$112,541 on which a comparatively small amount will be required to pay good dividends. Also all preferred and common stock bought in for the Company is really the property of and for the advantage of the common stock since the preferred stock cannot receive dividends in excess of six per cent. per annum.

Your Directors therefore believe that the wisest policy will be not to declare a dividend on the common stock at this time but to use part of the present and prospective net earnings to secure this large block of stock now offered. The plan proposed is as follows :

Notes of the Company to a total face value of \$60,000 will be issued, bearing coupons entitling the holder to five per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually. \$6,000 worth of these notes will be paid annually for the next ten years. The Company will deposit the \$72,000 of preferred stock received from Mr. Calman and also \$3,000 of preferred stock now in the Treasury with the Lincoln Trust Company of Madison Square, New York, to be held by it until all the notes are paid, as security for their payment both principal and interest. Thus the security will be continually increasing as the notes are paid off year by year.

These notes will be in denominations of one hundred dollars (\$100) and will be sold at ninety dollars (\$90) each. The purchaser of one thousand dollars face of these notes will receive for nine hundred dollars (\$900) ten notes, one of which matures in each of the ten years of the period. He receives, when the notes mature, one hundred dollars and interest over and above what he paid.

The net interest received by the holder of these notes is as follows :

The note paid at the end of 1 year yields 16 2-3 per cent; 2 years 11; 3 years 8 7-8; 4 years 8; 5 years 7 3-8; 6 years 7 1-8; 7 years 6 7-8; 8 years 6 5-8; 9 years 6 1-2; 10 years 6 3-8. The average annual interest is thus 8 2-3 per cent.

Subscriptions will be received for less amounts than one thousand dollars, but such subscriptions will be combined with others to make a total of one thousand

dollars and the ten notes will then be distributed by lot. Subscriptions may be made payable at the net amount of ninety dollars for each one hundred dollar note on or before July 10th. Subscriptions payable at any later date will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from July 1, 1903, which will be the date of the notes. The right to reject or reduce subscriptions is reserved.

All subscriptions should be accompanied by a payment of at least ten dollars on each note.

The accompanying schedule shows how the Company by a continually decreasing annual payment can retire all of these notes in ten years.

Year.	Principal of the Notes.	Interest at 5 per cent. Payable Semi-Annually.	Preferred Stock Dividends on \$75,000.	Payment to Retiring Fund made by the Company.	Total of Retiring Fund and Dividend.	Deduct Interest Leaves Notes Retired	Serial Nos. of Retired Notes.
1	\$60,000	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$9,000	\$6,000	1-60
2	54,000	2,700	4,500	4,200	8,700	6,000	61-120
3	48,000	2,400	4,500	3,900	8,400	6,000	121-180
4	42,000	2,100	4,500	3,600	8,100	6,000	181-240
5	36,000	1,800	4,500	3,300	7,800	6,000	241-300
6	30,000	1,500	4,500	3,000	7,500	6,000	301-360
7	24,000	1,200	4,500	2,700	7,200	6,000	361-420
8	18,000	900	4,500	2,400	6,900	6,000	421-480
9	12,000	600	4,500	2,100	6,600	6,000	481-540
10	6,000	300	4,500	1,800	6,300	6,000	541-600
				31,500			

The amount actually paid out for the purchase of \$72,000 of preferred and \$14,400 of common stock a total of \$86,400 is thus only \$31,500, making the transaction an excellent one for the company.

The success of the above plan is already assured by the subscriptions of our largest shareholders, but in order that all who so desire may participate, the opportunity is offered in this circular to do so on precisely the same terms as those given to others.

The Directors will be glad to receive your subscription at once, subject to the ratification of the plan by the stockholders.

#### AMERICAN COLLECTORS COMPANY.

G. C. CAPEN, *President*

The above plan was ratified by the stockholders of the Company at the special meeting held July 9, 1903

The Directors of the Company are united in the belief that no wiser thing can be done at present than to purchase this stock.

The liabilities of the Company are reduced \$86,400 by a total payment of only \$31,500 extending over a period of ten years. It will be noticed that the amount of the average annual payment to the retiring fund (\$3,150) is one per cent. of our preferred capital stock.

It is frequently difficult to realize the plans made at the beginning for the financial progress of a Company, but one of the earliest proposed plans was the establishment of a sinking fund for the retirement of the preferred stock amounting to at least one per cent per annum. Last year we bought \$3,600 worth par value of preferred stock. The continuation of a like annual purchase in a most advantageous manner is assured by the adoption of this plan.

The arrangement whereby the payments are largest at first and decrease year by year was made in order that all have an equal number of notes coming due each year, and also your Directors think it wise to arrange the plan so that the amount the Company is obliged to pay decreases year by year.

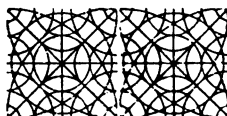
The attention of common stockholders in particular is called to the value of this plan to them.

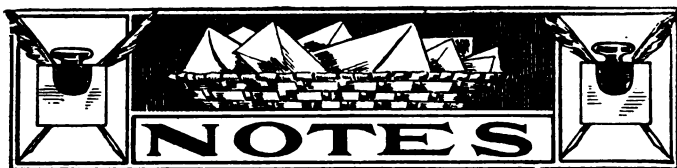
The retirement of 14,400 shares of stock makes so many less shares between which to divide net earnings.

The preferred stock dividends on the \$75,000 deposited with the Trust Company after ten years expire will be available for the common stock, and also this preferred stock will be in reality the property of the common stock for it will constitute a surplus and this, since it is in excess of the six per cent. paid on the preferred stock, belongs entirely to the common stock.

The opportunity still remains to subscribe to these notes. The investment is excellent for one wishing to take nine hundred dollars worth of the notes, but for those who subscribe for even a single note, at ninety dollars, the investment is very attractive. One cannot get less than six per cent. on his money and he may have a note allotted to him that will yield far more, even as much as 16 2-3 per cent in the case of the one year note.

Subscriptions for notes should be addressed to Joseph S. Rich, 18 East 23d St., New York.





ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Monthly Journal* says that the report of a surcharge on the Port Rosario commemorative stamp is a fiction, the result of an idle rumor from Buenos Aires.



AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—We quote from the *Australian Journal of Philately*: "There is much agitation over an announcement which was made in the Federal Parliament last week to the effect that the Postmaster-General has in contemplation the issue of a uniform set of postage stamps but they will bear a distinguishing mark for each State, and this will continue to the end of the book keeping period three years hence. The design has already been submitted to the Postmaster-General by an Australian artist, said to be Mr D Souter, of this city (Sydney). Mr Drake says that finer drawings might be had by going abroad, but prefers to have the stamp designed, engraved and printed in Australia, so that it might be in every sense Australian. The particulars of the design have not yet been made public, but it is understood that it will be emblematic of the Commonwealth, and that only one design will be issued for all the values. Rumour says that it is the figure of a female and will be something of the nature of 'Australia facing the dawn.' Beneath the symbol the name of the State in which the stamp will have currency and its value will be printed. The new stamps will not be interchangeable between the States, and therefore the Constitution will be observed. Those now in use will not be withdrawn, but no more will be printed and as they are exhausted Federal stamps will be sold instead."



AUSTRIA.—Mr. J. C. Morganthau has shown us the 10 kreuzers ultramarine of the 1890 issue without numerals in the corners. It is on granite paper, perforated 10½.



COREA.—Commenting on some sheets of the recent surcharges, Mr. C. A. Howes writes us as follows:

— "You will note that the surcharge is printed on the whole sheet (100 stamps) at once, but that almost every one differs from its neighbor—a good chance for plating. It is doubtless made in the usual Chinese manner, all characters being written on a piece of thin paper, which is then pasted, face down, on a wooden block. The paper is subsequently rubbed off, leaving the ink impression reversed on the wood, when, by means of the graver, all is cut away from the surface save the characters desired. That the two sheets of the 2ch and 3ch were printed

from the same block in each case is evident on inspection, but for the 1ch two different blocks were used. Again, all three surcharges are different and in every case larger than those previously seen, and of which you sent me copies, so that there must have been at least three blocks of the 1ch and two each for the 2ch and 3ch."

The differences to which Mr. Howes calls attention are very noticeable. The whole surcharge is larger and the straight bars at the top are about 2 mm. longer in the sheets now before us than in the first of these stamps which we saw.



GREECE.—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the 2 lepta green and 25 lepta ultramarine of the current issue, on thin paper, in imperforate blocks.



GIBRALTAR.—We illustrate the types of the new issue.



MADAGASCAR (FRENCH).—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us some further varieties of the surcharged issue of last year. These are: the 2 centimes surcharged "0,01", without the comma between the two ciphers; this occurs in the surcharge with the wide and also the narrow ciphers. The same varieties are also to be found in the surcharge "0,10" on 50 centimes and in the surcharge "0,15" on 1 franc; the latter, however, is only shown us with the narrow ciphers.



NEW CALEDONIA.—*La Cote Reelle* for June has an article upon these islands, describing them, their population, products, etc., and illustrating the new issue of stamps. For the stamps from 1 to 15 centimes the principal feature of the design is the *cajou* a bird so named from its cry and resembling a chicken with a topknot and very long legs. The values 30 to 75 centimes have a view of a village with natives in some sort of a canoe. The 1, 2 and 5 francs have a view of the city of Noumea.

There is also a series of Postage Due stamps, having a picture of a native apparently fishing with a spear.

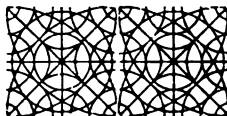


NEW ZEALAND.—*Ewens Weekly Stamp News* reports that a sheet of the current six pence, with the watermark single-lined star and N. Z., has been found without the vertical perforation.

NIUE.—We show the 1 shilling stamp with the correct surcharge.



SOMALI COAST.—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us another oddity in the new issue for this French colony. This consists of a block of four of the 2 francs yellow green and carmine, one stamp of which lacks the names of the designer and engraver at the bottom.





**ABYSSINIA.**—The *Monthly Circular* says that the stamps of this country are now surcharged with the word "ETHIOPIA" in Amharic characters.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Surcharged "ETHIOPIA" in Amharic.

- ¼g green
- ½g salmon
- 1g blue
- 2g dark brown
- 5g lilac brown
- 8g violet
- 16g black

**AITUTAKI.**—The promised issue for this island has appeared. The stamps are made by surcharging the current stamps of New Zealand with the word "AITUTAKI" and new value. We shall illustrate them next month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star.

- Perforated 14.
- Red surcharge.
- ½p green
- Blue surcharge.
- 1p carmine
- Perforated 11.
- Red surcharge.
- 2½p blue
- Blue surcharge.
- 3p yellow brown
- 6p carmine
- 1sh scarlet

**ANTIGUA.**—Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a new series of

stamps for this island. The stamps are of large size, 25½x30mm, and printed in two colors. The values below 5 shillings are of one design and the 5 shillings of another. In the center of the lower values is a circular design, having in the lower part a small picture, which is not very distinctly engraved, but apparently represents a fortification on a hill top. Above this picture is the English coat of arms with supporters and motto. Around the outer edge of the circle is the inscription "EDWARDUS VII D. G. BRITT.—OMN: REX F D. IND. IMP.—SIGIL. INSS. ANTIGUAE ET BARDUDAE." The frame has the word "ANTIGUA" at top, value at bottom, "POSTAGE" at left and "REVENUE" at right.

The 5sh stamp has a portrait of King Edward in the center with a crown above, and surrounded by a shield-shaped device and palm leaves. At left and right of the crown are the words "POSTAGE" "REVENUE" on scrolls. At the extreme top is the word "ANTIGUA" and in each upper corner "5s" on a small shield. The value appears at the bottom in two lines.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- ½p blue green and black
- 1p carmine and black
- 2p orange brown and violet
- 2½p ultramarine and black
- 3p ochre and gray green
- 6p black and red violet
- 1sh violet and ultramarine
- 2sh purple and gray green
- 2sh 6p red violet and black
- 5sh purple and gray green



**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH**

—The *Australian Philatelist* announces two new Postage Due stamps of the type with the break at the bottom filled in.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.  
Perforated.

4p emerald green (type II)  
5sh " " (type II)

**BERMUDA.**—We have seen the six pence violet, first issued in 1865, with the perforation  $14 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ . This appears to be a companion stamp to the three pence and one shilling of the same perforation, which were made about 1873. It seems probable that the six pence was made about the same time but has only just been issued, owing to the fact that this value is in very little demand.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated  $14 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ .

6p violet

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**

Several of our contemporaries announce a set of King's Head stamps for this protectorate. The pence values are of the usual British Colonial size, but the shilling values are said to be very large. *Ewen's Weekly* says that they are all somewhat similar to the one penny of Great Britain in design, but the words ONE PENNY are replaced by BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE and POSTAGE & REVENUE by the value. We infer that only "Specimen" sets have been seen so far.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.

1p carmine and gray  
2p violet and lilac  
4p black and gray green  
6p buff and gray  
2sh green and gray green

4sh violet and lilac  
10sh black and gray green  
£1 carmine and gray  
£10 blue and gray

**CANADA.**—The new stamps with portrait of King Edward have appeared.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Unwatermarked.  
Perforated 12.  
1c gray green  
2c carmine  
5c blue on blue  
7c olive bistre  
10c brown lilac

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Der Philatelist* reports the appearance of the three pence with head of King Edward.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Anchor.  
Perforated 14.  
3p red

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—Mr. C. H. Mekeel and other friends have shown us still more stamps from this country. The latest device for creating new issues seems to be to secure a variety of colors of paper and a liberal supply of different inks and make as many combinations as possible of the two. As all the possibilities have not been exhausted, we may expect to see more of these things before the end is reached.

The stamps for Barranquilla and Bolivar are of types which have already been illustrated or are shown

herewith. A new stamp has been issued for the city of Bogota, which we illustrate. We have also seen a 10 centavos issued in the province of Cauca, of similar design to the 20 centavos, which we chronicled in December. The Boyaca stamps are a lot of poor lithographs, which we shall endeavor to reproduce next month. The 10 and 20 centavos have the coat of arms of the Republic, the 50 centavos has a portrait and the 1 peso a large white numeral on an ornamental background.

**Baranquilla issue.—**

Wove paper  
Imperforate.

2c rose  
20c "

**Bogota issue.—**



Wove paper.  
Imperforate  
10c black on pink  
**Bolivar.—**



Laid paper.  
Imperforate.  
50c blue on pink  
50c blue on bluish  
50c purple on brown  
5p scarlet on yellow  
Sewing machine perforation.  
10p dark blue on greenish blue  
Wove paper.  
Sewing machine perforation.  
50c purple

*Registration stamp.*



Laid paper.  
Imperforate  
20c orange on rose

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*



Laid paper.  
Imperforate.  
20c dark blue on yellow

*Too Late stamps.*



Laid paper.  
Imperforate.  
20c purple on yellow  
20c purple on lilac

**Boyaca.—**

Thin wove paper.  
Imperforate.  
10c gray  
20c red brown  
Perforated 12.  
10c gray  
20c red brown  
50c green  
1p red

**Cauca.—**

Imperforate.  
Type set.  
10c black on rose

**CURACAO.**—A new stamp has been issued for this country. It is of the same design as the new issue for Dutch Indies, but with the inscription "KOLONIE CURACAO."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
12  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**—Last month we reported that an 8c stamp, of the same design as the 1901 issue, had been sent to the islands but not issued. We have since seen the stamp.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.  
Perforated 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
8c brown

**BLOBBY, ANNOBON AND CÖRISCO.**—In May we announced that a series of stamps for these islands was in preparation. They have been put in issue and Mr. Wm. Thorne has kindly shown them to us. They bear the portrait of the King of Spain with the name of the islands, the value and date.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c carmine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c dark violet  
1c black  
2c red orange  
3c dark green  
4c dark blue green  
5c violet  
10c rose lake  
15c buff  
25c dark blue  
50c red brown  
75c black brown  
1p orange  
2p chocolate  
3p olive gray  
4p claret  
5p blue green  
10p gray blue

**FERNANDO PO.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the new issue for this island. It is of similar design to the 1901 issue, but with altered inscriptions and new date. It will be noticed that the 4 and 5 pesetas are printed in the same color, which we presume is an error in the case of one of these stamps.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c dark violet  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c black  
1c scarlet  
2c gray green  
3c blue green  
4c violet  
5c rose lake  
10c buff  
15c blue green  
25c red brown  
50c black brown  
75c rose  
1p chocolate  
2p dark olive  
3p claret  
4p deep blue  
5p " "  
10p salmon

**FRANCE.**—The *London Philatelist* says that the 10 centimes of the re-touched Mouchon type has been surcharged "F. M." for use in the army.

*Military stamp.*

Perforated 14x13  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Black surcharge.  
10c rose red

**French Offices in the Turkish Empire—Dedeagh.**

The 5 francs stamp with surcharge "20 PIASTRES" has appeared.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated  
Black surcharge.  
20p on 5fr dark blue and buff

**French Offices in China—Pekhoi.**

Last month we announced that the Indo China stamps had been surcharged for use in this city. Mr. Thorne has now shown us the full set.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge.  
1c black on lilac blue  
2c brown on buff  
4c claret on lavender  
5c light green  
10c red  
15c gray  
20c red on green  
25c blue  
30c brown on bistre  
40c red on straw  
50c carmine on rose  
75c deep violet on orange  
1fr bronze green on straw

**French Offices in Zanzibar.**—A 3 annas stamp has been issued for use in these offices. It is of the new type for use in French Offices abroad, with the word ZANRIBAR at bottom and the value surcharged in black. In some of the sheets one stamp has the surcharge "5 ANNAS".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
3a on 30c lilac  
Error: 5a on 30c lilac

**GIBRALTAR.—Morocco Agencies.**

—A new series has been issued for use in these offices. The design is the same as the new issue of Gibraltar, with values in Spanish currency and surcharged "MOROCCO AGENCIES", as in previous issues.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
5c gray green and blue green  
10c violet on red  
20c gray green and carmine  
25c violet and black on blue  
50c violet and purple  
1p black and carmine  
2p black and ultramarine

**GUATEMALA.**—Last month we reported a new printing of the type-set Official stamps. Since that time we have received some of these stamps and find that they are apparently lithographed from transfers of a type set design. The stamps are printed in sheets of one hundred on white wove paper, watermarked in double-lined capitals AMERICAN LINEN BOND, covering ten stamps. We also find there are some errors in our description of the colors and so we make a new chronicle.

*Official stamps*

Perforated 12.  
1c green  
2c carmine  
5c ultramarine  
10c brown lilac  
25c orange

**ICELAND.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us some further varieties of the 1 GILDI surcharge. These include the following:

With inverted surcharge:

*Ordinary stamps.*

3a orange of the new type (large "3")

40a lilac  
 100a violet and brown  
*Official stamps.*  
 3a orange  
 4a gray  
 With the letter "1" of the sur-  
 charge omitted:  
*Ordinary stamps.*  
 4a rose and gray  
 5a yellow green  
 16a brown  
*Official stamps.*  
 3a orange  
 4a gray  
 10a ultramarine  
 16a carmine  
 50a rose lilac

**INDIA.**—*Der Philatelist* announ-  
 ces the appearance of the 3 annas  
 stamp overprinted "On H.M.S."

*Official stamp.*  
 Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 3a brown orange

**Chamba.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has  
 shown us the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna, King's  
 Head, overprinted for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a light green  
 1a carmine

**Gwallor.**—Messrs. Bright & Son  
 have shown the *London Philatelist*  
 several copies of the 3 pies car-  
 mine Queen's Head stamp, with the  
 "SERVICE" overprint of this state.

*Official stamp.*  
 Watermarked Star.  
 Black surcharge  
 3p carmine

**Jhind.**—The *Monthly Journal* has  
 received the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna Queen's Head  
 surcharged for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a light green

**Nabha.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown  
 us several values of the King's head  
 stamps overprinted for ordinary and  
 official use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 3p gray  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a light green  
 1a carmine  
 2a violet  
 3a orange  
*Official stamps.*  
 Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a light green  
 1a carmine  
 2a violet

**ITALY.**—**Offices in Albania.**—The  
*Monthly Journal* says:

"Dr. Diena sends us three stamps  
 of the current issue, surcharged with  
 values in *Paras*, which he tells us  
 were issued to the Consular Post  
 Office at Janina (Albania) in Decem-  
 ber last in place of those overprinted  
 with the name and value. No decree  
 was published on the subject of this  
 change, and the stamps have con-  
 sequently remained unknown."

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Watermarked Crown.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge  
 10 paras on 5c green  
 35 " " 20c orange  
 40 " " 25c blue

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The *Australian  
 Journal of Philately* says that the 5,  
 9 pence and 2 shillings of the Pic-  
 torial series have been issued on paper  
 watermarked single lined N. Z. and

**star.** We understand that all values of the series, with the exception of the 1½ penny, have now been printed on this paper and will be issued as soon as the old stock is exhausted.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and star.

Perforated 11.

5p red brown  
9p red violet  
1sh blue green

**PERSIA.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* illustrates two new varieties of the type set stamps. The design is the same as that with which we are already familiar, but has the value expressed in tomans, in small letters without any capitals except on the 10ct. The values 10, 20, 25 and 50 tomans have the numerals in each upper corner with the word "tomans" between. The highest value of all has the inscription "Cent tomans" without numerals. We have not heard of any used copies of these stamps and the query occurs to us in view of their high face values: Are they not, perhaps, intended for fiscal rather than postal use? We chronicle them for what they are worth.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

Surcharged in blue



10t yellow green and gray  
20t blue and gray  
25t deep green and gray  
50t violet and gray  
100t gold and gray

**QUEENSLAND.**—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the six pence of the 1868-85 issue perforated 13x12.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked truncated star.  
Perforated 13x12.  
6p dark green

**ST. HELENA.**—A set of new stamps for this colony has appeared. They are of large size and of two designs. In each design there is a picture in the lower part, and a portrait of King Edward surmounted by a crown in the upper part. The pictures are of "Government House" and the "Wharf."

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 15.

- I. View of "Government House."  
½p gray green and brown  
2p olive green and green  
1sh buff and brown
- II. View of the "Wharf."  
1p scarlet  
8p brown and black  
2sh violet and black

**SENEGAMBIA AND NIGER.**—

We have received a series of stamps of the current French Colonial type, inscribed SENEGAMBIE ET NIGER. The name of the colony is printed in red on the 1, 5, 15, 25, 75c and 1fr and in blue on the other values.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated  $14 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$ .  
 1c black on lilac blue  
 2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c light green  
 10c red  
 15c gray  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c brown on bluish  
 75c dark violet on orange  
 1fr bronze green on straw

**SERVIA.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us four provisional stamps for this country. It appears that at the time of the assassination of King Alexander a new set was in preparation and nearly finished in Paris. On the day after the *coup d'etat* these stamps were ordered to be sent to Belgrade by a special messenger. The stamps were of rather a pleasing type, showing a portrait of King Alexander in an oval, facing to the left, surrounded by oak and laurel branches, with value at bottom and numerals in the lower corners, and the name of the country on a scroll across the top. So far as we know, none of these stamps were put into use in their original state, but they have now been surcharged with the national coat of arms displayed on a royal mantle, surmounted by a crown. From a supplement to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* we learn that, in addition to the values which list, there are also stamps of 5, 15 and 50 paras, 1, 3 and 5 dinars, but we have no information regarding the colors. It is announced that a series of stamps with the portrait of the present King has been ordered.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Blue surcharge.

1 para red lilac and black  
 Black surcharge.  
 10 paras carmine and black  
 20 " orange and black  
 25 " blue and black

**SEYCHELLES.**—We have received the King's Head issue for these islands. The designs are similar to those of the issue with the Queen's head, but with new portrait, having a crown above it.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2c orange brown and green  
 3c green  
 6c carmine  
 12c olive brown and green  
 15c ultramarine  
 18c olive and carmine  
 30c purp'e and green  
 45c brown and carmine  
 75c yellow and purple  
 1r 50c black and carmine  
 2r 25c red violet and green

**SIAM.**—Among a lot of used stamps recently purchased by us we have found a few copies of the 24 atts lilac and blue, surcharged "4 atts," in the same style as the surcharge of 1898 (No 38c in our catalogue). The cancellation marks are so faint that we cannot discover the date at which the stamps were used, so we are unable to determine whether they belong to the 1898 issue or possibly are something quite recent.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a Flower.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged in black.

4a on 24a lilac and blue

**SPANISH GUINEA.**—A new issue has appeared and Mr. Wm. Thorne has kindly shown us the stamps. The design is similar to that of 1902.

*Adhesive stamps.*

- 3/4c black
- 1/2c blue green
- 1c claret
- 2c dark olive
- 3c chocolate
- 4c red orange
- 5c black brown
- 10c red brown
- 15c dark blue
- 25c buff
- 50c rose lake
- 75c violet
- 1p blue green
- 2p dark green
- 3p scarlet
- 4p deep blue
- 5p dark violet
- 10p rose

**SURINAM.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new stamp for this country. It is of 5 cents, in the same type as the 1/2 cent of the 1902 issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12 1/2.

5c red

**VENEZUELA.**—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us two sets of stamps, the designs of which we illustrate herewith. They appear to be the stamps which we described last month. The stamps are all on original cover and have duly passed the post. We have also received a letter, offering these two sets of stamps and also two other sets, which we infer to be of the design of the smaller stamps, but with the words "ESTADO GUAYANA" replaced by "ESTADO MATURIN" or "DISTRITO

MARINO." For the sake of completeness, we give a new chronicle.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12.

- 5c black on rose
- 10c black on red
- 25c black on blue
- 50c black on yellow
- 1b black on gray



Inscribed "ESTADO GUAYANA."

- 5c black on gray
- 10c black on red
- 25c black on rose
- 50c black on blue
- 1b black on yellow

Inscribed "ESTADO MATURIN."

- 5c black on rose
- 10c black on blue
- 25c black on yellow
- 50c black on red
- 1b black on gray

Inscribed "DISTRITO MARINO."

- 5c black on red
- 10c black on yellow
- 25c black on gray
- 50c black on rose
- 1b black on blue



## The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 95th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, July 13, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of both the President and Vice-President the meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., with Mr. Rich in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$155.03 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board.

L. N. Herbert, New York City.

Adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

STAPLETON, S. I., N. Y., June 16, 1903.

The meeting was opened at 8.30 P. M., with the following members present: Vice-President Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Clotz, Richter, Lienhardt and Angell.

In the absence of the Secretary Mr. Angell acted as such pro tem.

The election of officers for the year 1903-4 resulted as follows, the Secretary casting the vote for all:

President, Oscar Dejonge; Vice-President, Alfred Richter; Treasurer, Henry Clotz; Secretary, Robt. S. Lehman; Librarian, Adolph Leinhardt. Several offices still remain to be filled, election having been postponed till next meeting.

The Treasurer's report was read showing a comfortable cash balance in the Treasury.

The Secretary's report showed the following statistics:

Number of members,	-	-	-	-	50
Active members,	-	-	-	-	18
Honorary members,	-	-	-	-	7
Corresponding members,	-	-	-	-	25
Number of meetings held during the year,	-	-	-	-	5

No resignations of membership took place during that period.

The Librarian reports that the Library of the Society has somewhat increased during the past year and requests all members to contribute.

The Exchange Manager reports that 43 exchange books were circulated during the year with sales totalling \$106 00.

Mr. Lienhardt moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Philatelic Society of New York for its kindness in permitting the use of its rooms for meetings in January and March. Carried.

The following resignations were accepted with regret: Mr. G. A. Kunkel, Dresden. Mr. Rudolph Sulzberger, Dresden. Mr. Charles Schoeffel, Paterson. Mr. I. B. Aldred, Port Richmond.

For non payment of dues Mr. J. L. Browne was dropped from the list of members.

Mr. Clotz moved that all the philatelists and collectors of Staten Island be invited to the next meeting to be held on July 21st, by means of a public announcement to be made in the daily and weekly papers of Staten Island.

The motion was carried and Messrs. Clotz and Lienhardt appointed a Committee to carry out the plan.

Messrs Gelli and Tani of Brussels sent a copy of their catalogue which was accepted with thanks.

Meeting adjourned at 10.15 P M.

EUGENE ANGELL, *Secretary pro tem.*





# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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## Albums and Catalogues.

THIS is the time of the year when albums and catalogues are being prepared in anticipation of the coming busy season. The knowledge that this is the case usually brings forth a crop of letters, some of them addressed to the publishers of these works and others directed at them through the columns of the philatelic press. All of these letters contain suggestions for alterations and improvements in the existing publications; though many of them are impractical, others lead to improvements and help to correct errors.

Many of these writers take the stand that the publishers do the things that are objected to and do not do the things that are demanded because of simple contrariness. The absurdity of such assertions should be so apparent as to make contradiction unnecessary. The people who print albums and catalogues are business men. They are not working for their health nor to gratify their whims. They are in business to make money. One way to do this is to make articles which their patrons wish and which, therefore will sell. Two things determine what should be included in albums and catalogues, these are common sense and a knowledge of popular demand. The latter term does not mean that which is called for by the man who has worked himself into a specialist's frenzy and backs up his ideas with dire threats of what will be done if his wishes are not heeded, but the quiet insistence of the many which makes itself felt.

In an open letter recently published by one of our contemporaries complaint is made because the International Album, published by the proprietors of this journal, contains only some blank pages for the stamps of Afghanistan and the Native Indian States. The average collector who gets a few stamps from these countries is not much interested in them and is perfectly content to place them on the blank pages. The man who seriously collects the stamps of any of these countries would never be satisfied with a printed album, only a blank one would afford scope for his desires. The reason for reducing the space allotted to these particular countries was that hundreds of collectors had complained because so many pages in their albums were devoted to stamps which were so uninteresting and unintelligible that they had decided not to collect them. Can it be supposed for a moment that the publishers

(who also have stamps for sale) would be so blind to their own interests as to cut down any countries in which collectors generally are interested. As business men their object is to help the collector, to provide the things he wants and to eliminate the things which annoy him.

The letter also calls for the publication of an album for Match and Medicine stamps. Did the demand for such a work warrant its publication there can be little doubt that it would soon be in the market. To produce an album devoted exclusively to these stamps would involve an expenditure of some thousand of dollars and might result in the sale of a few dozen copies to the very limited number of collectors of these stamps. Few publishers are sufficiently enthusiastic or philanthropic to risk such a loss. If the pages for match and medicine stamps were to be included in the regular albums for United States and foreign postage stamps we should soon have a "howl" from the great body of collectors that their books are cumbered by pages for which they have no use.

Some years ago there was much complaint about the number of minor varieties included in the catalogues and of the many sets of stamps which differed one from another only in the gauge of the perforation. In compliance with this demand the publishers of the Standard Catalogue relegated the minor varieties to a secondary place and small type and reduced the number of perforation varieties by combining in groups all but the more prominent. As most collectors in this country pay very little attention to perforations and small varieties this has given general satisfaction. Of course it does not please the specialists, some of whom have not hesitated to express their dissatisfaction. But the true specialist usually does not follow any catalogue but uses advanced works and arranges his collection according to his own ideas.

In these matters the wishes of the majority must rule. The publishers are seeking to give the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number. Did they attempt to carry out the ideas of each individual collector their publications would probably be freaks and suit no one.



## Revenue Stamps of the Philippine Islands Since American Occupation.

By J. C. PERRY, M.D., Manila, P. I.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—When this article was sent to us it was accompanied by specimens of the various types of the stamps and also of the different manuscript and hand-stamped surcharges. It was the expectation of the author that we would reproduce these to illustrate his article. A few of the stamps are of the old Spanish issues but the majority were issued by our own Governments and bear its imprint, consequently we are prevented from reproducing them by the laws against counterfeiting. We must, therefore, content ourselves with written descriptions of the stamps.—Editor A. J. P.

In view of the fact that the fiscal stamps used in the Philippine Islands since the American occupation have never been carefully and accurately described in an article showing the exact varieties and dates of issue. I have deemed the matter of sufficient interest to philatelists who collect the stamps of the United States and colonies and to general collectors of fiscal stamps to warrant the publication of this article. The data given herein have been derived from a careful study of these stamps for a period of three years, from the opportunities afforded by the examination of a vast number of documents and papers upon which the stamps were used, and from knowledge and assistance gained through a close friendship with the officer who was in charge of the Revenue Stamp Department from the American occupation to a recent date. The number of stamps issued is correct, since it was compiled from the official records of the office mentioned.

Morley, in his catalogue of the "Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies" has made the first attempt to catalogue and price these stamps. and while that part devoted to the stamps of the American occupation is not correct in some particulars, still the publication is one of considerable value to collectors of the stamps embraced in this article and the prices quoted, in the main, represent their value.

The American troops occupied Manila on August 13th, 1898, but the Customs and Internal Revenue Departments were not taken over by the American officials until seven days later, August 20th, 1898, consequently the first issue of fiscal stamps under the new regime commenced on the latter date.

The revenue laws of the Spanish Government with certain modifications were continued in force, so that three general classes of stamps were issued and used for specific purposes: (1) *Stamps for receipts and accounts*, used on bills, receipts, etc. The following denominations were used: 1c, 2c, 5c and 10c., the value of stamps used depending upon the amount of the bill or receipt (2) *Timbre de Movil* (sello), used on papers issued by the Custom House as permits, entry of vessels, clearance of vessels, manifests, Chinese certificates, and on such papers as licenses, contracts, deeds, insurance policies, etc., the value depending upon the amount involved in the transaction. The following denominations were used: 25c, 40c, 50c, 1 peso, 2 peso, 3 peso, 5 peso, 10 peso, 15 peso and 20 peso. (3) *Giro or draft stamps*, used on bank checks and foreign exchange. The denominations used were as follows: 5c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 60c, 80c, 1 peso 20c, 2 peso, 2 peso 40c, 3 peso,

3 peso 60c, 4 peso, 5 peso, 6 peso, 7 peso, 8 peso, 9 peso, 10 peso and 15 peso.

In order to supply the immediate necessity for revenue stamps, Spanish stamps of the latest issue were made available, under authority from the Military Commander, by surcharging them with the initials of the officers in charge of the Internal Revenue Office, and all series and denominations mentioned above were surcharged in this manner. These provisionals were used exclusively from August 20th, 1898, to January, 1899, when the first regular issue in a new design was printed and became available for revenue purposes. However, these provisional stamps were in use during 1899, as late as June, and may be found on documents of even a later date, since these, as well as all other revenue stamps, are, according to law, available for use on documents irrespective of the year of issue, consequently, all the stock of provisionals on hand were used until the supply became exhausted. *There were no remainders.* Three varieties of each value exist, some of which are much rarer than others, since three officers connected with the Internal Revenue Office surcharged them with their initials in red ink. The initials are as follows: "C. H. S.", (Charles H. Sleeper); "C. S. H." (C. S. Haughwout); and "C. F. M.", (C. F. Mudgett). The three varieties of the initials are illustrated herewith:



#### RECEIPT STAMPS, 1898.

These provisionals were made by surcharging the Spanish issue of 1898-9 with red ink initials of the officers in charge of Internal Revenue Office. Three types of each denomination exist as mentioned in preceding paragraph.

The denominations are:



Perforated 14.

1c de peso, black

- 2c de peso, claret  
 5c de peso, blue  
 10c de peso, yellow brown  
 (a) 10c de peso, reddish brown (shade)  
 (b) 10c de peso, half used to make 5c, cut vertically  
 (c) 10c de peso, half used to make 5c, cut horizontally

Regarding the last two varieties listed, I will state that during January, 1899, the supply of 5c de peso stamps became exhausted, and the 10c de peso stamps were split to make a 5c de peso value to be used in making up the amount of 25c de peso on Custom House permits. They always occur in connection with two of the 10 de peso value and generally in unsevered condition. I have seen only a few of these extra provisionals and have them on original documents, so that there is no question but that they were authorized and legally used. The type split horizontally is the rarer, and I have seen only three copies of this variety.

Of the straight provisionals of this class the 1c de peso is by far the rarest, and is very difficult to find even in the Philippines for the reason that a stamp of this value was rarely used, being too small a denomination for the usual receipt. A few were sold in making change at the stamp window and in making up other amounts. The 2c de peso is the next in rarity and the 10c de peso is the most common denomination. However, all these stamps are extremely scarce, and a complete collection of all the denominations with the three types of surcharge is extremely difficult to secure even at this date. The surcharges on these stamps exist both vertically and horizontally. The type "C. S. H." is much rarer than the others.

#### PROVISIONAL RECEIPT STAMPS, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, 1898.

In addition to the foregoing, provisional receipt stamps were made by surcharging the Spanish issue of 1898-9 with "U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE," a rubber hand stamp being used for the purpose. The surcharge is in blue. These stamps were used during the same period as those surcharged with initials, except that their first issue occurred two months later.

Three types of rubber stamp were used in surcharging and consequently all denominations of receipt stamps exist in the three varieties.

They may be described as follows :

Type I. "U. S.—INTERNAL—REVENUE" in three lines of sans serif capitals. The letters "U. S." are 3mm. high and the others 2½mm.

Type II. "U. S." in centre, in narrow Roman capitals 5mm. high. "INTERNAL" curved above and "REVENUE" curved below, in sans serif capitals 2mm. high.

Type III. "U. S.—INTERNAL—REVENUE" in three lines of small Roman capitals 1¾mm. high.\*

The surcharges came into use in the order in which they are described.

The stamps surcharged with type I are the most common, since only a few of the other types were issued and consequently they are very rare. As in the initialed provisionals, the 1c de peso and 2c de peso are very scarce, in fact almost unobtainable.

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\*NOTE.—We believe this surcharge is in Roman capitals but the stamp which accompanies the article has the surcharge so blurred that we cannot be positive.—[Ed: A. J. P.]



## RECEIPT STAMPS, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Perforated 14.

## TYPE I.

- 1c de peso, black
- 2c de peso, claret
- 5c de peso, blue
- 10c de peso, yellow brown
- (a) 10c de peso, reddish brown (shade)
- (b) 10c de peso, yellow brown, inverted surcharge
- (c) 10c de peso, yellow brown, split vertically to make 5c de peso

The surcharge on these stamps occurs vertically, horizontally, and diagonally.

## TYPE II.

- 1c de peso, black
- 2c de peso, claret
- 5c de peso, blue
- 10c de peso, yellow brown
- (a) 10c de peso, reddish brown (shade)
- (b) 10c de peso, yellow brown, inverted surcharge

## TYPE III.

- 1c de peso, black
- (a) 1c de peso, black, inverted surcharge
- (b) 1c de peso, black, double surcharge
- 2c de peso, claret
- (a) 2c de peso, claret, inverted surcharge
- (b) 2c de peso, claret double surcharge
- 5c de peso, blue
- 10c de peso, yellow brown
- (a) 10c de peso, reddish brown (shade)
- (b) 10c de peso, yellow brown, inverted surcharge
- (c) 10c de peso, yellow brown, double surcharge

## TIMBRE DE MOVIL, SELLO, 1898.

These provisional stamps were made by surcharging the 1898-9 Spanish issue with red ink initials, and all denominations exist in three types as mentioned in speaking of the receipt stamps. The stamp is illustrated herewith, the initials are the same as previously shown but they are usually written larger on these stamps than on the smaller receipt stamps. The surcharges exist written across or lengthwise of the stamp. The denominations are as follows :



## TIMBRE DE MOVIL, SELLO.

Imperforate.

25c de peso, claret  
 40c de peso, dark blue  
 50c de peso, yellow brown  
 1 peso, gray purple  
 2 peso, brown lilac  
 3 peso, pink  
 5 peso, slate  
 10 peso, orange  
 15 peso, red brown  
 20 peso, purple

## 5 PESO, 1898, PROVISIONAL, FROM 15 PESO.

Owing to the exhaustion of 5 peso provisional stamps (red ink initials) and the necessity of 5 peso stamps on Chinese certificates, the 15 peso was reduced to 5 peso by changing series from 2 to 4 in the upper frame and cancelling the figure "1" of its value in red ink.

The 40c de peso and higher values of these stamps were issued in small numbers and are very rare. The 25c de peso is the most common denomination. These stamps were used as late as June, 1899.

I am unable to give the number issued of any of the provisionals, because no accurate record was kept of the number of sheets of the different denominations surcharged. However, the peso values of the sello stamps above one peso are the rarest of the regular provisionals, because there was little use for them and the number issued was consequently small.

The 25c de peso, Spanish issue, was also surcharged "U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE" in type I, and the following varieties have been seen :

- 25c de peso, "U. S. Internal Revenue," claret  
 (a) 25c de peso, "U. S. Internal Revenue," claret, inverted surcharge  
 (b) 25c de peso, "U. S. Internal Revenue," claret, double surcharge

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the surcharge, "U. S. Internal Revenue," was not applied to other values of the sello stamps.

Owing to the rapid exhaustion of the 50c de peso sello stamps, a new provisional was made by adding the 10c de peso receipt stamp to the 40c de peso sello stamp to make a 50c de peso value. The surcharge in red ink initials (three types) covers a portion of the two stamps.

The following varieties exist :

- Provisional 50c de peso (10 plus 40c) 1898  
 (a) 50c de peso split horizontally to make 25c de peso value  
 (b) 50c de peso split vertically to make 25c de peso value

I have these stamps on original documents so that the existence of these rare provisionals cannot be denied. I have seen only three of variety "a" and one of variety "b".

## GIRO STAMPS, 1898.

Perforated.

The Giro stamps available in 1898 after the American occupation were the provisionals made by surcharging the 1897 Spanish issue of Giro stamps with

initials in red ink ; the three types already mentioned exist for each denomination, which are as follows :

5c de peso, claret  
 15c de peso, claret  
 20c de peso, claret  
 30c de peso, claret  
 60c de peso, claret  
 80c de peso, claret  
 1 peso 20c, claret  
 1 peso 40c, claret  
 1 peso 80c, claret  
 2 peso, claret  
 2 peso 40c, claret  
 3 peso, claret  
 3 peso 60c, claret  
 4 peso, claret  
 5 peso, claret  
 6 peso, claret  
 7 peso, claret  
 8 peso, claret  
 9 peso, claret  
 10 peso, claret  
 15 peso, claret

In addition to the above some denominations were surcharged "U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE" instead of initials in red ink. Very few were so treated and I only know of the following :

20c de peso, "U. S. Internal Revenue", claret  
 2 peso 40c, U. S. Internal Revenue," claret

#### RECEIPT STAMPS, 1899.

##### Perforated 12.

The new issue of receipt stamps were lithographed and issued in the early part of 1899. The type of the stamp is the same for all denominations, differing only in the figures and letters indicating the value. The stamp is slightly larger than the current U. S. postage stamps, measuring  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  mm., showing an eagle bearing a shield with stars and stripes in a central oval, lettered "UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE" above and "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS" below ; the figures of value in small ovals in the lower corners and the value in letters in a panel at bottom. There is a triangle in each upper corner, containing a white trefoil on a colored ground.

The denominations, dates of issue, and quantities printed are given below:

Denomination.	Color.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
1c de peso	black	July	5,000
2c de peso	pink	May	50,000
2c de peso	dull red	August	50,000
2c de peso	" "	November	50,000
2c de peso	carmine	December	100,000
5c de peso	blue	July	5,000
5c de peso	light blue	September	25,000
(a) 5c de peso	dark blue, pin perforated		
10c de peso	light reddish brown	May	50,000

10c de peso	brown	September	50,000
10c de peso	yellow brown	December	100,000

From the above, it will be noted that two distinct varieties of 2c de peso exist, as well as minor differences in size and shape of the figures of value in the lower corners.

The three issues of the 10c de peso are distinct and can be differentiated by the color ; slight varieties also exist in the shape and size of the figures of value.

To recapitulate, the numbers of the receipt stamps printed in 1899 are :

1c de peso, black,	5,000
2c de peso, pink & red,	250,000
5c de peso, blue (shades)	30,000
10c de peso, brown (shades),	200,000

#### RECEIPT STAMPS, 1900.

Perforated 12.

The type is the same as in the issue of 1899 :

Denomination.	Color.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
2c de peso	carmine	March	125,000
2c de peso	"	May	100,000
2c de peso	"	July	100,000
2c de peso	"	October	100,000
2c de peso	"	December	100,000
5c de peso	blue	October	15,000
10c de peso	bistre	March	100,000
10c de peso	yellow brown	May	100,000
10c de peso	orange brown	July	50,000
10c de peso	chestnut	October	100,000
10c de peso	brown	December	30,000
10c de peso	orange brown		
(a) 10c de peso	" " (embossed with letters U.S. 3mm high)		
(b) 10c de peso	brown " " " " " "		

While the stamps issued in 1900 are of the same type as those issued in 1899, still they can be differentiated by the shades. There is practically no difference in the various printings of the 2c de peso, 1900, but the 10c de peso can be distinguished by the shades, which differ for each printing and from those issued in 1899. The 5c de peso blue is also of a different shade and can be distinguished from the 1899 issue. No 1c de peso stamps were printed in 1900.

Recapitulation, receipt stamps, 1900 :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
2c de peso	carmine	525,000
5c de peso	blue	15,000
10c de peso	brown (shades)	380,000

#### RECEIPT STAMPS, 1901 AND 1902.

Perforate 12.

The general types were continued, and only difference in color and shade of stamps exist :

Denomination.	Color.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
1c de peso	gray black	June, 1901	4,000
2c de peso	carmine	January, 1901	100,000
2c de peso	"	April, 1901	200,000
2c de peso	"	June, 1901	700,000
2c de peso	"	February, 1902	75,000
2c de peso	"	July, 1902	300,000
5c de peso	blue	April, 1901	5,000
5c de peso	"	June, 1901	50,000
5c de peso	"	February, 1902	20,000
10c de peso	bright green	January, 1901	50,000
10c de peso	" "	March, 1901	20,000
10c de peso	" "	April, 1901	80,000
10c de peso	" "	May, 1901	600,000
10c de peso	olive green	June, 1901	75,000
10c de peso	light green	October, 1902	200,000

The 2c de peso and 5c de peso stamps enumerated above as printed during the years 1901 and 1902 are the same as those issued in 1900 and cannot be distinguished from them. In January, 1901, the color of the 10c de peso stamp was changed from brown to green, and with the exception of one printing in olive green no difference exists in the different printings.

Recapitulation, receipt stamps, 1901 and 1902 :

1c de peso, gray black,	4,000
2c de peso, carmine,	1,375,000
5c de peso, blue,	75,000
10c de peso, green and olive green,	1,045,000

The 1c de peso and 5c de peso stamps were discontinued in September, 1902, since there was little use for these denominations.

In October, 1902, the first change in the printing of the stamps was instituted. Previous to that time all stamps were lithographed. Engraved plates were prepared for the 2c de peso and 10c de peso values and new printings were made from electrotypes. In a general way the design is the same as that of the receipt stamps of 1899 though differing in many minor details. The background is ruled to represent light and dark horizontal bars and the triangles in the upper corners have colored trefoils on a white ground. Size, 19x22½mm. The stamps appeared in paler shades of color and are as follows :

2c de peso, pale carmine  
10c de peso, light green

These stamps are the current issue.

#### SELLO STAMPS, 1899.

Imperforate.

The first issue of sello stamps in a distinctive design prepared by American officials was printed and placed in use in January, 1899. They were imperforate, and the only issue that has appeared in that form. The stamps were printed by lithographic process.

The stamp is oblong in shape, having a shield with stars and stripes on a rayed background in the left panel, the right portion being occupied by a spread eagle with laurel branches below and the motto "E. PLURIBUS UNUM", above. The word "SELLO", with series indicated in figures, appears in a frame

at the upper part of the right panel and the value in a frame at the bottom of the same portion. The date "1899" in figures is placed on the four center stripes of the shield, and the rays penetrate the lower angles of the frame enclosing the shield. The letter "U" of "UNITED" is placed in the open space between the second and third rays emerging from the upper part of the shield, and the letter "D" of the same word ends over the first two lines of the sixth ray. The "S" in "STATES" is placed in the same space as the letter "U", and the word ends at the outer side of the sixth ray, with a period after it. Twenty-eight rays are found in the left panel.

The values issued with quantities printed appear below :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
25c de peso	dull red	5,000
40c de peso	greenish blue	2,000
50c de peso	pale buff	5,000
1 peso	pale lilac	5,000
2 peso	brown lilac	1,000
3 peso	deep pink	500
5 peso	slate	500
10 peso	orange	500
15 peso	red brown	500
20 peso	lilac	500

#### SELLO STAMPS, 1899.

##### Perforated 12.

In addition to the foregoing certain denominations of sello stamps were issued perforated in 1899. At first I assumed that all the denominations were issued perforated in this year and I gave information accordingly ; however, a careful study of the stamps and documents upon which they were used and an examination of the records of the Internal Revenue Office prove that my former statement was erroneous and that only the lower values were printed. The type is identical with that of the imperforates. The denominations and quantities follow :

Denomination.	Color.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
25c de peso	lake	May	25,000
25c de peso	carmin	September	15,000
25c de peso	dull red	November	3,000
25c de peso	carmin	December	10,000
50c de peso	dull yellow	July	25,000
1 peso	" purple	September	5,000
1 peso	lilac	November	2,000
5 peso	slate	December	1,000

Regarding the four issues of the 25c de peso stamp during the year, it may be stated that they are distinct and can be distinguished by the following differences : the May issue is an entirely different color and is printed on thin, hard, yellowish paper, while the other three issues are on thick, soft, white paper. These later printings can be differentiated by the size and shape of the figures "2" in the "25" of value, since in the September issue the figure "2" is long and higher than the figure "5", while in the December printing the "2" is smaller and the same height as the figure "5". The November issue can be distinguished by the color, which is quite different, the type is the same as in the December printing.

The printings of the 1 peso are distinguished by the color.

The 40c de peso value, perforated, is given in the records of the Internal Revenue Office as issued in December, 1899, but as a careful search of the documents upon which this value was used has not rewarded me with a specimen and I have been unable to find anyone who has seen a copy. I have formed the conclusion that it does not exist and that the stamps printed in December were of the 1900 type.

No other sello values than these listed were issued perforated in 1899.

### SELLO STAMPS, 1900.

#### Perforate 12.

The general type of the stamps is the same as that of 1899, but the date 1900 is substituted on the stripes of the shield, and the rays do not penetrate the lower angles of the frame. Other minor differences also exist; the letters and figures indicating the value and series are smaller and there are eight rays instead of seven radiating from upper border of the shield; the word "UNITED" commences in the third and ends in the sixth ray, and the word "STATES" also commences in the third ray and ends in the open space between sixth and seventh rays, having no period after it. There are 28 rays in the left panel, as in the 1899 issue.

The different printings are :

Denomination.	Color.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
25c de peso	carmine rose	January	40,000
25c de peso	" "	March	30,000
25c de peso	" "	May	20,000
25c de peso	bright carmine	July	25,000
25c de peso	scarlet	December	50,000
(a) 25c de peso	"	December (embossed "U S." 3 mm. high)	
40c de peso	blue	January	2,000
40c de peso	"	March	6,000
40c de peso	"	May	5,000
40c de peso	"	August	5,000
40c de peso	"	October	5,000
50c de peso	yellow ochre	January	25,000
1 peso	purple, (soft, white paper)	January	25,000
(a) 1 peso	" (soft, yellowish paper)		
1 peso	lilac	May	10,000
1 peso	slate purple	July	25,000
2 peso	light brown	January	1,000
2 peso	pale lilac	March	5,000
2 peso	" "	May	2,500
2 peso	" "	July	10,000
3 peso	pink	January	1,000
3 peso	"	July	2,000
5 peso	slate	July	2,000
10 peso	yellow	March	500
10 peso	"	July	2,000
15 peso	red brown	January	500
15 peso	" "	July	1,000
20 peso	lilac	January	500
20 peso	"	July	1,000

There is no difference in type of the various printings of the different

denominations with the exception of the 25c de peso, 1 peso, and 2 peso values. Concerning the three printings in carmine rose they are the same, but the other two issues can be distinguished by the color. The issue of the 1 peso stamp can be differentiated by the color, and the variety on yellowish paper is quite distinct.

The 2 peso stamps are entirely different in color, and the brown is much rarer. This was the first printing and the color is an error.

The 10, 15 and 20 peso stamps are the current issue.

Recapitulation, sello stamps, 1900 :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
25c de peso	carminc rose	90,000
25c de peso	bright carminc	25,000
25c de peso	scarlet	50,000
40c de peso	blue	23,000
50c de peso	yellow ochre	25,000
1 peso	purple	60,000
2 peso	brown	1,000
2 peso	pale lilac	17,500
3 peso	pink	3,000
5 peso	slate	2,000
10 peso	yellow	2,500
15 peso	red brown	1,500
20 peso	lilac	1,500

#### SELLO STAMPS, 1901 AND 1902.

##### Perforated 12.

The sello stamps issued in 1901 differ from the preceding issues by the omission of the date on the shield, by having 30 rays in the frame instead of 28, and smaller letters and figures indicative of the series and value.

Denomination.	Color.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
(a) 25c de peso	carminc rose	January 3, 1901	11,500
(a) 25c de peso	" "	January 3, 1901 (embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	
25c de peso	purple	January 29, 1901	10,000
25c de peso	"	April, 1901	24,000
25c de peso	"	May, 1901	150,000
25c de peso	"	February, 1902	40,000
25c de peso	"	May, 1902	15,000
25c de peso	"	July, 1902	80,000
(a) 40c de peso	blue	January, 1901	9,000
(a) 40c de peso	"	(embossed "U. S." 3mm high)	
40c de peso	"	May, 1901	25,000
50c de peso	greenish yellow	January, 1901	5,000
50c de peso	yellow	June, 1901	8,000
(a) 1 peso	purple	January 3, 1901	6,500
(a) 1 peso	"	January 3, 1901 (embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	
1 peso	chocolate	January 29, 1901	7,000
1 peso	deep carminc	April 3, 1901	10,000
1 peso	" "	June, 1901	50,000
(a) 2 peso	pale lilac	January 3, 1901	2,950
(a) 2 peso	" "	January 3, 1901 (embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	



	2 peso	green	April 3, 1901	5,000
	2 peso	"	June, 1901	20,000
	3 peso	dull pink	June, 1901	3,000
	5 peso	slate	January, 1901	1,000
(a)	5 peso	"	January, 1901 (embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	
	5 peso	"	June, 1901	5,000

No differences exist in the various printings of the same denomination, and the types and quantities issued during the year 1901 and 1902 may be recapitulated as follows :

	Denomination	Color.		Quantity.
	25c de peso	carmine rose		11,500
(a)	25c de peso	" "	(embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	
	25c de peso	purple		315,000
	40c de peso	blue		34,000
	50c de peso	greenish yellow		5,000
	50c de peso	yellow		8,000
	1 peso	purple		6,500
(a)	1 peso	"	(embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	
	1 peso	chocolate (error in color)		7,000
	1 peso	deep carmine		60,000
	2 peso	pale lilac		2,950
(a)	2 peso	" "	(embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	
	2 peso	green		25,000
	3 peso	dull pink		3,000
	5 peso	slate		6,000
(a)	5 peso	"	(embossed "U. S." 3mm. high)	

Further printings in the old designs will not occur, since new plates are now being prepared for engraved stamps.

(To be continued.)



# The Reminders of the Old German States.

From *The London Philatelist*.

The firm of Moens, of Brussels, after a prolonged and successful career, has now, as is well known, ceased to exist though happily both the members of it are deservedly enjoying the rest to which they are so well entitled. The bedstone of M Moen's success was his acquisition of old remainders and his purchases of new issues and collectors are indebted to his prescience for the possession of very many stamps which would otherwise have been impossible to obtain in unused condition. M. Moens always conducted his business on old-fashioned and conservative lines; he did not advertise (beyond in his excellent journal *Le Timbre-Poste*), nor did he keep a shop. His customers were almost invariably supplied through the medium of the post, and though an old client would be cordially welcomed at the Rue de Florence, the visit was looked upon more as a social amenity than as a matter of business. It follows, therefore, that the secrets and systems of the house of Moens remained a sealed book to the philatelic world, and it is therefore with peculiar interest that we read an article written by M. L. Hanciau (who for so many years practically carried on the entire business) in the last issue of the *Monthly Journal*. This article will be found to contain not only dry statics and official documents but some of those flashes of humor with which M. Hanciau was always wont to enliven his writings. It appears therein that M. Moens, amongst other things acquired by tender from the Berlin Post Office, obtained sixteen of the 5, 6, and 7 silbergroschen envelopes of Prussia at 5 francs each, and M. Hanciau gravely observes that "he does not think the purchaser had too bad a bargain in the case of these sixteen envelopes"—nor will anyone dispute the fact!

We have no wish, however, to borrow from the article, which we would cordially recommend all our friends to read; but we venture, however, to give the tables following of the various remainders acquired by M. Moens. This is information of lasting value to all collectors, and as such, with due acknowledgments to our contemporary, we reproduce them for the benefit of the future race of collectors.

## BERGEDORF.

	Printed in 1861.	Sold for use in six years.	Remaining in 1868.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sch.	200,000	161,000	39,000
1 "	90,000	64,000	26,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	100,000	32,000	68,000
3 "	80,000	37,000	43,000
4 "	80,000	30,000	50,000

## PRUSSIA.

1850.	6 pf.	270 copies.	1858.	2 sgr.	64 copies.
	1 sgr.	19 "		3 "	61 "
	2 "	13 "	1861.	4 pf.	30,000 (200 sheets).
	3 "	38 "		6 "	30,000 "
1856.	4 pf.	85 "		1 sgr.	30,000 "
	?	4 "		2 "	30,000 "
		21 "		3 "	30,000 "

} (unwmkd paper.)

1857.	6 "	80 "	1865.	3 pf.	30,000	"
	1 sgr.	10 "	1867.	1 kr.	30,000	"
	2 "	6 "		2 "	30,000	"
	3 "	30 "		3 "	30,000	"
1858.	4 pf.	88 "		6 "	30,000	"
	1 sgr.	79 "		9 "	30,000	"

## ENVELOPES.

1851.	1 sgr	80	1863.	2 sgr.	370
	2 "	600*		3 "	339
	3 "	350	1867.	3 pf.	400
1853.	1 "	600		6 "	327
	2 "	1,000		1 kr.	448
	3 "	1,000		2 "	700
1861.	1 "	1,000		3 "	543
	2 "	1,000		6 "	564
	3 "	1,000		9 "	461
1863.	1 "	600			

## SCHLESWIG.

1864.	4 schilling	21,000 (210 sheets).	1865.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ schilling	20,000 (200 sheets)
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	173		2 "	20,000 "
1865	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	20,000 (200 sheets).		4 "	20,000 "
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	20,000 "			

## HOLSTEIN.

1865.	$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling	1,000 (10 sheets).	1865.	2 schilling	13,000 (130 sheets).
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	none		4 "	20,000 (200 " )
	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	7,000 (70 sheets).			

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

1865.	$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling	20,000 (200 sheets)	1865.	2 schilling	20,000 (200 sheets).
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	20,000 "		4 "	20,000 "
	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ "	20,000 "			

## MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Stamps.	2 sch., lilac	15,000	Envelopes	1 sch , red	26,400
	3 " yellow	18 800		2 " lilac	25,000
	5 " brown	3,000		3 " yellow	18,700
	4 " red	36,500		5 " brown	2,400

## LUBECK.

Stamps of 1859.	$\frac{1}{2}$ sch.	72,500
	1 "	29,500
	2 "	79 500
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	26,500
	4 "	107,000

1862.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ sch.	315,500 price 60 thalers.
		30,652 " 10 "

\*It may be noted that the offer made in 1862 mentioned only 100 copies of the 2 sgr.

1863.	½ sch.	23 968	
	1 "	7,228	
	1½ "	97,071	
	2 "	50 828	
	2½ "	28,951	
	4 "	17,851	
		<u>225,897</u>	" 54 15
Envelopes.	½ sch	6,176	
	1 "	6,332	
	1½ "	14,118	
	2 "	8,313	
	2½ "	9,350	
	4 "	5,423	
		<u>49,712</u>	" 142
Total estimate			Thalers, 266.15

The department has not taken the trouble to destroy the envelopes of the first and second issues. According to M. Pelletreau there were, of the first issue :—

Large size	150 sets of 1, 2, 2½ schilling.
Small "	700 copies of 1 schilling.
	900 " 2 "
	650 " 2½ "

#### HAMBURG.

Env.	½ schilling.	41,095 (2 issues)	Env.	3 schilling.	916 (2 issues)
	1½ "	6,200		4 "	4,209 ( " )
	2 "	8,134 (2 issues)		7 "	3,321

#### BADEN.

##### Postage Stamps.

1851.	1 kreuzer	4,457	1860.	6 "	5,907
	3 "	2,260		9 "	2,955
	6 "	1,660	1862.	9 "	2,955
	9 "	2,952		18 "	2,955
1853.	1 "	2,461		30 "	114,400
	3 "	1,622	1864.	1 "	3,372,700
	6 "	2,763		3 "	880,200
1857.	3 "	1,859		6 "	1,328,380
1860.	1 "	1,747		7 "	1,057,100
	3 "	2,961		9 "	672,800

##### Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1862.	1 kreuzer	322,800	1862.	12 kreuzer	160,000
	3 "	445,400			

*Envelopes.*

1858.	3 kreuzer	36	1858.	18 kreuzer	519
	6 "	38	1862.	3 "	439,500
	9 "	265		6 "	229,800
	12 "	529		9 "	162,800

## OLDENBURG.

There were about 215,000 of the 1 and 2 groschen stamps of the issue of 1862, and nearly as many of the  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 3 groschen; there were also some 5,000 envelopes, a portion of which had received the stamp of the North German Confederation, which had been removed before the envelopes were sold. These were purchased by Mr. A. Beddig, of Hanover.

## BAVARIA.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE QUANTITIES OFFERED FOR SALE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1876 (PURCHASED BY MR. G. ZECHMEYER, OF NUREMBERG).

Nature.	Value.	Color.	Number in Stock.	Nominal Value.			Packages.
				Florin.	Kr.	Mark. Pf.	
Unpaid	1 kr.	black	162,000	2,700	—	4,628 57	parcels of 3,000
	3 "	"	126,000	2,300	—	10,800 —	"
Postage	1 "	green	942,000	15,700	—	26,914 28	"
"	3 "	carmine	1,470,000	73,500	—	126,000 —	"
"	6 "	brown	471,600	1,716	—	2,941 71	"
"	7 "	blue	321,000	37,450	—	64,200 —	"
"	9 "	red-brown	174,000	26,100	—	44,742 89	"
"	10 "	orange	120,000	20,000	—	34,285 71	"
"	12 "	lilac	3,000	600	—	1,028 57	"
"	18 "	vermillion	99,000	29,000	—	50,914 28	"
Envelopes.	3 "	carmine	111,500	5,575	—	9,557 14	packets of 100
Wrappers.	1 "	green	24,405	400	45	697 28	"
Cards.	1 "	"	33,840	564	—	966 85	packets of 120
"	1 "	"	12,240	204	—	349 71	"
"	2 "	dark green	77,760	2,592	—	4,443 42	"
"	2 "	"	17,398	579	56	994 17	"
Reply Cards.	2 "	"	37,680	1,256	—	2,153 14	pkts. of 60 double
"	2 "	"	11,730	391	—	670 28	"
Telegraph stamps.	10 pf.	—	190,744	—	—	—	—
"	20 "	—	253,081	—	—	—	—
"	25 "	—	190,043	—	—	—	—
"	40 "	—	208,912	—	—	—	—
"	80 "	—	184,630	—	—	—	—
"	1 mk.	—	93,655	—	—	—	—
"	2 "	—	43,109	—	—	—	—
"	4 "	—	17,328	—	—	—	—
"	10 "	—	3,135	—	—	—	—
"	20 "	—	5,113	—	—	—	—

There was also a small remainder of Bremen not acquired by M. Moens, and a large quantity of Thurn and Taxis adhesives and envelopes, which were gradually sold, but it appears that there were no remainders either of Hanover or Wurtemberg. M. Moens must have bought largely from the post offices of these countries, of which he formerly held superb stocks and without which the specialist's collection would to-day be poor indeed!

## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 189.)

Leaving the proximity of Australia let us sojourn for a short period with Uncle Sam's new wards, the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. There is but little of local character shown on the stamp issues, save the royal portrait gallery with which all are more or less familiar. Yet it may not be amiss to tell something of the doughty old warrior who is represented in statue form on the 25 cent stamp of 1883 and, again, on the 5 cent stamp of the Republic's set.



This will take us back a century and a quarter to the time of our American Revolution. It may be remembered that Capt. Cook was then on his third and last voyage of discovery in the Pacific, and, in an attempt to find the "Northwest passage", he came across the Hawaiian Islands on January 18th, 1778, naming them the Sandwich Islands in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich, who was first lord of the admiralty at that time. This was, in reality, a re-discovery, for the group had previously been found by Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, in 1555.

At the time of Cook's visit the islands, of which there are eight, were divided into three kingdoms. The island of Hawaii or Owhyhee, as Cook spells it, the largest of the group, formed one; the central group of five, Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe formed the second; and the two western islands, Kauai and Niihau, the third. A certain Kalaniopuu was then king of Hawaii but he died in 1782, three years after Cook was murdered, leaving his kingdom to his son Kiwalao, with his nephew Kamehameha second in power. As usual in such cases civil war followed. Kiwalao attempting to dispossess Kamehameha of the district of which he was chief. The result was the defeat and death of Kiwalao and the beginning of Kamehameha's rise to power. His cousin's death gave him a claim to the kingship of Hawaii but several other chiefs disputed it and bloody warfare followed for nine years, so that it was not until 1791 that he became master of the whole island.

In 1790, owing to a disgraceful broil between two American ships and the natives, in which treachery and murder on both sides resulted in the loss of one vessel with its crew and the kidnapping of two sailors, Kamehameha came into possession not only of the armament of the captured schooner but of the men as well. These were Isaac Davis and John Young, who were destined to play an important part in the formation of the Hawaiian kingdom. Kamehameha realized the aid their superior knowledge would give him, treated them kindly and made them his councillors; they in their turn accepted the situation, proved faithful lieutenants and were later rewarded with honors and lands.

In 1794 the king of the central group died and civil war immediately broke out between his brother and his son, but the latter was victorious through the help of two English vessels then in Honolulu harbor. His reward for their assistance was to treacherously murder the captains and seize the vessels, intending to use them against Kamehameha. But the sailors who had been spared to navigate them rose at midnight, recaptured the ships and sailed for Hawaii where they reported the outrage. The conqueror saw his opportunity and lost no time in mustering all his warriors and setting out for the scene of trouble. Overrunning Maui and Molokai on the way, he reached Oahu in April, 1795, where the last stand was to be made. A bloody battle followed, just back of Honolulu, the Oahu warriors being driven up the Nuuanu valley to the famous "Pali" or precipice, 1200 feet high, over which many of them went to their deaths. Nuuanu Avenue is now one of Honolulu's principal streets and the Pali to which it leads, six miles away, is one of the sights for visitors

This complete victory made Kamehameha master of all the islands except the two western ones, and though several expeditions were projected against them they were never carried out. At last, in March, 1810, Kaunualii, king of Kauai, visited Kamehameha at Honolulu, which the latter had made his capital, and voluntarily placed the last two islands under the conqueror's sway. In return for this, Kaunualii was allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of his two islands during his life, on condition of the payment of tribute.

Thus "Kamehameha the Great" finally became the first sovereign of the whole group, in which he had put an end to petty wars and feuds and which he consolidated under a strong government. He was "possessed of strong intelligence, a powerful will, patience and tact, uncommonly good judgment, particularly of human character, unmistakable political and military genius, and a disposition in many ways most progressive and yet in others most conservative." Truly a remarkable man for any age or clime and most of all for a "south sea savage." He died May 8th, 1819 in his 83rd year, having given his subjects not only a wise and just government but having started them well on the road to civilization and progress.



The statue represented on the stamps stands in an enclosure in front of the old government building, the "Aliioli Hale" or "Hall of the High Chiefs", but which, since the overthrow of the monarchy, has been known as the Judiciary Building. It was designed by Thomas R. Gould, a Boston sculptor, was modeled in Florence, Italy, cast in bronze in Paris and erected in Honolulu in 1881. The statue itself is nine feet high and represents the Conqueror as he may have appeared on some state occasion in the prime of his manhood, standing with outstretched right arm as if beckoning to his subjects. His left hand holds a three-barbed spear, while over his person are the ample folds of the famous feather cloak and on his head the characteristic feather helmet of a chief.

This wonderful cloak was called a *mamo* from the name of the bird whose feathers were used in its manufacture. The bird is now practically extinct but formerly lived in some of the mountain forests. It was about the size of a jay and, being a honey eater, had a long, curved bill; but the chief distinction lay in the golden-yellow feathers which set off its otherwise black plumage. These were found partly on the upper and partly on the under body and were so valued that the bird was held sacred and the use of the feathers allowed only to the kings and highest chiefs; in fact tribute was often exacted in these feathers. But the *mamo* must always have been rare, for but few cloaks made wholly of its feathers are known to have existed. Most cloaks of this kind were made largely, if not wholly, of similar feathers from the *o-o*, another honey-eater, somewhat larger than the *mamo* (*Drepanis pacifica*) and likewise of black plumage except for a small bunch of some twenty yellow feathers under each wing and a lesser number under the tail. The *o-o* (*Moho nobilis*) is still in existence but is extremely rare.

The birds were not supposed to be destroyed but were snared by smearing branches with sticky papala gum and baiting them well with their favorite flowers. When the coveted feathers were obtained the bird was to be freed, but their gradual extinction tells another story. It will not be doubted that it took generations to complete one of these cloaks and the statement is made that, even at a low valuation of native labor, each royal *mamo* was worth at least a million dollars. The foundation of each mantle was a lace-like net, made from the fibre of the *olona* or native hemp, and on this the small and delicate feathers, hardly an inch long, were skilfully fastened one by one. They overlap each other and form a perfectly smooth surface, dazzling as cloth of gold. Around the border they are reversed. The cloak of Kamehameha was four feet deep and nearly twelve feet around the bottom.

The helmets worn by the chiefs, called *mahiolo*, were almost equally remarkable. They were made of wicker work and closely fitted to the crown. In form they resembled a Grecian casque and much speculation has resulted from this fact, unique among Pacific islanders. They were extremely beautiful, being surmounted by a crest and the whole thickly wrought with feathers like the cloaks. Yellow feathers were reserved for royalty but red and black feathers were also used, the former from a song bird called the *iiwi* (*Vestiaria coccinea*) with a gorgeous scarlet coat and black wings.

The statue does not purport to give a portrait of the Conqueror, as Mr. Gould had none such to go by. As far as I am aware there are but two portraits of the king in existence; one in the Executive Building at Honolulu (formerly the Iolani Palace), from which the head on the \$1 revenue stamp issued by the Republic was taken, and the other, a small one, given to the Boston Athenaeum Library in 1813. Both of these represent him as an old man, while the statue is that of one in the prime of life.

Let us now look for a moment at his successors, shown in the royal portrait gallery that always interests those who examine Hawaiian stamps, and see just who these representatives are and just why they were deemed worthy of a place before the (philatelic) public. The names of many of them have been given from time to time but are occasionally mixed and often misspelled. Inasmuch as the following facts have been taken from Hawaiian history and are vouched for by Mr. Gorham D. Gilman, formerly Hawaiian consul at Boston, who knew personally every one of the subjects represented, they can be relied upon as accurate.

On the issue of 1853 is Kamehameha III, a son of the Conqueror. When the latter died he was of course succeeded by his eldest son, Liholiho, who became Kamehameha II. The boy was heedless and dissolute and his





KAMEHAMEHA III.

father, realizing his unfitness to govern, constituted his favorite wife, Kaahumanu, a *Kuhina Nui* or Premier to exercise equal authority with Liholiho and with power to veto his acts as he also could hers. Thus was formed a sort of dual kingship which as we have seen, once obtained in Samoa. After reigning four years Kamehameha II went to London with his queen and while there, in 1825, both died of the measles. Having no heir the succession fell to his younger brother, Kauikeaouli, then but eleven years old, who ascended the throne as Kamehameha III. in 1833, after an eight years regency during his minority. He ruled wisely and well and his reign was a long and eventful one, during which Hawaii received her first constitution. His death in 1854 brought the male line of the Kamehamehas to a close, for he had no heir.



KAMEHAMEHA IV.



QUEEN EMMA.

In accordance with Hawaiian custom, however, by which ties of friendship were supposed to be indissolubly bound through the taking of children at birth from their parents, to be adopted and brought up as their own by others, Kamehameha III had adopted a nephew named Alexander Liholiho, and he was immediately proclaimed king with the title of Kamehameha IV. He reigned nearly nine years and his portrait is found on the 2 cent stamps of 1861 and 1864, the latter being the better. His queen is pictured on the dollar stamp. Her name was Emma Kaleleonalani, though she is generally known as Emma Rooke through her adoption by a family of that name. She was idolized by the natives but was not pure blooded Hawaiian, as she was a grand-daughter of the John Young already mentioned in the earlier annals. She is described as being "both by her character and talents worthy of the position" of queen. Their only son died when but four years old and the hopes of the royal line were again blighted.

Upon the king's death in 1863, therefore, his older brother, known as Prince Lot Kamehameha, became king under the title of Kamehameha V. Like his brother he also reigned almost exactly nine years, and with his death the Kamehameha line ended, for he had no issue. The 5 cent and 6 cent stamps give us two likenesses of this monarch, though at first glance they do not look particularly like the same person. The 5 cent was ordered in 1865



KAMEHAMEHA V.



and the 6 cent five years later, so that the advance in the King's age from 35 to 40 years, as well as the different positions of the head, doubtless account in part for the dissimilarity.



PRINCESS VICTORIA.

On the 1 cent of 1870 is a portrait of the Princess Victoria Kamamalu who was a sister of the last two kings. She also derives a right to appear on the stamp issues from the fact that she occupied the position of Kuhina Nui or Premier for six years of the reign of Kamehameha IV and for nine months in that of his successor, when the office was abolished.

To recapitulate the line of the "old Kamehamehas," then, we have Kamehameha I. "the Great," the founder of the consolidated monarchy; Kamehamehas II and III, both sons of the Conquerer; Kamehamehas IV and V, brothers again and with their sister, Princess Victoria, grandchildren of Kamehameha I.



M. KEKUANAOA.

The next figure on the screen is that of His Highness Mataio Kekuanaoa, the father of these grandchildren of the old monarch. He was a chief of secondary rank who married a daughter of Kamehameha I, and through this fact his children came in the line of succession. As if it were not enough to be the father of two kings and a premier, he also has a claim to fame as the custodian of the King's spittoon! The following clipping from the *Boston Globe* tells the whys and wherefores of this peculiar position:

"One of the tenets of the ancient Hawaiian faith was that the saliva of the sovereign was sacred, and that if necromancers ever got possession of any part of it they could, with the aid of it, offer incantations that would result in deplorable cataclysms to the nation. Hence the important office of the King's spittoon bearer, whose fidelity insured that every

vestige of royalty's exhortation should be buried by night with the most profound secrecy lest the native priests should secure the means of practicing their dreaded diabolism."

The venerable gentleman held this position under Kamehameha I whose saliva was carefully preserved in a spittoon which had the teeth of his ancestors set in its edges. The position was abolished by Kamehameha II, who defied various ancient customs, and in, after years Kekuanaoa was Governor of Oahu.



KING LUNALILO.

Kamehameha V died on December 11, 1872—his 42nd birthday—and, there being no immediate relative to succeed him, the nobles and representatives were called together to elect his successor. This was accomplished on January 9, 1873 by the selection of William Lunalilo, more familiarly known as "Prince Bill", whose mother had been both niece and step-daughter of the Conquerer. His features are found on the 50 cent stamp, but his reign was very short—only thirteen months—as he succumbed to consumption.



KING KALAKAUA.



QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

Again there was no heir and once more the vacant throne was filled by election. This time David Kalakaua, whose great grandfather had been an own cousin and also one of the councillors of Kamehameha I, was chosen, on February 12, 1874. His features are well known to us on the 2 cent stamp of 1875. He visited this country several times and was humorously called "King Calico". The 15 cent stamp shows his wife, Queen Kapiolani, who is also remembered by her visits. She was a grand-daughter of Kaumualii, already noted as the last king of Kauai who placed himself voluntarily under the Conqueror.



PRINCE W. P. LELEIOHOKU.

Again fate refused a direct heir to the throne and Prince William Pitt

Leleiohoku, the youngest brother of Kalakaua, was named as heir apparent. His portrait appears on the 12 cent stamp. The black color in which it was printed proved ominous, as he died within three years.



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

Kalakaua, failing in health, visited San Francisco in 1890 and died there on January 20, 1891. His sister, Lydia Kamakaeha, who had married Mr. John O. Dominis, was the nearest available relative and as Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, we are all familiar with her.



PRINCESS LIKELIKE.

The 1 cent stamp of 1882 bears a partrait of Princess Miriam Likelike, another sister of Kalakaua younger than Liliuokalani She married Mr. Archibald S. Cleghorn and their one daughter, Princess Victoria Kaiulani, had she lived and the monarchy endured, would have been the next Queen of Hawaii.

Here then we have the completion of the royal portrait gallery, for the attempt of "Queen Lil." to force the Cabinet to grant a new constitution giving greater powers to the sovereign and the natives, resulted in the *coup d'état* by which the monarchy was overthrown and the words "Provisional Govt. 1893" appeared on the old issues

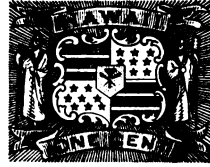
In October, 1893 the Post Office Department put this notice in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu :

"Hawaiian Postal Service.—Designs for a new issue of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 cent postage stamps will be received at this office on or before November 1, 1893, at noon.

The designs accepted will be paid for at the rate of \$10 each, and when more than one applicant has the same design priority of receipt and style of execution will determine the selection.

Jos. M. OAT, Postmaster General."

This competition resulted in the selection of a set submitted by Mr. E. W. Holdsworth, of Honolulu. The designs were sent to the American Bank Note Co. in November and the beautiful stamps were issued on February 28, 1894. The statue on the 5 cent stamp has already been described, and, as a companion to the founder of the monarchy, we find on the 25 cent stamp the moving spirit and head of the Provisional Government, later President of the Republic, and at present Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Sanford B. Dole. A descendant of the missionaries, but Hawaiian by birth, he has been



described as the "Washington of Hawaii" whose intelligence and integrity have most wisely directed the affairs of the islands ever since the overthrow of the monarchy. Below the portrait appears the anchor of Hope and at the left the Hawaiian flag, strangely like the British. The reason for the resemblance is contained in the following story :

Owing to the presence and help of the British and American traders, while trying to lift his Kingdom from barbarism, Kamehameha was naturally very friendly to both and, up to the time of the War of 1812, having no flag of his own, he alternately flew the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Some time after the beginning of the war a Yankee privateer, putting into the port of Honolulu, saw the British flag flying. "How is this?" demanded the captain. "You pretend to be our friend and I find you flying the flag of our enemy." The King, to gratify his American friends, hauled down the British flag and hoisted "Old Glory." A few days after the Yankee vessel left a British man-of-war appeared and again the same question was propounded by the irate Briton. In his perplexity Kamehameha came to John Young (Isaac Davis is often included but, as he died in 1810, we shall have to omit him) and asked how it would do to fly both flags from the same mast. This proposition was turned down, naturally, but Young suggested as a compromise that they make a flag of their own by taking the British Union Jack—the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick—for a field and the American stripes, alternating red, white and blue, for the fly. The stripes number eight, one for each island of the group. This met the king's approval and soon the first Hawaiian flag was flung to the breeze.

The stripes of the flag were later transferred to the coat of arms of the Kingdom, but not the crosses. The royal escutcheon is shown on the 1 cent reply postal card and is similar to the arms of the Republic presented on the 1 cent stamp of 1884, but, in the second and third quarters of the latter, eight stars for the eight islands have replaced the *kapu* sticks which were an emblem of royalty. These *kapu* sticks were eight or ten feet long and terminated in a ball of native, white cloth. They were carried about with the King and, whenever he wished to be secured from interruption, a stick was thrust into the ground before his door and it was then death for any subject to pass it.

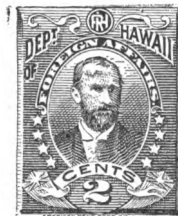
The word "*kapu*" has been Anglicised to "*tabu*" or "*taboo*", for there was formerly little distinction between the sounds of "k" and "t" or "p" and "b" in Hawaiian, and is now a familiar word in our language. It signifies "sacred" and, from its use in Hawaii, has come to mean "forbidden" with us. The *kapu* sticks were only one manifestation of the "*taboo*" system, which was an extremely complicated series of prohibitions of various kinds with a network of regulations and penalties.

It seems a little curious that the republicans should have tabooed the *kapu* sticks and yet retained as supporters to the arms the figures of the two chiefs in their feather helmets and cloaks, the one at the left holding a spear and the one at the right a *kahili*, another royal emblem. These were long

poles surmounted by magnificent feather tops and appearing like magnified and glorified gun swabs. The arms are usually accompanied by the motto : UA MAU KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO—"The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness," the words used by Kamehameha III when announcing the restoration of the Islands' independence after the British protectorate in 1843.



The 2 cent stamp shows a view of Honolulu from the sea. At the right is a landmark for all incoming shipping, the famous Diamond Head or Leahi, an extinct volcanic crater some 760 feet high. At the left is the Punch Bowl or Puowaina, another extinct volcano about 500 feet high and lying just back of Honolulu, a suggestion of the city being seen in front of it. I am still of the opinion that the steamship pictured on the 12 cent stamp is one that has had some commercial relation with the islands, but have been unable to identify it, even through the engravers, who say they cannot now recall any special steamship given them to reproduce. The leaves around the bottom label, however, are those of the taro plant whose starchy tuber forms the chief article of diet of the natives. The taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*) is generally grown in *lois* or taro patches which are surrounded by dikes and irrigating ditches, as it is a water plant. The leaves are large, of a bright green, and resemble those of a calla lily. The tuber is cooked, scraped, pounded and allowed to ferment slightly, then mixed with water to the proper consistency, when it is called *poi*. It is very nutritious and is eaten from a large calabash, around which the family sit ; they dip the first two fingers into the sticky mass, twist them around and then convey the adhering poi to the mouth.



In closing this Hawaiian chapter we must not forget the official stamps, which give a portrait of Mr. Lorrin Andrews Thurston, Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha, later Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic at the time the stamps were issued. The eight stars below the portrait again stand for the eight islands.



## The Stamps of Raiatea and Rapa.

From *La Cate Réelle*.

Does not this title puzzle you? Where are this Raiatea and Rapa? From whence come these names as uncouth as they are strange? They are the names of French Colonies; the names of islands lost in the Pacific Ocean, to put it plainly, in Polynesia. These islands, Tahiti, Moorea, the Marquesas, Tuamotu or the Low Islands, the Gambier and Tubuai islands have been and are still using the colonial postage stamps of the allegorical type, bearing upon the medallion the inscription: "*Établissements de l'Océanie.*"

Now at this very moment an important change is being prepared; because seven of these groups of islands, having an independent budget, insist upon having their own stamps as well.

It appears that this is a malady which is spreading; already the French Congo and the Somali Coast, not forgetting New Caledonia, have succeeded in having special stamps issued, the custom, then, will continue to spread and before very long we shall have new vignettes for all of our colonies.

In order that the feast shall be complete, and thanks to the suggestions of Mr. B—, they will commence by surcharging the stamps of Oceania with the name of the islands in black. Subsequently these islands will be able to admire—and we, also,—the same names within the tablet at the bottom. All this while awaiting, without doubt, a new type. In short it is the same thing that England has done with *Penrhyn* and *Niue* and Spain with three little lost islands which contain altogether 50 inhabitants.

To come back to our possessions in Polynesia, we will give a list of them:

We have, first, the *Society Islands* which comprise, among others, Tahiti and Moorea, then little islands like Bora Bora, Maupiti, Tapamanoa, etc.; the *Morquesas Islands* or Mendana Archipelago, where we have Nouka-Hiva, Hiva Oa, Fatou Hiva, etc.; the *Tuamotu* or *Low Islands*: Rairoa, etc.; the *Tubuai Islands*, Vavita, Raiatea; the *Gambier Islands* and the *Clipperton Islet*.

It is evident that they will not give a stamp to each of these islands, which are at least fifty in number, but we can count upon at least seven series.

Here, indeed, will be something with which the collector may be kept busy during the long evenings of the approaching winter.

In the intense interest which these emissions will arouse, we should not lose sight of the fact that, in buying these stamps, he is doing a good deed with which he will be credited in heaven: he is giving employment to the postal employees of these desert islands—which is not at all a bad thing—and he will be putting a little butter in the *couscous*\* of the inhabitants of Vavitu, Raiatea and Turlututu (peaked hat).

In truth one might ask why the French administration does not apply this genial idea to the mother-country, consisting, as it does, of preparing special stamps for these islands of which some, at least, have as many inhabitants as some Parisian houses. Why do they not come out squarely and make special stamps for all of our coast islands? Where is the collector who would not wish to possess, with or without surcharge, the stamps of Corsica? How nice they would look in our albums! And, besides Corsica, should we not

\*An Arabian dish consisting of very small balls of minced meat and flour fried in oil.

have the pleasure of contemplating the stamps of the islands of Brehat, of Batz, of Ushant, Groix, Belle Ile, Noirmoutier, Yeu, Re, Oleron, Hyères, Lerins, etc? What a shame it is that Mont Saint Michel has been bound to the main land by a dike embellished with a tramway! How beautiful it would have been to have been able to contemplate a series for Mont Saint Michel with a portrait of Mme. Poularch preparing the renowned omelette!

Our ideas upon the colonial postage stamps are well known. It would appear to us that it would be preferable to see each of them with their own separate stamps; thus we would avoid, maybe, surcharges—and yet? However, it is not necessary to carry things too far and to give each little island postage stamps of which they have not the least need, and which are made solely for collectors. There have already been too many novelties.

These zealous officials cannot seem to see that they are following in the steps of La Fontaini's peasant, who killed the goose which laid the golden eggs.

To all of the above we can add a most hearty, *Amen.*—ED. A. J. OF P.

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## Brazilian Counterfeits.

### A CORRECTION.

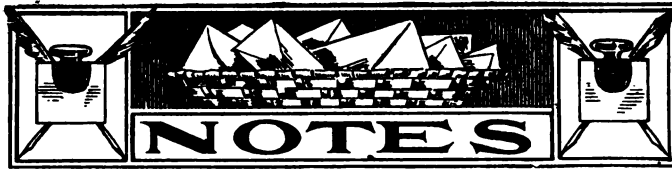
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In August, 1901, on the authority of a correspondent in Para, Brazil, we described varieties of the 300 and 500 reis of the 1894 issue, which were pronounced by our correspondent to be counterfeits made to defraud the government. In May of this year the same correspondent sent us the 200 reis, which was said to be a companion of the two stamps previously described.

We are now in receipt of a letter from our correspondent—one of the leading Brazilian philatelists, by the way—informing us that he has just purchased some of these varieties at the post office and that, instead of being counterfeits, they are undoubtedly official impressions made from retouched dies. We must therefore withdraw our condemnation of these stamps. It would appear that the new varieties are very little in use otherwise we anticipate our statements against them would have been contradicted before this date.







ANTIGUA.—We illustrate the designs of the new issue :



BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—We chronicled last month a 2 shilling stamp in the new series. This was incorrect, as the value of the stamp is 2sh 6p.



ECUADOR.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us two of the provisional stamps of 1896-97 with inverted surcharge. These are the 5c on 10c orange (No. 72) and the 10c on 4c brown (No. 73), made by surcharging revenue stamps with date, the word "CORREOS", new value and a monogram.



ICELAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us some more oddities among the stamps surcharged "1 GILDI" etc. These are the 4a rose and gray and the 6a gray of the regular postage set, with inverted surcharge; also the following surcharged "'03-'03", instead of "'02-'03": regular postage stamps—6a gray, 20a dull blue; Official stamps—5a brown, 10a ultramarine, 20a yellow green. The 5a and 20a Officials are perforated 14x13½, the others 12½. We have no explanation whether this last error is something which is to be found in a new setting, or whether it belongs to an early printing which was subsequently corrected. It seems a little strange that it should not have been discovered until recently.



INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* reports a copy of the 1 anna plum with the surcharge "ON H. M. S." double.



BUSSAHIR.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* :

"Mr. Ewen shows us copies of a fresh reprint of the ¼a, type II. It is from the stone without a frame round the sheet, and show considerable signs of wear; the impression is on thin laid paper, in pink, like the ¼a of the first

issue, which it is probably intended to represent, as this value of the second series was never issued in this color. The overprint is in mauve, and is printed from the old 'R. S.' monogram, which is evidently in bad condition. We fear that the present Tika Sahib is not unwilling to add to the State revenue by doubtful methods."



ITALY—OFFICES ABROAD.—*Le Annonce Timbrologique* states that an Italian post office has been opened at Tientsin, China, and that current unsurcharged Italian stamps are being used there. So far the following values are known—2, 5, 10 and 20 centesimi. The postmark is "Comando Truppe Italiane de China", which is strongly indicative of its military nature. We suppose we may expect a special series of stamps for this office before long.



OFFICES IN ALBANIA.—The following, from one of our correspondents, throws a little light upon the reasons for omitting the name of the country from the last issue: "It would appear that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, did not approve of his territory being thus appropriated, even although it was only philatelically, and must have made known his disapproval, for the stamps were quietly withdrawn and others substituted with the value only surcharged, and the misleading word omitted."



LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for August 8th. The following is taken from the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of 2nd July, 1903:

"ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands at Government House, Antigua, on Monday, the 29th June, 1903.

Whereas by Section 3 of the Leeward Islands General Stamp Act 1890, it is provided (inter alia), that there shall be a uniform stamp or stamps for use throughout the Colony whereby all postage rates and stamp duties shall be expressed.

And whereas by Section 3 of the Leeward Islands Stamp Act 1902, it is provided that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council direct that a special stamp or stamps may be used in any Presidency concurrently with such uniform stamp or stamps as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council as follows:

On and after the third day of July, 1903, special stamps may be used in the Presidencies of Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat, concurrently with the uniform stamps now in use throughout the Colony of the Leeward Islands.

The several values of the said special stamps in the said Presidencies shall be ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s 6p and 5s. The post cards shall be, single ½d, 1d; reply, 2d. The wrappers shall be, ½d, 1d. The envelopes shall be, 1d, 2½d, and registration envelopes shall be large and small.

The design of the special stamps for the Presidency of Antigua shall be the same as that on the Public Seal of the Presidency for all values with

the exception of the 5s, which stamp shall bear the design of the head of His Majesty the King.

The design of the special stamps for the Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis shall be as follows :

For the ½d, 2d, 2½d, 6d, 1s and 2s 6p values, the design to be Columbus sighting land, taken from the Public Seal of the Presidency.

For the 1d, 3d, 2s and 5s values the design to be the group emblematic of the Sulphur Bath of Nevis, also taken from the Public Seal of the Presidency.

The design of the special stamps for the Presidency of Dominica, shall be a design showing a view of Dominica from the sea, for all values with the exception of the 5s which stamp will bear the design of the head of His Majesty the King.

The design of the special stamps for the Presidency of Montserrat shall be the design of the central figure in the Public Seal of the Presidency for all values with the exception of the 5s, which stamp will bear the design of the head of His Majesty the King.

The post cards, wrappers and envelopes of the several Presidencies shall bear designs similar to those of the minor values of the postage stamps.

Made in the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, this 20th day of June, 1903.

(Signed) A. E. ELDRIDGE,  
*Acting Clerk of the Council.*"



SALVADOR.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 24c vermilion of the 1896 issue in a horizontal pair, without perforation between.



SOMALI COAST.—To the errors previously reported in the current issue for this colony, the *Timbrophile Belge* adds the 1 and 20 centimes with the colors of the center and frame reversed.

We translate from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* :

"In our catalogue we ascribed to Obock, under No. 46, the stamp of 25 centimes of Obock cut in two, and we add that the half bearing the figure "5" has been used as a 5 centimes stamp. As to the left halves, bearing the figure "2", they were put carefully on one side and not lost sight of. A use has just been found for them. A lack of 2 centimes stamps in the colony has inspired the following decree :

Whereas the postage stamps of 0.fr. 02 are exhausted and the shipment made on June 10 by the Department does not contain this value ;

In view of the ministerial cablegram, dated June 12, authorizing the issue of surcharged stamps of 0 fr. 01 and 0 fr. 02 ;

In view of the report of the chief of the postal service ;

In view of Article 2 of the decree of November 12, 1901, providing that the 0 fr. 25 stamp of Obock should be cut in two through the middle, and that the right half, bearing the figure "5", should be placed on sale, while the half bearing the figure "2" should be sealed up until they should be otherwise used ;

Whereas, in the execution of this decree, there have been cut 11,000 stamps of 0 fr. 25, of which the left half, on deposit at the post office, could be put on sale for 0 fr. 02 ;

## Decree :

Article 1.—The receiver of the post office is authorized to take in charge in his accounts, to place on sale at the price of 0 fr. 02, and to accept for the franking of correspondence 11,000 cut portions of stamps of Obock, now on deposit at the post office.

Article 2.—These cut portions shall be withdrawn from sale on the arrival in the colony of stamps of 0 fr. 02, which they are intended to replace.”





**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**

—*Alfred Smith & Sons Monthly Circular* says that the set of Postage Due stamps now in use contains a 10sh and a 20sh stamp. Presumably these are of type II.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.  
10sh emerald green  
20sh “ “

**AUSTRIA—Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—We quote the following from the *Monthly Journal* :

“ We have received four values of a new series for these offices, in which the figures denoting the value in heller are entirely omitted, and the overprint of ‘PARA’ or ‘PIASTER’ is added both at top and bottom. Type 15 has the blanks in the corners filled in with a colored pattern. We have also a 20 piastres on 2 gulden, like No. 648 in our catalogue, but with the impression in a dull green shade, instead of yellow-green; but we are uncertain whether this is a variety of the 1896 stamp or whether it replaces the corresponding value of 1900. All are perf. 12½, 13½.”

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12½, 13½.

Black surcharge.

10pa dark green

20pa rose

1pi ultramarine

2pi pale blue

20pi on 2gl dull green

**BOSNIA.**—The 40 heller stamp has appeared printed in orange, with numerals in black.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

40h orange and black

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—Several of the philatelic journals report that the one anna stamp has now appeared in bright rose.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1a bright rose

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Bolívar.**

—We have seen another of the abominations for this State. It is a 50c stamp of the design illustrated in our July number, but is printed in a new color. We have also seen imperforate copies of most of the Registration, Registration Return Receipt and Too Late stamps, which have been previously chronicled with sewing machine perforation, but we spare our readers a list of them.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.

Laid paper.

50c slate on pink

**Tumaco.**—We find we have failed to chronicle a provisional issue for this state, which we illustrate herewith.

*Adhesive stamp.*

0.....0  
 No hay es- :  
 tampillas. :  
 Pagó \$ 0.20 :  
 El Admor. :  
 E. O. ORTIZ. :  
 0.....0

Imperforate.  
 20c black on rose

**FRANCE.**—The 20 and a 30 centimes stamps of the Sower type have appeared.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14 x 13½.  
 20c violet brown  
 30c violet

**French Offices in China—Hoi Hao.**—Several of our contemporaries report a number of Indo China stamps with the surcharge "HOI HAO" and Chinese characters in black, instead of red.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1c black on lilac blue  
 2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c light green  
 10c red  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c carmine on rose  
 1fr bronze green on straw

**French Offices in China—Mongtse.**—According to several of our European contemporaries, the Indo China stamps have been surcharged with the word "MONGTZE" and Chinese characters, as in Pakhoi.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge  
 1c black on lilac blue

2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c light green  
 10c red  
 15c gray  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c carmine on rose  
 75c deep violet on orange  
 1fr bronze green on straw

**French Offices in Morocco.**—The 30c stamp of the retouched Mouchon type has been surcharged "30 CENTIMOS" and issued for use in these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.  
 Black surcharge.  
 30c on 30c lilac

**INDIA—Gwallior.**—We find we have omitted to chronicle the ½ anna Queen's Head stamp, surcharged for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 ½a light green

**Jhind.**—The one anna carmine, surcharged for official use in this State, is chronicled by the *Monthly Journal*.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1a carmine

**ITALY.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* illustrates an Express stamp (presumably the same thing as our Special Delivery stamp). The stamp is of large size, with portrait of the king in an oval at the left and inscriptions "POSTES ITALIANE — ESPRESSO — CENT. 25" in three lines.

*Special delivery stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

25c rose

**IVORY COAST.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the stock of 50c and 1fr Postage Due stamps, which were surcharged some months ago to make Postal Packet stamps, having been exhausted, further surcharges have been made on the 5, 10, 15 and 60c Postage Due stamps. The surcharge is described as reading "Côte d'Ivoire—50c—Colis Postaux", with a thin line above and below and network at the left of the 50c. The 1 franc surcharge is similar, but without the network.

Of the 50c surcharge there are varieties with the "o"  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide, also without accent on "Côte". On the 1fr surcharge the normal surcharge reads "fr 1 fr", but there are varieties reading "xx 1 FR" and "UN FR." The figure "1" is found with and without serif, the word "Côte" with and without accent, and the word "UN"  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm high.

*Postal Packet stamps.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

50c on 15c pale green

50c on 60c violet on cream

1fr on 5c blue

1fr on 10c brown

**LIBERIA.**—*Der Philatelist* reports still other Official stamps surcharged "ORDINARY", for use as regular postage stamps. These are the 24c, \$1 and \$2 of the 1892 issue, surcharged "OFFICIAL", the triangular 5c and the 24c and 32c of the 1894 issue with the surcharge "o. s.", and the 5c of the 1898 issue, likewise surcharged "o. s."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged "ORDINARY" in black.

On issue of 1892.

Perforated 15.

24c olive green on yellow

\$1 blue and black

\$2 brown on yellow

On issue of 1894.

Imperforate.

5c violet and green

Perforated 15.

24c olive green on yellow

32c greenish blue

On issue of 1898.

Perforated 14. 15.

5c dark carmine and black

**MONTSERRAT.**—In accordance with the decree published elsewhere in this number, a new series of stamps has been prepared and issued for this colony. The design of all but the highest value of the series, a female figure clinging to a cross and resting the left hand upon a harp, is about as inappropriate for a postage stamp as anything that it has been our misfortune to see in a long time. The highest value, 5 shillings, is, with the exception of the name of the colony, of the same design as the 5 shillings of the new Antigua set, which we illustrate in this month's notes.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked C. A.

Perforated 14.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ p gray green

1p carmine and black

2p brown and black

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine and black

3p dark violet and brown orange

6p olive green and violet

1sh violet and gray green

2sh brown orange and gray green

2sh 6p black and gray green

Watermarked C. C.

5sh scarlet and black

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—A new 9 pence stamp has appeared. It is of

the same design as the 9 pence of Queensland, except for the name of the colony at the bottom.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
9p orange brown and ultramarine

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The 5 shilling pictorial stamp has now appeared on the paper with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11.  
Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star.  
5sh vermilion

**NICARAGUA.**—In February we chronicled two provisional stamps, a 6 centavos on 10 centavos violet and a 1 peso on 10 centavos violet. Mr. A. M. Trujillo has now shown us sheets of these provisionals, as well as of a 5 pesos on 10 centavos violet. The surcharges are printed in blocks of 25. In the case of the 6 centavos they each have a small figure "6" surcharged over the original "10", in each upper corner, and "6 Centavos" across the value at the bottom. A number of the stamps have, in addition, pieces of fancy border type or bars in the middle of the surcharge. Mr. Trujillo informs us that there are no varieties of the one peso surcharge and only one in the 5 pesos. This latter variety consists of the figure "5.00" in heavier type. All three surcharges are found inverted. As the 5 pesos on 10 centavos has not been previously listed, we chronicle it.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Black surcharge.  
Perforated.  
5p on 10c violet

**PERSIA.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* chronicles the 50 krans green with the surcharge "2 TOMANS" or "3 TOMANS" and an additional surcharge in Persian characters.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
Blue surcharge.  
2t on 50k green  
Black surcharge.  
3t on 50k green

**QUEENSLAND.**—A new 9 pence stamp has appeared for this colony. We illustrate it herewith. We cannot say that we consider either the design or the execution very likely to appeal to the artistic sense of collectors.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
9p yellow brown and ultramarine

**SALVADOR.**—We have seen other values of the Official set than those we have already chronicled and we find still others mentioned in various journals. In addition to these, Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us four values of a set of Postage Due stamps, and we understand that a full set from 1 to 100 centavos exists. The design of the Postage Due stamps is similar to that of the regular and Official stamps, but the statue of General



Morazan in the center is in a rectangular opening. It will be noticed that there is a 15 centavos Official stamp, though this value, so far as we can learn, does not appear either in the regular of the Postage Due set.

We give all values of the two sets :  
*Official stamps.*



Watermarked S.  
Perforated 14½.  
1c yellow green  
2c carmine  
3c orange  
5c dark blue  
10c violet  
12c slate  
13c red brown  
15c yellow brown  
24c scarlet  
26c yellow brown  
50c bistre  
100c bright blue

*Postage Due stamps.*



Watermarked S.  
Perforated 14½.  
1c yellow green  
2c carmine  
3c orange  
5c dark blue  
10c violet  
12c slate  
13c red brown  
24c scarlet  
26c yellow brown  
50c bistre  
100c bright blue

**SERVIA.**—Mr C. Witt has shown us further values of the series with portrait of King Alexander, overprinted with the national coat of arms.

There are two sizes of the overprint. The first has the surcharge 12 mm. wide, with a wide crown above the shield and the lower edge of the mantel defined by a single line. The second has the surcharge 10 mm wide, with a smaller crown above the shield and the edge of the mantel defined by a double line. The perforation of the two higher values is 11½, while that of the lower values is a scant 14,—some call it 13½. The stock of 1 para stamps was soon bought up and to supply stamps of this denomination 5 dinar stamps were surcharged in red "1 PARA 1" in one line across the bottom.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14.  
Type I.  
Blue surcharge.  
1p red lilac and black  
5p yellow green and black  
Black surcharge.  
10p carmine and black  
15p olive gray and black  
20p orange and black  
25p blue and black  
Red surcharge.  
50p gray and black  
Type II.  
Black surcharge.  
1d blue green and black  
Red brown surcharge.  
3d violet and black  
Blue surcharge.  
5d light brown and black  
Red and blue surcharges.  
1p on 5d light brown and black

**SEYHELLES.**—Surcharging has again been resorted to in this colony. Owing to a shortage of the 3c stamp, the 15 and 45c of the new King's head issue have been surcharged "3 cents", with two bars across the original value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.

Surcharged in black 3 cents

3c on 15c ultramarine  
3c on 45c brown and carmine

**VENEZUELA.**—We quote from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:

"The following letter has been received with two values of the stamps:

To the Editor of the *Ph. J. of G. B.*:

Dear Sir—I forward you specimens of stamps of the State of Zulia, which were in use for about three months only and went out of circulation on account of the revolution.

'There being no roads or railways from the capital (Caracas), it is necessary to go by steamer via Curacoa, or by sloop along the coast; and the communication being very dilatory, it was a common occurrence to run out of stamps, so it was decided to have a special issue for the State of Zulia, of which Maracaibo is the capital, and about which I send you extracts of the official decree from the *Gazette* in my possession, obtained from the Treasury archives in Maracaibo. (The full decree occupies six pages of foolscap as to regulations and the postal system, and being in Spanish is not worth translating now.) The *Gazette* publishing the arrival and issue of these stamps being in another archive could not be obtained.

'I should be glad if you would publish the extracts sent, in your journal, as I think it may interest collectors.

Yours faithfully,

F. E. HARWOOD.

Caracas, June 26, 1903.

'The extracts need not be given in full, but the main portions are as follows:

'Official Gazette of the State of Zulia, Maracaibo, March 10, 1891. No 55.

'Rafael Parra, Constitutional President of the State of Zulia—considers—that owing to the great distances and insecurity, &c., &c., which interrupt the welfare of the Public Administration—Decrees, &c. There are then given regulations as to offices and men, and Cap III, Article 9, says: 'The stamps of the State shall be of the same size and conditions as the National ones, with the difference, at the top shall be printed 'Venezuela', at the bottom the value expressed in letters, and in the center the Arms of the State in an oval with the following inscription: 'Correos del Estado Soberano del Zulia.' The next article gives the two classes and colors as 0.05 centimos of a Bolivar, violet; 0.10 centimos, in red.' There are further regulations as to Treasury verifying emissions, &c., and the rates are to be 10c for 15 grammes and 20c for 30 grammes. 'Given in the Government Palace, in Maracaibo, 24th of February, 1891, Year 27 of the Law and 33 of the Federation.' Duly signed and countersigned by the President and Secretary-General. The stamps are well engraved, and bear in the margin 'The Homer Lee Bank Note Co. of New York,' whose first consignment was put in circulation in May, 1891, and franked letters to all parts of Venezuela and to Cucuta in Colombia. The second consignment was burnt in the Custom House when the revolutionists took the place three months later."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 13½.  
5c deep violet  
10c light green

**VICTORIA.**—The *Australian Journal of Philately* reports the 3

and 6 pence of the current issue, perforated 11, and the latter value perforated 11x12½. To this the *Australian Philatelist* adds the ½ penny with the compound perforation.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated 11.  
3p brown orange  
6p emerald green  
Perforated 11x12½.  
½p blue green  
3p brown orange

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## Review.

All about Post Cards.\* We are in receipt of a handy little booklet of 104 duodecimo pages which, as its title indicates, seems, in truth, to tell "All about Post Cards", as a glance at the following extract from its table of contents will show :—

"On 'Collecting' and on 'Collectors'—History of the Postcard—The Postcards of Greater Britain—Storage and Display—'Union Postale Universelle'—Used or Unused—Postcards, why we collect them—The Pictorial Postcard—Official Pictorials—Picture Postcards and the Law—Commemoratives—Proof Postcards—Hints to Collectors—A few Cartophilicisms—Exchange Clubs—Manufacturers and Publishers—Price List of Official Cards and Letter Cards—and a Price List of Pictorial Cards"

The subject matter is well chosen and most comprehensive besides being written in a most entertaining manner; the illustrations, of which several are full page, are nicely executed and add not a little to the general interest and attractiveness of the volume, and both paper and letter-press are good.

In short we feel that we cannot express our satisfaction with it, as a whole, in any better manner than to advise those of our readers who are interested in the special line of which it treats to obtain it and to carefully digest its contents. It may be obtained of the publishers; Price one shilling.

\*All about Post Cards. By W. J. Scott. Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue. Leeds: Scott & Wilson, 4, Reginald Mount. Augst, 1903.



## Communication.

In the April number of the JOURNAL we published two letters from Mr. F. W. Reid in refutation of the article entitled "Fakes" which we had reprinted in February from the *Australian Philatelist*. We are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Fred. Hagen which we feel in duty bound to publish, since we have permitted the use of our pages to Mr. Reid. We are not willing, however, to open our columns to a controversy and must, therefore, decline to publish any further communications on this subject.—EDITOR A. J. P.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

*Sir*,—It is a mighty long way between New York and Sydney, I have therefore to crave your indulgence if I refer to what is practically ancient history.

In your JOURNAL for April you publish several letters from Mr. F. W. Reid in connection with the exposure of faked perfs. etc. referred to in the *Australian Philatelist* for January, these letters are an endeavor to distort facts.

Mr. Reid admits having refunded an amount to Mr. Maney Lake but only when requested to do so—this is the collector to whom I refer in my article, who had money refunded—but Mr. Reid omits to mention that many others, who can be named if required, are lamenting Mr. Reid's absence or at least the cash they would like to have in place of the faked perfs. they hold. Mr. Reid also forgets to explain away his candid remarks to one of the Sydney dealers, that he had altered the figures denoting the perforation marked on the back of certain New Zealand stamps after the perforations had been faked.

Mr. Reid mentions that many of the stamps "are so low priced as to preclude the idea of anyone faking them"—true, but it was omitted to be mentioned that these common perfs. (but which are not the commonest) were unused and in this state are fairly difficult to get locally.

The main point of Mr. Reid's defence is that the letter written by him five years ago has been distorted, since the typewritten copy was shown to him. Mr. Reid, when shown the typewritten copy, stated that the original letter had been tampered with; now he says that the copy has been tampered with. I attach the original copy and the typewritten copy of same, which was shown to Mr. Reid, and which you will see is certified to as correct by Judge Hamilton and Mr. Maney-Lake. I published extracts only referring to stamp matters as the private affairs of Mr. Reid did not concern the philatelic world; you will please notice that the extracts published are *exactly* the same as the authenticated copy and have not been distorted as Mr. Reid infers.

Mr. Reid is quite correct in stating that my informant was the "Japanese Faker" of the diadem watermarks, but he omits to mention that his incriminating letter was written to the "Japanese Faker", who was also his intimate friend, that he carried on his business in his friend's shop during the time of the diadem fakes and that he also lived at his friend's house for some considerable time. Furthermore, the private and domestic reasons which Mr. Reid advances for his hurried departure were due to his fear of an action being brought against him in causing his friend's home to be broken up. Notwithstanding the incalculable damage done, his one time friend, whom he

terms the "Japanese Faker", informed me he had no intention of bringing legal action against him. Mr. Reid, I believe, was aware of this, consequently I felt justified in stating that the "private and personal reasons due to domestic affairs" were proved not to exist.

Mr. Reid was given every opportunity of explaining matters and, although he remained in Sydney for some 14 days afterwards, he studiously refrained from giving any explanation to the Committee appointed to investigate the matter.

I have no personal feeling in the matter and only desire to place the facts of the case before the philatelic public and leave them to judge.

Yours truly,

FRED. HAGEN.

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## The American Philatelic Association.

The eighteenth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was called to order by President Holland in Red Mens' Hall, Clayton, N. Y., on the morning of August 11th last with some forty members and visitors in attendance.

The proceedings were opened by an address by the President in which he touched in an interesting manner upon the general topics of current philatelic interest and condemned, in no uncertain terms, the ever increasing flood of philatelic parasites which are being issued by the Colombian Republic, Venezuela, and others of the same ilk. with, apparently, no other object in view than to prey upon the purse of the much suffering collector.

The value and scope of the work covered by the lately organized Expert Committee was dwelt upon at some length and the members generally were urged to make use of it at every possible opportunity.

Probably the most interesting event of the Convention was the election of Directors for the ensuing year as, owing to there being two candidates from the same state (in addition to the three Vice-Presidents) a somewhat spirited canvas for votes had been made by the opposing candidates and their friends. This, while not unusual in the earlier days of the Association's history, has not happened since 1896 and it is our firm conviction that, coming up as it did this year, it served to infuse not a little life and interest into the proceedings as a whole.

Last year but one hundred and two ballots were cast, this time, with a total membership of but five in excess of that of a year ago, two hundred and forty-five voted, while the representation by proxy was also materially increased.

The newly elected Board of Directors met soon after the adjournment of the first session and organized as follows: Alex. Holland, President; Messrs. Burt, Ireland and Wylie, Vice-Presidents; D. T. Eaton, Secretary; C. L. Annan, Treasurer; E. Doebelin, International Secretary and Messrs. Phillips and Coning at large. Mr. E. R. Aldrich and Mr. Eaton both polled the the same number of votes ( 22 ) but as Mr. Aldrich was a resident of the same state as Mr. Annan, who polled 160 votes, he was ineligible and Mr. Eaton was declared elected. A protest, filed with the Credentials Committee,

by Mr. Aldrich against the counting of certain votes for Mr. Annan was disallowed. It would not, however, have influenced the final result in any way.

The major part of the business sessions was devoted to listening to the reports of the various officers and standing committees and in considering ways and means by which the benefits pertaining to membership in the Association might be augmented and its membership enlarged.

A Permanent Committee upon Membership was appointed and the office of Counterfeit Detector was resuscitated. More or less difficulty was experienced in defining the duties of this last officer as it was deemed desirable to prevent, as far as possible, his duties from infringing in any way upon those of the Expert Committee. It was finally decided, and a By Law so framed, to practically limit his jurisdiction to those stamps which do not permit of plating; which bear no surcharge and, in addition, he was empowered to refuse to pass upon *any* stamp which, in his judgement, should be referred to the Expert Committee.

The report of the Committee upon a Philatelic Index, which was merely a 'report of progress', called forth some rather spirited debate and it is to be hoped that more results will be shown next year.

The sum of \$1200 from the idle funds of the Association was ordered placed at interest and the general affairs were shown to be in good shape.

Three business sessions were held, the final adjournment being taken about noon on the 13th inst.

As is usual upon all such occasions the social features were well to the fore and the various trips roundabout the famous Thousand Islands were greatly enjoyed by all present as was, also, the fishing. In short, we think that all will agree that a general good time was had and that no one who attended came away dissatisfied in any particular.

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## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

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Regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held at Stapleton S. I., July 21, 1902.

The meeting was called to order at 8 15 p. m.

Members present: President, Oscar Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. Henry Clotz A. R. Richter, Eugene Angell. A. Lienhardt and R. S. Lehman; Mrs. E. Angell as guest

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Clotz moved that the August meeting be dispensed with and that the next meeting be held on September 15th, when all collectors and philatelists of the Borough of Richmond be invited to attend. Carried

Mr. Richter moved that an outing be held on August 20th for the members and their ladies. The motion was carried and Messrs. Richter and Lienhardt appointed as committee to find a suitable location and make other arrangements.

Messrs. C. Witt, A. R. Richter and Eugene Angell were elected as Executive Committee for 1903-4.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

ROBERT LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The ninety-sixth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club-house on Monday evening, August 3, 1903.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin. The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.10 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$186.07, exclusive of reserve funds, was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The resignation of Mr. Jos. B. Leavy was read, and was accepted with regrets.

The application of Mr. Maurice Herbert, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon, and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the club

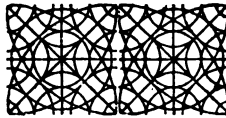
The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board :

Geo. L. Toppan, New York.

Proposed by A. Holland ; seconded by John N. Luff.

Adjourned at 9 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*



# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Signs of **S**O much has been written lately about "philately as an investment" and "philatelic speculation" that one might almost be pardoned for believing that the philately of to-day was fast becoming, if indeed it had not already become, merely another channel upon whose waters the collector might cast his bread with the certainty of reaping a rich reward, not after the proverbial "many days," but in the immediate future. This, while it is undoubtedly true in some instances, is so to a very limited extent only, and it is our firm conviction, based upon personal experience, that the great majority of collectors look upon their collections as a source of pleasure and recreation rather than as a financial investment. We are all human and, therefore, it is but natural for us to feel better pleased if our treasures, whether they be philatelic or otherwise, show an increased valuation from year to year than we should be were the reverse the case.

In our opinion, however, it is neither good taste nor good policy to keep the calcium light of publicity so constantly trained upon the sordid, commercial aspect of our hobby. It cannot but act as a deterrent upon the younger class which must furnish the advanced collectors of the future and, if it does not disgust him completely, it has a tendency to induce him to study his stamps *less* and the quotations of the catalogue *more*; a result, certainly, which is hardly conducive to the evolution of the true philatelist.

What is true of the younger collectors is so, to a greater or less extent, of all classes and it seems, to us at least, that it would be much better for all concerned if the modern philatelic writers would strive to impress upon the minds of their readers the many pleasures to be derived from *stamps* rather than the question of *stamp values*.



The "dull season," so called, is drawing to a close and already collectors are taking up their albums; looking forward to the advent of the new catalogues and asking each other about the outlook for the coming season. So far as we are able to judge the outlook never was brighter. A greatly increased demand is already apparent and, especially with the stamps of the



popular, or fashionable, countries, the dealers are experiencing more difficulty in obtaining than in disposing of them. Condition is, if possible, a still more potent factor in the market than ever before. So much so, in fact, that it takes precedence over every other consideration with the general run of the up to date collectors.

Judging from the dates already announced auctions will be well to the fore during the coming winter, indeed we anticipate that, in this respect, the season will be a record breaker.



Upon every side we hear expressions of regret that Great Britain has allowed her colonies to descend to the level of issuing series of stamps "for revenue only." It is possible, and indeed probable in some cases, that the multiplicity of new varieties emanating from New Zealand and the Australian colonies during the past year or so have a valid reason for existing, but, in the case of the lately issued series for several of the Leeward Island group, we fail to see any adequate justification for their issue. They replace nothing; being on sale contemporaneously with the old Leeward Island series, You simply "pay your money and take your choice" as to which stamps you will have.

This state of affairs is bad enough with such recognized caterers to the philatelic appetite as Portugal, Spain, Venezuela, the Colombian Republic and France, but when a world power, and a wealthy one, like Great Britain permits her colonies to indulge in such evident chicanery it is time to call a halt and we trust that our friends "across the pond" will use their best endeavors to make the "powers that be" realize the error of their ways before it is too late.

We realize that our own Government is not entirely blameless in such matters but, nevertheless, since the Columbian series of 1893 it has, at least, been gradually reducing the number of stamps composing its commemorative series and we trust that it will not be long before they are done away with altogether.—G. L. T.



# Revenue Stamps of the Philippine Islands Since the American Occupation.

By J. C. PERRY, M. D., Manila, P. I.

(Continued from page 256.)

## GIRO STAMPS, 1899.

Perforated 12.

The first issue of giro stamps in a special design was made in January, 1899, and may be briefly described as oblong in shape, blue color on a white background, having a shield with stars and stripes in center, with range on a label at the top and value on a label at the bottom. The word "GIRO" appears in the space above the shield, the words "INTERNAL REVENUE" in the angles formed by the lower part of the shield, and "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS" and date in the space below the shield. The words "UNITED STATES" are placed in two lines across the stripes of the shield. Size, 19x46mm.

The first issue is printed on thick, yellowish paper, the word "UNITED" covers five stripes of the shield and ends at the outer edge of the sixth stripe, and there is no serif to the "1" of the date "1899".

The denominations and quantities printed are :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
5c de peso	blue	4,000
15c de peso	"	2,500
20c de peso	"	3,000
30c de peso	"	2,000
60c de peso	"	2,000
80c de peso	"	2,000
1 peso 20c	"	2,000
1 peso 40c	"	500
1 peso 80c	"	1,000
2 peso	"	500
2 peso 40c	"	500
3 peso	"	500
3 peso 60c	"	500
4 peso	"	500
5 peso	"	500
6 peso	"	500
7 peso	"	500
8 peso	"	500
9 peso	"	500
10 peso	"	500
15 peso	"	500

I have seen all the denominations listed above, but no varieties.

## GIRO, 1899.

## Perforated 12.

A second printing of giro stamps was made in 1899, from new stones. It differs from the first issue by being printed on thin, soft, white paper, and by the "1" in the date "1899" having a serif.

The following were printed :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
5c de peso	blue	7,500
15c de peso	"	5,000
20c de peso	"	7,500
30c de peso	"	7,500
60c de peso	"	7,500
80c de peso	"	3,500
1 peso 20c	"	7,500
1 peso 40c	"	1,500
1 peso 80c	"	1,000
2 peso	"	4,500
2 peso 40c	"	1,000
3 peso	"	500
3 peso 60c	"	500
4 peso	"	500
5 peso	"	500
6 peso	"	500
7 peso	"	500
8 peso	"	500
9 peso	"	500
10 peso	"	500
15 peso	"	500

I have seen all the denominations listed above, and several of the varieties catalogued by Morley, type 313. However, since only one printing was made in 1899, the varieties occur as a result of more than one engraver having been employed in preparing the stones. The stamps are printed in sheets of fifty, and minor varieties could easily occur when the stones are hurriedly prepared.

## Variety "A"—Morley's type 313.

The last letter of "UNITED" ends halfway across a stripe.

1 peso 20c, blue
2 peso "
5 peso "
6 peso "

## Variety "B"—Morley's type 316.

Stamp is rough in execution "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1899," very irregular.

4 peso, blue
6 peso "

These stamps were reprinted from new stones, as those in use became broken during the process of printing the stamps.

### GIRO STAMPS, 1900.

#### Perforated 12.

The giro stamps of 1900 are the same in type, paper and color as those printed in the second issue of 1899, the only difference being in the substitution of the date "1900" for that of "1899." I have seen all the following denominations with the word "UNITED" covering five stripes and ending on edge of a stripe. The denominations and quantities printed are :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
5c de peso	blue	22,000
15c de peso	"	18,000
20c de peso	"	10,000
30c de peso	"	10,000
60c de peso	"	8,000
80c de peso	"	2,000
1 peso 20c	"	4,000
1 peso 40c	"	4,000
1 peso 80c	"	4,000
2 peso	"	1,000
2 peso 40c	"	1,000
3 peso	"	1,000
3 peso 60c	"	1,000
4 peso	"	1,000
5 peso	"	2,000
6 peso	"	1,000
7 peso	"	1,000
8 peso	"	1,000
9 peso	"	1,000
10 peso	"	1,000
15 peso	"	1,000

#### Variety "A."

Type in which the last letter of "UNITED" ends halfway across a stripe:

20c de peso, blue  
 20c de peso, pale blue  
 1 peso 20c, blue  
 1 peso 40c, blue  
 2 peso, pale blue  
 2 peso, blue  
 3 peso, blue  
 3 peso, pale blue  
 4 peso, blue  
 5 peso, blue  
 15 peso, blue

## Variety " B."

Variety with error in the range, 6,000 á 6,800 instead of 5,000 á 6,000 :

4 peso, pale blue

4 peso, blue

Variety "C," thinner paper:

15c de peso, blue

Variety " D ", no period after " Peso":

30c de peso, blue

Variety " E ", no serif to " 1 " in date " 1900":

1 peso 20c, blue

Variety " F ".

Rough execution, " PHILIPPINE ISLANDS " very irregular :

30c de peso, blue

6cc de peso "

1 peso 20c "

2 peso "

3 peso "

5 peso "

6 peso "

Variety " G ", figure " 6 " reversed in scale:

30c de peso, blue

The varieties of the 1900 giro stamps have been taken from Morley's catalogue of the " Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies ". I have seen several of the varieties listed, but not all of them, owing to the lack of opportunities to study the giro stamps.

Since there was only one printing of the 1900 giro stamps, except in the case of the denominations 5c de peso, 15c de peso, 1 peso 4cc, 1 peso 8cc, it is clear that the varieties listed occurred in faulty preparation of the stones for printing the stamps, the varieties being produced in some of the blocks of fifty.

In December, 1900, a new issue of the following giro stamps was placed in use. They differ from the 1900 issue by the omission of the date :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
5c de peso	blue	5,000
20c de peso	"	5,000
80c de peso	"	5,000

## GIRO STAMPS, 1901 AND 1902.

## Perforated 12.

The stamps printed during these years are of the same type as those of the December, 1900, issue, only differing from the regular 1900 issue by the omission of the date.

The following denominations and quantities were printed :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
5c de peso	blue	32,000
15c de peso	"	15,000
20c de peso	"	24,000
30c de peso	"	25,000
60c de peso	"	15,000
80c de peso	"	6,000
1 peso 20c	"	1,000
2 peso	"	6,000
2 peso 40c	"	1,000
3 peso	"	1,000
3 peso 60c	"	1,000
4 peso	"	1,000

Only those listed above were printed without date in frame, since supplies of the 1 peso 40c, 1 peso 80c, and the higher peso values of the 1899 and 1900 issues were on hand in sufficient quantities

In December, 1902, a new issue of giro stamps, engraved and printed from electrotype plates, in sheets of fifty, was placed in use. The stamps of this issue maintain the same form and type as those of 1901, excepting that the range in the upper label has been changed from Spanish to English. The color is deep slate blue, and in appearance the stamp is entirely different from the lithographed types. In all so far seen, the word "UNITED" ends halfway across a stripe. All denominations from 5c de peso to 15 pesos will be issued in this type, the other issues becoming obsolete.

The following have already been printed, perforated 12 :

5c de peso, slate blue		
20c de peso	"	"
25c de peso	"	"
30c de peso	"	"
60c de peso	"	"
80c de peso	"	"
1 peso 20c	"	"
1 peso 80c	"	"
5 peso	"	"
10 peso	"	"

#### CUSTOMS STAMPS.

On February 6, 1902, the Philippines Customs Administrative Act became a law, and the Internal Revenue stamps previously used on documents issued by the Custom House were replaced by special stamps provided for in the following extract from the above-mentioned Act :

#### THE PHILIPPINES CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE ACT.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CHAPTER XXII.

#### STAMPS.

"Sec. 284. The following papers shall not be issued, received, granted

or in any manner recognized by any customs officer unless there shall be affixed thereto a lawful customs stamp or stamps of the Philippine Islands, representing the value in United States currency as follows, subject to the exemptions prescribed by section 135 of this act for vessels possessing second-class licenses :

Each clearance,	\$2 00
Original inward manifest of each vessel,	2 00
Each bill of health,	50
Each outward foreign passenger list,	50
Each original export entry exceeding \$25 00 in value,	50
Each original import entry exceeding \$25.00 in value,	50
Each original withdrawal entry,	20
Each entry for immediate transportation in bond,	50
Each original free entry except free entries of stores for Government use, exceeding \$10.00 in value,	20
Each original certificate,	50
Each original bond,	50
Each copy of official document,	50

Until due provision can be made for printing a supply of customs stamps, the Insular Collector is authorized to make requisition upon the Collector of Internal Revenue of these Islands for a sufficient number of internal revenue stamps, which shall first be stamped across their face with the word "customs" and then kept for sale by customs officers for use in compliance with the provisions of this section. The funds accruing from the sale of the internal revenue stamps so used and sold for customs purposes, and from the sale of all customs stamps, shall be regularly deposited as customs collections. These stamps shall be in lieu of the internal revenue stamps heretofore used on the above mentioned customs documents.

SEC. 285.—The fees lawfully chargeable upon the issue to vessels of certificates of protection, or of licenses for the coasting trade, or other papers pertaining thereto, shall be received in cash by collectors before the issuance thereof, and the amount received and the date of such receipt and the signature of the officer receiving the same shall be entered on such paper."

\* \* \* \* \*

However, it was necessary to take advantage of the provision made for the provisional use of internal revenue stamps surcharged "CUSTOMS" pending the printing of the special stamps, and these provisional stamps were in use from February 7 to April 17, 1902.

There are two general types of these provisionals, one surcharged with frame and one without frame.

The following denominations of 1902 internal revenue stamps were surcharged in various colors of ink :

1c de peso  
2c de peso  
5c de peso  
10c de peso  
25c de peso  
4c de peso  
50c de peso  
1 peso  
2 peso

The following varieties in surcharge have been seen :

Denomination.	Color.	Surcharge.
1c de peso	gray black	red surcharge with frame
(a) 1c de peso	" "	double surcharge with frame
(b) 1c de peso	" "	inverted surcharge with frame
2c de peso	carmine	green surcharge with frame
2c de peso	"	" " without frame
2c de peso	"	black " " "
2c de peso	"	purple " " "
(a) 2c de peso	"	(double surcharge) purple surcharge without frame (one inverted)
2c de peso	"	purple surcharge with frame
2c de peso	"	red surcharge " "
2c de peso	"	green surcharge without frame, smaller type
(b) 2c de peso	"	half, cut diagonally, to make 1c de peso, green surcharge without frame
(c) 2c de peso	"	half, cut vertically, to make 1c de peso; red sur- charge with frame
(d) 2c de peso	"	cut quarter to make ½c de peso value, red sur- charge with frame
5c de peso	blue	red surcharge with frame
(a) 5c de peso	"	" " " " inverted surcharge
5c de peso	"	without frame
(b) 5c de peso	"	with double surcharge
(c) 5c de peso	"	" " inverted surcharge
10c de peso	green	" " " frame
10c de peso	"	" " without frame
10c de peso	"	blue " " "
10c de peso	"	" " with " "
10c de peso	"	" " without " smaller type
10c de peso	"	violet " with " "
25c de peso	purple	green " without " "
(a) 25c de peso	"	" " " " inverted surcharge
(b) 25c de peso	"	red " with " " inverted surcharge
25c de peso	"	purple " without " "
(c) 25c de peso	"	half, cut diagonally, to make 12½c de peso, green surcharge without frame
40c de peso	blue	red surcharge with frame
50c de peso	yellow	" " " "
50c de peso	"	blue " " "
1 peso	carmine	green " " "
1 peso	"	blue " without " "
1 peso	"	purple " with " "
(a) 1 peso	"	" " " " inverted surcharge
2 peso	green	reddish purple surcharge with frame
2 peso	"	" " " without frame
2 peso	"	bright carmine surcharge with frame
(b) 2 peso	"	" " " " inverted surcharge

The surcharge consists of the word "CUSTOMS" in sans serif capitals, 4mm. high and 19mm long. The frame is double-lined and measures about



21x24mm. It may be pertinent to state that the 2c de peso stamp was split to make the one cent and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent values on account of the limited supply of regular 1c de peso stamps surcharged, and in order to comply with a rate of 2.27, since a bill of health required a stamp to the value of 50 cents gold, and consequently to be exact, required stamps to the value of \$1.13  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mexican. The 25c de peso stamp was also cut to make a 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent value on this account. However, the split values are very rare and only a few were so used, since the regular stamps became available soon after the 2.27 rate went into effect.

On April 18, 1902, the regular issue of the Customs stamps was printed and placed in use. They are lithographed productions measuring 30x45 mm. In the center is a large shield with stars and horizontal bars and having the words "CUSTOMS" across the middle. "PHILIPPINES" is curved above the shield and "SERVICE" below it. All this is on a background of rayed lines. There are ornaments at each corner of the rectangle. The word "STAMP" is on a panel at the top and the value on a similar panel at the bottom.

The denominations and quantities printed are as follows, the values being represented in gold :

Denomination.	Color.	Quantity.
20 cent	blue	25,000
50 cent	yellow green	50,000
2 dollar	carminé	10,000

There was only one printing of these stamps and they were replaced on October 31, 1902, by engraved stamps (electrotype plate), of the same design and approximately the same colors, as follows :

20 cent, pale blue  
 50 cent, pale green  
 2 dollar, carminé

However, the engraved stamps are quite distinct from the previous issue, and probably will remain current for some time.

I think that it will be readily seen from this article that the Philippine Islands have been very productive in revenue stamps since the American occupation, and that a fruitful field has been furnished the specialist in the interesting branch of fiscal collecting.

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1903.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 22, August, 1903.

Now is the winter of the stamp dealers discontent, that is to say of those who cannot afford to spend the idle August elsewhere than in London waiting daily for customers who are "out of town." Some dealers are away on the Continent, others are at the seaside, a few are in town. I met one in town the other day, and though he is a notorious grumbler, he confessed that business is not so bad. That looks as if the turn of the tide is perilously near.

The prisoners in the Official Stamp case have all been committed for trial, which means that they will be placed on trial at the Old Bailey at the next sessions. The Old Bailey is our great criminal court. It is a serious matter for them, despite the evidence that was put in as to higher officials helping themselves. In Creeke's case, even if he clears himself eventually, as I trust and hope he will, the mere conviction will be serious to him, as a solicitor, in his profession.

Creeke made a smart move in attempting to put detective Ward on his trial for forging his name on the telegram that trapped Walter Richards. But the magistrate held that, although it was a case of forgery, no one had been injured by it.

I wonder how long stamp collectors are going to allow themselves to be exploited for shows and poverty stricken islands. I have no sympathy with your show stamps and, if possible, I have less patience with the sets of stamps that are to run "concurrently" with the regular stamps in the islands of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat and St Kitts. If the postal authorities had restored the separate issues to these islands in the usual way they would have made legitimate revenue to a very considerable extent, but to expect that stamp collectors are going to take kindly to mere pictures that are all issued solely for sale to them and are not compulsory for postal purposes is a bit too thick. This is a new form of speculation on the part of governments that is, in my opinion, much worse than the Seebeck rubbish, for even that was, during its issue, compulsory, but this new fangled lot of pictures has not even that recommendation.

One thing is certain, and that is that, however many fools may buy this rubbish at first, it works permanent harm in the end to the issuing government, for it generates a prejudice against the issuing country and, when a collector has to make his choice of the countries which he will collect out of the few that he can cover, the sinning ones will be the first to be struck out of the list. Already there is a considerable array of countries which no sane

collector dreams of collecting. What sane collector, for instance, now collects North Borneo or Labuan modern issues, or Seebecks? The rational stamp collector wants clean countries and as there is a fairly wide choice of them he has no need of collecting rubbish.

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This survival of the fittest is a process which will and must of necessity gather strength and importance in stamp collecting, as issues and stamp issuing countries increase. The field is now so extended that selection is the one question of the day. What country or countries shall I collect? is now the one question for the beginner. The old dictum that it is best to begin as a general collector is less and less insisted upon by the philatelic patriarchs. And, as time goes on, it will be laughed at as too ludicrous for serious consideration. Hence, it will soon become a question of classing groups and countries for selection, and setting out the claims of each class. And some day even dealers will be compelled to make their choice also.

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In the no very distant future each dealer will probably have to confine his business to a selection of countries and deal in no others. At present, naturally, he likes to have as many strings to his bow as possible, but it is getting to be very expensive to keep so many strings going. To keep even a fairly decent stock of even one half of the countries nowadays means a heavy capital account, much of which must be dead capital, capital that is earning no return. Therefore, I shall not be surprised if, in the near future, we find dealers making a pick of the best of the best selling countries and stocking only those. In that day the rubbish will go unregretted to the wall. Then will be the day of serious reckoning for those countries that have played fast and loose with collectors. Then the recognized lists for serious collectors will no longer waste paper and print in advertising their rubbish. They will be left for inclusion in a special catalogue for stamp flats.

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And, as that day is surely approaching, it will be well for those countries that wish to retain the custom of collectors to be careful, even now, that they do not prejudice their chances of being classed with the best, instead of being relegated to the limbo of wise neglect. The sensational sale of a new issue of a little island colony may astonish the financiers for a year, but the steady falling off of revenue in succeeding years may be a lesson too dearly bought.

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Those countries will get an improving revenue from stamp collectors which keep their issues clean from speculative swindles, and those countries which go in for making hay while the sun shines will find that they are gradually, but certainly, cutting off what would have been a steady revenue. These are the only arguments that will now weigh with most issuing governments. Governments don't care a tinker's curse about the sentiment of honesty in stamp issues but they will have to care many a curse about a seriously decreasing revenue. The stamp collector who buys millions of stamps at face that cost only a few pence per thousand to produce and who exacts, in

return for his money, nothing whatever in the shape of postal service, is now an important consideration to very many issuing States. He, therefore, deserves and can enforce better treatment.

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LONDON, 29, August, 1903.

What a hubbub there is over the multitude of varieties that our Australian friends are turning out. Even the Australian philatelic journals are in revolt over their ever increasing number. I hear of many philatelists getting tired of them. They are hungering for the settled series for the Commonwealth. Even Mr. Castle has been on the war path against the out-put. Well, I sympathise with the outcry, but, all the same, I cannot help thinking that some allowance should be made for the exceptional circumstances which may be said to be the direct cause of the makeshift issues. So far, I have seen no evidence that any variety is due to any attempt to exploit stamp collectors; and so long as the varieties remain free from this suspicion I am content and shall endeavor to keep pace with the outflow. The issues from New Zealand, for little outlying rocks, must, I fear, be closely watched. They are obviously open to the suspicion of milking stamp collectors.

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The 6d. stamp issued for Queensland and New South Wales as the forerunner of the Commonwealth stamp issue appears to be more of a comic production than a serious attempt to produce a sensible issue. The old guy that does duty for Britannia in the design must have been waylaid very late at night in the Australian bush. She looks very seedy and very much out of condition. It cannot be intended to offer such a common rag-and-bone-shop thing as representative of the Great Commonwealth that needs no such word as 'Australian' to particularise it. But then! Victoria never has scored much success in the line of figure drawing in its stamps. And this fresh effort is very much on a par with the caricatures of the queen's head on the early Victorians. Indeed, one is almost inclined to suggest that they must have resuscitated the remains of the lamented engraver of the early Victorians for the production of the new Commonwealth stamp.

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Our auction season is to open in the last week of next month, and we shall be a little curious to know what will be the effect of the exposure by the Philatelic Society, of London, of the practice of owners running up their own stamps in the auction room. The publication of the fact that, according to the law of the country, any bidder can claim a stamp at his own bid, no matter how low that bid may be, if there is no higher genuine bid and no declared reserve will, I think, be a surprise to many. An owner, also, may be somewhat surprised to learn that all his own running up does not count in the little game. And what a pretty old state of affairs it will bring about. Many dealers have been in the habit of supplying the auctions with stuff, and they have generally kept a string on what they have put in, the result being that such stuff does duty a little too often. Some auctions have been positively notorious in this respect, the same stamps turning up in catalogue after catalogue until collectors got positively sick of the game. And I happen to know one or two determined collectors who intend to test these sales. They will bid for the suspected lots and they will claim them in the absence of genuine

bids against them. So we may have lively times during the coming season. But those who wish to continue the game will probably find more than one way out of the difficulty.

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There are some interesting revelations in the opening article of a series on the stamps of British East Africa in the *Monthly Journal*. The 8a. grey and the 1r. grey, of the Company issue of 1890-1 have always been regarded as scarce stamps, but it is an eye opener to know that of the 8a. grey, only 1500 were printed and of the 1r. only 2100. The Company explains the issue of the *grey* stamps as having been prepared more particularly for Inland Revenue purposes, but, as it was not found convenient to have two stamps of the same value in different colors it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. So that disposes of the early theory that these greys were errors of color. In this instance it will be interesting to note the range of catalogue price of these two stamps from 1896 :—

	1896	1897	1899	1900	1902	1903
8 annas, grey	8s.	15s.	17s. 6d.	20s.	25s.	32s. 6d.
1 rupee, grey	12s. 6d.	20s.	17s. 6d.	20s.	25s.	25s.

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Thus it will be seen that the 1r. started as first favorite, then they evened up in 1899, and ran even in price until the issue of the current Gibbons when the truth leaked out behind the scenes and the price in our Gibbons is altered in accordance with the now published facts regarding the greater scarcity of the 8a.

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Another notable thing in connection with these two stamps is the fact that they have steadily risen in price over all these severely testing years, from 1896 on through the following year of inflation and continuously through the years of subsequent slump. There are not many other stamps that have done this. And I think the general opinion is that they are not likely to go lower, for it is getting increasingly difficult to secure them in mint condition.

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I was particularly fortunate in getting them included in the set I secured for 12s. 6d. when the remainders were sold. I thought myself fortunate then, and it seems I was not mistaken. The dealer who very kindly obliged me with that set did not regard their inclusion in the series as anything abnormal at the time indeed I was then under the impression that they were part of the remainder sales. How they really got into those sets I cannot say. A few must have got into the remainders.

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British East Africa is a fine country for the specialist, despite the fact that it is a largely surcharged country. Its fine series make grand ranges in the album, and not a few of them are very difficult to complete. The hand-stamped July 1895, series is being absorbed to such an extent that very few dealers now can show even a fair lot of the commoner, to say nothing of the

rarer stamps. It will be interesting to note what the joint authors of the *Monthly Journal* articles have to say regarding the relative rarity of this series. According to the numbers given some years ago the 2a. vermilion, is by far the scarcest stamp, but the supplies forthcoming have not seemed to bear out this statement, the 1 anna green, is much higher priced and the 5 annas tops the lot of the anna values



## Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties.\*

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

In this series of articles it is our intention to explain, in as concise and lucid a style as possible, the many varieties of design which, while listed (usually in small type) in the catalogues, are generally more or less obscure to all but the specialist or advanced collector.

### United States.

POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS,

*New York, 1845.*



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2

5c. Double line at bottom.—This variety (Fig. 2), which is said to occur three times on the sheet, consists merely of an extra frame line at the bottom of the stamp, thus producing a double, instead of a single, lined frame on that portion of the stamp.

5c. Double transfer.—This variety is due to a misplaced transfer and shows the outlines of the words "FIVE CENTS" repeated across the face of the original inscription.

### GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

1847.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

10c. Double transfer.—This may be readily recognized by the appearance of the letters forming the inscriptions: (Fig. 4) "POST OFFICE", and "TEN CENTS", which, owing to the misplaced transfer, look as though they had been intentionally shaded.

1851-56.

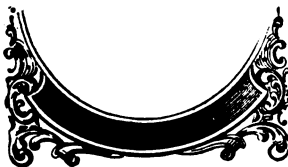


Fig. 5.

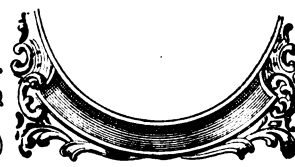


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

1c. Type I.—This is the original and perfect form of the stamp (Fig. 5). There is a curved line outside of, and parallel to, the labels inscribed

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"U. S. POSTAGE" and "ONE CENT". The ornaments below the lower label are turned under and form small, but perfect, scrolls.

All reprints are of this type.

1c. Type II.—Very similar to type I excepting that a portion of the ends of the scrolls has been cut away. (Fig. 6).

1c. Type III.—This type, commonly known as the "broken circle" (Fig. 7), differs from the last inasmuch as the curved lines outside the labels are broken in the centre. This may occur either in the top or bottom line, or both

1c. Type IV.—This is type III with the broken lines recut. It is easily distinguishable from type II as the curved lines outside the labels are deeper and harder than the other lines. The recutting often begins and ends abruptly, not joining smoothly with the original line.

This is the most common variety of the imperforate stamps.

1c. Double transfer.—Several double transfers are known; the most notable shows the outlines of "ONE CENT" repeated across the face of the letters.

3c. Double transfer.—Several varieties exist; the most notable shows a horizontal line through the words "THREE CENTS".

10c.—There is a line of color above and following the outline of the label inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" and similar line below the label with the words "TEN CENTS".

10c. Type I.—Both lines are complete.

Type II.—One or both of the lines are broken in the center.

Type III.—One or both of the lines have been recut.

Type IV.—The outer lines are as in type I, but the arabesque ornaments at the sides have been slightly cut away.

Type V.—The same as type II, with the side ornaments cut away.

Type VI.—The same as type III, with the side ornaments cut away.

#### 1857-60.

1c.—The three types are found here as in the imperforate series. The same is true of the double transfers.

3c. Type I.—This variety, commonly known as the "outer line", shows a thin, straight line of color at the top and bottom of the stamp. All imperforate stamps are of this type.

3c. Type II.—The thin line of color at the top and bottom of the stamp has been removed to allow for the perforations.

The double transfers are found here as in the imperforate stamp; all are type I.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

5c. Type I.—In this type the projections on all four sides of the stamp are equally prominent and distinct. (Fig. 8). All the imperforate stamps are of this type.

5c. Type II.—In this, commonly known as the "ornaments partly removed", (Fig. 9), a portion of the projections at top and bottom have been cut away.

5c. Type III.—In this variety, known as "ornaments entirely removed",



the cutting process has been carried still further and the entire projections at top and bottom have been removed, (Fig. 10).

10c.—Types as in the imperforate issue excepting that type VI is not known perforated.

186r.

The stamps issued in August of this year, commonly known as the *Prémieres gravures*, differ from the ordinary, or September, types as follows :



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

11c.—The extreme tip of the upper, left hand ornament is directly above the "P" of "POSTAGE". In the first type (Fig. 11) this tip rests upon the curved line *but does not extend below it* while, in the second type, (Fig. 12), there is a strong dash under the tip and below the line.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

13c.—The August type (Fig. 13), shows but slight ornamentation at the corners, giving a rather unfinished appearance to the stamp. The second type (Fig. 14), has considerable more ornamental work on the corners, each of which is finished off with a small ball, giving the stamp a more finished and rectangular outline.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.

15c.—In the August type (Fig. 15), the foliated ornamentation at the corners presents a rather flattened aspect giving to the corners a rounded appearance.

In the September type (Fig. 16), the corner ornaments have been somewhat enlarged, noticeably by the addition of a small leaf-like projection which springs outward from about the centre of the original ornamentation.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

10c.—In the August type (Fig. 17), the upper portion of the background, containing the five stars, is separated from the label directly below it by a colorless line only.

In the September type (Fig 18), this colorless line is re-enforced by an heavy line of color which has been cut along the lower ends of the lines of the background above. An outer line has, also, been added to all the ornaments above the stars.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

12c.—The August type (Fig. 19), of this value presents the most unfinished appearance of any of the series. There is no ornamentation whatever, other than a thin line of color, outside the lathe-work mat.

In the September type (Fig. 20), ornaments have been added at all four corners, squaring the design so to speak, as well as at the sides.

24c and 30c.—There are no variations in the designs for these two values. The colors of the first printing differ most decidedly from those of the ordinary stamps and they may easily be recognized by anyone at all familiar with them. It would, however, be impossible to describe the colors so as to enable one not familiar with them to differentiate between the two series.



Fig. 21.

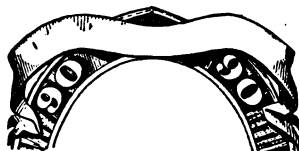


Fig. 22.

90c.—In the August type (Fig. 21), of this value the white space between the outer-frame lines and above the label inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" is perfectly blank and the inner frame line makes a smooth joint at its apex.

In the September type (Fig. 22), this white space contains a series of small dashes, making a broken line of color, and a decided point of color has been added to the frame line at its apex.

Occasionally this broken line is too faint to be easily discerned, but the point of color is usually distinct.



Fig. 23.

1869.

15c. Type I. (Fig. 23)—Here the central picture is enclosed by a frame consisting of three parallel lines which, at the middle of the top, form a diamond-shaped ornament. It is commonly called "picture framed" or "with diamond."



Fig. 24.

15c. Type II. (Fig. 24).—In this type the frame lines and the diamond are omitted.

Another variety may be found, as follows :—In type I there is, also within the space for the picture, a band, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide, formed of short, diagonal lines, which extends across the bottom and both ends of the tablet. In type II these lines are horizontal and the band measures one mm. wide.



Fig. 25.

It extends all around the tablet. In type III (Fig. 25) there is but one of these lines, which extends across the top of the tablet where it curves up to a point under the 'T' of "POSTAGE." This last variety is only known to exist in the re-issue of 1875.

1870-73.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.

1870. 1c.—In the National Bank Note Co's. series the small pearl immediately to the left of the numeral of value is perfectly colorless. (Fig. 26)

1873. 1c.—In Continental Bank Note Co's series a small, curved dash will be found in this pearl. (Fig. 27.)



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.

1870. 2c.—The background of the shield below the colorless ball at the left of the "s" of "U S." is composed of vertical lines (Fig 29)

1873 2c.—The background below the ball is crossed by a short, diagonal line (Fig 29)

In the greater number of cases this line is very indistinct and hard to find but if, at this point, the space between the ornamental outline of the panel inscribed "U S. POSTAGE" and the first vertical line of the background (counting toward the left) is blurred or partly filled with color, it may be accepted as an indication of the presence of the line. On all the stamps printed by the National Bank Note Co. this space is quite clear and white.



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.

1870. 3c.—The shading below the forks of the ribbon inscribed "THREE" is very light. (Fig. 30).

1873. 3c.—A heavy shading has been added below the upper fork of the ribbon bearing the word "THREE". (Fig. 31)



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.

1870. 6c.—The shading in the curve of the ribbon bearing the word "SIX" is very uniform. (Fig. 32)

1873. 6c. The first four lines (counting from the left) of the shading in the curve of the ribbon bearing the word "SIX" have been recut and deepened. (Fig. 33)



Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.

1871. 7c.—The ball in the lower, right corner is outlined by a colorless line only. (Fig. 34.)

1873. 7c. Two small semi circles have been drawn around the ends of the lines which outline the ball in the lower right corner. (Fig. 35.)



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.

1870. 10c.—The small ball which terminates the right end of the panel inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" is colorless. (Fig. 36).

1873. 10c.—A small, colored semi-circle has been placed within the ball which terminates the right end of the panel inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE". (Fig. 37).



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.

1870. 12c.—The two white balls of the figure "2" are full and complete. (Fig. 38).

1873. 12c.—The two white balls of the figure "2" have been cut away until they are nearly crescent shaped. (Fig. 39).



Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.

1870. 15c.—The lines of the triangle in the upper left corner are very uniform. (Fig. 40).

—1873. 15c.—In the triangle in the upper left corner two lines, at the lower angle, have been recut and deepened, forming a sort of V. (Fig. 41).

There are no varieties of the three higher values of the 1870-75 set as, though the marks were added to the dies, no new plates were afterwards made for any of these values.

1877.

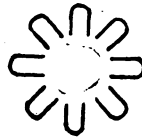


Fig. 42.

1c and 3c, with Fletcher, or cog wheel, punch.—This was produced by eight punches, shaped like the letter "u". (Fig. 42), placed in a circle with the openings inward. The expectation was that the stamp having been once attached to an envelope, it would be impossible to remove it without destroying it. The punches merely cut through the paper but removed nothing.

#### 1882.—RE-ENGRAVED.

1c.—The vertical lines of the background have been much deepened in the upper part of the stamp so that, in many impressions, the background appears to be solid. Lines of shading have been added inside the arabesques in the upper corners.

3c.—The vertical lines of the shield have been deepened, making the shadows of the medallion appear, by contrast, only about one half as wide as before.

At the bottom the horizontal lines of the background have been deepened, thus obliterating the fine, vertical shadings below the ends of the ribbon bearing the value. A short, horizontal dash has been cut about a millimetre below the "TS" of "CENTS".

6c.—The horizontal lines of the panel have been re-engraved obscuring the shadings of the edges and of the oval and giving it an uniformly solid appearance.

10c.—The lines of the medallion, the shield and the background have all been re-engraved. In the medallion the diagonal hatching lines have disappeared. At the left side, where there were formerly five vertical lines between the medallion and the edge of the shield, there are now but four. The fine vertical shading below the ribbon bearing the value is nearly obliterated by the deepened, horizontal lines of the background. The re-engraved die was made from a transfer of the old National die and so has not the secret mark.



Fig. 43.

1c and 3c "Douglas Patent" stamps—These stamps were printed on double paper, a very thin surface paper, backed by a thicker and harder quality. The surface paper was punctured by many small holes, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter. These holes were arranged in circles—eight holes to a circle—and the circles were placed at such intervals that one would fall upon each stamp. (Fig. 43.) The printed stamps did not differ in appearance from the ordinary varieties, but, of course the ink had passed through the holes and portions of the design were printed upon the backing paper. Any attempt to erase a cancellation would be almost certain to tear the thin surface paper, while the application of any liquids would cause the stamp to separate into two parts, one showing a circle of small holes and the other a white surface with a circle of colored dots.

1890.



Fig. 44.

2c. Capped numerals.—These varieties, of which there are three, one showing the cap, (Fig. 44), which is a colorless mark, above the right hand numeral of value, the second showing it above the left hand numeral and the third showing it above both numerals, are caused by damaged transfer rolls. By some means, probably over hardening, a bit of the roll was chipped off and the "caps" were the result.

1894.



Fig. 45.

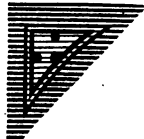


Fig. 46.



Fig. 47.

2c. Type I.—The horizontal lines of the background are of equal thickness within and without the triangle. (Fig. 45).

2c. Type II.—The lines are thinner within the triangle than without. (Fig. 46)

2c. Type III.—The space between the double lines of the triangle is blank and the lines in the inner triangle are thin (Fig. 47)

An interesting combination may be found in Plate 170; in the upper left

quarter the first three vertical rows at the left side are of type II, while the balance of the plate is of type III.

**CARRIERS' STAMPS.**

*Semi-Official Issues.*

**Baltimore, Md.**

1851.



Fig. 48.



Fig. 49.

1c. Short Rays.—In the normal stamp (Fig. 48), there is a series of rays extending diagonally downward from the lower line of the ribbon bearing "GOVERNMENT". The lower end of these rays, at the left, impinge upon the head of the horseman and upon the upper frame of the streamer inscribed "ONE CENT".

In the variety the three rays below the letters "VER" of "GOVERNMENT" are only about half the usual length. (Fig. 49).

1c One Sent.—In this variety the inscription on the streamer reads "ONE SENT".

The above varieties are found in both the red and black impressions.

**Charleston, S. C.**

1849.



Fig. 50.

2c. Yellow.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 50) exists in which the word "CENTS" is spelled "CCNTS".

1852.



Fig. 51.

2c. Gray blue — A variety of this stamp (Fig. 51) exists in which the word "CENTS" is spelled "CENT".

## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

Since last writing to you from camp I have taken that short run home which, in India, is known as "90 days privilege" a break of three months in which we are supposed to recuperate mentally and physically and—in the case of stamp collectors—philatelically also.

How different are the stamp collector's surroundings in the East and the West. In London one is in the thick of it. The societies were in full swing during my holiday—meetings of one or another club every week and, in some cases the same familiar faces might be seen at the London Society, the Fiscal Society, the Herts, I. P. U. and other clubs. Here, on the other hand, one meets a brother collector once a year or so, and in place of the Bacons, Nankivells and Oldfields of collectors at home, only the collector of Bhor and Bhopal is usually to be met with in Southern India and instead of meeting a philatelist of almost world wide repute at every turn, one is separated by thousands of miles from a kindred spirit.

I must take this opportunity of correcting an impression which a former letter of mine may have produced. In writing on the subject of "On H. M. S." surcharges I stated that they were no better than precancelled stamps—being merely a preventative of theft. This is not at all the meaning of my note. Mr C. Stewart-Wilson, commenting on my letter, points out that Mysore is quite exceptional in having its official letters carried free and he further adds that a one anna official stamp will frank a much heavier letter than an ordinary one anna stamp. Since they carry different franking powers, they are, of course different stamps. I had no intention of stating that they were not so but, unfortunately, mixed up my statement regarding stamps obliterated before use in public offices with the official stamps issued to Government offices. The extra franking power only applies to the "Service" stamps and not to those which may be found surcharged "Court of Wards" or "On Local Fund Service" or "Bengal Secretariat", "Raj", &c., &c., it was to these latter stamps that my remarks applied.

I do not know whether your readers are interested in "flaws". During my stay in London Mr. C. J. Phillips, the well-known head of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., showed me portions of the famous Nankivell collection of Transvaal issues and further showed that by flaws the old black could be plated. Any guide however trivial, which will help in reconstructing a plate, must be interesting and, doubtless, there are numerous stamps of other countries which would repay careful examination in the sheet—the half-penny of New South Wales is a case in point. The flaw in itself is a triviality of the thinnest order but, if our knowledge of this or that stamp may be increased materially by a study of the flaws, then these latter are by no means to be despised. In the case of Holland, for example there are two very distinct flaws in the 25c of 1872 and, as these may be found with all the perforations and as these perforations denote distinct periods, it is clear that the same plates must have been in use for 17 or 18 years.



Collectors, both east and west of Suez, are worrying themselves about those wretched variations in type of the surcharge on Somaliland stamps and, incidentally, on those of Gwalior and the other convention states. One result of this everlasting surcharging is that collectors are divided into two classes, one of which takes every minute variety and the other ignores the issue entirely. Mr. Wilmot Corfield, in the pages of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, has commented strongly on these and other surcharges and suggests a taboo of all stamps of this class. A suggestion which I fear will find scanty support, as too many people are bitten with the trivial variation of-surcharge mania.

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In passing through Bombay—a den of philatelic vice—I had the great pleasure of seeing Professor Müller's collection of Indian stamps. It is a most noteworthy fact that even such a fine collection is poor in mint blocks of four. Many Indian stamps are almost unique in this condition. A block of four of the older issues is worth many times the value of four single specimens. India is at last receiving some of the attention from specialists which it richly deserves and we may expect much more attention to be paid to it when the hand-book now in course of preparation by Messrs. Hausburg and Stewart Wilson appears.

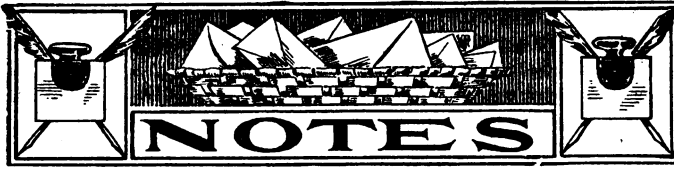
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The new Indian stamps with head of the Emperor are appearing gradually and two values are out with the "On H M S" surcharge. The five rupee value will probably have as long a life as the 6 annas stamp, as the stock will probably last until the Emperor is a centenarian. So do not be in a hurry to buy this stamp unused with the idea that it will soon become obsolete.

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American philatelists will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. N. Luff has been invited by the Council of the Philatelic Society of India to become an Honorary member of that Society—a mark of appreciation of his philatelic work.





ANJOUAN —We quote the following from *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*:

"We learn from *L'Annonce Timbriologique* that a strip of four specimens of the 50c brown on azure has been discovered, three of them lettered 'SULTANAT D'ANJOUAN' and the fourth 'ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON'. The story goes that this error existed only upon the first sheets printed, which were sent to Berne; that one pair showing the two varieties was sent from thence to the Post Office at Brussels, where it was so little appreciated that it was returned to Berne, with a request that it might be replaced by a pair of stamps both bearing the same name. The authorities at Berne sent the curiosity back to Paris, where it is said to have been burnt, and the error in the printing form was at once corrected. The strip of four described above met with a better fate, falling into appreciative hands. It is satisfactory, however, to know that no sheets containing this error were ever actually issued for use."



BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES —We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "A correspondent writes that a supply of King's Head stamps was received at Mombasa per the 'B. I. Boat Fulwell' on Wednesday, 22nd July, and consisted of the values  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 2 anna, 1 and 2 rupees of the adhesive series, and small and large registered envelopes. Our correspondent reports that he purchased the last of the 2 annas Queen's Heads on 'Friday, 23rd [24th?—Ed.] July' (which somewhat conflicts with our statement of three weeks ago, but the latter was expressly confined to the G. P. O. and did not take account of stock at outlying offices). Immediately on exhaustion of the Queen's Head stamps, the 2 annas King's Head was issued, so that we may formally record the date of issue as 24th July, 1903.

An innovation has been made in the size of the sheets which now contain 160 stamps divided into two panes of 80, instead of sheets of 120 divided into two panes of 60, as is Messrs De la Rue & Co.'s present system. The Queen's Head stamps were all in sheets of one pane of 60 only. The new 1 and 2 rupees are still in sheets of 60.

As there is a fair stock of Queen's Head  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1 and 2 rupees still on hand, the new stamps of these values are not expected to be issued for several weeks.



BRITISH GUIANA —A correspondent sends us the following clipping from a Demerara newspaper: "The new sixty cents stamps which are available for postage, revenue and judicial purposes, were issued yesterday by the Government to the General Post Office. The color of the stamp is green on white paper with red overprint. The stamps will be on sale on and after Monday."

BULGARIA.—Mr. P. V. Karaivanoff shows us the 1884 85, 3s on 10s rose (typographed surcharge) and the 1892, 15s on 30s brown, each with inverted surcharge. He also shows us a vertical pair of the 5s yellow green of 1889 without perforation between the stamps.

Another correspondent informs us that a provisional issue is in preparation. The current 15 stotinki stamp is about to be reduced to 10 stotinki by means of a surcharge. Excuses for this affliction are not vouchsafed us



ECUADOR.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 5c on 10c orange (No. 72 in our catalogue) of the provisional issue of 1896-97, with double surcharge.



HAYTI.—There is a rumor, said to originate in official sources, that an issue of stamps, to commemorate the centenary of the independence of the Republic, will be put on sale about the first of the coming year. We are indebted to Mr. L. S. De Jongh for this not over welcome information.



NICARAGUA.—Mr. A. M. Trujillo has shown us some sheets of the provisional 6 centavos on 10 centavos violet. The surcharge is printed in blocks of twenty-five (five rows of five). All the stamps of the top and bottom rows and those at the ends of the middle row have, in the centre of the surcharge, bars or pieces of fancy border type. There are six varieties of these additions and two copies of each variety. Besides this, there are two errors in the spelling of "Centavos". Number 4 has it "Centovos" and number 17 "Contovos". We illustrate the former variety.

6                      6



**6 Centavos**



SERBIA.—We note by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 25p blue, of the series chronicled by us last month, has been found with a double impression of the "arms" overprint.



TURKISH OFFICES IN THESSALY :—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following :

"Dealers are warned against forged Thessaly stamps, large quantities of which have been sent over from Constantinople, mostly with forged post-marks, some even on entire envelopes. We shall be pleased to examine and report, free of charge, upon any sent us for that purpose."



**BRITISH SOMALILAND.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says: "The  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna of India, head of Edward VII, has received the surcharge SOMALILAND".

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked Star.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green

**CHINA**—The current 5 cent stamp has appeared in a new color.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated.  
5c yellow

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC**—*Bolívar*.—Without comment we report additional color varieties of the series which has wasted so much space in our chronicle during recent months.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Imperforate  
Laid paper.  
50c purple on greenish blue  
1p orange on greenish blue  
1p green on yellow  
1p gray green on lilac  
5p carmine rose on rose  
5p carmine rose on brown  
5p carmine rose on greenish blue

**Boyaca.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a few more to the list of parasites from this State, the designs being similar to those last noted.

We have also seen two high values, monstrous in size and design, a 5 pesos with a crude picture of a monu-

ment and a 10 pesos with an alleged portrait. These designs measure about 27x31mm and are separated in the sheets by vertical and horizontal rules.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Imperforate.  
20c brown  
Perforated 12.  
50c dark blue  
1p dull lake red  
5p black on rose  
10p black on buff

**Santander.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles a new provisional for this State. It is a fiscal stamp of about the size and shape of our Special Delivery stamp, surcharged in two lines of sans serif type "PROVISIONAL.—CORREOS DE SANTANDER."

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Imperforate.  
Black surcharge (?)  
50c red

**DOMINICA.**—We have received the new issue for this island. The values from  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny to 2 shillings 6 pence show a view of a seaport with mountains in the background. The 5 shillings is of the same design as the corresponding value in the series issued in Antigua and Montserrat. We shall illustrate the stamps in our next number.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p gray green

1p carmine and black  
 2p brown and gray green  
 2½p ultramarine and black  
 3p black and violet  
 6p orange brown and black  
 1sh gray green and red violet  
 2sh red violet and black  
 2sh 6p ochre and gray green  
 5sh brown and black

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of the first of the King's head series.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 2a violet and lilac

**FRANCE—Offices in China—Mong-tse.**—The set for this port has been completed by the addition of the five franc value bearing the name "MONGTZE" and Chinese characters in black.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 5fr red lilac on lavender

**Pak Hoi.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* records the completion of this set as follows :

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 5fr red lilac on lavender

**Tchong King.**—Several of our contemporaries report the following Indo China stamps surcharged "TCHONG-KING" and Chinese characters in black :

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1c black on lilac blue  
 2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c light green

10c red  
 15c gray  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c carmine on rose  
 75c deep violet on yellow  
 1fr bronze green on straw

**Yunnan.**—According to several of our contemporaries the following stamps of Indo China have been surcharged "YUNNANSEN" and Chinese characters in black :

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1c black on lilac blue  
 2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c light green  
 10c red  
 15c gray  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c carmine on rose  
 75c deep violet on yellow  
 1fr bronze green on straw  
 5fr red lilac on lavender

**FRENCH CONGO.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles two provisionals as follows :

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated.  
 Black surcharge (?).  
 5c on 30c carmine-rose and orange  
 10c on 2fr carmine and brown

**GADELOUPE.**—We reprint the following from *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for August :

"A new French periodical *Le Franc Parleur Philatelique*, No. 1 of which has reached us recently, gives a full account of the projected publication (we can hardly call it an issue) of some 80,000 francs' worth

of overprinted stamps in this Colony, which quite reminds us of the good (?) old times.

There is a decree, of course, signed by the Governor, and assigning the usual reason, namely, the *exhaustion of supplies* of stamps in the Colony; but it is perhaps unnecessary to add that, at the same time, an official letter was addressed by the Colonial Postmaster to various stamp dealers in Paris (and elsewhere, probably), offering them the whole stock of these precious stamps at a long price, and stating at the same time that there would be some competition for this bargain, and that the highest bidder would be the most likely person to get it.

We are very glad to hear that the Société Française de Timbrologie took prompt action, upon hearing of this little affair, by making an urgent appeal to the Minister for the Colonies, but we gather that they were too late to prevent the performance of the farce, for we have received some sheets of this rubbish, which we suppose we must describe.

In the first place there is the usual assortment of contradictory combinations, even among the five values sent us, to disprove the excuse of 'necessity'. We have 5c. on 30c., 10c. on 40c., 15c. on 50c., 40c. on 1fr., and 1fr. on 75c. The overprint consists of the letters 'G' and 'D', presumably for Guadeloupe and Dependencies, which are already denoted on the stamps, with figures below for the new values. The overprints are all in *black*, and were printed on sheets of 50, two panes of 25 stamps side by side.

For the '5' on 30 and the '15' on 50 the same setting appears to have been used, with a figure '1' added for the higher value. We find no varieties of type in the numerals, which are 6 mm. in height, but a few of the figures '5' and several of the figures '1' are more or less damaged, and we are able to see that the same

'5' occurs in the same position on each sheet. The initials are given as 'G & D', and show several variations:—

1. Roman capitals, thick '&', on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42.

2. Roman capitals, ordinary '&', on Nos. 11, 32, 43, thus completing the first three vertical rows.

3. Sans-serif capitals, thick '&', on Nos. 4, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 26, 29, 30, 34, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.

3a. Error of 3, with 'C' for 'G', on No. 28.

4. Sans serif capitals, ordinary '&', on Nos. 5, 6, 20, 25, 36, 39.

5. Thick capitals, with serifs, thick '&', on Nos. 17, 37, 47.

6. As 5, but ordinary '&' on Nos. 7, 8, 27. \* \* \* \*

The '1fr.' on 75 has the same setting of 'G & D' as that described above, but there are some extraordinary vagaries in the value, producing a large number of additional varieties when combined with those of the lettering:—

1. Figure '1'  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high, 1 mm. thick, on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49.

1a. Same figure *inverted*, on Nos. 8, 13, 18, 23, 29, 32, 36, 45.

1b. Figure *inverted* and value above 'G & D', on No. 24.

2. Thick figure '1', 3 mm. high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. thick, on Nos. 30, 40, 50.

2a. Same figure *inverted*, on No. 20.

Curiously enough we can find no varieties of the letters 'fr.' which are always followed by a stop.

On the '10' on 40 and the '40' on 1fr. the lettering is 'G et D'; the capitals are sans serif throughout, and we can only find one variation, a letter 't' of apparently a different font from the rest on No. 25. On No. 50 the letter 'D' has dropped too low. In the figures also there are only a limited number of varieties:—10c on

40c red on yellow.

1. Figures '10'  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, 7mm. in total width, on Nos. 1 to 20, among which are:

1a. No. 9 with 'o' too low, probably *invert. d.*

1b. No. 20 with '1' *inverted.*

2. Figures '10'  $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm high, 'o' very narrow, 5mm. in total width, on Nos. 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43.

3. Wider 'o', total width the same, on Nos. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 41, 42, 44

4. Very wide, heavy figures. 3mm. high, 13mm. in total width, on Nos. 45 to 50.

40 on 1fr olive green on *yellow.*

1. Figures '40' of the same font as those of the first type of '10',  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in total width, on Nos. 1 to 44.

2. Very wide heavy figures, as on the previous sheet, 3mm. high, 13mm. in total width, on Nos. 45 to 50."

To the above we add the following varieties though, not having seen any entire sheets, we are unable to definitely place the stamps upon the sheets, or to say whether there has been a second printing or not:—

Errors:—Letter 'C' instead of 'G'; 10c on 40c.; 15c. on 50c.; 40c. on 1fr and 1fr. on 75c.

Surcharge inverted:—15c. on 50c.

"15" inverted, balance of surcharge normal:—15c. on 50c.

"&" of wrong font:—1fr. on 75c.

We have, also, an unsevered pair of a provisional unpaid letter stamp; 30c. on 60c. brown on cream, of the current French colonial type. Here the surcharge which consists of the letters 'G & D' with the new value below, is enclosed in a single-lined, rectangular frame; the lines of which are broken at the corners by small, fanciful ornaments.

The letters, though Roman capitals upon both stamps, are from different fonts of type; one style shades down to a very thin line where the flags of the "G" connect with the vertical

stroke and upon the ends of the curve of the "D". In the other variety the lines are of about equal thickness throughout. The "&'s" seem to be alike, but a curious fact is that, in the specimens before us, the "G" of one font is found with the "D" of the other. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* also chronicles a 30c. on 1fr. rose on cream, with a different type of surcharge. We list therefore:—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

Black surcharge.

5c. on 30c. brown on bistre

10c. on 40c. red on straw

15c. on 50c. carmine on rose

40c. on 1fr. bronze-green on straw

1fr. on 75c. deep violet on orange

*Varieties:—*

"C" instead of "G".

5c. on 30c. brown on bistre

10c. on 40c. red on straw

15c. on 50c. carmine on rose

40c. on 1fr. bronze-green on straw

1fr. on 75c. deep-violet on orange

Figure "1" inverted.

10c. on 40c. red on straw

1fr. on 75c. deep violet on orange

Figure "o" inverted.

10c. on 40c. red on straw

Numerals of value inverted.

15c. on 50c. carmine on rose

Entire surcharge inverted.

15c. on 50c. carmine on rose

*Unpaid Letter stamps.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge

30c. on 60c. brown on cream

30c. on 1fr. rose on cream

**HONDURAS.**—Mr. F. C. Reynolds calls our attention to some further varieties in the 1898 (Locomotive) issue. These are the 1c and 6c on laid paper and the 5c printed in the color of the 6c.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Laid paper.

1c brown

6c dull brown lilac

Wove paper.  
5c brown lilac (error)

**IOELAND.**—We have seen the 5 aur stamp, with the old perforation, surcharged "I GILDI" etc.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 14x13½.  
Red surcharge.  
5a green

**INDIA.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly shown us the 6 annas of the King's head series. The stamp has the usual portrait of his majesty, in a rectangular panel, arched at the top and surmounted by a crown. The words "INDIA POSTAGE" appear on a curved tablet in the upper part of the stamp and the value in a straight line across the bottom.

*Adhesive stamp*  
Watermarked Star.  
Perforated 14.  
6a bistre

**Gwallor.**—The New England Stamp Co. send us the 1 anna carmine, Queen's head, surcharged for regular use in this State.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked Star.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
1a carmine

**MAURITIUS.**—We have received the Labourdonnais stamp with the surcharge in three lines "EXPRESS—DELIVERY—15c." The surcharge is in sans-serif capitals, 5½mm. high, and practically obliterates the original design.

*Special Delivery stamp.*  
Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated 14.  
Red surcharge.  
15c on 15c ultramarine

**PERSIA.**—We have seen the 50 krans yellow green of the current issue with the surcharge "2 TOMANS" in red.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated.  
Red surcharge.  
2t on 5 k yellow green

**ROUMANIA.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 15 bani of the ordinary issue in a new color.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 11½.  
15b violet

**ST. LUCIA.**—Another of the King's head set has appeared.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked C. A. and Crown.  
Perforated 14.  
15h green and black

**TAHITI.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us another provisional for this island. This is the 15 centimes blue, surcharged "TAHITI—10—CENTIMES" in the same manner as the stamps which we chronicled in May. The stamp is shown with the surcharge, normal, inverted and double. The 10c on 25c also exists with double surcharge.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 14x 3½.  
Black surcharge.  
10c on 15c blue

**VICTORIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the one penny of the current type with the compound perforation and, also, six new values of the series perforated "O. S." for official use.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated 12½x11.

1p rose  
*Official stamps.*  
Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated 12½.  
Perforated "O. S."

½p blue green  
3p brown orange  
4p bistre  
1s orange yellow  
2s blue on rose  
5s blue and vermilion



## The Collectors Club.

The 97th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, September 14, 1903.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.10 p. m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. Wm Knudson was read, and accepted with regrets.

The report of the committee to devise rules for the governing of future competitive exhibitions was submitted to the Board of Governors, as follows:

- 1—All exhibitors must be members of the club, and in good standing.
  - 2—All stamps entered must be the absolute property of the exhibitors.
  - 3—In any exhibition in which arrangement is to count, the stamps must be arranged by the owner.
  - 4—A collection which has previously won a prize in this country shall not be eligible in competition for a prize of the same grade, but it may compete for a prize of higher or lower grade.
  - 5—When a competition is limited to a certain number of stamps, only that number of stamps may be shown.
  - 6—Pairs and blocks may be shown, but only one stamp will be considered and counted.
  - 7—In judging a collection condition is to count 25 per cent., rarity 25 per cent., and completeness 50 per cent
  - 8—Unless at least two competitive entries are entered, no first prize can be awarded; likewise three competitive entries must be entered for a second prize to be awarded, and four competitive entries for an award of a third prize.
  - 9—The name of the exhibitor should not appear on the exhibit, but a private mark may be affixed, indicating such exhibitor's ownership.
  - 10—All exhibits must be in the hands of the judges at least two days before the date of exhibition.
- We recommend that special rules be made for special exhibitions whenever it shall seem desirable to the Governors.
- Signed for the committee by

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

The above report was accepted, and the committee discharged with thanks.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$173 37, was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. P. Kohl for a copy of his latest catalogue.

The death of Mr. J. V. Painter was announced and referred to the Committee on Biography.

The application of Mr. Geo L. Toppan, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the club. The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board :

W. H. Manning, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Proposed by John N. Luff ; seconded by Jos S. Rich.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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Proofs and Essays. **T**O those who have given no attention to the study of Proofs and Essays, especially of our own country, we would say: do so by all means. The field is large, instructive and decidedly fascinating while the beauty of such a collection cannot be overestimated.

In the first place it should be understood that a proof bears to the regularly issued stamp the relation that a *remarque* proof does to an etching, or to any artistic production of a like nature. Particular care is exercised in every detail of their printing; the paper upon which they are printed is selected with especial reference to its fitness for reproducing the finest detail of the engraving and the final result is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Proofs may be, roughly speaking, divided into two classes: "die proofs" and "plate proofs". The former, being printed directly from the original die of the stamp, can generally be easily distinguished by the wide margins of the paper upon which they are struck and are generally considered much more desirable, by reason of their comparative scarcity, than are the "plate proofs", which are printed in sheets from the regular plates and have, consequently, very limited margins.

We know of but one instance in which a "die proof" is known to have been *printed* without allowing a liberal margin to the paper (of course the margin may be trimmed from any proof, or stamp either for that matter). In the case of the revenue stamps of the series of 1871 the dies of all of the values from one cent to fifty dollars, together with the proprietary stamps of the same series from one cent to ten cents, were clamped together and proof impressions were taken, in various colors, of the whole upon one sheet of paper. So far as we are aware these are found only upon India paper and it is a pretty safe conclusion that, if a proof of this series is found in a certain color, all the other values may be looked for in the same tint.

The proofs of all United States stamps may be found upon cardboard, which is of several qualities and thicknesses, besides several varieties of paper of which two, commonly known as "India paper" and "bond paper" are, perhaps, the most frequently met with. The India paper is very soft, thin, white and has a silky appearance by which it is easily recognized. It is, with the exception of cardboard (which was seldom used for die proofs) the most

frequently met with and great care should be used in handling it as, should it be wet it immediately loses its silky look, shrinks badly and most unevenly, so that it is very hard to make it lie flat again, and seems to thicken the paper.

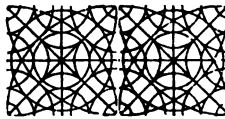
The "bond paper" is thin, very hard and brittle.

Besides these regularly recognized proof papers others are sometimes used for this purpose. Proofs upon regular paper, even in a perforated and gummed state, are not at all uncommon and any stamp so found in any other than the adopted color is clearly referable to this class. Colored papers, too, are not unfrequently met with and "onion-skin" has been used to a limited extent.

Essays are interesting inasmuch as they show "what might have been." Some of them are of very beautiful and artistic designs; many being, in fact, too finely executed to have given satisfaction, as the finer details of the design would not have withstood the wear to which the ordinary stamp-plate is subjected. Others are interesting solely on account of the crudity of their designs and as an exposition of the ingeniousness (?) of their sponsors.

Unlike proofs, many essays are unique; some being finely executed pen and ink sketches. Others are what is known as "built up" designs; as, for instance, one which we remember to have seen and which was made up of a proof of the Nova Scotia, five cent value upon which had been pasted a head of Washington, covering the original head of the Queen, and, over the inscription "NOVA SCOTIA", "POSTAGE".

Little appreciated in the past these interesting side-lines have now many staunch devotees and, as the interest in them increases, as it is doing from day to day, many of them are becoming scarce and increasingly difficult to find.—G. L. T.



# The Half Penny of New South Wales 1891 Issue.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

In 1891 stamps of the value of one half penny were required ; to supply these stamps, before a new plate could be made, recourse was had to surcharging, but not on any stamp then current as all the plates were required for printing other denominations then in use

The plate of the penny red, which had been superceded for three years by the lilac stamp with view of Sydney, was, therefore, requested. It was in a terribly bad condition but was put to press and a number of sheets were printed in grey—these sheets then received a surcharge of "HALF PENNY"—[one or more sheets conviently escaped the surcharge, hence no 314 in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons catalogue ]

As I have said, the plate was much worn and broken, consequently flaws may be found in great abundance and I find it is possible to plate the entire sheet of 120 varieties.

The sheet consists of two panes of 60 stamps each, having ten rows of six stamps.

The top margin has "v r", in a monogram, in white on grey ground over the second stamp of the left pane, and an oblong tablet bearing the inscription "N. S. W." in white letters, on a grey ground, over the fifth stamp of the right pane.

The number (167653 in the sheet under description) is impressed in black on the top right corner of the sheet.

At the bottom of each pane is the inscription "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" in grey letters. These letters are much worn.

The right pane is much more damaged than the left, practically every stamp being badly flawed, whereas only the right vertical row of the left pane shows really serious damage. Some of the stamps of the right pane, such as numbers 7, 49 and 55 (see below), may be picked out at first glance, as the flaws are most glaring.

In the case of number 49 there are five enormous flaws and about twenty small ones

All the worst flaws occur on the left vertical row of the right pane.

The most general irregularity in the left pane is in the form of a complete wearing of the die in the right bottom corner, and in the right pane generally the top of the Queen's head and the left upper corner are those portions most worn.

The two left hand vertical rows of the left pane are in the best condition.

The description of the stamp consists of a profile of the Queen to left with coronet. In the perfectly preserved die the entire face and neck are shaded with the exception of the forehead in front of the braid of hair drawn back from the temples, and the base of the neck. In nearly all copies however, the die is more or less worn and white patches of various sizes take the place of the faint lines of shading. The die appears to have worn most around the mouth, but some stamps, such as 55 and 49 in the right pane, have the whole of the front of the face white except the eye itself. The portrait is on a horizontally lined background, the lines of which show practically no

signs of wear. The oval band which surrounds the profile consists of a thin colorless line, then a colored line, another thin colorless line, and a broad colored band bearing the inscription. This is followed by another colorless line, thicker than the inner ones, and one more colored line, followed by a thicker colorless line; another colored line completes the band but it is not continuous being interrupted by the inner lines of the frame.

The rectangular frame consists of three lines, a thin inner and outer line and a thick median line. The corners are occupied by lightly shaded ornaments on a ground of solid color, but, as there is more ornament than background, the latter appears in the form of fairly thick interrupted horizontal lines with curved ends, and as indentations into the ornaments. The inscription "NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE" occupies the upper portion of the band. It is very well preserved only five dies showing any break. The "ONE PENNY" occupies the bottom of the band and is not broken in any case.

The perforation of the sheet before me is very interesting; it is the result of a comb machine (No. 2) with the back of the comb perforating the sides of the stamps, i.e. it is a sideway comb machine, the teeth being shorter than the space between them. The space between is slightly too wide for the stamps, hence, at the top of the pane, the line of perforation is too high, leaving too great a margin above and cutting into the bottom of the stamps. The middle rows are nicely centered, and the bottom rows have too large a margin at the bottom, and the perforation cuts into the top of the stamps. The back of the comb perforated the inner vertical row of the pane first and worked outwards, hence the outer margins are perforated. The sheet was then turned around and the other pane was perforated in the same way, thus the central band of paper between the panes is not perforated at all. The comb was not only too widely spaced, but it was also needlessly long, so that both top and bottom margins are perforated.

The last two punches on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th teeth of the comb were blunt, hence the last perforation is blind, and this blind perforation occurs on the other pane in reversed position, showing that the sheet was turned around and that it was not perforated by folding the sheet. The punches of the teeth are not in alignment with the punches of the back, but start between two hence the extreme corners are frequently torn off. There are 143 holes in the back, and 15 over at the edges and 10 in the teeth.

The watermark is crown and "N S W", repeated 60 times and enclosed in a rectangular frame for each pane. The central band of paper bears no watermark. The upper margin is watermarked "NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE".

To prevent repetition of words in the description I have used the following abbreviation:—

- A—Top, thin outer line of frame
- B—Left, outer thin line
- C—Bottom, outer thin line
- D—Right, " " "
- E—Top, thick central line of frame
- F—Left, " " " "
- G—Bottom, thick central line of frame
- H—Right, " " " "
- J—Top, thin inner " "
- K—Left, " " " "
- L—Bottom, thin inner " "
- N—Right, " " " "

## LEFT PANE.

## 1st Row :

1. Large flaw in top left corner, "A" missing at right end for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the distance, fairly large white flaw in bottom right corner.
2. "A" very irregular and blotchy. "B" broken at bottom, "L" broken in left corner.
3. Only an indication of "A". "B" broken near top corner and at bottom; "L" broken in left corner.
4. "A" and "B" unconnected, "A" and "D" unconnected, small flaw in "L" between "E" and "P" of "ONE" and "PENNY".
5. "A" discontinued over "LES" of "WALES", "A" and "D" unconnected, "B" and "C" unconnected.
6. Top lines all broken and irregular, upper right corner in a dreadful condition, right bottom corner badly broken, "L" missing.

## 2d Row :

7. "A" broken in three places, "F" broken markedly opposite "s" of "SOUTH".
8. Only the central portion of "A" remaining, flaw in "L" and "B" opposite "N" of "NEW", "B" broken three times, right bottom corner ornaments flawed.
9. The sharpness of the corners bevelled off, "J" broken at left end; bottom right corner flawed.
10. "B" broken at top, "J" broken at left, bottom right corner flawed.
11. "J" badly broken at both ends, "B" almost wanting, "F" thinned at top; large white flaws in all corners
12. Corners very bad—distinguishable from 6 by "L" which is unbroken.

## 3rd Row :

13. Very good preservation—"A" missing at right end.
14. "A" wanting
15. "A" wanting and "B" broken.
16. "B" broken twice, "D" broken twice.
17. "A" wanting, "L" broken on right.
18. Right frame in strings and bottom right corners smashed up.

## 4th Row :

19. Very good preservation but "B" and "C" unconnected.
20. Large break in "B".
21. Flaw on curl of hair, and face whiter than any other stamp on this pane.
22. Difficult to identify—a very minute flaw in "B".
23. "A" wanting, "D" broken.
24. "H" broken very badly at top for nearly half its length, "D" missing, but an additional thin line outside, on right side.

## 5th Row :

25. In perfect condition, practical no flaws, face well shaded, only a small white space above and below mouth.
26. In perfect condition; a large white space above mouth.
27. Only distinguishable from 39 by a lack of shading on front of the chin.
28. "C" broken on right side.
29. "C" broken on right side and "A" and "D" not connected.
30. "A" and "D", "E" and "H" not connected, "A" wanting at left and right ends.

## 6th Row :

31. Nose heavily shaded, hair projecting forward on forehead to the maximum extent.

32. White flaw between the chin and "N" of "NEW".  
 33. Same as 31 but hair less forward.  
 34. Considerable part of cheek and cheek-bone white.  
 35. "c" missing at right end.  
 36. "c" missing for half its length, right bottom corner bevelled off.  
 7th Row :  
 37. White patch on face extending to bridge of nose.  
 38. White patch S. E. of eye.  
 39. Face completely shaded; no white patch of any sort. The only one on the sheet.  
 40. Small cut in neck about the Adam's apple. "c" broken at right end.  
 41. Front of face and whole of nose white, "c" missing for half its length.  
 42. Right bottom corner broken away, "c" practically wanting.  
 8th Row :  
 43. "c" missing at right end.  
 44. "c" broken twice.  
 45. "c" broken three times.  
 46. "c" missing at right end and broken twice on left.  
 47. "c" missing on right end, "H" broken quarter way up on right.  
 48. Similar to 42 but "L" broken twice and "M" broken at top.  
 9th Row :  
 49. Indistinguishable from 44 except for a very minute break at right end of "L".  
 50. Only an indication of "c". "L" broken at both ends.  
 51. "c" much broken and missing on right end. Three breaks in "L".  
 52. "c" missing; four breaks in "L"; right corner bevelled off.  
 53. Three breaks in "L"; "c" missing.  
 54. "c" missing; "L" broken seven times; "D" very weak and indistinct.  
 10th Row :  
 55. White flaw in background of head S. E. of back of neck.  
 56. "c" weak and broken at right end, large break at left end of "L".  
 57. "c" very clear at extreme right end, missing on the right except for the extreme end, "A" missing at right end.  
 58. "A" missing; "c" indistinct; bottom left corner bevelled off.  
 59. "A" missing at left and right, distinct in middle; "c" missing for right three-quarters; bottom right corners badly broken.  
 60. Bottom right corner smashed up, "c" missing and the ends of "G" and "H"; "L" and "M" mixed up.

## RIGHT PANE.

- 1st Row :  
 1. "A" very thick blotchy and broken at right; large white flaw in top left corner; "D" missing at lower end.  
 2. Face heavily shaded but a white spot at side of mouth; "D" missing at lower end; an additional thin line between "A" and "E".  
 3. Face heavily shaded but chin white; "D" missing at lower end, additional thin line between "A" and "E".  
 4. Partial additional line between "A" and "E".  
 5. Indications of a second line between "A" and "E".  
 6. Partial additional line between "A" and "E", and the upper right corner badly damaged.  
 2nd Row :  
 7. A *very large* white patch which removes the "N" of "NEW" and extends.

S. E., obliterating the ornament between "O" of "ONE", and "N" of "NEW", and inward through the oval band into the horizontally lined background. All four corners broken and bevelled.

- 8 Top left corner missing.
9. "A" missing except in centre; face very delicately shaded; large break at left end of "L".
10. "A" missing at both ends; all corners bevelled, "J" broken at right; "L" broken at left.
11. "A" missing at right and left; "D" missing at bottom; "L" broken at left; bald patch on Queen's head.
12. Bald patch; face very white; "A" broken at left end; "D" very blotchy and indistinct.

3rd Row :

13. The extreme left upper corner is completely separated from the rest of the stamp; "B" is practically wanting; "F" has a large break opposite "EW" of "NEW"; bottom left corner also detached; "L" broken three times at left and once at right; white flaw S. E. of "O" of "ONE". "A" missing, "E" badly broken.
14. All four corners bevelled off, "A" practically missing. "J" badly broken; "L" broken at left; white Adam's apple.
15. Similar to 14 but shaded apple.
16. Bald patch; "A" practically missing; "J" broken at left; white patch on cheek N. E. of mouth.
17. "A" broken at left and right; "J" broken at left; "D" broken at top and bottom.
18. Top of head blurred and faint; "D" very indistinct; "A" broken at left.

4th Row :

19. "A" missing except at extreme right; "B" missing; "D" missing except at top; "E" broken badly; "F" broken S. W. of "N" of "NEW"; "K" broken at bottom, "L" twice broken.
20. All corners bevelled; "J" badly broken; unshaded patch in lower left corner. "A" missing at both ends; "C" broken.
21. The best preservation in this pane, "A" missing at ends and "J" broken at left.
22. Similar to 21 but less shading on face; right upper corner bevelled.
23. Bald patch; right upper corner bevelled off; "C" broken.
24. In very good condition—white spot on face at side of nostril.

5th Row :

25. "A" thick and blotchy over the "W" of "WALES" and missing for the rest of the distance. Only an indication of "J"; "M" broken four times; face very white and blotchy; "C" missing.
26. "A" missing; "J" broken at left over "L" of "WALES" and at right; "L" broken at left and right; heavily shaded face except for one white patch at side of mouth; "C" missing.
27. "A" missing at both ends; "J" broken at left; "L" broken at left; left lower and right upper corner bevelled off; "C" almost absent.
28. "A" missing at both ends; all four corners bevelled; white spot in "E" north west of "W" of "WALES"; "D" broken at bottom; "C" missing at right end.
29. Extreme end of "A" missing at left; "C" very defective; "D" missing at bottom; white spot under "P" of "PENNY".
30. "A" very defective; two lower corners bevelled; white spot under "E" of "PENNY".



**6th Row :**

31. "A" entirely absent; "E" broken at left; "J" almost wanting; "L" broken at left end, and badly in the middle at which point "G" is also broken; "C" entirely wanting; very little shading on neck.
32. Top left corner badly broken, and corner ornament much worn; "A" and "C" entirely absent; "L" broken at left end; "G" badly broken in middle
33. "A" and "C" absent; "J" and "L" broken at left end and "D" at top.
34. "A" missing at both ends; and "C" at right end; white dot between "W" of "NEW" and "S" of "SOUTH".
35. Large white spot between "S" and "O" of "SOUTH".
36. "S" of "POSTAGE" is a white spot.

**7th Row :**

37. "J" missing for half its length on right; ornaments in both upper corners much worn; top left corner white.
38. All three top lines badly broken and missing over "WALES"; top left corner ornament much worn
39. Ornament between "POSTAGE" and "PENNY" is now a white spot.
40. Face thickly shaded; all lines perfect except "C" which consists of four dashes.
41. "A" and "B" not joined; "D" broken three times; bald patch on head.
42. Forehead worn and white; "C" missing, "G" very thin and worn.

**8th Row :**

43. Lines of frame on left all missing at bottom for one third of its length; bald patch; "C" missing.
44. "B" missing at top and half way down; "C" missing.
45. "C" missing for half its length on right; "J" and "L" broken at left ends.
46. "C" represented by four dashes.
47. Large white flaw in front of Queen's nose, and bald patch.
48. "D" excessively blotchy and broken.

**9th Row :**

49. The worst condition of any stamp on the sheet. There is a very large bald patch; the whole front of the face is white except the eye. The mouth is a colored spot; front of neck white; a colored line diagonally between "E" and "W" of "NEW" extending beyond the stamp on left; only a slight indication of one top line; both upper corners missing. Large flaw in right side line opposite "AGE" of "POSTAGE"; spot between "W" and "S"; all the lines of frame broken in several places.
50. Bottom left corner gone; big flaw in all bottom lines in the centre.
51. All corners bevelled; "J" and "L" broken on left; white spot around mouth; "C" missing.
52. Indications of "C"; slight bald patch. This is in very good condition.
53. Large bald patch; "C" missing.
54. Small bald patch; "D" broken many times.

**10th Row :**

55. Inner frame of band white for half the length on left side; large bald patch; ornament under "N" is a white blotch; face very white.
56. Vertical white line through "E" of "PENNY".
57. Large white spot over coil of hair.
58. Bald patch; inner frame damaged in front of eye.
59. Lines of background blurred over head.
60. Lines of background blurred over head and right bottom corner bevelled.

# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.\*

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

[Continued from page 310.]

REPRINTS.

1847 SERIES.

When it was desired to reprint these stamps in 1875, it was found that, owing to the original dies and plates having been the property of the contractors, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, who had destroyed them after the termination of their contract, it would be necessary to have new dies and plates prepared. This was done, so that, strictly speaking, these stamps are not reprints, but official counterfeits. They differ from the originals in many points, the following being the most notable. They are slightly shorter and wider than the originals. The initials "R. W. H. & E." at the bottom of each stamp are quite indistinct 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:

5c.—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".

10c.—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 appears like a very small, white circle with a black dot in the center; this is not found in the originals. On the originals there are four horizontal lines between the "CE" 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 one the top of the letters "CE".

## ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1853-55.



Fig. 52.



Fig. 53.



Fig. 54.



Fig. 55.



Fig. 56.

3c. Die 1.—This die has short labels with curved ends which come close to the inscriptions. There are ten loops in the ornamentation on the left side and nine on the right. (Fig. 52.)

3c. Die 2.—Short labels with straight ends. Eight and one-half loops on the left side and nine on the right. (Fig. 53)

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This die, with the inscription suitably altered, was also used for the six cent value and one of the ten cent values.

3c. Die 3.—Short labels with straight ends having a diagonal line at each corner. Eight and one half loops on the left side and nine on the right. (Fig. 54).

3c. Die 4.—The upper label is very long with straight ends. There are seven loops on each side. (Fig. 55).

This die was also, used for the second die of the ten cent value, the proper alteration, of course, being made in the inscriptions.

3c. Die 5.—The labels are as in die 1 but longer. There are nine loops on the left side and eight and one half on the right. (Fig. 56).

1857-60.

1c.—There are two distinct varieties of this stamp. One has a period after the word "POSTAGE" while the other lacks it. There are, also, several minor variations, both of this and the three cent value, which are solely dependent upon the relative position of the bust in the central oval to the inscriptions. These, however, are not sufficiently prominent, or of enough interest, to warrant a detailed description in this connection.

1863.



Fig. 57.



Fig. 58.

2c. Die 1.—This variety, generally catalogued as "Large figure 2", has decidedly large and heavy numerals of value. The flag of the numeral joins the down stroke of the stem about one mm above its lower end. (Fig. 57).

2c. Die 2.—This, commonly known as the "Small figure 2", is easily distinguished from die 1 by the numeral of value. It is thinner and the flag starts abruptly from the lower end of the down stroke of the stem, leaving an appreciable space between the strokes. (Fig. 58.)

1870.



Fig. 59.



Fig. 60.

1c. Die 1.—This is the common die. The old fashioned choker which encircles Franklin's neck is decidedly notched where it meets the slope of the chin and, also, to a less degree, where it meets the bust. Thus showing a decided projection between the chin and the bust. (Fig. 59.)

1c. Die 2.—The projection between the chin and the bust is lacking, the choker forming a perfectly straight line between the two points. (Fig. 60.)

1874.



Fig. 61.



Fig. 62.

1c. Die A.—The bust is rather large and the front is twice as far from the frame as is the back which nearly touches the frame-line. The top of the head is much further from the frame-line than either point of the bust. The engine-turned work is very irregular ; generally showing sharp outer ends to the loops and many of the dots missing.

The "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large center, either plain or containing a small oval or dot. The "o" of "ONE" has a large center, with dot, scratch, small oval, or plain. The period after "U" is sometimes round, sometimes blurred. That after "s" is a triangle or blurred. There is much space above the numerals ; the dots on the bottom bars are small and very near the border, but far from the stem. (Fig 61).

1875.

1c. Die B.—The workmanship is much superior to that of die A. The bust, also, is smaller and inclines forward much more. The spaces between the front, back, and top of the bust and the frame line are wide and nearly equal ; the "o" of "POSTAGE" has an oval center which is crossed by two, intersecting lines. The left side of the "o" of "ONE" is too thick and its center is oval. The engine turning is more regular and the ends of the loops are more pointed than in die A. There is considerable space over the numerals and the dots on the lower bars are distant from the stem. The periods are both round. (Fig. 62).

1874.



Fig. 63.

2c. Die A.—The workmanship is very poor. The numerals, which are in circles, are very thin and badly shaped. They begin with a very small dot at the top and end with a line at the foot of the down stroke. The "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large round center which is crossed by two intersecting lines. The base of the bust has four square corners and the periods are nearly round. (Fig. 63).



Fig. 64.

2c. Die B.—The workmanship is much superior to that of Die A. The numerals are in ovals instead of in circles and the "o" of "two" has a plain center. (Fig. 64).



Fig. 65.

2c. Die B<sup>2</sup>.—This differs from die B only in that the tail of the left hand numeral of value touches the frame-line of the oval. (Fig. 65).



Fig. 66.

1874.

1874. 2c. Die B<sup>3</sup>.—Another variety of die B, and differing from it only in that the center of the "o" of "two" contains two crossed lines. (Fig. 66).

1875.



Fig. 67.

2c. Die C.—This is a copy of die B but differs from it as follows: The inscription is heavier, and the central oval of the "o" of both "POSTAGE" and "two" is small and narrower. (Fig. 67).

A variety of this die exists in which the bridge of the nose is higher, making its tip nearly double the regular size. The chin, also, is larger.

2c. Die C<sup>2</sup>.—Differing from die C only in that the tail of the left numeral touches the frame-line of the oval containing it.

1881.



Fig. 68.

2c. Die D.—This is a copy of die C, from which it is easily distinguished by the more youthful look of the head; the smaller ovals, and thinner numerals, through probably the most striking difference is in the lower part of the bust, which, in die C, is almost a straight line from the lower, front point until it reaches the projection at the back, where it forms almost a right angle and extends out to the lower, back corners. In this die this line forms an almost exact quarter of a circle. (Fig 68).

1874.



Fig. 69.



Fig. 70.

3c. Die A.—This die is easily distinguished by the large, slim numerals of value, which are contained in very large ovals, measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. vertically by 4 mm horizontally. The lettering, also, is rather slim and poorly executed. (Fig. 69).

3c Die B.—The ovals are smaller; the numerals are broader and more squatty and the lettering is heavier than in die A. (Fig. 70).

1881.



Fig. 71.

3c. Die C.—A copy of die B. The head is more pointed and its top point is nearer the frame-line. The forehead and eyebrow are more prominent, as is also, the depression in front of the eye. The base of the bust is shorter; more rounded at the back; very square in front and further from the frame. The "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large, oval center; the numerals are poorly shaped and the knot of the queue, being more rounded, projects more. (Fig. 71).



Fig. 72.



Fig. 73.

1876.

3c.—There are two varieties of this die; the first, commonly known as the "Hartford Die", (Fig. 72), has a single line under the word "POSTAGE". The second, known as the "Philadelphia Die" (Fig. 73) has a double line under "POSTAGE".

A variety of the former has been chronicled wherein the "1" of "1776" has no serif but, as this "variety" is solely the result of poor printing it is hardly eligible for a place in a collection aiming to show merely die, or plate, varieties.

1875.



Fig. 74.



Fig. 75.

5c. Die A.—The numeral of value has a large dot; the back is heavy and the inside colored space is small. The top stroke is short and heavy, measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the lower edge of it curves off from the straight vertical stroke, and round again at the end, forming a double curve. A line continued upward in the direction of the straight vertical stroke of the left numeral shows the points of five loops of the network to the left of it. Both numerals are nearly alike. (Fig. 74).

5c. Die B.—The dot of the numeral is large but the back is not so heavy; the colored space inside is larger and its curves more abrupt. The top stroke is a little longer and makes a sharp angle with the straight vertical stroke but curves around at the end. Only three points show to the left of a line drawn as before. The right hand numeral is different and apparently the vertical stroke would cross the middle of the dot if prolonged. (Fig. 75).

5c. Die C.—The dot is much smaller; back like B; colored space much broader than in B; curves, however, are similar. Upper stroke still longer, measuring about 2 mm., and makes a sharp angle with the vertical stroke and is terminated by a diagonal line. The right numeral is like the left numeral of B, but the inside colored space is slightly larger and the top stroke thinner.

1874.



Fig. 76.



Fig. 77.

10c. Die A.—Dimensions 28x30 mm. The head, which is upright and very large, nearly fills the central oval. The queue ends with the lower line of the bust, the lower front point of which is very close to the frame and rounded. The numerals are long and thin and the "o" of "POSTAGE" has a large rounded, central oval. (Fig. 76).

1875.

10c. Die B.—Dimensions 27x29 mm. The head, which inclines forward, is smaller. The queue ends above the back of the bust, forming a large and square projection beyond it. The numerals are poorly formed and quite heavy, the "1" having a flat top. (Fig. 77).

1883.



Fig. 78.



Fig. 79.

4c. Die A.—The numerals of value at the sides measure about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. across at their widest part. The left numeral comes to a sharp point where the cross stroke and the downward, slanting stroke meet. The points of the lower label, containing the words "FOUR CENTS", stop short at the lower line of the third loop below the oval containing the numeral of value. The points of the upper label, containing the words "U. S. POSTAGE", cut completely through the fourth loop above the oval containing the numeral and are well over in the outer end of the loops. There are 87 points in the outer circle divided by the ovals so that there are 43 points above and 44 below. There are 85 points in the inner circle, divided as above, so that there are 42 above the ovals and 43 below. Some of these points, where the frame of the oval containing the numeral cuts them off, show only a portion of a loop; in some cases only a dot. All of these are included in the above count. (Fig. 78).

4c Die B.—The numerals of value are noticeably larger, measuring about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mm. at their widest part. The numerals are both rounded where the cross and the downward, slanting strokes meet. The left point of the lower label does not stop at the lower line of the third loop below the oval, but cuts through it and fully half way through the loop itself. The left point of the upper label cuts only about half way through the fourth loop above the oval and both points of the label are much nearer the center of the loop than in die A. There are 93 points in both the outer and inner circles, divided by the ovals so that there are 47 points above and 46 below. (Fig. 79).

1884.

June.

2c —This, commonly known as the "Retouched Die," differs from the original, issued in November, 1883, as follows :

In the original die the lines are all clear, smooth and continuous, but so fine that there is a tendency in the ink to cover parts of the embossed work and to leave spots without color on the groundwork, particularly in the diamonds above the right hand oval. In the "retouched die" the ornamental pairs of wavy lines are no longer continuous and present a series of short arcs, not always meeting and frequently the two rows of either pair touch and run into each other. One side of the impression is generally more changed than the other.

Twenty-one varieties of this die, due either to successive retouching, wear, or action of the ink upon the plates, have been described but, of these, only three seem to be worthy of being listed. They can easily be distinguished by the following differences :—

2c. Var. A.—Commonly known as the "Two link variety". Here there are but two links, or diamonds, between the right oval and the label below it.

2c. Var. B.—Commonly known as the "Three and a half link variety". There are three and one-half links, or diamonds, between the left oval and the label above it.

2c. Var. C.—Commonly known as the "Round O variety". In this variety the "o" in "two" is very round and the lines above the letters "wo" run together.



July.



Fig. 80.



Fig. 81.

2c. Die A.—Commonly known as the “Kellogg Die”. The distinguishing feature of this die is that the lower end of the bust, below the queue, ends in a sharp point. (Fig. 80).

2c. Die B.—This also known as the “Kellogg Die”, of which it is a variety, may be differentiated from die A by the extremity of the bust, which, below the queue, is quite rounded instead of pointed. (Fig. 81).

1887.

1c.—The chin is pronounced and double ; below it is the Adam's apple, not very pronounced and running into the collar.

1895.

1c. Var. A.—This differs from the last as follows : Both the double chin and the Adam's apple are very pronounced, the latter being separated from the collar, which does not seem to project as far forward, by an heavy line of color. The most noticeable point, however, is a small, colorless triangle, or spur, which projects downwards from the lower part of the bust about 2 mm from its forward end, and from which it takes its name of the “spur die”.

1c. Var. B.—The front of the bust is rounded, rather than square with sharp corners. This, upon the lower corner, is so apparent as to fill in the space between it and the spur of Var. A and, as the lower, back end of the bust projects slightly outwards and downwards, it leaves a depression between it and the spur ; whence its name of the “scoop die”.

1c. Var. C.—The Adam's apple is very indistinct but, unlike all other similar dies, there is quite a pronounced nick between the chin and the slope of the bust. In other particulars it closely resembles Var. B but, between the spur and the back of the bust, there is another excrecence, rounded this time, thus forming two depressions instead of one. The lower line of the bust is, in fact, best described as wavy and irregular. It is known as the “double scoop die”.

1887.



Fig. 82.



Fig. 83.

1887. 2c. Die A.—The front of the bust points to the third tooth of the frame-line. The “G” of “POSTAGE” has no cross-bar and there are 72 points in the outer frame-line and 47 in the inner (Fig. 82).

2c. Die B.—The front of the bust points to the second tooth of the frame line. The “G” of “POSTAGE” has a cross bar and there are 67 points in the outer frame-line and 47 in the inner. (Fig. 83).

There is a variety of this die in which the bust is noticeably larger.

1895.

2c. Die C.—A variety of the last from which it differs only in having a small, square and colorless cap upon the top of the numeral of value immediately under the central point of the shield. Specimens are, also, known in which this cap is a little to the right of the centre of the numeral.

2c. Die D.—This differs from die B only in lacking almost the entire top frame line of the shield containing the numeral of value.

1887.



Fig. 84.



Fig. 85.

5c. Die A.—There is a space between the beard and the coat collar and the latter shows a button. (Fig. 84).

1894.

5c. Die B.—This differs from the last as follows: The bust of General Grant has no neck, the lines of the chin and bust meeting at a sharp angle. The front end of the bust is, also, wider; the bottom flatter; the back more rounded and further away from the frame-line; the hair is so arranged that a lock falls over the forehead; the eyebrow is less prominent and there is no button upon the coat. (Fig. 85).

1893.

The dies for this, the Columbian, series may be divided into four varieties, as follows:

*Var. 1.*—Period after "CENTS". A meridian back of Columbus' head.

*Var. 2.*—Period after "CENTS". No meridian back of Columbus' head.

*Var. 3.*—No period after "CENTS". Meridian back of Columbus' head.

*Var. 4.*—No period after "CENTS". No meridian back of Columbus' head.

The one cent value is known in *Var. 1, 2* and *3*.

The two cent and the five cent values are known in all four varieties, and the ten cent value is only known as *Var. 3*.

1899.



Fig. 86.



Fig. 87.

2c. Die A.—Size 25x28 mm. There are 71 teeth in the outer, serrated frame line and 39 in the inner. The "A" of "STATES" is too short; the "C" and "E" of "CENTS" are very close together and the former is small and very close to the frame-line of the shield. The colorless line forming the inner frame to the inscribed band meets the diagonal lines at the upper part of the shield just above their junction with the concave side lines of the shield; this is particularly noticeable upon the right side. The upper corners of the shield, as well as its central apex, are quite pointed and the frame-lines connecting them are deeply concaved, while the shield is 6 mm. wide at

the bottom. The bust of Washington is poorly executed ; tips slightly forward, and shows a pronounced protuberance on the top of the head. Its forward point is rounded and almost vertical, pointing barely to the left of the shield. The lower line is almost straight, there being only the slightest suspicion of concavity. (Fig. 86).

2c. Die B.—Size  $24\frac{3}{4} \times 29$  mm. There are 74 teeth in the outer and 41 in the inner serrated line. The "A" of "STATES" is of proper size ; the "C" and "E" of "CENTS" are better spaced and the former is larger and further from the frame of the shield. The colorless inner frame line of the inscribed band intersects the diagonal lines of the shield exactly at their junction with the concave side lines ; the upper corners and central apex of the shield are, comparatively, much less pointed than in die A and the frame-lines connecting them are less concaved. The shield is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm wide at the bottom. The bust is well shaped and correctly placed in the oval ; there is no protuberance on the top of the head ; the forward end of the bust is more pointed, not so vertical, and points at the second tooth of the inner, serrated frame, while the lower line is pronouncedly curved and concave. (Fig. 87).

2c. Die C.—This differs from the last in having no ribbon around the queue. It is very marked ; the flowing lines of the hair being clear and distinct the entire length of the neck.



Fig. 88.



Fig. 89.



Fig. 90.

4c. Die A.—There are 77 teeth in the outer, serrated frame and 42 in the inner. The bust ends in front at a sharp point directly above the space between the first and second teeth of the inner, serrated line, and it is undraped. (Fig. 88).

4c. Die B.—The forelock is longer and projects farther from the forehead. The beard has an additional tuft projecting from the under part of the chin ; the end of the bust, in front, is squared off and points at the third tooth of the inner, serrated line ; it is, also, draped and the necktie projects quite prominently. (Fig. 89)

4c. Die C.—The bust is slightly larger and much better drawn than in either of the preceding dies. The forelock and beard are more rounded and the whole face presents a much more natural appearance. The bust is square in front and points to the "U" of "FOUR". There are 66 points in the outer, serrated frame and the inner one has been eliminated entirely to allow for the extra space occupied by the enlarged bust. The shape of the upper portion of the shield, containing the numeral of value is slightly altered and the side ornaments have a distinct, central dot instead of being solid. (Fig. 90).

## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 269.)

The State of North Borneo, in spite of the speculative character of its more recent issues and the odium which the methods of the Company have attached to them, has really given us some very fine stamps, which are the more interesting as they are distinctly local in their character. Borneo was first visited by the Portuguese, but it was colonized by the Dutch, though they never attempted any occupation of the northern part. The East India Company once undertook a settlement there but it was very short-lived and nothing further was accomplished until James Brooke visited Sarawak in 1839 40.

In view of our recent acquisition of the Philippines, it may be interesting to note that there was an opportunity for Uncle Sam to have obtained possession of North Borneo at about the same time that Alaska was purchased. A certain Mr. Moses, then American Consul at Brunei, on the northwest coast, obtained from the Sultan of Brunei (pronounced *Broo ni*), in 1865, a large concession of territory and transferred his rights to an American trading company. Had this company succeeded we might be in possession of North Borneo as well as the neighboring archipelago. The concession, of course, lapsed with the failure of the company, but it was revived by a syndicate of Englishmen in 1877, who applied for a royal charter. This was granted on November 1, 1881 and, in May, 1882, the British North Borneo Company was formed and has since administered the territory which has been enlarged by further acquisitions both from the Sultan of Brunei, who formerly ruled all the northwest coast, and the Sultan of Sulu who claimed the east coast.

Being possessed of sovereign rights it could, of course, issue postage stamps, and these were not long in appearing. They were issued in May, 1883, just a year after the incorporation of the Company, and bear the coat-of-arms adopted by the directors. An excellent illustration of these arms in their entirety is found on the current twenty-four cent stamp. For the



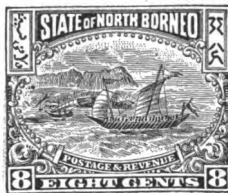
“chief” we find a gold band charged with a red lion—being in fact one of the lions from the English coat-of-arms, only, in the latter case, it is a gold lion on a red field. This stands for “British” while the sea-view beneath with the representation of a Malay proa under sail represents “North Borneo”.

NOTE.—In speaking of Mr. Thurston, whose portrait is on the Hawaiian official stamps, it was inadvertently stated, in the last paper, that he was Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha; it should have been Kalakaua.

The crest shows two arms, one of a civilized man and the other of a native, upholding the Company's flag—the red lion again on a yellow field. For supporters there are two natives, one with *parang* or sword and the other with a *talabang* or shield. The motto beneath, "PERGO ET PERAGO", is quite appropriate as it means simply "I undertake and accomplish".



A better representation of one of the natives appears on the one cent stamp. This is a Dyak, one of the aboriginal inhabitants of Borneo who are all offshoots of the Malay race. The term Dyak has been used as a general name for the natives but it is claimed that it belongs only to a few tribes living in and near Sarawak. At any rate the picture shows the usual mode of dress, or lack of it, for the only garment is a strip of cloth, some six yards or so in length, which is twisted around the waist and the ends allowed to hang down before and behind. This is called a *chawat* by the Malays, who make up a considerable portion of the population, and a *sirat* by the Dyaks. A brilliantly embroidered and fringed flap is often sewed to either end of the sirat, these being usually made by the Malays. On the head is a turban or *labong* and the usual decorations in the shape of ear-rings; necklace of beads and animals' teeth, and armlets and leglets of wood, metal, ivory or plaited fibre can be seen. In his right hand is his *parang*, a sort of scimitar of steel to which he knows how to impart a fine temper, and his left hand grasps its scabbard, made of some light wood and usually stained red. Pendant from the sword handle and on the scabbard are tufts of human hair, also generally stained red.



The eight cent stamp shows a couple of the native boats. The larger is a Sea Dyak canoe, evidently of the "dug-out" variety. These are sometimes a hundred feet long and made from a single trunk. Such a canoe will accommodate one hundred men, two abreast, who ply their paddles on either side simultaneously. Sometimes they use square or lateen sails made of the plaited leaves of the nipa palm but more often not. The arms on the six cent stamp show a Malay proa or prau. This is built of timber and has a gallery at each side in which the padders sit cross legged. In the after part is a cabin for the commander and the whole vessel is surmounted by a strong flat roof from which they fight. The sail, formerly made of matting of nipa palm leaves, is now generally replaced by light canvas, and the rigging, formerly of rattan, has been replaced by rope.



But one stamp gives us any distinctive feature of North Bornean scenery, largely for the reason that most of the coast territory is comparatively flat and the interior has as yet been but little explored. There is an irregular range of hills or low mountains following the coast-line of the northwest and not far inland, and the eighteen cent stamp shows us the one great mountain of this chain, which lifts its huge proportions nearly 14,000 feet above the sea. This is Mount Kinabalu, and the fact that it is only about twenty-five miles from the coast and nearly three times the height of any neighbors makes it a most conspicuous object, it being said that it can be seen one hundred and fifty miles at sea in clear weather. It appears from a distance almost like a table mountain, though its top is not flat but extremely rugged and finishes off abruptly in sheer precipices of ten thousand feet on the side toward the sea. The mountain is nearly always visible until about nine o'clock in the forenoon when clouds begin to gather around it and thicken until the whole is enveloped in mist. It remains hidden until nearly sunset when deluges of rain clear the atmosphere and it reappears in time for a parting glance from the orb of day. During the night the mountain is free from vapor and forms a most magnificent sight when the moon is full.

The name Kina Balu means "Chinese Widow" and the legend is that in former times its summit was the residence of a female spirit of great beauty, of whom a Chinese prince of Brunei (before the time of its conversion to Mohammedanism) became enamored. Wishing to obtain her in marriage, he made a journey, with the intention of visiting her residence but losing his footing, he fell over one of the rocky precipices near the top and was killed. Thereupon the spirit became known as the Widow of the Chinaman and the mountain was named after her. The view on the stamp is taken from a drawing by Frank S. Marryat, a mid-shipman on H. M. S. Samarang, which surveyed these coasts in 1841, and shows the mountain and its foot-hills as seen from the mouth of the Tampassuk river which rises on its slopes.



A glimpse of river scenery is given on the sixteen cent stamp recently issued, which also gave the first intimation most of us had that there was a railway in North Borneo. Such is the fact, however, the project being started in 1896 to connect the west and east coasts. Curiously enough it runs nowhere near Sandakan, the capital and largest town of North Borneo, but starts at Weston, a small town on Brunei Bay at the extreme western limits of the Company's territory, and runs some twenty miles into the interior to Beaufort Junction. This was the first section built and the first train ran

over it on February 3, 1898. Since then a line has been built from Beaufort to Jesselton, a fine port on Gaya Bay, about midway along the northeast coast, which was turned over by the contractors on March 8, 1902. This section is 57 miles long. Beyond Beaufort, in a southeast direction, the railway runs some thirty miles to Fort Birch in the interior, and this is the present terminus though it is the intention to continue it eventually to Cowie Harbor on St. Lucia Bay, the southern limit of the Company's territory. The present line follows the Bukau river from Weston and the Padas river from Beaufort to Fort Birch and it is at some point on one of these rivers that the view shown us must have been taken.



On the three cent stamp is a good illustration of a sago palm. This tree is indigenous and its pith forms one of the staple foods of the inhabitants, though they seem to prefer rice when they can get it. The palm grows but little over thirty feet in height and attains maturity in seven or eight years. If left to itself it then flowers and fruits, which process takes two years more, and, when the fruit is ripened it dies. The large spreading terminal spike of flowers can be seen in the illustration, and its surroundings illustrate the fact that it grows in marshy places. The sago of commerce is the pith of the tree and is in its best condition when the palm is just ready to flower. At this time the tree is cut down, the trunk slit lengthwise and the pith scraped out. It is then taken to a vat where water is poured over it and the mixture trodden, the resulting milky looking liquid being collected and allowed to settle. When the water is poured off the starchy residue is dried and packed in bags and then sold, generally to Chinamen who prepare it for the market.



Of the fauna of Borneo we have several examples; the first being the *mias* or orang-utan, one of the anthropoid, or man-like, apes. This is the original "wild man of Borneo" for his name in the Malayan tongue (spelled *o ang-outang* by the Dutch) means simply "man of the woods" or "wild man". It is found only in Borneo and Sumatra and is less man-like than the chimpanzee or gorilla. It lives wholly in the trees but when compelled to descend, it does not walk on all fours for it cannot place the soles of its feet flat upon the ground, it then uses its arms, which are very long, comparatively, in the same manner as we use crutches, by swinging the body between them. The orang is not generally over four and a half feet in height but is very powerful, and though peaceable can give a good account

of itself when brought to bay. The Dyaks say it is not attacked by other animals except the python and crocodile and these it kills by tearing with its hands

Another animal peculiar to Borneo is shown on the ten cent stamp. This is the Bornean bruang or sun-bear, the smallest of its kind. Its fur is smooth and black with the exception of a yellow throat patch like a mustard plaster, which can be noted in the illustration. It is more in the habit of walking upright than any other species, and is so excellent a tree climber that nothing seems to baffle it. It is practically a vegetarian and, being fond of cocoanuts, works great havoc among plantations if not watched, often killing the trees by eating off the succulent terminal bud. Its chief delicacy is honey, however, and from this fact it is often called the honey bear. It possesses an extremely long and flexible tongue, which can be seen in the picture, and can thus get at the stored sweets in the hives it discovers. It is easily tamed and proves gentle and playful

The two cent stamp shows us the head and antlers of the common brown deer, called by the Malays the *rusa*. It affords much sport for Europeans but the flesh is coarse and not well liked, though the Malays are very fond of it. It is a large deer and the longest antlers recorded measured thirty-one inches over the outer curve. As the stamp shows, such a head would make a fine trophy.



The five cent stamp shows the wondrous Argus pheasant—not a peacock, as I have several times seen it stated. This bird owes its beauty to the extraordinary development of the wing feathers which grow nearly three feet long and are beautifully spotted with metallic, iridescent, eye like spots, so shaded as to give the appearance of balls lying in sockets. Besides the wing feathers two of the tail feathers are enormously extended so that they sometimes measure five or six feet. These ornaments are borne only by the male and are used, as in the case of similar birds, to captivate the female. When fully displayed the two wings are spread out to form a huge fan behind which rise the two long tail feathers, as seen on the stamp. The bird is only about the size of a hen and its general plumage is a mottled brown.

Of the crocodile, a fierce specimen of which is seen on the twelve cent stamp, it is hardly necessary for us to say much except that it abounds in many of the rivers and grows to a very large size.

The surcharge "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," which appeared in 1901 on all the stamps under a dollar, was nothing but a bare-faced request to collectors to buy another set of stamps, inasmuch as the Company's territory was taken under Her Majesty's protection five years before the pictorial issue first appeared. On May 12, 1888, the terms of the Protectorate were signed and the previous designation of "British North Borneo" changed officially to "The State of North Borneo." The change was not made on the stamps, however, until the pictorial set was issued at the beginning of 1893. The necessity for the Protectorate surcharge over fifteen years "after the fact" is,



of course, only philatelically apparent.

The island of Labuan, at the entrance of Brunei Bay, was ceded by the Sultan, in 1846, to Great Britain, which established a small colony there as a base for operations against the Malay pirates who were doing much injury to commerce. In 1890 the administration of the colony was intrusted to the British North Borneo Company, which is the reason the Company's stamps are surcharged for Labuan. Perhaps the next joke that will be sprung from London will be a Labuan set surcharged "NORTH BORNEO ADMINISTRATION".

While on the subject of Borneo we cannot pass by the territory of Sarawak, whose history is, perhaps, unique and is due solely to the initiative of one man—James Brooke. He was the son of an employée of the East India Company and was born April 29, 1803, at Secrore the European suburb of Benares. He was educated in England and when but sixteen received an ensign's commission in the Madras Native Infantry in which he was promoted and, later, served in the war in Burmah. In 1835 his father died leaving him a small fortune and thus enabling him to carry out a project already formed; which was a voyage of exploration in Eastern seas. Accordingly he bought the yacht *Royalist*, fitted her up as a sloop of war and left England, in 1838, for Singapore. There he learned of the action of a certain Rajah Muda Hassim, uncle of the Sultan of Brunei, who had kindly treated a shipwrecked English crew and sent them safely to Singapore. Such action on the part of Borneans who were supposed to be in league with the pirates aroused the interest of the Singapore merchants and Brooke was requested to call at Sarawak, where Hissim was, and deliver to the Malay prince a letter and presents from the Chamber of Commerce.



During the first half of the nineteenth century nearly all of northwestern Borneo was subject to the Sultan of Brunei, then the most powerful potentate outside the Dutch territory. When Brooke arrived in Borneo the Sultan Omar Ali was on the throne, but his rule had become little more than nominal, as each chief in the different districts exercised almost unlimited power and paid little or no attention to the central government. At this time the Malays of Sarawak had broken out into revolt against their Governor and the Sultan had sent his uncle to quell the disturbance. Brooke found the Rajah at Sarawak, where he had been for some time and had accomplished nothing; he was well received, did some exploring and returned to Singapore. The next year he again visited Sarawak and found the same state of affairs, and this time Muda Hassim entreated his help in quelling the rebellion, promising him the country, its government and trade if he would only stop and help him. To this Brooke agreed and finally succeeded in patching up a peace between the Rajah and the natives; but when his reward came it was found to be a document permitting him to trade only. This did not discourage Brooke, however, who looked after his own interests so well that in September, 1841, the formal document giving him the government of the district of Sarawak was delivered, and was later ratified by the Sultan of Brunei. Brooke

then took the Indian title of Rajah and settled down to the government of his new and strange possessions.

In 1848, on account of his assistance in putting down piracy on the Bornean coast, Brooke was knighted and is, therefore, known as Sir James. The curious flag of Sarawak represents the Brooks coat of-arms—a yellow flag bearing a Greek cross divided vertically in the centre, the left half being black and the right half red.

The results of his government are thus summed up by A. R. Wallace : “Sir James Brooke found the Dyaks oppressed and ground down by the most cruel tyranny of the Malays. Anything like justice or redress was utterly unattainable. From the time Sir James obtained possession of the country all this was stopped. Equal justice was awarded to Malay, Chinaman and Dyak. The remorseless pirates from the rivers further east were punished and finally shut up within their own territories and the Dyak, for the first time, could sleep in peace. The unknown stranger who had done all this for them and asked nothing in return they concluded was a superior being come down upon earth to confer blessings upon the afflicted.

“In forming a proper estimate of Sir James Brooke's government it must ever be remembered that he held Sarawak solely by the good will of the native inhabitants. He had to deal with two races, one of whom, the Mahometan Malays, looked upon the other race, the Dyaks, as savages and slaves fit only to be plundered. He effectually protected the latter and placed them on an equal footing with the Malays, and yet he secured the affection and good will of both. That his government continued in spite of Malay conspiracies and insurrections of Chinese gold diggers, all of which were overcome by the support of the native population and in spite of financial, political and domestic troubles, is due, I believe, solely to the many admirable qualities which Sir James Brooke possessed and especially to his having convinced the native population that he ruled them for their own good. The universal testimony of all who came in contact with him in his adopted country, whether European, Malay or Dyak, was that Rajah Brooke was a great, a wise and a good ruler, a true and faithful friend, a man to be admired for his talents, respected for his honesty and courage, and loved for his genuine hospitality, his kindness of disposition and his tenderness of heart.”

The features of his novel ruler are shown on the first issue of Sarawak. The letters in the corners, J B R S, of course, stand for James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.



Sir James died in England of paralysis on June 11, 1868. Having no heir, he bequeathed the sovereignty of Sarawak to his nephew, Charles Anthony Johnson, who assumed his uncle's surname, and is now known as Sir Charles Brooke. The issue of 1871 shows the letters C B R S in the corners for Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. Later portraits of the Rajah are shown on the issues of 1889 and 1892. Sir Charles has carried out the policies of his predecessor and has largely augmented his possessions by further acquisitions from the Sultan of Brunei, who has now but little of his

former domains left. Of the government Sir Charles writes : " I am assisted by a Council of six, composed of the two chief European residents and four natives, nominated by myself from the leading natives of the district. Besides this Supreme Council there is a General Council of about fifty in which the leading European and native residents of the various districts have seats. This Council meets once every three years, or oftener if required. Sarawak is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight districts, corresponding to the number of principal river basins in the country. There are three chief districts, presided over by European officers who have power to call upon the natives for military service. In each district the European officers are assisted by native officials, who administer justice among the divers races living in Sarawak. The extraordinary feature of the whole system is that the government is carried on by so little force."

In 1888, at the time a Protectorate was assumed over North Borneo, Great Britain also declared a Protectorate over Sarawak and Brunei. In each case the internal administration is left to the Rajah or the Sultan, but all foreign relations are conducted by His Majesty's Government. In due time they will also probably be erected into colonies and become integral parts of the British Empire.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 26, September, 1903.

The Straits Settlements, with all its postal eccentricities, claims to be the model post office of the world so far as the cheapness of postal facilities are concerned. Postcards, available in the colony and to the Federated Malay States, are sold at one-fifth of a penny each; the letter rate of postage throughout the same area is only slightly over a half-penny; the postage on letters to any place (with very few exceptions) in the British Empire is four-fifths of a penny per one-half ounce; up to two ounces of printed matter can be sent to any part of the civilised world for one-fifth of a penny. This will be a revelation to most people outside the fortunate colony

There was a time when the stamps of the Straits Settlements were great favorites with specialists and when its rarities fetched long prices, but the colony has played fast and loose with its varieties, like Ceylon, and surcharge after surcharge, disgusted and ultimately choked off many collectors. Its indulgence in surcharges was so scandalous that its postal authorities eventually got deservedly rapped over the knuckles for the practice by the Marquis of Ripon, then Colonial Secretary.

Nevertheless, it is an interesting country from a philatelic point of view. It has been treated to a special handbook by my old friend Mr William Brown, and it is unquestionably full of scarce varieties. Its interesting first issue, surcharged with a crown on the then current Indian stamps, is a very nice set to get, and not at all an expensive one. In fine unused, well centred condition, it is not often seen complete, but as the highest priced one of the lot only runs up to 50s. it is a set that can be made up by the patient collector and some of these days will be much prized in fine condition. It is these old issues that repay the patient collector for his years of persistent search. They turn up occasionally at auctions and in exchange clubs but they are more frequently than not off centre. Very few dealers can show sets unused, for the very good reason that when really fine copies of the scarcer 4c. and 6c. turn up they know where to place them without putting them in their stock books.

There are, in fact, many stamps of the better class of which really fine copies rarely ever pass around in dealers stock books, for the very good reason that most dealers know where to immediately place them. The great collections, from exhibition and occasional private inspection, are well known to the leading dealers, and blanks are specially noted. Cute members of the trade are ever on the look-out for good copies to fill those well-known blanks, and in such a competition the ordinary man stands no chance. But the patient collector who cannot compete with his long-pocketed confreres in such cases can, by persistent search, often pick up grand copies at bargain

rates. Indeed this element of stamp collecting is one of its charms, for it means that even the most poverty stricken collector may, by patience, often secure what the millionaire may fail to add to his collection even with the help of his many wide awake dealer friends. Knowledge and patience are the equipments that tell in stamp collecting even where the all powerful mighty dollar fails.

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New Zealand still require and will probably repay close watching despite the impatient diatribes of Mr Castle. In recent varieties there are very distinct shades of the 1s. The first issue on the new NZ. and star paper was a brown red. The current shade is a bright vermilion. The brown shade should be secured while it may be had at current rates.

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Other changes seem to loom up largely for the future of the same colony. The houses of legislature have passed a bill giving the Governor power to put the metric system in force. If that power be exercised, then we shall have a change from pence to cents with a grand topsy turvey in the stamps. Then the impatient ones will go quite off their heads, and New Zealand will be more than ever cut off from federation with the Australian Commonwealth.

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

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I would say as little as possible about the result of the Official stamp prosecution. Walter Richards and Creeke have been treated as principals in the wretched business and have been sentenced to six months imprisonment each but they have been punished, not for trafficking in official stamps, but for being concerned in the mutilation of stamps for philatelic purposes. Richards managed, by mutilation, to get certain high value "officials" which were apparently turned over to Creeke for sale to philatelists, and for this they have been punished. It is very sad from a philatelic point of view that such an able philatelist as Mr Creeke should have fallen under the law in this manner. It will spell ruin to him. He will no doubt be struck off the rolls as a solicitor and thus be prevented from practising his profession and, although he is now only an honorary member of the Philatelic Society of London the Council will probably have to face the painful necessity of considering the impossibility of retaining his name on the list of the Society. After a man has done so much for the Society as he has unquestionably done it will be a very hard case. He has produced, with the late Mr. Hastings Wright, what will long remain the *magnum opus* of the society. I do not envy my fellow members in the task that lies before them.

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British Somaliland, apparently, intends to treat us to a few changes before

it settles down to a permanent series. We have had a first issue on Indian, Queen's heads, and now comes the news that this is to be followed by a series of King's head Indian stamps. Then we are to have the permanent type.

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The philatelic opening up of these new countries, by the way, is not an unmixed evil. They afford a convenient starting point for new collectors who wish to begin with a country that is not overloaded with expensive old issues. Those who started thus with British East Africa have no cause for regret. The 1895 issue on the Company's stamps was to be had complete, when current, for £2.14 0 the set. It is now catalogued for £35.

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On the other side of the account we have the postal amalgamation of British East Africa and Uganda and the consequent issue of a new King's head series labelled "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates." This closes the catalogue account with Uganda, a matter which some specialists will probably regret, for the type-written first issues are among the growing rarities of the day.

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A great deal may be said that is plausible about seeing the beginning and end of a country and completing it, but experience shows those countries that have dropped out of the stamp issuing list have a tendency to languish with a decreased following. Look at the many defunct States of Europe and also of Italy. How many go in for them? How often are they the subject of philatelic conversation compared to the live countries? Despite the anamethas of a few old philatelic fossils, new issues, with all their faults, and they are admittedly many, are an immense advertising power, and will continue to be so.

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Some excellent old folks are wedded to the old issues, and it goes against the grain for them to admit that they can ever see any good in new issues. They belong to the antique. They are cast in that unalterable mould of thought and feeling that lives in the past and is always moaning in pitiable lamentations over the shortcomings of the present. They have a habit, too, of regarding the followers of new issues with ostentatious and sorrowing contempt, and they generate anything but a pleasant comradeship. On the other hand, the new issue folks say unkind things about the old issues and do much to create a division in the rank of philatelists that need never exist.

These extremists are a trouble to any and every hobby.

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In philately there is ample room for each and all of us to follow our own bents and yet recognise a common bond of sympathy in the one hobby. The antique imagine themselves to be the aristocracy of philately. Theirs are the great historic rarities, whilst the rarities of the new issue class are but the doubtful upstarts of a day and may be toppled from their pedestals at any time, whereas the old rarities are established by the infallible test of time. Ah, well! let them nurse their old loves, no one will deny the grandeur of the old historic gems of philately, but they must, if they would escape recriminations,

cultivate a little more sympathy with fellow collectors who prefer, for various reasons to which they are well entitled, to make their choice from the newer countries, and so associate themselves more with the living present.

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I note that a contemporary of yours has raised anew the controversy as to the use of the word "mint" as applied to the issue state of a postage stamp. As the original sinner, for, as I have pointed out before, the word was first so used in my letter to the A. J. P., I see no objection to the appropriation of the word for philatelic purposes. Anyhow, it has caught on, and is now practically an indispensable philatelic term in daily use. What would our auction cataloguers do without it? Moreover, I find the use of the term is being even further extended. This week, for instance, I read in the *Times* newspaper of the "Baconian mint". Besides, the little word expresses so much in so little. We might say "in issue state", but "mint" alone is enough and the fact that it has passed so quickly and so readily into general acceptance as an expressive philatelic term is sufficient warrant for its use. It is now simply a word the meaning of which has been widened for more general use.

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LONDON, 3 October, 1903.

Mr. Castle has, in the last number of the *London Philatelist*, indulged in a wholesale and ill-considered condemnation of all and sundry new issues of New Zealand. A more unwise article, or one based on more flimsy reasoning, I have not read, even in the *London Philatelist*. To begin with, as he deliberately charges a responsible colonial government with venal practices, he should have taken the sense of a meeting of the members of the Philatelic Society of London before he used the Society's organ to put forth such a charge in its name, for, as the article is published in the Society's journal unsigned, it will naturally be inferred that the charges are made and published on the authority of the Society.

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After commenting on the numerous varieties which are to be found in recent New Zealand issues Mr. Castle says: "In our humble opinion," that is in the humble opinion of the Philatelic Society of London, "the New Zealand Post Office casts a grave shadow upon the reputation of Colonial administration," and then, as if that did not go far enough, he finally declares it to be more venal than the "most venal of the South American States." If the New Zealand authorities do not take up this insulting charge seriously I shall be very much surprised, and I shall be even more surprised if many members of the Society do not resent this misrepresentation of their views.

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Now what is the basis of all this furore? Some five years ago New Zealand got Messrs. Waterlow to design and engrave a very handsome series of postage stamps, all more or less illustrative of local scenery. The engraving was done on the finest steel plates. A first supply, by way of showing what such plates could produce, was printed by the engravers themselves. Then the plates and an expert to initiate the local printers into the secrets of fine art printing from high class steel plates, were sent out to the colony. It was

a plucky thing for the local men to tackle printing from such fine plates, but they have succeeded wonderfully well. Nevertheless, they found the task a very difficult one, and, in their struggle to equal the English workmanship, they have successively tried various papers, as every printing office does. The perforation of paper dampened for steel-plate printing also presented great difficulties, and consequently a new and finer gauge machine was ordered from home. In this way we have had four different papers and two different gauge machines, and the consequent varieties therefrom. And for this Mr. Castle, forsooth, bedaubes the New Zealand Postal administration as being more venal than the most venal of the South American States.

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There is not a shadow of evidence that the New Zealand Postal authorities have rung the changes on these happenings for money making purposes. Any one who knows anything at all about the difficulties of steel plate printing will appreciate the task that the local printers undertook and wonder that they have done so well and produced the stamps so uniformly. One would, under the circumstances, have expected no end of variation in the printings, and yet the shades are, except in a very few cases, very close. And as to the varieties of paper, the experimenting has practically been confined to the one-half penny and one penny values. If the changes were being rung on the papers for revenue purposes it would have been a very easy thing, and also a very plausibly excusable thing, to have rung the changes of paper on all the values instead of confining them to the one-half penny and one penny values. But nothing of the sort has happened. And then as to perforations: there are only two machines in use; one 11 and the other 14. There could not be much less to complain of. But, ah! terrible to relate, there have been all sorts of dodges in double perforations. It is very sad, of course, but I understand that, owing to the very bad perforation of one or two sheets, they were saved from destruction by pasting strips along the misplaced perforation and re-perforating those lines. Of course that was a terribly venal bit of business.

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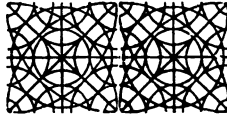
It is all very well to wax wroth over real cases of venal postal dodges for milking collectors, but it is neither dignified nor reputable to lose one's temper over mere fancies conjured up by a disturbed imagination. Even to the uninitiated the case of New Zealand is not one of those which, upon a calm consideration of the circumstances, can, by any stretch of legitimate growling, be twisted into a cause for just complaint. So long as there is no evidence that the postal authorities are purposely manufacturing varieties we collectors have no right to complain. On the contrary, I hold that the most interesting issues of the world of stamp collecting are just those which have resulted, as the New Zealand varieties are resulting, from the more or less crude attempts of local printers to do their own stamp printing.

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I am aware that there has been, and probably will be, a lot of regrettable speculation in the varieties of New Zealand, and it is also probable that some postal employes know enough of philately to appreciate them as well as collectors, and now and again, as occasion offers, may put aside a few of them. Who would not? But until we have some real evidence that postal speculation is answerable for those varieties it is, certainly, somewhat early to jump to



the conclusion that the postal administration of a leading and responsible colonial government is more venal than the most venal of the South American States. The self-respect of the collecting fraternity is jeopardized by such reckless assertions. Who will take any notice of us if we cry "wolf" over every issue that does not quite run on all fours with our personal likes and dislikes. Old issue collectors will have to be a little more careful in their criticisms or they may find the tables turned in respect to some of their own special favorites, for everyone knows that many old favorites are by no means above suspicion, and would rank very badly in comparison with these venal issues of New Zealand.



## Announcement.

The resignation of Mr. Geo. C. Capen from the offices of President and Director of the American Collectors Company and its allied companies, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and the New England Stamp Co., was accepted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the several companies upon October 15th and became effective upon that date.

The vacancies thus created were filled by the election of Mr. John N. Luff to the Presidency of the American Collectors Co. and of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for the unexpired terms and by the election of Mr. Geo. L. Toppan to the directorate of the above companies. Mr. Toppan was, also, appointed Manager of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

## Frank F. Olney.

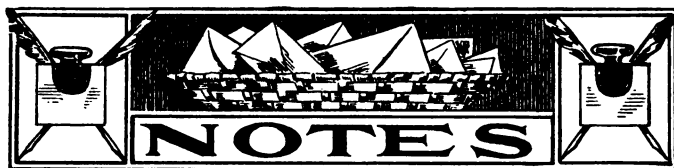
Colonel Frank F. Olney died at his home in Providence, R. I., on Saturday evening, October 24, of pneumonia. Colonel Olney was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 12, 1851. He was a descendant of Thomas Olney, who was one of the companions of Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence in 1636. The family name was given to Olney Street and to Olneyville. Mr. Olney removed to Providence when he was nine years old.

In his later life he held offices in the Common Council, the Board of Aldermen, the Park Commission, etc. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1894 and 1896 and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and of various other military organizations. He was also Commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, a member of the New York Yacht Club and of various social clubs, including the Collectors Club of New York City. He accompanied the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on their recent tour with the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and it is probable that on this trip he caught the cold which resulted in his last illness.

As a philatelist Mr. Olney was well and favorably known, though in recent years he had not taken so active an interest in the pursuit. He was President of the American Philatelic Association for three terms. At one time he was the possessor of one of the finest collections in this country—a collection which has been viewed with delight by many philatelists, as it was always his pleasure to show it and, in fact, to do anything in his power to entertain others who were interested.

Some years ago, by reason of failing health, he disposed of his fine collection, but did not entirely give up the pursuit. Since that time he confined his attention to new issues and the stamps of a few countries.

His genial nature made for him a host of friends, both in and out of the stamp collecting world, and his loss will be felt by all whose privilege it was to know him.



BELGIUM.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 30c. brown of the 1866 series imperforate horizontally.



FRANCE.—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us an imperforate pair of the 15c. of the sower type.



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—We are in receipt of a letter from a correspondent in Shanghai, calling our attention to a new provisional for these offices, and giving us an interesting account of its production, use, etc.

Our correspondent writes as follows :

“ I have bought up a lot of the new French rarity of 5 centimes surcharged on 15 centimes new issue. You may be aware of the circumstances surrounding the issue and sale of these stamps, or you may not. Having a great deal to do with the printing office here (the *Oriental Press*, official press of the French authorities), I learned by accident of the issue of these stamps, which was kept a profound secret. You will recollect that formerly when the French post office surcharged 25 cmes. on 1 franc stamps, speculators and collectors immediately thronged the post office and bought them up, so that the object for which the stamps were made was defeated as there were but 9,000 of them issued

“ Well, in this later issue the French authorities determined not to be thus inconvenienced and, as a great many newspapers leave here by the French mail and the fresh supply of stamps was not due for a week, these stamps were quietly surcharged and held in readiness against the expected newspapers and circulars.

“ Having obtained an inkling of the new stamps a day after they were printed, I attempted to get, personally and by proxies, some French 5 centime stamps, but was informed that there were none left. I then asked for some new surcharges, at which they were surprised, but told me they had been surcharged for Peking and had been sent away. On stating that I had some circulars that had to go by the French mail, I was told to bring them to the post office and pay the postage and they would be duly ‘affranchis’. I found that this was the method that they pursued with everyone, so as to keep the secret. No stamps of the 5 centimes value were sold, but those who had circulars or newspapers to post had to deliver them to the post office and pay the postage and they were then taken into the interior private apartments. I discovered that here the French postal authorities affixed the new stamps and mailed them.

“ I also found that 8,000 only of these new stamps were surcharged.

“ I therefore posted a great number of circulars to private addresses in order to obtain these new stamps, and the method succeeded. I have now about 200 used specimens on original covers.

' Towards the end of the week the news of the surcharges leaked out and the post office was besieged with speculators to a greater extent than formerly. People had now experience of the value of these suddenly issued stamps by the precedent of the 25c. on 1 franc. The postal authorities, however, would not sell more than 10 stamps to one person, and this went on for a whole day and the following morning. In the afternoon the stock was exhausted. The next day the French mail came in, bringing a large fresh supply of the green normal stamps."



HAYTI.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us a pair of the 1c yellow green, provisional government, one stamp of which has no surcharge.



HONDURAS.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us some varieties as follows: Of the regular series of 1891 there were pairs of the 20c. and 2p. the former imperforate horizontally and the latter imperforate vertically. Of the 1892 series the 1c. and 75c. in pairs imperforate horizontally and the 25c. imperforate vertically.

Of the official series of 1890 the 2c value shows two varieties; the surcharge without color and entirely without the surcharge. The 10c. and 50c. are shown with inverted surcharge; the 25c. in a pair one having no surcharge; the 30c. in a pair imperforate horizontally, and the 50c. and 75c. with a double surcharge.

Mr. A. H. Greenbaum has, also, shown us the 2c. rose of the 1898 series (Locomotive type), upon vertically laid paper.



MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the 0,05 on 30c. brown on bistre in which the comma between the ciphers of the surcharge is lacking. The variety is found with both the broad and the narrow ciphers.



NICARAGUA.—We have found the two centavos value of the 1891 serie of Official stamps imperforate vertically and Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the five centavos and one peso values of the same series without surcharge.



ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Messrs. N Yaar & Co., Amsterdam, Holland, inform us that they have received the one penny value, surcharged upon the Cape of Good Hope stamp, with the surcharge inverted.



ROUMANIA.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us a variety of 30pa. blue on white wove paper, series of 1862, with a double impression.



SALVADOR.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 1c. on 3c. brown of 1888 with a double surcharge.

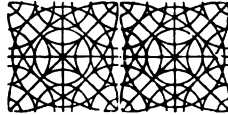


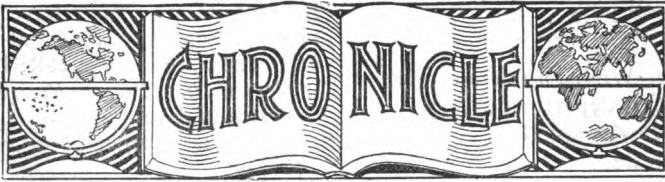
URUGUAY.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 5c. violet and red

of the provisional issue of 1891, dated in error "1391", with the addition of the "Official" surcharge.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

VENEZUELA.—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us a cover bearing a pair of the three bolivars, red brown, surcharged "1900" and a single copy of the one bolivar slate, surcharged "1901". The piece has every appearance of genuineness and the query naturally arises: is the date "1901" an error in the sheet or has there been a surcharge of that date? .





**UNITED STATES.**—We have been shown a “specimen” copy of the new two cent stamp. It has a full faced portrait of George Washington, slightly larger than on the stamp now in use but apparently taken from the same picture. Above the portrait are “UNITED STATES—OF AMERICA—SERIES 1902.” Below it, on a ribbon, “1732—WASHINGTON—1799.” At the bottom appears “POSTAGE—TWO CENTS.” At each side is the numeral “2” in a small pointed oval. The oval at the left is surrounded by laurel leaves and that at the right by oak leaves. The background represents the national shield, of which four stars are seen in the upper part and portions of the stripes at the sides and bottom.

—  
**BERMUDA.**—A new value of the “Dock-yard” series has been issued.  
*Adhesive stamp*  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 3p olive and violet

—  
**CEYLON.**—The two cents of the King’s head series has reached us.  
*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 2c brown orange

—  
**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We chronicle a new lot of rubbish from this prolific field, as follows :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11½.  
 2c black on rose  
 4c red on pale green  
 4c blue “ “ “  
 5c dark blue on pale blue  
 50c dark blue on rose  
 1p purple on buff  
 Imperforate.  
 50c dark blue on rose

—  
**Barbacoas.**—Mr. John A. Klemann calls our attention to the fact that the provisional stamp which we chronicled in the August number under “*Tumaco*” belongs properly under this heading and not to *Tumaco*. He also informs us of another value of this series, which has “*Barbacoas*” inserted below the signature in black, with pen and ink.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.  
 20c black on rose  
 20c “ “ gray blue  
 \$1.10 “ “ pink

—  
**Barranquilla Issue.**—The following have now appeared perforated.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.  
 5c blue (warship)  
 50c deep orange  
 50c claret  
 1p brown orange

—  
**Bogota Issue.**—The stamp chronicled in July now comes perforated.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 12.  
10c black on pink

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**Boyaca.**—We list a few more varieties from this department.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Imperforate.  
1p red  
1p claret  
Perforated 12.  
10p black on buff, tête bêche pair

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**Cartagena Issue.**—The Registration stamp listed in June has now appeared perforated.

*Registration stamp.*  
Perforated 12.  
20c blue on blue

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**Meddellin.**—A correspondent says : "I send you enclosed a few samples of a local issue of stamps for this city. They are issued by a local company for local delivery of letters and packages, and are in use much like the white stamps of Bogota. There are only the two kinds, 20 and 40 centavos."

The design, which is the same for both values, consists of a city gate upon the horizontally lined ground of a shield enclosed in a circle. Above the shield is "1903". At the top is "CORREOS URBANOS"; in a frame surrounding the central portion is "DE MEDELLIN" and, at the bottom, in an arched label, is the value. Numerals of value are in circular disks at the sides: the whole forming an upright rectangle measuring  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 20$  mm. They are lithographed upon white wove paper and are arranged in sheets of sixty, ten horizontally by six vertically. We list them for what they may be worth.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated 12.  
20c dull red  
40c violet

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**Panama.**—A correspondent has sent us some sheets of Registration Return Receipt stamps which have not previously been chronicled, at least by us. They are of type RRS1.

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*  
Perforated 12.  
Purple surcharge.  
5c blue  
Magenta surcharge.  
10c orange

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**COSTA RICA.**—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us a new 4c and described the new 6c to us. Each has a portrait, with the name below it, within an ornamental frame, and is inscribed "U. P. U. 1900" at bottom. The upper label bears the name of the country and the lower one contains the value.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated.  
4c red violet and black (Jose M. Cañas)  
6c bistre and black (Julian Volio)

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**EQUADOR.**—We have found, among our common stock, some copies of the 4c Revenue stamp, type R4, used postally.

*Revenue stamp used for postage.*  
Perforated.  
4c yellow

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**French Offices in China.**—We chronicle a new surcharge whose history is given at length elsewhere in this number.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
5c on 15c pale red

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**Canton.**—*Szekula Briefmarken Verkehr* says that the set with red surcharge has now given place to one surcharged in black.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1c black on lilac blue  
 2c brown on buff  
 4c claret on lavender  
 5c yellow green  
 10c rose red  
 15c gray  
 20c red on green  
 25c blue  
 30c brown on bistre  
 40c red on straw  
 50c carmine on rose  
 75c deep violet on orange  
 1fr bronze green on straw  
 5fr lilac on lavender

**Hoi Hao.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the following varieties without the Chinese characters of the surcharge. It is said that but one-sixth of a sheet of each of these stamps is known in this condition.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 15c gray. Chinese characters omitted  
 25c blue “ “ “

**Tohong King.**—We have seen the five franc value of this series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 5f lilac on lavender

**GUATEMALA.**—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us an error of the 1c on 10c, 1898 (No. 88 in the catalogue) in which the “c” of “CENTAVO” is omitted. Several of our contemporaries report new varieties of the surcharge chronicled by us in May.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
 1898.  
 Red surcharge.  
 1c on 10c blue green “ENTAVO”

Black surcharge.

1903.

25c on 1c dark green, surcharge inverted

25c on 6c light green, surcharge inverted

*Varieties* : — “CENTAVOS — 25 — 1903.”

25c on 1c dark green

25c on 2c carmine

“CENTAVOS” omitted.

25c on 1c dark green

25c on 2c carmine

Red surcharge.

25c on 1c dark green

25c on 15c dark blue

25c on 20c yellow

**ICELAND.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us three new varieties for this country.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Red surcharge.

Perforated 12½.

I GILDI on 6a gray. Double surcharge

Black surcharge.

Perforated 14x13½.

I GILDI on 100a brown and violet, “I” omitted

*Official stamp.*

Black surcharge.

Perforated 14x13½.

I GILDI on 16a carmine. Double surcharge, one inverted

**IVORY COAST.**—*L’Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the series of Postal Packet stamps of this settlement have been further enriched by the addition of a four francs upon the sixty centimes Postage Due stamp. The surcharge is of the same type as those chronicled by us in August but there are three varieties of the “4”. The number issued is said to be 1800.

*Postal Packet stamp.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

4f on 60c violet on cream (3 varieties)



**LABUAN.**—Two new values of the current set have appeared.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1c violet and black

3c brown and black

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**MALTA.**—We are indebted to Mr Wm. Thorne for a sight of the new two and a half pence value of the King's head type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½p ultramarine and red violet

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**MARTINIQUE.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us a new 5 franc stamp. It is of the usual "allegorical group" type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

5fr lilac on lavender

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**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Mr. A. H. Greenebaum has shown us the one shilling value perforated for official use.

*Official stamp.*

Perforated.

Perforated "O. S.—N. S. W."

1sh violet brown

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**NEW ZEALAND.**—Mr. Fred Hagen has sent us specimens of two values of the pictorial series upon a strongly ribbed paper. From the cancellation upon the nine pence, which is the only one which is at all legible and which reads "MASTERTON, N. Z. 13 FEB 01", it is evident that they must have appeared nearly three years ago at least. We are, therefore, inclined to refer them to the first local printings upon unwatermarked paper (Nos. 88 to 98 of the catalogue).

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11.

Ribbed paper.

1899-1900.

2½p blue (Wakatipu)

9p red violet

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**PHILIPPINES.**—Mr. J. M. Bartels informs us that he has seen the following values of the current series of United States stamps surcharged for use here :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

1c green

2c carmine

50c orange

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**RUSSIA.**—Another value has appeared upon the vertically laid paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14½.

Vertically laid paper.

4k rose

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**SEYHELLES.**—Still another value has received the "3 Cents" surcharge, we list :—

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3c on 18c green and carmine

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**SOMALI COAST.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the new series. All have the centers in black excepting the first 25c value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1c violet and black

2c yellow brown and black

4c red and black

5c blue green and black

10c carmine and black

15c brown orange and black

20c brown violet and black

25c indigo and light blue

25c blue and black

30c carmine and black  
 40c light orange and black  
 50c green and black  
 75c brown orange and black  
 1fr. orange and black  
 2fr. yellow green and black  
 5fr. deep orange and black

**TRINIDAD.**—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us a new 4p value of the "Britania seated" type.  
*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 4p gray green and ultramarine, *buff*

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## Communications.

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We take pleasure in publishing the following communication, and trust that those of our readers who may be in a position to comply with Mr. Morten's request will do so at their earliest opportunity :

"Mr. W. V. Morten, member of the Philatelic Society, London, is assisting in compiling the Society's hand-book on the 'Stamps of Zanzibar.' It would be esteemed a favor, and it is hoped a help to philatelists generally, if readers who have large blocks, errors, and more especially sheets or panes, of any value of the Indian surcharged stamps, would kindly send particulars of them to him, addressed to 205 Sumatra Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W., England, which will be duly and thankfully acknowledged."

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BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 30th, 1903.

EDITOR, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

*Dear Sir* :—The article in "A. J. of P." page 223 should read as follows *after* the description of Mr Mertzanoff's Greek stamps:—

P. R. Kleeberg—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a small collection of unused and used Luxemburg.

P. Kosack—*Bronze medal and diploma.*

For a small special collection of unused Iceland etc. etc. as printed (in error) under Kleeberg.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK E. WILSON.

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Messrs. C. Nissen & Co., of 77 High Holborn, London, W. C., inform us of their intention to publish in November, the first issue of a new yearly publication for Philatelists, to be known as "THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL." This will be a shilling book of over 100 pages, containing a compilation of facts and information interesting and valuable to all Philatelists, besides a mass of original and exclusive matter. This new "Annual," in fact, will strive to become the "Whitaker" or the "Hazel" of our hobby, its publishers being firmly convinced that there exists a real demand for an interesting and authoritative "Year Book of Philately." Correspondence is cordially invited from those who are interested in in the subject.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 98th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, October 12, 1903. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The President called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The resignations of Messrs. Benjamin, Douglas, Castle, Frey, Hawkins, Hussman and Phillips were read and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$115.31, exclusive of reserve fund, was read and approved. The Treasurer reported that Mr. Kennedy had purchased a share of stock from the Club and is now a stockholder instead of a subscribing member.

The House Committee's report was read and received.

The application of Mr. W. H. Manning, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon, and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

Adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth meeting of the stockholders and seventh annual meeting of the club was held at the club house on Wednesday evening, October 14, 1903.

The meeting was called to order at 8.40 P. M. by President Andreini. The following members answered to the calling of the roll: J. M. Andreini, P. F. Bruner, E. M. Carpenter, L. W. Charlat, C. B. Corwin, W. W. Dewing, N. Dieschbourg, Chas. Gregory, B. von Hodenberg, A. Holland, L. M. Homburger, D. R. Kennedy, J. A. Klemann, A. Krassa, John N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, Albert Perrin, Jos. S. Rich, J. W. Scott, Jas. H. Stebbins, Jr., P. Stypman, Geo. R. Tuttle.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders was dispensed with.

The reports of the following officers and committees were read and accepted:

The President's report. The Treasurer's report. The Secretary's report. The House Committee's report. The Amusement Committee's report. The Auditing Committee's report. The Literary Committee's report: The Membership Committee's report. The Biography Committee's report.

There being no other business before the meeting, the election of Governors was in order and there being but one ticket the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the Club, which was announced by the President as follows:

Governors to serve until October, 1906:

P. F. Bruner Jos. S. Rich. J. W. Scott.

To serve until October, 1904: M. H. Lombard.

The chair thereupon declared Messrs. Bruner, Rich, Scott and Lombard duly elected.

Adjourned at 9.20 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## GOVERNOR'S MEETING.

The ninety ninth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Wednesday evening, October 14, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 9.25 P. M., with Mr. Bruner in the chair.

Mr J. M. Andreini was nominated and unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. F. Bruner was nominated and unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. W. Dewing was nominated and unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Albert Perrin was nominated and unanimously elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

The following committees was appointed by the President to serve during the ensuing year :

EXECUTIVE—J. C. Morgenthau, *Chairman*. J. O. Hobby. J. W. George.

HOUSE.—John N. Luff, *Chairman*. G. E. Jones. Albert Perrin. G. R. Tuttle. Oscar DeJonge.

AMUSEMENT AND EXHIBITION.—P. F. Bruner, *Chairman*. John N. Luff. C. B. Corwin, J. C. Morgenthau Julius Herzog.

AUDITING.—J. M. Andreini, *Chairman*. Wm. Thorne. Henry Clotz.

LITERARY.—Jos. S. Rich, *Chairman*. H. E. Deats. F. E. P. Lynde.

MEMBERSHIP—W. W. Dewing, *Chairman*. H. E. Robinson. A. Krassa. W. F. Gregory. E. B. Power.

BIOGRAPHY.—John W. Scott, *Chairman*. Chas. Gregory. Jos. S. Rich.

Mr. J. W. Scott was authorized to have the annual report and membership list printed.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

### *October 1st.—Annual General Business Meeting.*

The statement of accounts, showing a balance in hand of £81.11.7½, was passed and the following amended programme was approved :

October 20.—Display. Great Britain, New South Wales, Mauritius. Mr. W. B. Avery.

October 29.—Paper. Portugal and Colonies. Mr G. Johnson.

November 12.—Paper. South Australia. Mr. R. Hollick.

December 3.—Auction.

January 7, 1904.—Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

February 4.—Paper. Holland and Colonies. Messrs. H. Grindall and J. A. Margoschis.

February 25 and 26.—Auction.

March 4.—Paper. Norway and Sweden. Messrs. T. W. Peck and P. T. Deakin.

March 18.—Paper. Ceylon. Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and W. S. Vaughton.

April 21.—Display. West Indies. Mr. W. Pimm.

May 5.—Display. Straits Settlements. Messrs. Hollick, Stephenson, and others.

The election of the following members was confirmed: Messrs. H. R. Stevens, B. A., A. Waroquiers, Dr. E. Barclay Smith, Rev. D. M. Wright, K. Schmiede, J. Robinson, H. L. Bryce. All other applications for membership were adjourned till next meeting.

Votes of thanks were entered on the minutes to the following donors to the permanent collection: Messrs. H. Beramendi, T. H. Nicolle, H. L. Hayman, A. Mattana, W. Brettschneider, G. Gelli, Wilcox Smith, H. J. Bignold, W. Pimm, E. D. Hissard, W. de Quinze, P. Kohl, S. S. Kee, C. H. Goulden, Prof. Dr. Schoch, Rev. W. N. Usher.

Messrs. C. T. Reed, G. W. Martin, A. Mattana and David Benjamin, were thanked for contributions to the Library.

The "*Stamp Collector*" was again adopted as the official journal of the Society, and improvements are promised which will bring it quite into the front rank of philatelic periodicals.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

It was decided to print 3,000 copies of the Annual Report, and to include in same a tentative list of "United States Auction Catalogues" and a list of "Wants in the Permanent Collection"

£20 was voted in aid of the permanent collection which now contains 8,287 mounted in Gibbons' Imperial Albums, Vols. 1 and 2 (2,961 in the Colonial Album, and 5,326 in the Foreign one), in addition to a number of locals, fiscals, etc, which will be mounted in other albums in due course.

The list of members shows a net increase of 18 over last year, the total now being 318.

The total value circulated in the packet during the past year has been £38,756.7 3, of which £4,371.17.9 was sold.



# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

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**Incomplete Collecting.** WE find in European philatelic journals the signs of a growing tendency among philatelists, more especially among our English cousins to limit the scope of their collecting. The tendency is even more marked among philatelists than among generalists. For many years specialists have not, as a rule, collected envelopes, wrappers and postal cards, but have confined their attention to adhesive stamps, now, many of them appear to be desirous of placing further restrictions upon their chosen fields,—they are seeking excuses to abandon the collecting of official, newspaper and postage due stamps. They are willing—nay, anxious—to fill pages with a few stamps on the plea of shades, pairs, blocks, imprints, fine copies, etc., etc., but, at the same time, they are not willing to give space to stamps, which many consider to be equally interesting and desirable and which are certainly issued under the same authority and serve equally to pay postal charges.

Official stamps, so far as our knowledge goes, are always paid for, either directly or by being debited to the department using them and credited to the Post Office Department. Such stamps are as essential for the franking of letters as ordinary postage stamps for the letters of the general public. In most countries the newspaper stamps are affixed to papers in transit through the mails. In our own country we had for many years, a series of stamps which was retained in the Post Office; but, unless these stamps were purchased, attached to the blank and cancelled, the package would not be transported by the Post Office Department. The stamps franked the package, though they did not actually accompany it on its journey.

Postage due stamps represent the postage on letters exactly as do ordinary postage stamps. They represent the fee paid to the Government for transporting mail matter, and the fact that this fee is paid by the recipient of the letter, instead of the sender, does not alter the character of the service nor make the stamp anything but a postal one. The two varieties of stamps indicate payment in advance for a service and payment on delivery, but the service is identical. It cannot be denied that each represents postage paid by someone. Why should they not, then, have a place in collections of postage stamps?

It has been urged against those official stamps which are made by surcharging stamps with "Official", "O S", etc., that the surcharge does not alter the essential nature of the stamp but merely restricts its use, and that we should be content with the unsurcharged stamp. The overprint "British

East Africa" limits the use of the stamps bearing it to that State; the overprint "Official" limits the use of the stamps to certain departments. Each is essential within its own sphere. Carrier stamps, likewise, are only used in certain cities, but we have not heard that this makes them uncollectable. If we are to decline the surcharged official stamp, because we already have in our collections its unsurcharged brother, shall we also refuse the early stamps of Zululand because we have the British stamps from which they were created? Even if we refuse the surcharged official stamps, what are we to do with those which have the word "Official" engraved in the design and with those of special designs which are not employed for stamps intended for the use of the general public?

Lastly, we come to the subject of stamps perforated by initials, etc., to indicate their restriction to official use. These are condemned off-hand by many of our English contemporaries as being in the same class with stamps perforated by the initials of firms and, therefore, entirely unworthy of consideration. We confess that we do not quite follow this argument. Firms used their initials in this way to prevent theft of the stamps; firms have also printed their names on the faces of stamps and their advertisements on the backs. But we do not, for these reasons, cease to collect surcharged stamps. The perforating of the initials "O. S." in a stamp is not designed to prevent theft, but to indicate that it is intended for a specific use. We have not heard of any collectors of Luxemburg refusing to take the stamps perforated "Officiel", and those who collect Tunis usually want the stamps perforated with a large "T", which serve as postage due stamps. Why not, then, collect the stamps perforated "O.S." for Victoria and "O. S.—N S. W." for New South Wales?

It seems to us that collectors who throw out the several classes of stamps which we have been discussing do so to the detriment of their collections, which are thus left incomplete, unfinished and lacking some of the historical and instructive features which are supposed to be part of philately.—J. N. L.



# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.\*

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

[Continued from page 338.]

## Argentine Republic.

1862.



Fig. 91.



Fig. 92.

5c. Type I.—The top of the "5" is slightly curved; the "c" of "CENTAVOS" is rather narrow and the lines in the upper part of the shield are straight (Fig. 91).

5c. Type II.—The "5" is smaller; the "c" of "CENTAVOS" is more open and the lines in the shield are curved. Both the 10c. and 15c. are of type II. (Fig. 92).

1888.



Fig. 93.



Fig. 94.

5c. Type I.—The face is heavily shaded and the collar does not show upon the right side (Fig. 93).

5c. Type II.—The face is much less heavily shaded; the point of the collar shows plainly at the right and the lozenges forming the groundwork are larger and more distinct than in type I. (Fig. 94).

1888.



Fig. 95.



Fig. 96.

1c.—The tops of the numerals in the upper corners are perfectly flat and the serif is slanting. The ground of the central oval is composed of horizontal lines crossed by diagonal ones, this is particularly noticeable on the left side just above the shoulder and at the top of the head.

The words "UN CENTAVO" measure a scant ten mm. in length. (Fig 95).

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1891.

1c.—The left half of the tops of the numerals in the upper corners slants downwards and its continuation forms the upper line of the serif, the bottom line of which is at right angles with the upright stroke. The numerals, are, also, a trifle larger than in the 1883 stamp.

The ground of the central oval is composed entirely of horizontal lines and they, as well as the lines forming the groundwork of the rest of the stamp, appear to have been recut and are much heavier than in the earlier stamp. The words "UN CENTAVO" measure a full  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (Fig. 96).

## Austria.

1850.



Fig. 97.

Two well-known varieties are to be found in this series (Fig. 97). The first, which is to be found on all values, consists of the word "STEMPFL" instead of "STEMPEL" in the upper right corner of the stamps. This error is due, not to defective printing as are so many of its kind, but to the breaking of a letter in the wax mould while the plates were being made.

The second variety is found only in the stamp of the value of 9kr. and consists of an inverted "6" having been used instead of a "9". It is easily recognized by the lower part of the "9" being below the level of the word "KREUZER". This is caused by the shoulder of the type which, in an inverted "6", is below instead of above as in a "9".



Fig. 98.



Fig. 99.

1867. 5kr.—The inner end of the foliate ornament at either side of the value, ends abruptly at the ball. (Fig. 98).

1873. 5kr.—The end of the foliate ornament is prolonged and curves around the inner portion of the ball. (Fig. 99).

## NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1851-56.



Fig. 100.

Type I.—The “G” of “ZEITUNGS” has a cross bar. The 1kr, 6kr. and 30kr are found in this type. (Fig. 100).

Type II.—The “G” of “ZEITUNGS” has no cross bar. The 1kr. and 10kr. are found in this type.

1867-1889



Fig. 101.

Type I.—The upper part and the brim of the petasus are shaded with dotted lines; the outer circle of the medallion does not touch the upper label.

Type III.—The upper part and the brim of the petasus are shaded with solid lines. (Fig. 101).

Type III.—The upper part and the brim of the petasus are shaded with solid lines, and the outer circle of the medallion touches the upper label.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.



Fig. 102.



Fig. 103.

1850. 1kr. and 2kr.—The cross on the top of the crown touches the inner frame; the shield is small and the vertical bar in the center contains five lines (Fig. 102).

1878. 1kr. and 2kr.—The cross on the top of the crown does not touch the inner frame; the shield is larger and the vertical bar in the center contains seven lines. (Fig. 103).

Lombardy-Venice.

1850.



Fig. 104.

5c.—“K. F.” instead of “K. K.” in upper left corner.

15c. Type I.—The “5” is on a level with the “1”. (Fig. 104).

15c. Type II.—The "5" is a trifle sideways and above the level of the "1".

45c. Type I.—The lower portion of the numerals ("45") is below the level of the word "CENTES".

45c. Type II.—The lower portion of the "45" is on a level with the lower part of "CENTES".

1858-59.



Fig. 105.



Fig. 106.

Two varieties, common to all the values of this series, are known, as follows:

Type I.—The loops of the bow of ribbon at the back of the head are broken. (Fig. 105).

Type II.—The loops of the bow of ribbon at the back of the head are intact. (Fig. 106).

#### NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.

1858.



Fig. 107.

There are two types of these stamps which may be easily distinguished, as follows:

Type I.—The banderol of the left eagle touches the beak of the eagle.

Type II.—The bandrol does not touch the eagle's beak. (Fig. 107).

In the originals the 1kr and 4kr. are type I, while the 2kr. is type II. In the reprints all the values are type II.

#### Azores.

1863-70.



Fig. 108.

- 5r. Type I.—The "5" at the right is 1 mm. from the end of the label.  
 5r. Type II.—The "5" at the right is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the end of the label.

1875.



Fig. 109.



Fig. 110.

15r. Type I.—The numerals "1" and "5", at the right end of the upper label, are close together (Fig. 109).

15r. Type II.—The numerals "1" and "5", at the right end of the upper label, are properly spaced. (Fig. 110).

1883-85.



Fig. 111.



Fig. 112.

20r. Type I.—The figures "2" and "0" are some distance apart and are close to the ends of the labels (Fig. 111).

20r. Type II.—The figures "2" and "0" are closer together and further from the ends of the labels (Fig. 112).

### Bavaria.

1849.



Fig. 113.



Fig. 114.

6kr. Type I.—The circle enclosing the numeral of value is unbroken and does not cut into the frame lines of any of the labels (Fig. 113).

6kr. Type II.—The circle enclosing the numeral of value cuts into the frame-lines of the labels upon all four sides, the same as in the 3kr. value. This type is commonly known as the "broken circle." (Fig. 114).

### Belgium.

#### NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1881-91.



Fig. 115.

The following varieties, due to imperfect transfers, may be found in these stamps :

1c. green,	" BELGIGUE "	instead of	" BELGIQUE "
1c. "	" CENTIVE "	" "	" CENTIME "
1c. "	" CENTIMF "	" "	" CENTIME "
1c. "	" CENTIME "	omitted.	
1c. "	no period after	" CENTIME "	
1c. "	" BELGIGUE "	instead of	" BELGIQUE "
1c. olive,	" BELGIGUE "	" "	" BELGIQUE "
1c. "	" BELGIGUE "	" "	" BELGIQUE "
1c. gray,	" BELGIGUE "	" "	" BELGIQUE "
1c. "	" DELGIGUE "	" "	" BELGIQUE "
1c. "	" CENTIMF "	" "	" CENTIME "
2c. blue,	" CENTIME "	" "	" CENTIMES "
5c. buff,	" CENTIME "	" "	" CENTIMES "
5c. green	" BEIGIGUE "	" "	" BELGIQUE "
8c. lilac,	" CENTIME "	" "	" CENTIMES "

1893.

In the 2c., violet brown, and the 5c values of this series a variety is found in which the first " J " of " POSTERJEN " is inverted.

#### Bergedorf.

1861.



Fig. 116.

1½sch.—Of this stamp a variety exists in which the value is spelled "SCHILLINGE" instead of "SCHILLING". (Fig. 116).

#### Bolivia.

1867.



Fig. 117.

5c.—The plate of this denomination (Fig. 117) contains 72 stamps, arranged in six horizontal rows of twelve, all differing from one another. It has been retouched five times, thus giving us six types, which may be distinguished as follows :—

The main feature of the design is an eagle, standing upon a globe the ground of which is composed of curved lines. These lines curve downwards, are constant in all varieties, and in addition to them, there are, at the right, short vertical lines and diagonal lines and horizontal counter lines. The presence or absence of these lines, and their combination, are the distinguishing characteristics of the various types

Type I.—This consists of the vertical and diagonal lines in combination with the curved lines of the globe.

Type II.—Here only the diagonal lines are found.

Type III.—In this type the diagonal and horizontal lines are present and, also, faint traces of the vertical lines are to be found.

Type IV.—Only the diagonal and horizontal lines are to be found.

Type V.—The horizontal lines only are present.

Type VI.—There are, in this type, no lines other than the curved lines of the globe.

The stamps printed in lilac are to be found only in types V and VI.

In addition to the six types there are several easily recognized varieties, five of which, at least, deserve attention.

- 1.—The "A" in both "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS" has no cross bar.
- 2.—The "A" in "CENTAVOS" has no cross bar.
- 3.—The "A" in "CONTRATOS" has no cross bar.
- 4.—The "A" in "BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS" has no cross-bar.
- 5.—The "A" in "BOLIVIA" has no cross-bar.

### Bosnia.

1879-91.



Fig. 118.

There are two types each of the 2, 5, 10 and 15 novcica, as follows :

- 2n. Type I.—The "2" has a curved tail.
- 2n. Type II.—The "2" has a straight tail.
- 5n. Type I.—The flag of the "5" is long and thin.
- 5n. Type II.—The flag of the "5" is short and thick.
- 10n. Type I.—The "1" has a slanting serif.
- 10n. Type II.—The "1" has no serif.
- 15n. Type I.—The "1" has a slanting serif.
- 15n. Type II.—The serif of the "1" is almost horizontal.

### Brazil.

1881.

50r.—The head is small ; the bust is quite rounded in front ; the shading of the face and forehead is composed entirely of dotted lines ; the eye is



Fig. 119.

merely a colorless dot showing no pupil ; the lower line of the bust is decidedly curved and the hair is so arranged as to form a decided V upon the forehead, the parting being very clear and distinct. (Fig. 119).

1885.

50r.—The head is much larger than in the 1881 issue. The bust is pointed in front ; the shading of the face and forehead is composed of dots and dashes ; the eye is better drawn and shows the pupil clearly ; the lower line of the bust is almost straight and the hair, while showing the parting clearly, leaves much less of a V upon the forehead.

1881.



Fig. 120.



Fig. 121.

100r.—The head is rather small. The ground of the central portion is composed of crossed, diagonal lines ; the row of pearls which forms the inner frame of the central circle is not broken by the frame of the tablet containing the numerals of value ; and the forward end of the bust is quite round. (Fig. 120).

1882.

100r.—Type I.—The head is larger than in the stamp of 1881, as is, also the circle containing it. The ground of the central circle is composed of crossed diagonal lines in combination with horizontal ones. The row of pearls forming the inner frame of the central circle is cut almost through by the tablets containing the numerals of value ; and the bust is quite pointed in front. (Fig. 121).

100r.—Type II.—This is a variety of the last and is easily distinguished by the ground of the central circle, which is composed of crossed, diagonal lines in combination with vertical ones.

1881.



Fig. 122.



Fig. 123.



Fig. 124.

200r.—The head is small and the shading, especially upon the forehead and cheek, is very light. (Fig. 122).

1882.

200r. Type I.—The head is larger than in stamp of 1881 and the shading is much heavier. The ground of the central tablet is formed of diagonal and horizontal lines (Fig. 123).

200r. Type II.—Here, again, the shading of the head is light but the variety is easily distinguished by the ground of the central tablet, which is composed of diagonal lines only. (Fig. 124).

1883.



Fig. 125.

100r.—There are three types of this stamp (Fig. 125), which may be distinguished by the groundwork.

Type I.—The ground is solid.

Type II.—The ground is composed of horizontal lines.

Type III.—The ground is composed of crossed lines.

1890.



Fig. 126.

100r. Type I.—The pearls forming the outer frame of the central oval are equi-distant from the colorless lines which enclose them. The letters of the word "CORREIO" are well formed and perfect. (Fig. 126).

100r. Type II. (Re-engraved).—The pearl just above the "s" of "REIS" is so far above the others that it touches the inner, colorless band. The upper serif of the "I" in "CORREIO" is very much too large, especially on the left side, and the lower part of the "o" of the same word is broken.

1894.



Fig. 127.



100r.—There is a hair line extending from the lock upon the forehead to the eyebrow ; a plain lock of hair near the ear, which shows marked shading ; a long neck and the leaves of the laurel wreath are properly shaded. (Fig. 127).

1897.

100r.—This stamp is a variety of the last, the head having been re-engraved. The hair line is absent ; the lock is broader and shorter ; the ear is not shaded ; the neck is short and the laurel leaves are lighter

1900.

100r. Type I.—This was printed from the same plate as the last and differs from it only in being printed in one color instead of two. The central oval is usually more on one side or the other, so that the thick, colored line surrounding the oval is covered by the parallel lines of the background.

100r. Type II.—The parallel lines of the background do not touch the colored, surrounding line, but end at the colorless, horse-shoe shaped line.



Fig. 128.



Fig. 129.

200r. Type I.—There is one hair which extends from the lock upon the forehead to the eyebrow ; all of the laurel leaves are but partly shaded ; the lower part of the neck is not touched by the hair ; the parallel lines of the background fill the oval completely, and the central oval is surrounded by a broad heavy line. (Fig. 128).

200r. Type II.—There is no hair from the lock on the forehead to the eyebrow. The shading upon the laurel leaves is much more even ; the lower part of the neck has more or less hair. The background of the spandrels above "REIS" is composed of vertical and horizontal lines and the central oval is surrounded by a thin, sharp line. (Fig. 129).

1894.



Fig. 130.

300r.—The letters of "CORREIO" are equi-distant and slant to the right. The ornaments in the upper corners are rather indistinct ; the letters of "ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high. At the bottom of the stamp, below "REIS", is a row of pearls, then a row of short, thin, vertical

lines, and finally, a row of heavier, vertical lines representing the beveled edge of the background panel. Only a small piece of the stem of the spray of laurel leaves can be seen between the leaves and the bases of the leaves are usually lost in shadow. (Fig. 130).

1900.

300r. (Re-engraved).—There is a space between the first "o" and the first "r" of "CORREIO"; the "c" is upright and the first "o" is nearly so. In "REIS" the "E" is too wide and has the strokes too thick while the "I" and "S" are too thin; the ornaments in the upper corners are rather more white and distinct; the letters of "ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" are  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high and, below the word "REIS", the vertical shade lines in the upper row are much broken, often entirely missing. The entire outline of each of the laurel leaves can be seen and the stem is strongly defined and extends below the lower pair of leaves.

1894-1900.



Fig. 131.

500r.—The differences between these two stamps, (Fig. 131), one of which is the re-engraved copy of the other are, practically, already described for the 300r. of the corresponding series; the two stamps being almost identical in design excepting, of course, for the values.



## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

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In one of my previous letters I called attention to the issues of the Convention States of India and I wish to return to the subject.

The compilers of catalogues persistently ignore the comparative rarity of the stamps and appear to price them without any method whatever. Gwalior is, perhaps, the most glaring example of absurd pricing. The 12 annas of 1885 with short Hindi inscription is listed at 11 sh—yet less than 1000 of these stamps ever existed. Another absurdity is the 6 annas with short surcharge, of which less than 3800 were ever issued, yet this stamp is priced at 1 sh 6p. Again the 2 and 3 rupees are priced at 5 sh and 7 sh 6p respectively, but they are of exactly equal rarity—only 2496 of each having been printed

Chamba is also very badly priced; only 672 of each of the 2, 3 and 5 rupee stamps were issued—they are, therefore, of equal rarity, and face value is of no importance in such cases, yet the prices are 12 sh 6p, 15 sh and 30 sh respectively.

The 2 rupee stamp is, therefore, a dead bargain at \$3. In a recent sale by the Calcutta Philatelic Society this set fetched only £2.—someone had a bargain.

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These prices rule low in consequence of the unpopularity of the issues outside of India—an unpopularity due to ignorance of the stamps among the great majority of collectors, and to the fearsome list of errors and varieties which follow the regular list in the catalogues. If collectors will only take the main differences of the regular issues and quietly ignore the small "A", the faulty alignments and the broken letters, they will have laid up for themselves at the present cheap prices a series of stamps which are of unusual interest and which will most assuredly rise in value when more is generally known about them.

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Ignorance on the subject of the other class of Native Indian stamps—those stamps which are usually the product of native art and native workmanship—is more excusable, for few philatelists can ever hope to rival Major Evans and Mr. D. P. Masson in their knowledge of those stamps usually known as "Smudges".

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Several collectors of my acquaintance have in their albums a page which they call the ladies' page. On this they mount unused specimens of Nicaragua, Salvador, Liberia and B. N. B. (this last usually refers to a British possession in the East Indies but may also be applied to its issues (Bunkum, Nota Bene.) This system might well be followed up by a page of nightmares, on which watercolor Kashmirs, Kishengarh's, Bundis, Bamras, Bhors, Bhopals, Busahirs and Duttias jostle one another. Included on this page would be the ugliest stamp ever produced, namely the 2 annas, 1899 issue, of Kishengarh.

Speaking of Kishengarh : it is curious that the inscription on these stamps reads " Revenue and Postage ", the only instance, I think, of the reversal of the usual " Postage and Revenue ".

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Our native dealers here include in their ranks a choice assortment of forgers—I do not mean by this statement that the majority are not quite honest—but there are a few who ought to be " doing time ". Major Godfrey has again warned collectors in India against some more dangerous forgeries of Poonch stamps.

The Major advises collectors to take these stamps only on the original, to this the Editor of the *P. J. I.* adds " and even then great care must be exercised "—this reminds me of the advice given by a celebrated philatelist at home to a beginner " when you see a Scinde stamp firstly be sure it is on the original, then make certain that it is genuine, and then do not buy it on any account "

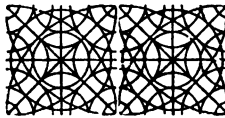
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If I were asked what is the most noteworthy fact in connection with philately during the last year or so I should unhesitatingly say—the increase in the study of fiscals. During my visit home I attended a meeting of the Fiscal Philatelic Society, of London, at which the fiscals of India were compared and listed. In this country great interest is taken in the revenue stamps of India and Ceylon ; new varieties are constantly cropping up and Messrs. Crofton and Crosse are writing regularly on the subject to the *Philatelic Journal of India*. These stamps promise to become as popular in the East as the revenues of the United States and Canada have long been in the West.

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One of the most interesting discoveries has just been made by Mr. D. P. Masson : that authority on Kabul and Kashmir has found that there are several distinct types of the 6 pies of the Sirmoor 1885 88 issue.

Sirmoor by-the bye, opens up a good field for research. The Official stamps being very imperfectly known and the history of the reprints of the first issue is unique.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 10, October, 1903.

We have quite a novelty in auction catalogues this season. Some years ago, just before the trouble came to a head in the Transvaal, our friend Kruger was having a new series of postage stamps prepared for issue, some of which were to be adorned with his own charming phiz. The dies were engraved, and even the paper was ordered and made. It was watermarked with the initials "Z. A. R." But when the war broke out the new stamp idea took a back seat, and has never re appeared. The watermarked paper was left on the hands of the manufacturers, an English firm. That paper is now being used for printing Mr. W. Hadlow's auction catalogues. Alas how are the mighty fallen! Those who specialise in Transvaals may like to have a specimen sheet. Mr. Hadlow is selling them at one shilling each. Or the economically minded may get the Hadlow catalogue and add the fly leaf order form to their collection. It shows the watermark very well

Some collectors prefer quantity to quality. Such collectors can have their fill now-a-days. At a recent auction a lot of 57,000 stamps, in packets of 1000, sold for 13s; that is, less than 3d per thousand and as they were all continentals I don't expect there were any surcharges in the lot; they must, therefore, have been a very valuable parcel

Of course, surcharged rubbish can be had cheaply also. 50 sets of nine stamps of the North Borneo Protectorate sold for 18s. Terribly dear at any price!

Mafekings are apparently still on the downgrade. Last season sets went down to £19, and once or twice they dropped to a pound or two less. But this season they have already started at £9 12 6 for the set of nineteen stamps in fine condition. I should not like to speculate an opinion when they will touch bottom. It may not be yet. The Great Prophet said they would probably drop considerably, and *then* rise to their real value. That's a bit vague, but any way the first part of the prophecy is being fairly well fulfilled. They were to fetch £100 per complete set. They are somewhat below that mark at present and those who put money into them for speculative purposes must be in a bit of a quandary over the trend of prices. Still, there's eternity in front for the rise, so there's no need to lose hope altogether.

Gibbons promises to have the British Colonial portion of his new catalogue ready in November. He says there are to be "very considerable improvements" in the get up, and, of course, a thorough revision of prices. It is the general opinion that a lot of medium colonials are considerably

underpriced and that these must show a rise as they cannot be bought for stock to sell at the catalogue prices.

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LONDON, 17, October, 1903.

Our Auctioneers have this season been changing their places for holding their auctions. Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper have moved from the luxurious Hotel Cecil to the Temple Hotel, which they advertise as "most centrally and conveniently situated, within a few doors of the Philatelic Society's rooms". The Temple Hotel is, in fact, in the same street. But unfortunately for the arrangement, the Society will probably change its meeting place this season, indeed, I am expecting daily to hear of the change from our old rooms to some hotel. At the end of last season it was pretty generally agreed to give up the expensive Effingham House room in favor of a small office and a meeting place at some hotel centrally situated.

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The programme of the London Philatelic Society is published in full in the September number of the *London Philatelist*; a much more convenient arrangement than the old hand-to-mouth business of arranging the meetings in happy-go-lucky fashion as the dates came around, and yet, when I mooted the plan, I was assured that such an arrangement would never work in our Society.

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The programme includes an opening display of the stamps of the United States with notes, by the Earl of Crawford. His Lordship has a very fine collection of the States, including some grand *première gravure* copies.

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Then, at the second meeting, we are to have a display by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, our President of proofs, essays and stamps illustrating the postal issues of the United Kingdom during the present reign, with notes compiled from official sources. That meeting may be reckoned upon to be a record for attendance, for we all know the Prince can show grand things in English proofs and essays. H. R. H. will scarcely be present in person. His multitudinous engagements will no doubt preclude us from having that pleasure, but he is quite enthusiastic enough to give up an evening to philately if he has it to spare.

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And we are to wind up, as we were to have wound up last season, with a paper and display of the stamps of Sicily by Mr. Wickham Jones. Mr. Jones did not read his paper last season because he did not wish to forstall Dr. Dienna's forthcoming book on Sicily, for they have been exchanging notes. I had the pleasure of turning over the pages of Mr. Wickham Jones' special collection of Sicily last year and I can promise collectors an eye opener in specialising when they attend that display. They probably think a little, one-series country like Sicily too restricted for the specialist, but those who have not taken up the country have a deal to learn as to its possibilities. Years ago I more than once, in these letters to the A. J. P., recommended the

country to my fellow collectors. And now that specialists have, as I anticipated, taken it up and the remainders are all but exhausted the stamps must pass from the long maintained cheap rates into higher prices.

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LONDON, 24, October, 1903.

A good deal of attention in a quiet way has lately been called to Express Delivery stamps. You have on your side an elaborate Special Delivery label. It is collected as a postage stamp, and it is, of course, catalogued and illustrated. Other countries have Special Delivery or Express Delivery stamps, and they, too, are chronicled and catalogued and collected, but I have never heard of any one dreaming even of collecting or cataloguing our English label for Express Delivery of letters and parcels by post. It is not, it is true, a thing of beauty when placed alongside your own Special Delivery stamp. But I should like to know where the difference lies in the claims to catalogue rank.

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Again, if "officials" are collectable and entitled to catalogue rank, why are the official "paid" stamps omitted? I refer to the dated postmarks with the word "Paid" and the amount.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. added thereto. They may be regarded as only envelope stamps, but they are as much an acknowledgement of postage paid as an adhesive stamp. Still, I never heard anybody collecting them or dreaming of adding them to our bulky catalogues. I do not hold a brief for their inclusion, on the contrary, I would omit all their kind, or, what is better, relegate them to a separate catalogue.

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But, apart from any question of catalogue rank, it has often struck me that our dated postmark "paid" stamps are full of interest and variety. Most towns seem to have their own variety of the circular stamp. In some the figures are small, in others they are large. In some the word "Paid" is in bold letters across the centre, in others it is in a curve at the bottom. I suppose some day some enthusiast will start booming these labels, and then we shall wonder why they were ever neglected. They are plentiful enough, for whenever a large firm sends out a few thousand circulars it pays the postage in bulk and the post office officials stamp on each packet the amount paid and the date of posting. And there are many varieties even in each town but the date on each stamp tells its own history of each change of type.



There are also some labelled "Official paid". I enclose you one of the latter for reproduction as a curiosity, since it is an official paid stamp. If all official stamps were of a similar character some of our friends would not have gotten into such trouble as they have recently.

Major Evans is our stamp humorist, but who would have suspected such a vein of sarcasm as is revealed in the following reply of his to a correspondent in the current number of the *Monthly Journal*, "F. W. H.—For the proper study of the stamps of Great Britain you should have a copy of the London Society's *History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*. We cannot give a summary of that work in this column." Delightful! Those who have seen the ponderous volume will appreciate the difficulty of the summary and the amazement of the tyro when, having acted upon the Major's advice, he commences its study.

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LONDON, 31, October, 1903.

The London Philatelic Society met for its first meeting, after all, in its old quarters at Effingham House, and we had a bumper attendance: 23 all told. We have had larger attendances but it was a good meeting for an opening one of a season. All the familiar faces were there. The Earl of Crawford occupied the chair. On his left was Mr. Tilleard in his accustomed place with his batch of Secretarial matter, on the right was Mr. Bacon. Mr. Castle, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Ehrenbach, Mr. Hausberg, Mr. Maycock, in fact all the old stagers crowded around the table.

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The table was littered with the Earl's albums. As soon as the formal business was gone through and three new members elected, his lordship made a few preliminary remarks introductory to the display of his collection of the stamps of the United States. He explained that the collection included essays, proofs in various stages, trial proofs in color, and final proofs in the selected color. The collection, he informed us, had been arranged on the basis of Mr. Luff's work, which he very warmly commended as the finest piece of philatelic work that has been done by any writer.

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Then we fell to examining the volumes. There were some 23 in all, but his lordship tells me that the whole collection comprises forty volumes. Just think of it forty large quarto volumes, with pages measuring  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 11 inches, and all one country, filled with stamps in the pink of condition, and almost every page with notes in his lordship's small neat writing, in fact every page was surrounded with the history of the stamps which it bore. As a sample of philatelic industry the volumes were a marvel in themselves. Some of us who take a pride in the study and arrangement of our specialised collections were compelled to confess that our Vice President can give most of us points as a patient laborer. The secret of it all is that he can get clear away for months at a time from the many calls which his high social position would make upon him if he remained in England, and away on the high seas, in his beautiful yacht, with no one to bother him about this function or that, he can work undisturbed. Who would not be an enthusiastic philatelist under such ideal circumstances? Why! most of us in the lower stratum of philatelic life would undertake to collect all the countries of the sun and the moon, in addition to the common varieties of this little circumscribed planet of our own, given such surroundings.



But what are the wealthy collectors of the great Republic doing that they allow an English collector to walk off with the grandest show on earth of United States stamps His lordship has bought up several collections, the principal ones being Mr. Stanley Castle's and Mr. Mandel's Mr. Mandel, who was connected with the American Bank Note Co, had enriched his collection with proofs and essays in profusion and these now have passed into the Crawford collection. In future, when American specialists want to study the stamps of their own country, they will have to run over to this little island.\*

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## United States Stamps of the Twentieth Century.

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MUNHALL, PA., October 31, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Having divided my stamp collection between the stamps of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it became desirable to me to distinguish the various marked shades of the U. S. stamps to determine which belonged to this century I therefore wrote to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing requesting information on the following points :

FIRST.—What plates were used for the regular U. S. Adhesives (not including the present issue nor the Pan Americans), after January 1, 1901, for the following values : 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 50c and Special Delivery ?

SECOND —What were the numbers of the above plates which were *first* used after January 1, 1901 (*i. e.*, which must surely be 20th century prints) ?

THIRD.—What were the lowest numbered plates used after January 1, 1901, for the following values, as it would manifestly be too much to ask for all the numbers in the long list of plates for these values viz : 1c, 2c and 5c ?

As many collectors are commencing with the 20th century and will doubtless wish to include the distinct 20th century shades of this issue, I believe that the information contained in the letter of the Director will be of much value to them, especially should they have preserved their stamps with plate numbers attached. I therefore enclose herewith his very full reply.

Incidentally this will show one benefit of preserving plate numbers. Personally, I collect my U. S. stamps in blocks of six, with plate numbers attached, as it gives a very nice appearance to the page and the blocks show the widely different shades well. Without these plate numbers I would, of course, have been unable to identify the 20th century shades, which matter now becomes easy.

It will be noted that for the 6c, 15c and 50c there were no new plates used in this century. As I understood the dollar values had but one plate each I did not include them in the inquiry.

For the 1c, 2c and 5c where the plates were changed so frequently it can be safely assumed that any plates higher than those given are 20th century printings. Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,  
Commander U. S. Navy

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\*So long as Mr. Luff's collection remains on this side of the water we shall have to differ with our correspondent upon this point.—G. L. T

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
October 29, 1903.

COMMANDER W. C. EATON, U. S. N.,  
MUNHALL, PA.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and in reply to your several questions beg to say:

The numbers of the plates used in printing the following adhesive postage stamps of the regular issue (not including the present new issue nor the Pan Americans), after January 1, 1901, were:

3 cent. 91, 95, 103, 107, 254, 447, 448, 449, 450, 1213, 1214, 1215 and 1216.

4 cent. 790, 791, 792, 793, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1332, 1333, 1334 and 1335

6 cent. 922, 923, 924 and 925.

8 cent. 928, 929, 930, 931, 1094, 1095, 1096 and 1097.

10 cent. 256, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1336, 1337, 1338 and 1339.

15 cent. 264.

50 cent. 75.

10 cent Special Delivery. 880, 881, 882, 883, 1257, 1258, 1259 and 1260.

Of the above, the following plates were used for the first time after January 1, 1901:

3 cent. 1213, 1214, 1215 and 1216.

4 cent. 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1332, 1333, 1334 and 1335.

8 cent. 1094, 1095, 1096 and 1097.

10 cent. 1336, 1337, 1338 and 1339.

10 cent Special Delivery. 1257, 1258, 1259 and 1260.

The lowest numbered plates used after January 1, 1901, for the following values were:

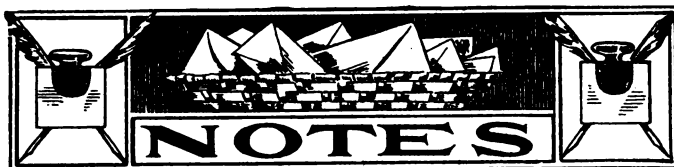
1 cent. 1112.

2 cent. 1079.

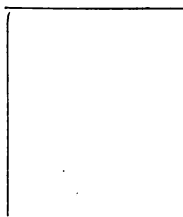
5 cent. 1084.

Respectfully,  
THOS. SULLIVAN,  
Acting Director.





UNITED STATES.—We illustrate the new two cent stamp described in the October number.



COREA.—The following is a copy of the official order relative to the new series of postage stamps :

NOTICE.

“ The Imperial Korean Post Office has the honor to inform the public that on and after the 1st, October, the Department of Communications will issue a new set of Postage Stamps.

The stamps of 5, 10, 25 and 50 poon will be completely withdrawn from sale but mail matter prepaid by them will be allowed to circulate until the 31st, December.

The new set of stamps will comprise the following values : 2 Rin, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 50 cheun and 1 and 2 wun.”



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have been told of the existence of an imperforate sheet of the current 20c. official stamp.



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—Hoi-Hao.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says: “ We have to announce to-day an error of the surcharges for this office. Two sheets of the 5c. green have received the surcharge *interverted*, that is to say, *Hoi-Hao* above the value in Chinese characters.”



ITALY —Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the current 5 centesimo stamp in an imperforate pair.



NEW CALEDONIA.—We are in receipt of a set of stamps bearing a surcharge commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the French sovereignty over this country. As they are good only for internal postage they should be relegated to the class of local stamps.

The surcharge consists of the words "CINQUANTENAIRE—24 SEPTEMBRE," in an almost circular form, with the dates "1853-1903" in the lower corners and, above all is an ornithological specimen (which we are told is the "Cagou", indigenous to the islands) with outstretched wings, perched upon a pedestal which cuts through the word "CINQUANTENAIRE" between the second "N" and the "R". The whole series of stamps, from 1c. to 1fr., inclusive of the 10c. black on lavender with two colors of surcharge and both of the 5c. stamps, have been so ornamented and, in addition, the 2c. has been altered to 1c.; the 4c. to 2c.; both 5c. stamps to 4c.; the 15c. gray to 10c.; the 20c. to 15c. and the 25c. black on rose to 20c. by an additional surcharge in the centre of the other.



**NEW HEBRIDES**—We are in receipt of four values of a new series of local stamps for use here. They are of two designs; one being an horizontal rectangle showing, in the centre, a view of "Franceville" which is surrounded by a somewhat ornate frame consisting of labels, palm trees and native inhabitants in rather undress uniform. The other is an upright rectangle of large size showing, as a center piece, some tropical vegetation with a native in the foreground. The most striking feature of the frame is a large, boar's head in each of the upper corners.

The stamps of 5c. and 25c. are of the first type while those of 15c. and 1fr. are of the second. All are bi-colored, as follows: 5c. frame blue, centre green; 15c. frame orange brown, centre black; 25c. frame carmine, centre black; 1fr. frame yellow green, centre indigo. The inscriptions are "NOUVELLES HEBRIDES—1903—POSTE LOCALE—SYNDICAT FRANCAIS." And plainly indicate the true character of the stamps which, together with the two already catalogued, should be included only in a catalogue of local, and not postage, stamps.



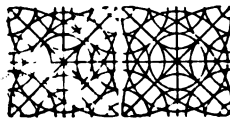
**NICARAGUA**.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us a block of eight of the 5p official stamp, series of 1892, perforated all around but imperforate horizontally between the two rows.

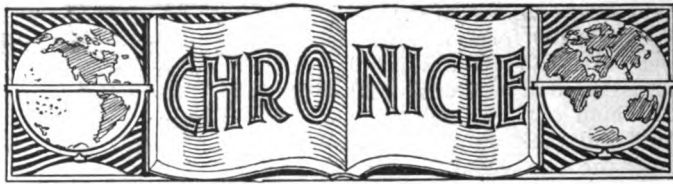


**SALVADOR**.—Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 15c orange postage due stamp, issue of 1899, in a vertical pair without perforation between.



**SOMALI COAST**.—The 2 francs stamp in the new colors, green and black, exists without the names of the designer and engraver at the bottom. We have been shown a copy by Mr. Wm. Thorne.





**BRITISH GUIANA.**—*Stanley Gibbons's Monthly Journal* announces a new value of the current type.

*Adhesive stamp*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

60c gray green and carmine

**BRITISH SOMALILAND.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the following Indian stamps of the King's head type overprinted for use in this colony:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1a carmine

2a violet

3a brown orange

4a olive green

8a red violet

*Official stamps.*

½a green

1a carmine

2a violet

8a red violet

**COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—*Antioquia.*—We quote from *Stanley Gibbons's Monthly Journal*: "We have received two new stamps from this province; a 5c with large numerals in the center, and a 1 peso with portrait of a gentleman labelled 'ZEA'. Both are of large narrow shape, and are inscribed '1903 COLOMBIA DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA' with value in words at foot.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50c rose

1p sepia

**Barranquilla Issue.**—We have received the following new varieties.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

5c bistre

50c rose

5p pale brown

10p claret

**Bolívar.**—The following new varieties have lately come to hand:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

5p carmine rose on salmon

5p " " " bluish

10p purple on greenish blue

**COREA.**—We are indebted to Mr C. A. Howes for our first specimens of the new series, the design of which he describes as follows: "The bird represented is the 'Violet falcon', falconry being a sport of the nobility as it has been in China. On his breast is the symbol of 'Yang and Yin', the Chinese representation of the dual forces of nature which, acting together, produce all things; this is surrounded by the 'Pa-Kua or Eight Diagrams'. On each wing are four more small 'Yin-yangs' while the right claw holds a sheathed sword, with its belt, and the left a terrestrial sphere on which Corea and Japan can be discerned.

Beneath the falcon is a plum-blossom, the imperial flower. The legends are now in French instead of English, which changes the 're' to 'ri', and the \$ sign has been adopted for the 'wen'. Several of our contemporaries note an error of the recently surcharged set

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11 1/2.  
Black surcharge.  
3ch on 25p maroon  
Regular Issue.



- Perforated 13 1/2 x 14.  
2ri slate  
1 cheun, violet brown  
2 " green  
3 " orange  
4 " rose  
5 " yellow brown  
6 " lilac  
10 " blue  
15 " red on straw  
20 " violet brown on straw  
50 " red on green  
1 wen, violet on lavender  
2 " violet on orange

**COSTA RICA.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* chronicles a new value of the new series and *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* adds three official stamps. We have, also, received a series of Postage Due stamps. The design of the latter consists of a large figure, in black, on a groundwork of engine turning inscribed "CORREOS DE COSTA RICA—CENTIMOS—MULTA." We also illustrate the stamps chronicled last month.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated.  
25c blue violet and brown (Eusebio Figueroa)  
*Official stamps.*  
Perforated  
Blue surcharge.  
4c red violet and black  
6c bistre and black  
25c blue violet and black  
*Postage Due stamps.*



Perforated.  
5c Prussian blue and black  
10c orange brown and black  
16c yellow green and black  
20c carmine and black  
25c ultramarine and black  
30c brown and black  
40c olive bistre and black  
50c red violet and black

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has seen a "Specimen" set of the entire new series, of which only the 1/2a, 2a, 1R and 2R values have as yet been regularly issued.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
1a carmine and gray black  
2 1/2a ultramarine  
3a gray green and brown  
4a black and gray green  
5a yellow brown and gray black  
8a pale milky blue and gray black  
Watermarked Crown and C. C.

- 1r green and gray green
- 2r violet and lilac
- 3r black and gray green
- 4r pale emerald green and gray black
- 5r carmine and gray black
- 10r ultramarine and gray black
- 20r stone gray " " "
- 50r red brown " " "

**EGYPT.—Soudan.**—*Ev n's Weekly Stamp News* notes a new provisional. *Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked a Flower.  
Perforated.  
Black surcharge (?)  
6m on 5pi green and orange brown

**FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.**—**Long-Tcheou.**—*La Cote Reelle* lists a series of stamps for this town. They are the current stamps of Indo-China surcharged with name and Chinese characters.

- Adhesive stamps*  
Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge,  
1c black on lilac blue  
2c brown on buff  
4c claret on lavender  
5c yellow green  
10c red  
15c gray on gray  
25c blue  
5fr red lilac on lavender

**HONDURAS.**—Mr. F. F. Sharpless writes us as follows :

"I beg to call your attention to a new regulation regarding postage stamps in Honduras.

As you probably know, stamps are not sold in that country at the post offices, but by an agent of the Government in another office, where he also sells the revenue stamps and the blanks on which it is necessary to write telegrams

For some reason, I was unable to learn what, another Government official, having nothing to do with the

P. O. Dep't., must examine the postage stamps and mark them before they can be sold by the official whose business it is to dispose of them. The mark that is put upon them is the word 'PERMITASE', meaning 'it is permitted to use'.

You will notice this as 'PER' upon the enclosed 10c stamp and 'ITASE' upon the 5c. I examined a number of sheets of stamps in Amapala, Honduras, recently and was unable to purchase any without this mark. It so happened that in the office there were several sheets of 50c stamps without the mark, but the authorities would not sell them.

The mark is invariably on two adjoining stamps but, being placed there by hand, it is very irregularly placed."

The surcharge, which is evidently the work of a rubber stamp, is in large sans-serif capitals and is probably applied to all values, though at present, we list only what we know to exist.

- Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated 12.  
Purple surcharge.  
5c blue  
Rose surcharge.  
10c brown  
(?) surcharge.  
50c vermilion

**HUNGARY.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* chronicles a set of postage due stamps as follows:

- Postage Due stamps.*  
Perforated.  
1f green and black  
2f " " "  
5f " " "  
6f " " "  
10f " " "  
12f " " "  
20f " " "  
50f " " "  
1k " " "

**ICELAND.**—We have a long list of

new varieties of the stamps with the "I GILDI" surcharge to report this month, most of which have been brought to our attention by Mr. William Thorne.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perf. 12½.

Black surcharge

5a yellow green (error)

20a dull blue (error)

*Varieties:*

'I' omitted.

5a yellow green (error)

Inverted Surcharge.

6a gray red surcharge

4a rose and gray, black surcharge

10a carmine, black surcharge

16a brown, black surcharge

Double Surcharge.

6a gray red surcharge

Double Surcharge, one inverted.

16a carmine, black surcharge

Surcharged '03—'03.

6a gray, red surcharge

20a dull blue, red surcharge

4a rose and gray, black surcharge

Perf. 14x13½.

Red surcharge.

6a gray

20a dull blue

Black surcharge.

3a yellow (type I)

10a carmine

16a brown

50a blue and carmine

*Varieties:*

Inverted Surcharge

50a blue and carmine, black surcharge

Surcharged '03—'03.

50c brown and violet, black surcharge

"I" omitted.

10ca brown and violet black surcharge

*Official stamps.*

*Varieties:*

Inverted Surcharge.

Perf. 12½.

10a ultramarine, black surcharge

Perf. 14x13½.

5a brown, black surcharge

16a carmine, black surcharge

20a yellow green, black surcharge

shown us the following new values of the King's head series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

12a brown on red

1r carmine and green

2r yellow brown and carmine

*Official stamps.*

Black surcharge. "On H. M. S."

3p gray

1r carmine and green

**Gwallor.**—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the two annas, Queen's head, in violet.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a violet (*Queen's head*)

**Jhind.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* notes the issue of the following King's head stamps overprinted for use here:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3p gray

½a green

1a carmine

2a violet

3a brown orange

4a olive green

8a red violet

*Official stamps.*

2a violet

4a olive green

8a red violet

**Nabha.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* announces five new values surcharged, upon the Indian King's head series, for use in this state.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

**INDIA.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has



- 4a olive green  
6a bistre  
8a red violet  
12a brown on red  
1r carmine and green

**PATIALA.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces the appearance of the following official stamps surcharged upon the regular King's head series of India :—

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

- 1a carmine  
3a brown-orange  
8a red violet

**INDO-CHINA.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a new provisional stamp for this colony. It is made by surcharging the current 25c stamp with "15" in figures 5 mm. high.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Surcharged in black **15**

15c on 25c blue

**ITALY.**—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* announces the appearance of a new Postage Due stamp.

*Postage Due stamp.*

Perforated.

2l blue and magenta

**MALTA.**—"Specimen" copies of the 4d of the King's head series have been seen.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4d light chocolate and black

**NICARAGUA.**—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us some new sur-

charges from this country. The 3c green of the 1900 series and the 10c violet of the 1902 issue have been surcharged with new values in the same type as those already chronicled (our numbers 164-166) and, in addition, with the word "OFICIAL", in large, Roman capitals, in the centre, the word measuring 22½x4 mm. In those values which we have seen the central ornament of fancy border-type is found in three varieties in the 1c on 1c; one variety in the 4c on 10c and not at all in the 2c on 3c or the 5c on 3c. The usual errors are found.

The 20c official stamp of 1900 has, also, been overprinted in a similar type, "10 Cts" or "30 Cts." at the bottom and numerals in each upper corner.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

- 1c on 10c violet  
2c on 3c green  
4c on 10c violet  
5c on 3c green  
10c on 20c bistre brown  
30c on 20c bistre brown  
"Centovo".  
1c on 10c violet  
"Contavo".  
1c on 10c violet  
"Centovos".  
2c on 3c green  
4c on 10c violet  
5c on 3c green  
"Contavos".  
2c on 3c green  
4c on 10c violet  
5c on 3c green  
Ornaments in centre.  
1c on 10c violet  
4c on 10c violet

**PANAMA.**—The separation of this State from the parent country has already been signalized by the appearance of a set of stamps. The series of 1892-94 (map) have been overprinted with a rubber hand-

stamp "REPUBLICA DE—PANAMA" in two lines. The same treatment has been accorded to the Too late stamps of 1902, our type TL2.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Rose surcharge.

1c green

5c blue

10c orange

20c violet

Blue surcharge.

2c rose

*Too Late stamp.*

Imperforate.

Rose surcharge.

5c purple on rose

**RUSSIAN OFFICES ABROAD.—**

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us several new stamps for these offices which are made, as usual, by surcharging the current Russian stamps with new values. All are on vertically laid paper and it will be observed that several of them have not been chronicled without surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Vertically laid paper.

Perforated 14½.

Blue surcharge.

2pi on 20k blue and rose

Black surcharge.

7pi on 70k brown and orange

10pi on 1r brown and orange

Red surcharge.

5pi on 50k blue and green

**SOMALI COAST.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following new shades and colors of the current set :—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

4c salmon and black

75c buff " "

5fr. vermilion and black

**SWEDEN.**—The *London Philatelist* lists a new value, of large size and commemorative species, bearing a picture of the new post office building at Stockholm. We have seen, also, a new value with the head of the king; our type A 10.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

8ö red violet

5kr gray and lilac

**TUNIS.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us two new Postage Due stamps of the same design as the current series:

*Postage Due stamps.*

2fr. red on green

5fr. black on yellow



## The American Collectors Company.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders was held upon November 17th and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen as Directors for the ensuing year :

A. W. Batchelder ; H. L. Calman ; E. M. Carpenter ; E. H. Fallows ; A. Holland ; W. Knight ; J. N. Luff ; Jos. S. Rich ; Sam. R. Simmons Jr. ; Geo. L. Toppan and A. C. Wall

At the meeting of the Directors, held Nov. 19th, the following officers were elected :

President, E. M. Carpenter ; 1st. Vice-President, John N. Luff ; 2nd. Vice-President, Alex. Holland ; Treasurer, Jos. S. Rich ; Secretary, Geo. L. Toppan.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The one hundredth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club-house on Monday evening, November 9, 1903.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M., with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$477.11, was approved as read.

The President transferred to the Secretary the incorporation papers of the club and also the bond of the Treasurer.

The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to approve the bond of the new Treasurer

The report of the House Committee was read and received

Moved by Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. Bruner and carried that the cost of medals of the club to those desiring to offer them as prizes be fixed at \$6 each for bronze, \$12 each for silver, and \$75 each for gold ones.

Moved by Mr. Morgenthau, seconded by Mr. Bruner and carried that not more than six medals of each class be distributed during any one year.

Mr. Scott was authorized to have struck twenty medals in silver and twenty in bronze, and to have suitable cases made for each one.

A communication was read from Mr. Toppan, offering two medals, one of silver and one of bronze for a competitive exhibition of the postage stamps of Siam. Mr. Toppan's offer was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Holland offered, through Mr. Luff, two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of the telegraph stamps of the United States ; accepted with thanks.

Two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, were offered by Mr. Luff.

for a competitive exhibition of the postage stamps of Porto Rico, and Mr. Rich offered two medals, one of silver and one of bronze for a competitive exhibition of the stamps of Straits Settlements. These offers were also accepted with thanks.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. made an offer of three medals, one of gold, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of United States postage. official. dues, newspaper and revenue stamps, with the proviso that no gold medal be awarded unless there be at least six entries. The offer was accepted with thanks.

The Collectors Club will, also, award two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of United States proofs and essays.

The dates of the proposed exhibitions have been set as follows :

December 14, 1903, Siam ; January 11, 1904, U. S. Telegraph ; February 8, 1904, Porto Rico ; March 14, 1904, U. S. postage, official, dues, newspapers and revenues ; April 11, 1904, Straits Settlements ; May 9, 1904, U. S. proofs and essays. Messrs. Andreini, Morgenthau and Perrin were appointed judges for the December exhibition.

Mr. Scott reported that the club has acquired the share of stock formerly held by Mr. O. H. Williams.

An appropriation of \$100 was voted to the Amusement Committee for a vaudeville entertainment and collation, to be held at the club house during the month of December.

The application of Mr. B. L. Drew, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon, and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a member of the club.

The following application was received and posted on the bulletin board :  
Benno Loewy, New York.

Proposed by J. W. Scott, seconded by P. F. Bruner.

Adjourned at 11 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

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## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

*Oct 20.—Display.—New South Wales and Mauritius*—Mr. W. B. Avery.

The following were unanimously elected members.—Lieu. Ed. G. Chichester, Messrs. C. Nissen, Eugene Egly, I. J. Bernstein and Leon de Raaij.

Messrs. T. W. Feck, F. C. Henderson and A. H. Stamford were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and during the evening Mr. W. A. Callaghan presented a valuable collection of the stamps of Great Britain and received a special vote of thanks for the same. The collection given included very fine copies of £5, five £1 (cross, 3 orbs, 3 crowns, I. R. official green, and King's head), 2sh. brown, all the octagonals, R. H. and Admiralty official complete, P. O. telegraphs almost complete and many other scarce mint or finely used stamps.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave a display of his superb and unique collections of N. S. W. and Mauritius. In N. S. W. reconstructed sheets were shown of every type and shade of Sydney View and Laureated besides a marvelous

accumulation of other rarities. In Mauritius the unused 1d. and 2d. Post Office and the other early issues, some in reconstructed sheets excited the admiration of the large and appreciative meeting.

*Oct. 29.—Paper—Portugal and Colonies—*Mr. G. Johnson Messrs W. Armistead, Wiseman Clarke, E. Dodds, O. Crane and Miss F. E. Smith were unanimously elected members.

Vote of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes to the following donors to the Society's Permanent Collection.—Messrs G. W. Martin (valuable lot of Colonials and Foreign), W. B. Avery (mint pair of Gt. Britan 1d black V. R.), C. McNaughtan (early Barbados etc.), P. Fabri, H. C. Cronier, J. Winch, C. A. Stephenson, R. Hollick, A. A. Green.

Messrs W. Morley, O. K. Trechimauss and Rev. G. H. Raynor were thanked for contributions to the Library.

Mr G. Johnson then read his paper on the stamps of Portugal and Colonies

*Corrections to Annual Report:—*

1. In the list of donors to the Permanent Collection for 1902-3 Mr. D. Davis' name should be 2nd in order of value given.
2. Page 19, line 16, should read "count as No. 6-12".
3. Want list of Germany—Samoa should be "all except 1, 2, 9, 10".

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## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

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Minutes of a regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held at Ohliger's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., Nov. 17, 1903.

Members present: President Oscar Dejonge, Messrs. Henry Clotz, A. R. Richter, Adolpe Lienhardt and R. S. Lehman. Mr. Koenig as visitor.

The meeting was called to order at 8.45 P. M.

Mr. Richter reported that the outing in August was a success in spite of the inclement weather.

An invitation of the International Philatelic Exhibition at Berlin, in September, 1904, asking the Society to take part was received, read and placed on record.

The President hopes that any individual member who may be in a position to do so, will send an exhibition.

Mr. Clotz moved that the January and March 1904 meetings be held in Manhattan in the Collectors Club's rooms. Carried.

Exhibition of stamps followed.

Adjournment at 9.55 P. M.

ROBERT S. LELMAN, *Secretary*,  
375 3rd Ave., New York City



# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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Catalogues and Catalogue Prices. **T**HERE is an old saying that "the fool thinks he is a wise man, while the wise man knows that he is a fool" and this, to a greater or less degree, is, in many cases, not at all inapplicable to both the makers and the critics, especially the latter, of the *priced* catalogues of the present day. We have emphasized the word "priced" because, odd as it may seem to true philatelists, in the various criticisms of the several catalogues which have been put upon the market lately, we know of but one instance in which any point *other than their quotations of value* has been mentioned.

The compilation of a series of quotations to day is almost as much of an undertaking as would be the case were a firm of stock brokers to attempt to set the values which should govern the stock market for the next twelve months, for, like the stock market, values are constantly fluctuating and what may be a fair valuation to day is utterly useless next week.

Conditions in the stamp market are constantly changing, from one cause or another, and the dealer has to keep both his eyes and his ears constantly upon the alert or he will certainly be caught napping. Many cases in point might be quoted in support of this assertion but we will content ourselves with the following: The series of stamps first issued for the French offices in Crete during 1902 and 1903 included values of 50c, 1fr., 2fr. and 5fr. These stamps, after a very short life, were withdrawn and were re issued bearing a surcharged value in Turkish currency. The natural result was that the unsurcharged stamps appreciated greatly in value, due to the fact that the dealers, not expecting their sudden withdrawal had not stocked them in any numbers and could not replenish their supplies excepting at a sharp advance. The quotations, therefore, were made to fit the new conditions. Now we learn that the unsurcharged stamps have again been placed on sale and, being current, a new quotation is imperative to accord with the altered condition.

As an example on the other side we need only mention the new Corea, 3ch. (Commemorative) stamp. When first announced it was said that 100,000 was the number issued and the price was set accordingly. Now we find that, while 100,000 was the number *ordered*, but 8,000 were really issued, or even printed, and that it is impossible to replace the supply of the stamp at anything like the catalogue quotation, so we are forced to mark up the selling price.

These things are facts which are well understood by the general run of

dealers but they are not always understood by the collectors, hence the foregoing explanation.

We feel a trifle diffident about ranking ourselves with the second class of mortals spoken of in our opening quotation and, at the same time, we are perfectly free to admit that we do not "know it all" and are always open to conviction upon our sins, either of omission or commission.

We have, however not the least diffidence in the world in declaring that the greater number of adverse criticisms upon catalogues in general are made by one of two classes of individuals, both of which, by the law of the survival of the fittest, should have no trouble in finding their level among those who "think that they are wise men." We refer, first: to those whose criticism is worthless because it is based upon a mere smattering of philatelic knowledge and who criticise merely because they like to see their names in print, and secondly: to those few misguided individuals who seem to think that the true secret of business success and acumen lies in their ability to disparage their competitors upon every possible occasion.

As to our own catalogue we can only say that it contains our selling prices at the time we go to press. We make no claims as to how many copies of each stamp we have before we fix our price upon that particular specimen and we *know* that, in some instances "guesswork" has to be resorted to to some extent, otherwise there would be many more unpriced stamps, *in all catalogues*, than is the case at the present time. However, as we are the sellers, we claim the right to price our own goods as seems best to us and to change those prices whenever, in our opinion, it is advisable so to do.—G. L. T.



**Profitable Collecting.** WE have not infrequently expressed the opinion that stamp collections should be made for entertainment and instruction and not with a view to financial gains; at the same time, we cannot but recognize that it would be discouraging to many collectors to feel that their investments in stamps were of such a nature that they could never expect to get back more than a very small portion of their money. It is far pleasanter to hope that, even if one does not make an ultimate profit, he may have his pleasure in collecting and, in the end, should he so desire obtain for his stamps the major portion of the money invested in them. A good collection, carefully made and at conservative prices, may reasonably be expected to yield such a result. It is not necessary to limit one's self to certain popular countries, to follow the lines of advanced specialism or to select things that the "wise men" predict will increase in value.

We have recently had an illustration of this in the sale, at public auction, of the late Wm. Alexander Smith, Jr. This was distinctly a general collection and, aside from certain special features, was not the collect on of an advanced specialist. It was what might be called an "album collection," since it was largely composed of the stamps for which spaces are provided in printed albums, and very little attention was paid to shades, perforations and the things with which the specialist fills his pages. Mr. Smith had made special collections of imperforate and rouletted stamps in pairs and blocks,

reprints, "specimens", proofs and essays, both of the United States and of foreign countries. He had also paid a great deal of attention to oddities, inverted and double surcharges, part perf. pairs, and similar varieties. It was expected that some of these special features would fail to attract buyers, particularly when they were offered at public auction, and that prices might be low for some of them. The result was quite the contrary. What might be called the 'side shows' of the collection sold very well. The ideas back of them had been carried out so well that these features became noteworthy and attracted specialists. This is another proof that it pays to be thorough in collecting. Had there been only a few scattered examples of each of these special branches, they might have been lost sight of and have brought small prices.

The wisdom of selecting stamps in good condition was emphasized by this sale. While the great rarities were lacking, for Mr. Smith did not, as a rule, buy any stamp priced in the catalogues at over \$100, his copies, whether of scarce or common stamps, were in uniformly good condition and brought prices in accordance. It is said that the amount realized for the collection was not far from its cost to its former owner. This certainly should be encouraging to collectors, for few of us are so enthusiastic as to be indifferent to the possibility that at least a part of what we have had invested may be returned to us, should necessity or inclination cause us to sell.

A collection gathered with care, attention to condition and due regard to prices, may be regarded as a reasonably safe investment and, possibly, a profitable one. But such a collection cannot be made haphazard. There is no royal road to philatelic success.—J. N. L.





## Siam.

### ITS POSTAL ORGANIZATION AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

Siam, whose capital is Bangkok, a city of 600,000 inhabitants, is the principal kingdom of the Indo Chinese peninsula ; its superficial area is 800,339 kilometres and its population is about 7,000,000. According to M. Garnier, French consul at Bangkok, the population of the kingdom and its dependencies comprises 1,500,000 Chinese; 100,000 Laotians; 200,000 Malays; 50,000 Cambodians ; 50,000 Peguans and 50,000 of other nationalities.

Siamese history goes back some centuries before Christ but it is not authentic before 1350. In the sixteenth century the State of Siam extended to Singapore ; in 1662 the first English vessel touched there and about a century later, after the sacking of Ayouthia by the Burmese, the present dynasty ascended the throne and transferred the seat of the government to Bangkok.

It was in 1881, under the reign of His Majesty Sombdet Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, that the Siamese government decided to take the first step in the organization of a postal service which should embrace the entire country, by establishing a local postal service, for letters only, in the city of Bangkok.

In a number of the *Siam Advertiser* of that year may be found an extract from a speech which the King delivered, at the time upon the development of the postal service of his kingdom, which he desired to inaugurate. We have extracted from this speech the following passages, which will show us the condition of the postal service in Siam but a quarter of a century ago.

“ When Siam shall have established telephonic communication with British Burmah or the Straits Settlements and Saigon, it will be necessary to put at her disposition the necessary means for assuring the transportation of correspondence, such as already exist in all countries which are favored with postal facilities. To day, within the kingdom, everyone is obliged to provide for sending his correspondence by his own messengers, which causes a considerable loss of both time and money. The more our correspondence increases the more will this inconvenience make itself felt

“ We have, then, decided upon the organization of a postal service for Bangkok, a service which will be successively extended to other provinces as soon as it may be possible to do so.

“ This organization will meet with very many difficulties in Siam; the inhabitants of the country will have trouble in comprehending the usefulness and advantages of such a service and their doubts will not disappear until they shall have seen it in active operation. The government, upon its side, will derive no benefit from it, because the number of correspondents is very limited in this country. If we establish it at present, it is, then, because we desire to see it keep pace with the service of the telegraph lines and because we think that it will be profitable to our commerce.

“ We have confided this object to our youngest brother, H. R. H. Krom Luang Bhanu Bautawong Varadej; after the question shall have been well studied we will communicate the result to the public by an official notice. We have hopes that the success which this work will meet with will con-

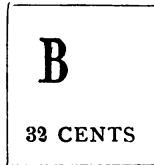
tribute greatly to hasten the moment when our kingdom can be admitted to the grand confederation of civilized nations. Siam can not, nor does she wish to be, much longer ranked among the barbarian nations."

A short time after this declaration by the king, and before the appearance of the decrees relative to the postal organization of Siam, it was decided that all correspondence to or from the kingdom of Siam which passed through Singapore should be franked with the postage stamps of the Straits Settlements; at the same time in order that the stamps of this office might be distinguished from those of the Straits Settlements, they were to be surcharged with a letter "B" (Bangkok) so that the starting point of these letters might be determined.

It was this decision which was responsible for the production of the series of stamps of Bangkok which the majority of the catalogues class separately under the head of "Bangkok"; notwithstanding this, it seems to us their true place should be at the head of the series of Siamese stamps, since they served to frank the correspondence originating in this kingdom and concentrated at the capital by the various means of transportation in use at that time.

One may well believe that the first stamp of Bangkok, which the majority of the catalogues class wrongly as the very last of the series, was issued, not for franking letters, but for prepaying the postal packets which were then sent to the British Empire by way of the Straits Settlements.

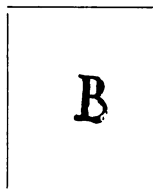
At the time that this stamp was issued the postage upon these postal packets was thirty-two cents per pound. On the first of September, 1882, they surcharged with the letter "B" the two annas, yellow-orange, stamp of British India (series of 1865), which had been already surcharged "32 CENTS." as one of the Straits Settlements' series issued in September, 1867.



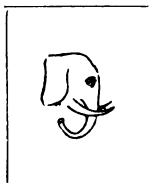
This stamp, of which we give an illustration, together with that of its double surcharge, merits consideration as a great rarity, due to the fact of its restricted use and of the very short time during which it was current, as the rate upon postal packets for foreign countries was very soon reduced from thirty-two cents to twenty cents. Its great rarity has led to numerous counterfeits of the surcharge "B", which process has enabled the forgers to transform a stamp worth, in unused state, ten francs into one worth two hundred and fifty francs and, for this reason, extreme caution should be exercised in purchasing it.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is very difficult to distinguish the forged from the genuine surcharge we will state that the latter measures  $5\frac{2}{3}$  mm. in height,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide at the top and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide at the bottom.

About three weeks after the issue of the above stamp the following series of ten values appeared. The stamps of this series are those of the Straits Settlements, of the issues from 1868 to 1882, surcharged with the same "B" upon the head of Queen Victoria in the central circle of the stamp. We give a list of them herewith, classifying them in the same manner as the stamps of the Straits Settlements, following the dates of issue. The numbers are those of Yvert & Tellier's Catalogue for 1903.



2c brown,	black surcharge (January 1868)	No. 10.
4c rose	“ “ “ “	“ 11.
6c violet	“ “ “ “	“ 13.
8c yellow orange	“ “ “ “	“ 14.
12c blue	“ “ “ “	“ 16.
24c green	“ “ “ “	“ 17.
96c olive gray	“ “ “ “	“ 20.
30c claret	“ “ (Sept. 1873)	“ 18.
5c brown violet	“ “ (July 1882)	“ 12.
10c slate	“ “ “ “	“ 15.



The first 32 cents upon 2 annas is printed upon paper watermarked with an elephant's head; the above series are watermarked Crown and C. C.; both of which watermarks are illustrated above.



In June, 1883, the increase of the Siamese traffic having brought about a shortage in the supply of the brown 2c stamps, the 32 cents red orange stamp of the Straits Settlements (No 19 of Yvert & Tellier's catalogue) was surcharged while awaiting the regular series, which appeared a short time afterwards. The surcharge, "TWO CENTS" was applied vertically in the centre of the stamp at the left of the letter 'B'. Five varieties of this surcharge are known, as follows:

1. The letters "E", "N" and "S" of the word "CENTS" are wider than the others.
2. The letters "E" and "S" are wider.
3. The letter "S" is wider.
4. The letter "E" alone is wide; the four others are narrow.
5. The five letters of the word "CENTS" are narrow.

Of the five varieties the last three are the rarest.

This provisional stamp was replaced, on the 1st of October, 1883, by the 2 cents brown of the Straits Settlements (No. 32 of Yvert & Telliers catalogue) surcharged, like those of the preceding series with a "B". A short time after this a new series of nine values was issued. These were the stamps of the Straits Settlements, series of 1882-83, upon paper watermarked with the Crown and C. A.

The series comprised the following :

2c rose	black surcharge, (No. 33)	issued Aug. 15, 1883.
4c "	" " ( " 34)	" June 20, 1882.
4c brown	" " ( " 35)	" Aug. 15, 1883.
5c blue	" " ( " 36)	" " "
6c lilac	" " ( " 37)	" Sept. 10, 1882.*
8c yellow orange	" " ( " 38)	" " " "
10c slate	" " ( " 39)	" " " "
12c violet brown	" " ( " 40)	" Aug. 15, 1883.
24c green	" " ( " 41)	" " " "

We find, also, in this series the 6c deep violet and the 2c and 8c with inverted surcharge.

We cannot close the first part of this monograph without saying a word about the organization of the Siamese posts, principally in the city of Bangkok, at the time that the stamps which we have described appeared.

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

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

The same form is carried out with the land conveyances, as we find the "Krah Kuhn Nang", a chair carried by four men for the transportation of the important letters exchanged between the princes; the "Jau", a chair carried by two men for the transportation of the missives which the King addresses to his ministers and the functionaries of the country.

The elephant, also, plays a very important part as a means of transportation. In this connection we cite particularly the "Chang Kup Tang Tua Prom", or travelling elephant, richly harnessed and covered with a scarlet saddle-cloth, which serves to carry both travellers and letters to distant points in the vast territory of the empire of Siam.

The postal law of the kingdom of Siam, promulgated by His Majesty the king in the year 1247 of the Siamese era, at a solemn audience held at the palace of Chakrie Maah Prasat at Bangkok, contained much information upon the organization of the service; we quote the following passages, which appear to us to be the most interesting:

"1st. Beginning with Saturday, the first day of the new moon in the

\*This is "1872" in the original article but is, undoubtedly, an error.

fourth month of the year of the Goat (August 4, 1883), a postoffice will be established at Bangkok and the service will be regulated as follows :

Mail matter may be forwarded and transmitted within the following limits : Samsen, on the North; Bangkoklen, on the South; Talad Plu on the West and Sa Pratum, on the East.

2nd. There will be three distributions daily: the first at nine o'clock in the morning; the second at eleven o'clock and the third at four o'clock in the afternoon.

3rd All letters should be enclosed in envelopes, with the name and address written upon one side.

4th. Four kinds of articles can be deposited in the post office.

*A.* Letters in sealed or open envelopes

*B.* Postal cards.

*C.* Journals printed at Bankok.

*D.* Other publications having the form of journals, books, etc.

A stamp should be attached to each article that the post will have to transport. These stamps can be bought at the central post office; at the mouth of the "Oug Ang" canal, or at any place where there is a letter box.

5th. The postal tariff for articles of the first category (letters in envelopes) will be calculated according to the weight of the letter in the following proportions:

For a letter weighing less than one tical: 2 atts.

For a letter weighing more than one tical and less than two: 4 atts.

For each tical, or fraction thereof, over two ticals : 1 att.

(One tical=15 grammes and 1 att=4.7 centimes )

6th The postal cards, having a stamp printed upon them, do not require an additional stamp. The price of the cards will be: for one postal card: 1 1/2 att; for three cards: 4 atts; for six cards: 8 atts.

7th. The tariff for journals will be 1 att per sheet. Journals may only be sent in wrappers which are open at the ends, so that their contents may be verified.

8th. Articles of the fourth class (books) shall be also enclosed in wrappers and they will be taxed at the rate of one att per tical or fraction thereof.

In the kingdom of Siam the postal administration shall have, in all its territory, the exclusive monopoly for the transportation of letters. Exceptions, however, will be made in the following cases; those letters which a person may agree to carry without receiving compensation therefore; letters sent by a special messenger and which concern only the private affairs of the sender or the addressee, on the condition that the messenger does not, at the same time, carry letters addressed to other persons, and, finally, bills of lading or shipping receipts, concerning shipments of merchandise, provided always that a special salary is not granted for this service. In all other cases the Siamese public should use the post office exclusively in sending letters."

We will add to the preceding that the law assured the franking privilege to the official correspondence of the Siamese authorities. No stamps were necessary for this purpose; it was only necessary that the envelopes should be endorsed as follows, besides the address: "On His Majesty's Service," and should bear either the signature or the seal of the public functionary who despatched them. The franking privilege, however, applied only within the Kingdom.

The postage stamps issued August 4, 1883, the date of the opening of the first post office established at Bangkok, were of five different colors and bore the bust of the king and the value expressed in Siamese characters. The



three lower values : 1 lotte deep blue, 1 att carmine and 1 pynung vermilion, are of the same type; they differ only in the figure of value, which is indicated by Siamese characters in an elliptical frame above the bust. These three stamps measure  $20 \times 25 \frac{1}{2}$  mm. The 1 songpy yellow forms the second type and measures  $18 \times 22$  mm. The salung, of an orange color, constitutes the third type and measures  $22 \frac{1}{2} \times 27$  mm. These five values, perforated 15, are engraved and printed upon white paper. We illustrate each of the three types above.

Many sheets of the 1 lotte stamp present irregularities of the vertical perforation and it is sometimes found imperforate vertically. This variety is worth considerably more than the perforated stamp but we believe that we should warn our readers against certain examples which may be offered to them; this stamp should not be considered as really imperforate vertically unless the margins on each side of the stamp measure at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.\*

On September 21, 1884, at the feté celebrated in honor of his birthday, His Majesty, the King of Siam, delivered before the princes, the nobility and the great dignitaries of his kingdom, the diplomatic agents and the foreign consuls, an address in which he expressed himself as follows upon the Siamese postal service :

“The interior postal organization of our capital having been completed we intend now, to extend it to all the provinces watered by the river Menan as far as Chiengmai. Encouraged by the promise which the United States of America, Germany and Switzerland have made of their friendly co operation, we have accepted the invitation to enter the Universal Postal Union. Nevertheless, the legislation which was necessary was not completed until after the adjournment of the Postal Congress. We do not doubt that this step will be a benefit to all the world in general and, above all, to our kingdom ”

\*NOTE—In our experience, it is usually the horizontal perforation which is lacking.  
—[Eds.]



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 7th, November, 1903.

A great deal has been written against the evil practice of hoarding away new issues. It has been cursed up hill and down dale. It has been denounced as a much to be regretted latter day excrescence of collecting. The dear old wiseacres have shaken their badly balanced top knots till they are quite loose over these sad signs of our degeneration. In the days of the patriarchs, they tell us, hoarding was unknown. Since then wicked new issue dealers have rushed latter day innocents into speculation in New Issues. Sometimes, when I read these pitiful wailings, I have to use my handkerchief.

But I have just had occasion to refer to the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, and, in the very first volume of that periodical, away back in 1863, forty years ago, I read, "A practice has lately arisen amongst postage stamp collectors, of laying up considerable numbers of obsolete, and current stamps. This practice is grounded on the assumption that Timbromanie will continue in vogue several years, and that before it goes out, many stamps now comparatively common may become rare and valuable to collectors. We are acquainted with several persons who are thus storing French, Indian, and other common sorts; and have even heard of one who is getting a thousand English penny heads, not to paper a room or a box, but to keep till our throne shall be occupied by Edward VII. . . . . But it is evident that if the storing system spreads it will nullify itself, because the supply will for a very long time exceed the demand, and thus our hoarded treasures will be unavailable."

Who would not like a few of the hoarded treasures of 1863, even the very commonest. Just look down the list, dear friends, and note the catalogue quotations to-day for the common English 3d, 4d., 6d., 9d., 1cd. and 1s. of those days. And you, on your side of the channel, look at the present day prices of the 1862-6 series, and of the bi-colored series of 1869. But it is ever thus with the dear old croakers who are approaching the fossil age. They are ever contrasting the iniquities of the present with their own golden past, when they were actually young.

Look out for an epidemic of philatelist's leprosy! A correspondent of one of our monthly stamp journals says one of the New Zealand islands, recently provided with New Zealand stamps overprinted for local use, is a leper's island, and he warns us stamp collectors against touching those stamps. It has made me most uncomfortably nervous, and the puzzling part of the business is that we are not told which of the islands is the terror. Really, stamp collecting is surrounded with horrors; what with wicked speculators in new issues, Amateur-Collector-Dealers, cantankerous old fossils, and all the other ills to which we are rapidly becoming heirs, it makes one feel quite creepy.

LONDON, 14th, November, 1903

The Collection formed by the late Dr Lawrence of Jamaica, was auctioned by Messrs Puttick & Simpson on the 27th and 28th of October. There were some very nice things in it. The best lots were :—Gibraltar, 1889, the carmine stamp with value omitted, £9 10 0; Ceylon, 1883-84, C.A., 24c. purple brown, unused, uncharged, £9; Cape of Good Hope, triangular, error, 1d blue, £36; and the 4d red, error, £41; Mauritius, 1848 large fillet, 2d dark blue, lightly cancelled, a superb copy, £13.15 0; Canada, 12d black, lightly cancelled, but repaired, £13; New Brunswick, the Connell stamp, fine unused copy, £21; Nova Scotia, 1s cold violet, large margins, lightly cancelled, a superb copy, £14; St. Vincent, 1880, star, 5s rose, unused, mint copy, £13; Lady McLeod (a stamp that rarely turns up now), on entire original, but damaged, £7.7.0; British Guiana, 1850, 4c yellow, cut octagonally, on piece of original, a fine copy, £20; British Honduras, 1888, C.C., perf. 12½, 3 cents on 3d brown, very fine, £6.

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Our stamp catalogues are every year being crammed more and more with odds and ends of information useful to collectors. Indeed it is surprising what an amount of useful historical knowledge may be gleaned from our Gibbons. In it you get, for instance, under Germany the dates of the gradual federation of the various States into the one eventual Empire of to day. At the head of every country is, of course, in every instance, the date of the introduction of postage stamps, and now our Gibbons is going to give us, in the new edition, the name of the printer of each series, as far as possible. But, for the servicable condensation of information, it would be hard to beat the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s catalogue with its excellent arrangement of varieties in very small type. This arrangement makes the catalogue readily available for the general collector who does not go in for varieties; a very important consideration, now-a days.

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But what a great advantage we, in this effete old country, have over you in the matter of catalogue illustration. We may now freely illustrate the stamps of our own country, even the current issues. This of course, goes a long way towards the simplification and encouragement of the collecting of our own postal issues. But on your side of the channel you have not yet reached this stage of civilization. You may have special postage stamps for shows and rag and bone fairs, but you may not illustrate your catalogue even with the dead and done-with issues of forty years ago. Some day you will come into line. Some day you will wake up and get along in stamp matters somewhere in the back waters of progress.

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It is puzzling to most of us that the Great Republic should be so far behind in so simple a matter. Surely seeing that most important countries now freely permit the use of illustrations, the collectors on your side, by a little judicious representation of facts in the proper quarters might secure the required permission. At present the collection of the splendid series of United States postal issues receive more encouragement in Europe than in America itself. This should not be.



LONDON, 21st, November, 1903.

A remark in the A. J. P. for October in chronicling some Medellin stamps, once more emphasises the ever present necessity of an authoritative Catalogue for Collectors. You chronicle the issue with the comment "We list them for what they may be worth." And unless some one takes the trouble to expose the game, even though they be a bogus lot, they will duly pass into the catalogues. And so, I believe, numbers of arrantly rubbishy stamps every year get into our catalogues, simply because there is no one of sufficient authority willing and ready to investigate and revise.

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Dealers cannot be expected to do this work. If they take care to include all chronicled stamps, that is as much as the stamp collector has any right to expect. But, all the same, something more is every year becoming more and more necessary for the collecting public. And I am convinced that some day it will be recognised that what I have advocated for so many years will be as necessary to the interests of the dealer as those of the collector. The overwhelming increase in the bulk of catalogue pages that is going on at an ever increasing ratio will call a halt some day. Some day the dealer will groan under the unbearable burden of multitudinous issues, and will rue the fact that he did not, years ago, apply the pruning knife of merciless investigation for himself. Wet blankets and fossils may, for some time yet, stand in the way of an authoritative collectors' catalogue, but some day in spite of all stumbling-blocks, it will have to come.

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The weeding out will have to be done by an *authoritative* Society. No dealer-publisher would have the courage to apply the knife as it will have to be applied. He would be continually getting into hot water with some client or agent interested in including what he proposed to exclude. Besides, as a trader, he cannot be expected to conduct his business in the sole interest of the collector. He is a supply agent.

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No. The authoritative catalogue will have to be the work of the premier Society—the Philatelic Society of London. No other Society would carry the same weight, or give such unquestionable authority to its decisions. The objections that have hitherto been urged against the Society taking up the work are due more to mere prejudice and immature consideration than to anything else. I have heard nothing that has shaken my firm belief that the work could be successfully undertaken and profitably published by the Society. However the idea lies dormant for the time being, but it is by no means dead, and I, for one, will see that it crops up pretty frequently. The next time I bring it forward I shall take care to be furnished with actual practical estimates for the work. You may bet your bottom dollar it is going to be done, but it won't be a priced catalogue. Time was when I was overpersuaded to include pricing in my suggestion. Experience in that direction has convinced me that the dealer alone has the right to price the goods he sells and not the buyer.

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Apropos of what I wrote recently concerning the growl at New Zealand's and new issues in general, an old philatelic friend writes me a long letter

which I will quote freely as it contains a lot of information that will be of more than ordinary interest to collectors generally. I may add that my friend is exceptionally well placed for getting reliable information.

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He writes, "Every body knows that there are glaring instances of new issues being made for no other object than the revenue derived from their sale to collectors, and the recent issues of Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis are cases in point, but there are croakers who howl down new issues about which they know absolutely nothing, and, because *they* are unable to explain why certain stamps are issued, jump to the conclusion that they are made to swindle collectors with. I can give you a few instances respecting which I have information gathered from reliable sources on the spot."

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"*French Crete.* You know that there have been two issues for use at the French post-offices in this island. The higher values were at first issued without surcharge, in error, as at all other offices in Crete the postage on letters to be sent abroad was one piastre, (or 21 Cretan lepta) per half ounce, or whatever the limit of weight was. The surcharged stamps were then issued, and the unsurcharged ones went up to a fancy price, when the speculators who had bought them up were not a little disgusted to find that after a time the surcharged stamps were withdrawn and the unsurcharged again put into use. Of course, it was at once said this was done to exploit the collector, but it was nothing of the kind. I have corresponded for more than twenty years with a Greek gentleman who was, many years ago, at the head of the Greek Post Office, but who retired from official life and joined a banking firm. When the independence of Crete was established, Prince George prevailed on this gentleman to go with him to Crete and organise the postal service; as this is now in satisfactory operation he left Crete two months ago and rejoined his bank, and I have recently received an interesting letter from him, in which he says that before he left Crete he achieved an object for which he had been striving for two years, and that was to abolish all stamps in the island bearing a surcharge which reduced its value to Turkish currency or its equivalent, the actual circulation of Turkish money itself having ceased three years ago, and the feelings of patriotic Cretans being wounded by using stamps with values expressed in piastres, notwithstanding that this made them cheaper"

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"Accordingly, on October 1st, all stamps used in the Cretan, Austrian, French and Italian post offices and surcharged with values in Turkish money were withdrawn from use, and henceforth, at every post office in Crete, the stamps will be sold only for the value expressed on them in centimes or Cretan lepta, which is exactly the same thing, a Cretan drachma being of precisely the same value as a franc."

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"I might add that the Cretan stamps overprinted with the word 'PROSORINON' were sold at the rate of 21c for a 25c stamp, or at the rate of 84c per drachma, solely in order to compete with the foreign post offices who sold their stamps for piastres; these surcharged stamps are now obsolete, and

by the change, which took place on Oct. 1st, the Cretan post-office will add 7000 francs per annum to its profits."

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"At the Austrian post offices in Crete, the stamps in use before Oct. 1st were the current Austrian Levant, except the two low values, which were specially overprinted 5 and 10 *centimes*; of course, when these came out the wiseacres all cried out 'speculative' and 'unnecessary' but they were neither one nor the other. Stamps in Crete below the value of the piastre were not sold for 'paras' but for the full price in lepta or centimes, and if no special stamps had been issued for the Austrian post-office they would have had to use ordinary Austrian stamps, with values in heller. Now an Austrian krone is worth about 6 per cent. more than a Cretan drachma, so that it would soon have been perceived that good business could be done at the expense of the Austrian post by buying up the 5 and 10 heller stamps in Crete and sending them to Vienna, hence the surcharge in centimes; there will now be, in all probability, a full set issued, all in centimes and francs."

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"When the recent issues of Indo-China stamps surcharged for French offices at Canton, Hoihow, Chungking, Mongtze, Yunnansen &c. made their appearance there was a lot of philatelic ink slinging about them, 'rubbish' being about the mildest term applied to them, but I think I can explain that they are by no means so speculative as some people think. At the places where these stamps are used the Mexican dollar and cents are not current, the only currency being the *local* tael, which is different in every place, for instance: I am told there is sometimes as much as 10 per cent. between the value of a Chungking tael and one at Hankow or Hoihow. It will easily be seen, therefore, if the stamps were the same at all these places, the wily Chinese merchant would buy them where the tael was lowest in value and effect a considerable saving at the expense of the Post Office."

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"Then again, that the stamps are made for serious use and not for collectors I can prove, as I know of dealers who have had their money sent back by the French postmasters of Canton and Hoihow, with the information that the stamps are only sold for postage and that stamp dealers or collectors can not under any circumstances, be supplied. Some have managed, through private correspondents, to get very limited supplies from these two places, almost all of which have been sold to Paris dealers, which proves that they are unable to get the stamps either direct or in Paris; under these circumstances I should like to know where the speculation comes in? Again, has any dealer yet been able to get any stamps from Chungking, Mongtze, Pakhoi or Yunnansen?"

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There is another sensational Official stamp case coming on, this time in Germany, and I am told that already six stamp dealers have been arrested in Germany, the police have paid a visit to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., at Ipswich, wanting to know from whom they bought some unused German Official stamps (present issue) which they have been advertising in sets. But the English dealers have not given them the desired information yet, and I am told they do not intend to do so unless pressure is put upon them, as their

supplies came from a very respectable Berlin dealer, and no proof has been given them that the stamps have been stolen.

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LONDON, 26th, November, 1903.

We have had an outbreak of idiocy in one of our London dailies—the *Daily Mail*. A journalist of the snivelling cynic type, being very hard up for “copy” has been allowed to fill nearly a column in the *Daily Mail* on the “collecting Maniac”. Of course the “Stamp Maniac” comes in for a full share of the usual twaddle that such asses write. It is not worth while quoting any of the drivel. It has not provoked any serious reply, for, with the exception of a young collector, no one has thought it entitled to notice. I merely mention it as an indication that even our friends, the sneerers will continue to help in advertising our hobby. But those who read the matter contributed by Mr. H. B. Marriot-Watson will, probably, agree with him that “One ass’s bray is sometimes louder than another’s.”

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Evidently we are going to have a breeze over the recent New Zealand. My old friends of the *Philatelic Record* refer to my defence of recent printings, and express their surprise that I see nothing rotten in the issue of twenty-eight varieties of two values within the space of a few months. Great Scott! only twenty-eight varieties of two values in a few months! Why, I could give chapter and verse for the issue of double that number of varieties of one value in as many days in some of the most treasured gems of the old issue class. It is not a question as to the number of varieties, but as to whether they are genuine varieties as the result of uninfluenced attempts to get the best out of the plates, or whether they are merely varieties produced by the “most venal postal administration” for the sole purpose of milking collectors. That is the issue raised by Mr. Castle, and so rashly decided by him. For all I know, it may be true; but I want better evidence than any yet produced to convince me that the Postal administration is so venal. I go further, and say that to any impartial inquirer the facts point the other way. There is not a single variety that from a practical printer’s point of view, may not easily be the most natural result of experimental plate printing.

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My *Record* friends also remind me that all serious philatelists are not “old fogies”. Has any one said they are?

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If the reference is intended to be to my characterisation of old issue collectors with the unreasoning prejudice against new issue collecting as “old fossils,” I may admit that I know of some very sprightly young sparks of Grecian and other fame who have closed their albums with 1890, who are not altogether free from an unreasoning prejudice against new issues. Somehow or another, despite the kindest of dispositions, they get their noses sadly out of joint over a new issue. It is a prejudice that grows.

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I am not wedded to either school. I can take my pleasure in both old and new issues and for the life of me I cannot understand the prejudice that is so actively fostered against the latter. And, I repeat, that those who

are generating that prejudice are doing a grievous and uncalled for wrong to stamp collecting as a pleasurable pursuit.

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LONDON, 5th, December, 1903.

What is the meaning of this movement for minimising the importance of original gum. It emanates from a German dealer, who seems to have gathered a few opinions in favor of a new idea that, after all is said, original gum need not be a source of great trouble. If the stamp is all right otherwise then the gum does not matter much. This view of the matter is not likely to commend itself to fastidious collectors. Mr. Castle, in the *London Philatelist*, puts the other view very neatly. He says, "We should rather state the case thus; in certain cases, especially where the general condition of the stamp is not mint, it may occasionally be very difficult to determine as to the gum; but in cases where the entire condition of the stamp, face and reverse, is in its condition as issued, the recognition of original gum is comparatively of no great difficulty."

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But I have my own reasons for believing that this is only a pioneer hint, thrown out to feel the way towards persuading collectors into being a little less insistent in the matter of full gum. Old issues with full gum are getting scarcer and scarcer, and it is very galling to a dealer who picks up a grand copy minus the gum at no gum rates not to be able to work it off at a bumper price.

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As Mr. Castle points out, some old stamps are rarely ever met with in full gum condition, and those have to be accepted as the best available. All the same "as issued" can only mean with full gum, and no insidious hints as to the difficulty of recognising original gum will ever rob the fastidious collector of his rooted preference for full gum. It is no use drawing red herrings across this track.

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Another "Post Office" Mauritius has turned up with, as usual, its own little romance. It was found imbedded in a schoolboy collection made in 1864 by the fortunate owner, the middle stamp in a jammed-full page of common stamps. There it had been all those years. Now it turns up to be sold at auction on the 12th of January. What will it fetch? Mr. C. J. Phillips says it is expected that this copy will realize fully £1,000. Poor C. J. P. he is very sad in remembering that he sold the 1d and 2d together in 1893 for £780. And, if I mistake not, he trotted away to some outlandish place in Spain for that very pair. But you may bet your bottom dollar the profit was as much then, even at the low price of that day, as it will be to-day.

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There are many rumors about this "Post Office". I was told by one party that the first dealer offered £10 for the whole blooming lot, But the dealer himself tells me that his offers ran up to £700. You may wrap any romance you like about a "Post Office" Mauritius offered, without note or

comment, in a higgledy-piggledy boy made, rummage collection. I guess the very sight of a glorious copy of the great rarity in such company would make any dealer's heart go pit-a-pat, and the first question that would arise would be "Now, great snakes! I wonder if this Johnnie knows anything about the value of this stamp?" Adam's difficulty would pale before the temptation of the dweller in the philatelic Garden. Pray, dear readers, that none of us may ever be so sorely tempted.

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## Counterfeits of United States Stamps.

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We wish to warn collectors against certain fraudulent varieties of the United States stamps and envelopes which are now in the market. Within a few days several dealers have sent us a number of these things, calling our attention to their true character and their source. The latter is one of the surprising features of the case. The man who is endeavoring to sell these stamps gives the names of R. P. H. Wolle and Herman Fisher (3991), Box 47, Jefferson City, Mo. There seems to be little room for doubt that the former is the correct name, which philatelists will remember as one of several names used by a man, who was, some years ago, convicted of using the U. S. mails for fraudulent purposes and sentenced to the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. It certainly is surprising that a prisoner should have the opportunity and the nerve to attempt, from his cell, to repeat the crime for which he is now undergoing punishment.

Among the counterfeits which have been shown us are U. S. envelopes of the 1880-82 issue—2c vermilion on amber, die C, altered to represent die D, and 3c green on blue, die B, altered to represent die C. In both cases the alterations were made by painting out parts of the design, and the former variety is a very clever imitation.

There are stamps of the issues of 1861-66 and 1869, cut in halves and affixed to original covers, and decorated with fraudulent cancellations. There are proofs of the 24c and 30c of 1851-57, also on covers, and with fraudulent cancellations, designed to pass as the rare imperforate varieties. Included in the lot are the 1c and 2c, 1861-66, with imitations of laid lines impressed in the paper; this last work is not well done.

But the *chef d'oeuvre* of this misdirected artist is the imitation of type I of the 1c, 1851. This is made by adding to stamps of type II the turned-under ends of the scroll and other ornaments at the bottom, which are characteristic of type I. These ornaments are either drawn or painted in and the work is done with wonderful accuracy. We must confess that, taken one at a time and amid respectable surroundings, we should never suspect their true character. Beyond question, these are among the most dangerous counterfeits which have ever been made.

We have brought the matter to the attention of the Post Office Department, in the hope that they may, temporarily at least, put a stop to the forger's operations.

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NOTE—This article was prepared for the JOURNAL for November but, by an oversight, it was omitted.

## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.\*

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

[Continued from page 377]

## Bremen.



Fig. 132.



Fig. 133.



Fig. 134.

3gr. Type I.—The right line of the background of the shield is very close to the border.

In the "3" at the left the white dot in the upper bow is placed between two lines; the one in the lower bow is placed between three lines. In the "3" at the right it is exactly the other way.

The shield does not touch the left ornament containing the "3".

There are five jewels in the lower part of the crown; the center one is a pearl, those at right and left of the center are diamonds and the two at the sides are, also, pearls.

There is a thin, broken line between the crown and "STADT POST AMT." This line, however, only shows on early impressions.

The key does not touch the upper border of the shield.

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There is a small dot, placed almost centrally, on top of the middle trefoil. (Fig. 132).

3gr. Type II.—The right line of the background in the shield is not quite as close to the border as in type I.

In the "3" at the left the white dot in the upper bow is placed between two lines, while the one in the lower bow, and those in the "3" at the right, go slightly beyond the upper line.

The shield touches both ornaments containing the "3".

The jewels in the crown are similar to those in type I.

There is no line between the crown and "STADT POST AMT."

The key touches the upper border of the shield.

The small dot on top of the central trefoil is placed a trifle to the left of the centre (Fig. 133).

3gr. Type III.—The left line of the background in the shield is close to the border, and the right line is so very close to the border that it almost forms one line with it.

In the "3" at the left the white dot in the upper bow is between two lines, but runs slightly beyond the lower line. The one in the lower bow is exactly between two lines. In the "3" at the right the dot in the upper bow is exactly between two lines while the one in the lower bow runs slightly beyond the upper line.

The shield does not touch the left ornament but is very close to it; in blurred impression it may appear to touch.

There are five jewels in the lower part of the crown, the center one being a diamond, those at right and left are pearls and the two at the sides are half diamonds.

There is no line between the crown and "STADT POST AMT."

The key does not touch the upper border of the shield.

The "3" in the upper right corner does not touch the ornament at the left of it, which it does in the other two varieties.

The dot over the central trefoil is as in type I.

The stamp is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mm. narrower than in types I and II. (Fig. 134).



Fig. 135.



Fig. 136.

5gr. Type I.—The wavy line between the crown and the shield touches the crown in one place.

The extreme left line of the background in the shield is so close to the border that it almost forms one line with it.



The heads of the "F's" in "FÜNF" are well-formed balls and are close to the body.

The central trefoil at the top of the crown is not exactly in the middle of the angle formed by the ornament which divides the two labels containing "FRANCO" and "MARKE" but is a little to the left and touches it.

The upper wavy line of the background starts lower than the right, upper corner and ends lower than the left upper, corner. (Fig. 135).

5gr. Type II.—The crown does not touch the wavy lines which run along the upper border of the shield.

The line at the extreme right of the background of the shield is quite close to the border.

The heads of the "F's" in "FÜNF" are not close to the body and that of the first "F" is not a well formed ball

The central trefoil on top of the crown is exactly in the middle of the ornament and does not touch either of its sides. It is, also, at almost equal distance from the trefoils at the right and left

The upper, wavy line of the background starts exactly in the upper right corner and ends exactly in the upper left corner. (Fig. 136).

A variety of this stamp exists in which the inscription reads "MARKEN" instead of "MARKE".

### British East Africa,

1890.



Fig. 137.

½a.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 137) is known to occur once upon the sheet. The surcharge reads "HAFF", the tongue of the "F" having been broken entirely off.



Fig. 138.

1a.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 138), exists in which the word "AND" in the lower scroll has the last letter damaged, causing it to read "ANL". It is known both perforated and imperforate and occurs once in the bottom row of the sheet of the first printing only.

1897.

## SURCHARGED UPON THE STAMPS OF ZANZIBAR.

Collectors should be careful in purchasing these stamps as it is generally understood that those stamps having a period after the word "AFRICA" are reprints which were supplied to the central office of the Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, but that they were never so issued for actual postal use. The only noteworthy variety is of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a blue and red. The figures of the fraction are transposed so that it reads "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## British Guiana.

1852.

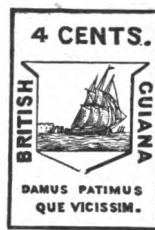


Fig. 139.

1c. Type I.—There is a period after "GUIANA." The tail of the "Q" in "QUE" is short and inclined slightly to the left.

1c. Type II.—There is no period after "GUIANA." The tail of the "Q" of "QUE" is longer than in type I and inclines to the right.

4c. Type I.—The tail of the "Q" of "QUE" is rather long and markedly inclined to the right.

4c. Type II.—The tail of the "Q" of "QUE" is short and almost vertical, being inclined but slightly to the right.

The details of the fort and the shading of the waves, in both the one cent and four cent values, also show slight differences in the two types.

## British Guiana.

1853.



Fig. 140.



Fig. 141.



Fig. 142.

1c. Type I.—This is the normal type of the stamp. The inscription "ONE CENT" is properly spaced and there is no colorless line above it. (Fig. 140.)

1c. Type II.—The letters of "ONE CENT" are properly spaced and there is a colorless line above the value. Both types I and II are found upon the same sheet. (Fig. 141)

1c. Type III.—The letters of "ONE CENT" are not properly spaced, being very close together with the "o" of "ONE" noticeably further away from the left corner block. (Fig. 142.)

1c. Type IV.—The "o" of "ONE" is smaller than the other letters of the inscription.

4c. Type I.—There is no colorless line above the lower label.

4c. Type II.—There is a colorless line above the lower label.

1860.



Fig. 143.

4c. Type III.—There is a colorless line above the lower label and the corner blocks, which contain the numerals composing the date, are framed by colorless lines (Fig. 143.)

1860-63.



Fig. 144.



Fig. 145.

There are two types of all the stamps of this series excepting the four cent value.

There is a wide space between "CENT" and the word or figure of value, in the lower label. (Fig. 144.)

Type II.—The space between "CENT" and the denomination is narrow. All the four cent stamps are of this type. (Fig. 145.)

1862.



Fig. 146.

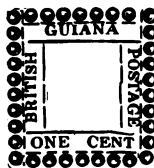


Fig. 147.



Fig. 148.



Fig. 149.



Fig. 150.



Fig. 151.



Fig. 152.

1c. and 2c.—In the plate of these stamps, (composed of twenty-four stamps, arranged in four horizontal rows of six), the first two rows are similar to type I; the third row and the two left-hand stamps of the fourth row are like type II, and the last four stamps are of type III.

1c Type I.—The border is formed of crossed ovals as illustrated. (Fig. 146.)

Var. 1.—In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is of the pattern of type IV.

Var. 2.—In the right border the third ornament from the top is of the pattern of type IV.

1c. Type II.—The border is formed of pearls. (Fig. 147.)

1c. Type III.—The border is formed of grapes. (Fig. 148.)

Var. 1.—The second "i" of "BRITISH" is a figure "1."

Var. 2.—The word "POSTAGE" is misspelled "PCSTAGE."

2c. This value, being printed from the same plates as the 1c., excepting that the value is changed, the same varieties are to be found as in the one cent value.

4c. Type IV.—The border is formed of hearts and pearls. (Fig. 149.)

Var. 1.—In the left border the fourth ornament from the top is a trefoil as in type VI.

Var. 2.—In the upper border the second ornament from the right is a trefoil.

4c. Type V.—The border is formed of rosace with cross. There is an inner rectangle. (Fig. 150.)

Var. 1.—The first "i" in "BRITISH" is a figure "1."

4c. Type V.—The border is formed of rosace with cross and there is no inner rectangle. (Fig. 151.)

Var. 2.—The "i" of "GUILIANA" is a figure "1"

Var. 3.—The "A" of "POSTAGE" is smaller than the other letters.

4c. Type VI.—The border is formed of trefoils. (Fig. 152.)

Var. 1.—The ornament under the "E" of "CENTS" in the lower border is of type III.

Var. 2.—The "s" of "CENTS" is an italic letter.

Var. 3.—The "s" of "BRITISH" is an italic letter.

1882.



Fig. 153.

1c. and 2c. type I.—The central design is a ship with three masts. (Fig. 153.)

1c. and 2c. type II.—The central design is a brig with two masts.

These stamps were type set, in sheets of twelve, sometimes six rows of two stamps each and sometimes four rows of three. There were an equal number of the two types on each sheet and as many minor varieties as there were stamps on the sheet. In addition to this, there was a third setting of the two cents, thus making twenty four minor varieties of the one cent and thirty six of the two cents.

1889.

**4 CENTS**

Fig. 155.

**4 CENTS**

Fig. 156.

**6 CENTS**

Fig. 157.

**6 CENTS**

Fig. 158.

4c. Type I.—The figure "4" is short. (Fig. 155.)

4c. Type II.—The figure "4" is tall. (Fig. 156.)

6c. Type I.—The top of the "6" is flat. (Fig. 157.)

6c. Type II.—The top of the "6" is turned downwards. (Fig. 158.)

1898-99.

All three of the stamps composing this series are found without the period after "CENTS," and the 2c on 10c. exists with the word "CENTS" spelled "CENTS."

### British Honduras.

1888.



Fig. 159.

2c. on 6d. Perf. 14.—A variety of this surcharge (Fig. 159), is known in which the figure "2" has a curved tail instead of the straight one which is characteristic of the normal stamp.

1888.

4c. on 1s. Small surcharge.—A variety exists in which the "o" of "50" is omitted, making it read "5 CENTS."

1899-1900.

All the stamps of this series, i.e. the 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c., are found with the surcharged word misspelled "BEVENUE" instead of "REVENUE."

## Bulgaria

1879.



Fig. 160.



Fig. 161.

In this series the monetary unit was centimes and it was so expressed upon the stamps, being the second word of the lower inscription. (Fig. 160.)

1881.

Here the monetary unit has changed to 'stotinki,' and the second word of the lower inscription has been altered in accordance therewith. (Fig. 161.)

1885-86.



Fig. 162.



Fig. 163.



Fig. 164.



Fig. 165.

These two series (consisting only of the 1s. and 2s. values) are distinguished solely by the different spelling of the indication of value.

In the 1s. the first word of this inscription (the lower one) is entirely different upon the two stamps, as is also the final character of the last word. (Figs. 162 and 163.)

In the 2s. the difference is confined to the final character of the first word of the lower inscription. (Figs. 164 and 165.)

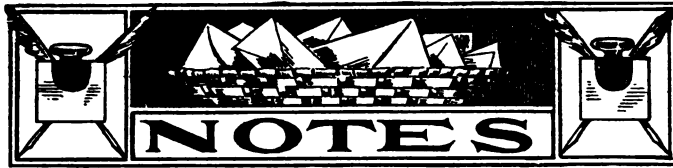
### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1884.

There are thirty horizontal shade lines in the upper portion of the background.

1894.

There are but twenty five horizontal shade lines in the upper part of the background.



UNITED STATES.—Postmaster-General Payne has approved the designs recently submitted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for a special issue of stamps in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The stamps will be of the same size as the Columbian stamps issued during the World's Fair in Chicago.

The series will consist of five stamps, the one-cent bearing the head of Robert Livingston, United States Minister to France, who negotiated the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana from that country; the two cent stamp, the head of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at that time; the three cent, the head of James Monroe, who, as special envoy of the United States, assisted Livingston in the negotiation of the purchase treaty; the five-cent, the head of President McKinley, who approved Government recognition of the exposition to be held next year; and the ten-cent stamp a map of the United States showing the territory purchased from France.

Postmaster-General Payne considers the work on the special series the finest ever turned out by the experts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing — [*New York Sun*].



CHINA.—WUHU.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 1c ultramarine Postage Due stamp, of the 1896 issue, in a vertical pair, imperforate between.



COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—MEDELLIN.—The following quotation from a letter from one of our correspondents is of more than passing interest:

"In relation to the Medellin stamps my opinion is that they are identical, in so far as being authorized, with the Bogota issues. It is difficult to say, in these South American countries, what is real government sanction. Both in Bogota and here the companies that do the local letter business are private corporations, but they are chartered by the State in which they are located.

It is still a possibility to put a letter in the government office at Medellin for some one in Medellin, but no delivery is made. This special and private service somewhat supplements the public one. Yet, of course, it is true that it is not a government service or under government management. If the service here is not appreciated and the venture is a failure the stamps will simply be relics of what has been.

The stamps here are certainly as much entitled to be catalogued as those of Bogota but I would question whether either could be called government issues."

The stamps referred to are the recently issued 20c. and 40c. locals.



CUBA.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* says that a new set has

been ordered and that the following colors have been adopted : 1c green, 2c blue, 3c violet, 5c green, 8c lilac, 10c bistre, 50c black, 1 peso carmine, 10c (special delivery) green.



**DUTCH INDIES.**—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert, of The Hague, Holland, for information regarding the forthcoming series of high values for this country. The design is a profile of the Queen upon the lined ground of a central circle; above, in an arched label whose ends rest upon the lower label is "POSTZEGEL." At the top, in a straight label is "NEDERLANDSCH—INDIE" and in a similar label at the bottom but in much larger lettering, is the value

The spandrels between the upper label and the curved one below it contain nude female figures; those between the central disk and the lower label contain ships.

The stamps will be issued in February, 1904, and the values and colors are : 1g violet, 1½g maroon, 2½g steel blue.



**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.**—We illustrate the designs of the new series :



**FRANCE.**—Mr William Thorne has shown us the 30c violet of the Sower type in an imperforate pair.



**FRENCH GUIANA.**—*La Cote Réelle* says: "This colony will very soon be favored with a special series, as well as a series of Postage Due stamps.

— Each series will consist of a single type only.

A native warrior for that of the postage stamps, which will be composed of the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 75 centimes and 1, 2 and 5 francs, and a native woman for the Postage Due stamps, which will comprise seven values, as follows : 5, 10, 15, 30, 50 and 60 centimes and 1 franc."



**FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the provisional issue, made by surcharging a large figure "5" on the 15c pale red of the re engraved Mouchon type, with the surcharge inverted.



**LONG-TCHEOU.**—We quote from *La Cote Réelle* as follows :

"In one of our recent numbers we announced a series of stamps of



Indo China surcharged 'Long Tcheou.' Having written at once to this office for further information we have to day had our letter returned to us by the receiver of the post office at Lang-Son, endorsed 'Office closed.'

"The closing of this office is due to the death of eleven successive employees during the past year, all having fallen victims to their duty and succumbed to the rigors of the climate, which is fatal to Europeans.

"After these catastrophes the government of Indo China has decided to close, temporarily at least, this office, and the stamps surcharged "Long-Tcheou" have not been issued. The following numbers were printed in July 1903 :

1500	stamps of	1 centime
1500	" "	2 "
1500	" "	4 "
4500	" "	5 "
1500	" "	10 "
1500	" "	15 "
2000	" "	20 "
1500	" "	5 francs.

"We do not know what has become of these stamps. Have they been destroyed or have they been reserved for better days? Time alone will tell."



HONDURAS.—We have seen the following oddities which we have not listed : series of 1889, 5c. an horizontal pair imperforate between. 1892, the 1c. and 25c. in both horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between the stamps. Official stamps, series of 1890, a vertical pair of the 30c. imperforate between and the 75c. with a double surcharge.



ICELAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us still more varieties of the "1 GILDI" surcharge. These include the 25a yellow brown and blue of the regular issue, perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , with the surcharge inverted; and, of the Official stamps, the 5a brown and 10a blue with the apostrophe after the abbreviation "o2", instead of before it. He also shows us the 10a, in both blue and ultramarine, with the error "'o3-'o3". The Official stamps are all perforated  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , except the 10a ultramarine which is perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .



NICARAGUA.—Upon examination of some sheets of the official stamps chronicled last month we find that there are five different ornaments for the 1c. on 1cc.; three for the 2c. on 3c.; one for the 4c. on 10c., and none at all on the sheet of 5c. on 3c.

Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the 2 pesos of the 1892 issue printed, by error, in the color of the 2 centavos.



PERU.—We have seen a copy of the 1c green of 1899 (No. 116), surcharged with the horseshoe in black and triangle in red, which has the former surcharge inverted.



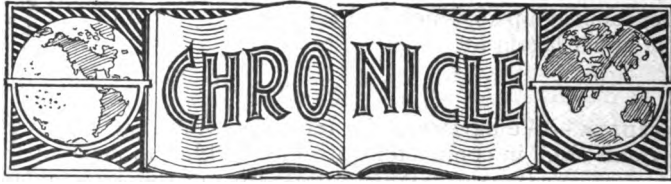
PORTUGUESE INDIA.—We have seen a block of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ r black of the,

1882 issue, each stamp of which had the value repeated in an inverted position in the upper label.



VENEZUELA.—We have seen the 10c red, of the 1899 issue, cut in half diagonally and used, in connection with the 25c blue, to make up the postage on a package of newspapers. We illustrate the new design for the state of Zulia :





**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**— Mr. J. M. Bartels sends us a new stamp for this country. It is a 6c of the type now current.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked Sun with Rays.  
Perforated 12.  
6c black

**AUSTRIA.**— Offices in the Turkish Empire.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* announces some new values for these offices.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated  
Black surcharge.  
25c on 25h ultramarine  
50c on 50h gray blue  
1fr on 1k carmine rose

**BOSNIA.**—*Euen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new stamp with the value in black.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 13½.  
30f bistre and black

**CHILI.**—We have seen the thirty centavos stamp of 1901 surcharged "DIEZ CENTAVOS" as illustrated below.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Roule ted

Surcharged in  
dark blue

10c on 30c orange

DIEZ

CENTAVOS

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**— We have received the 20 centavos stamp of the regular issue (type 88, in our catalogue), printed in a darker blue than usual, on buff instead of salmon paper, and perforated.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 12.  
20c dark blue on buff

**Anticquia.**—In November last we chronicled, on the authority of the *Monthly Journal*, new 50c and 1p stamps for this state. A correspondent now sends us what we assume to be a full series. They are of upright rectangular shape, measuring 16x26mm., and printed by lithography. The stamps with the value in centavos have large numerals on a ground of lathework in the center, while the peso values have portraits. Each is inscribed "1903—COLOMBIA—DEPARTAMENTO—DE ANTICQUIA" and the value. It will be observed that they do not bear the usual word "CORREOS," but presumably they are intended for postal use.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.  
10c yellow  
20c purple  
30c brown  
40c green  
50c rose  
1c olive gray (Zea)  
2p purple (Garcia Rovira)  
5p dark blue (Lapolo)  
4p red (J. Manuel Restrepo)  
5p red brown (Fernandez Madrid)

**Barranquilla.**— *Mekeel's Weekly*

*Stamp News* lists a new color of the 10c "pier" type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.  
10c blue on pink

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**Medellin.**—We have seen a new surcharge hailing from this city. The 10c black on pink (our type No. 87), has been surcharged vertically, in three lines of large type, "HABILITADO—MEDELLIN—A. R."

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*

Imperforate.  
Violet surcharge.  
10c black on pink

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**Tolima.**—We have received a new issue of stamps from Tolima, all badly lithographed, as is usual in that part of the world. The design consists of the national coat of arms in a circle in the center, with "DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA" curved around it; at the top, "CORREOS—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" in two lines; the value in words and figures at the bottom and also in figures in the upper spandrels. It will be observed that there are two varieties of the 50 centavos, and three of the 10 pesos.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.  
10c dull blue  
1p brown  
2p gray  
5p scarlet  
Perforated 12.  
4c black on green  
10c dull blue  
20c yellow  
50c black on rose  
50c black on buff  
1p brown  
2p gray  
5p scarlet  
10p black on green  
10p black on gray blue  
1c black on green, glazed

**EGYPT.—Soudan.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a 5 piastres stamp, which has received the surcharge "5 MILLIEMS" in black. This stamp is of the 1898 issue, watermarked a flower.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* also reports the 1 millieme carmine and brown of the 1902-03 issue, watermarked multiple crescent and star, with the surcharge "O. S. G. S."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a flower.  
Black surcharge.  
5m on 5pi green and orange brown  
*Official stamp.*  
Black surcharge.  
Watermarked multiple crescent and star.  
1m carmine and brown

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**FRANCE.—Offices in China.**—*La Co'e Réelle* says that the 30c brown on bistre, series of 1894, has been surcharged, in red, "A PERCEVOIR" in two lines and that the copy which they have seen was postmarked "Tien-Tsin, 19 Octobre, 1902." To this information *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* adds four more varieties bearing the same surcharge, but in a single line this time, the 5c, 15c, and 30c being of the Allegorical group, and the 10c. of the Mouchon type of 1902.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
Red and black surcharge.  
30c brown on bistre (two lines)  
5c yellow green (one line)  
10c carmine (" " )  
15c blue (" " )  
Violet and black surcharge.  
30c brown on bistre (one line)

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**FRANCE.—Offices in Morocco.**—We quote from *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*: "According to a French contemporary, whose information only reaches us through other sources, there has been a small out-

break here.\* The 5c and 10c stamps ran short at the French Post Office at Tangiers on the 9th of October, and on the following day 400 5c and 200 10c Unpaid Letter stamps, overprinted "PP" (Post Paye), were put in use for prepayment. Their issue seems to have been an intermittent one; they were on sale (or in use in the post office), for a moment, it is said, at 8 a m., and again for a similar period at noon; but at 2 p m. the doors were thrown open, and by 3.30 p.m. the stamps were all sold out. Evidently the officials there were a little slow, or the sale would not have lasted an hour and a half."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged "PP."

- 5c on 5c light blue (Postage Due Stamp)
- 10c on 10c chocolate (Postage Due Stamp)

**INDIA.**—Gwallor.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* notes the 2½ annas of the Queen's head series surcharged for this state and also the 3p with inverted surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

- Watermarked Star.
- Perforated 14.
- Black surcharge.
- 3p carmine (Queen's head, inverted surcharge)
- 2½a ultramarine (Queen's head)

**ITALY.**—Several of our contemporaries state that two high value postage due stamps, used mainly for money orders and of the same design as those of 1884, were issued July 1, 1903.

*Postage Due stamps.*

- Perforated
- 50 lire, yellow
- 100 " blue

**JAMAICA.**—Two new stamps have made their appearance here. We il-

lustrate the design, of which the central portion is the arms of the colony. They were issued Nov. 16, 1903.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- ½p green and black
- 2½p ultramarine and black

**PANAMA.**—We append hereto a list of what we consider to be real varieties of the hand stamped surcharge made in the city of Panama. It seems to be possible to find almost anything that was ever heard of in the way of misplaced surcharges in this series, but we are not in sympathy with the methods employed in certain out of date catalogues, which, for example, list imperforate stamps as "imperforate pair; imperforate strip of three" etc. and, for that reason, prefer to list only varieties which appear to have some *raison d'être*. The regular postage stamps are those of Panama but the Too Late, Registration and Registration Return Receipt stamps are those of the Colombian Republic. It will be noticed that two of them have been overprinted with a lower value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Surcharged REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Rose surcharge.

- 1c green, horizontal surcharge
- 1c green, horizontal surcharge inverted
- 1c green, horizontal surcharge, pair, one without surcharge
- 1c green, vertical surcharge
- 2c rose, horizontal surcharge

5c blue, horizontal surcharge  
 5c " vertical "  
 10c yellow, horizontal "  
 10c " vertical "  
 20c violet, horizontal "  
 2c " " " inverted  
 50c bistre brown, horizontal surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, diagonal surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, diagonal surcharge inverted  
 1p brown carmine, horizontal surcharge  
     Blue black surcharge.  
 1c green, horizontal surcharge  
 1c green, horizontal surcharge inverted  
 1c green, vertical surcharge  
 2c rose, horizontal surcharge  
 2c " " " inverted  
 2c rose, horizontal surcharge, double and inverted  
 2c rose, vertical surcharge  
 2c rose, vertical surcharge, double and inverted  
 5c blue, vertical surcharge  
 10c yellow, horizontal surcharge  
 10c yellow, vertical surcharge  
 20c violet, horizontal surcharge  
 20c violet, horizontal surcharge, inverted  
 20c violet, vertical surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, horizontal surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, horizontal surcharge inverted  
 50c bistre brown horizontal surcharge, pair, one without surcharge  
 50c bistre brown, vertical surcharge  
 1p brown carmine, horizontal surcharge  
 1p brown carmine, vertical surcharge  
*Too Late stamps.*  
 Imperforate  
 Rose surcharge.  
 5c purple on rose  
     Blue black surcharge.  
 5c purple on rose  
*Registration stamps.*  
 Imperforate.  
 Rose surcharge.

10c red brown on blue  
 10c on 20c red brown on blue  
     Blue black surcharge.  
 10c on 20c red brown on blue

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*

Rose surcharge.  
 10c blue on blue  
 5c on 10c blue on blue  
 The hand stamped surcharges described in the foregoing list were issued in the city of Panama. They were superseded by a new series bearing a printed surcharge. This surcharge requires two printings. By the first the word "COLOMBIA" is obliterated by a bar of a color approaching that of the stamp. By the second operation the word "PANAMA" is printed vertically at each side. The second surcharge is printed on fifty stamps at a time, the sheet is then reversed and the surcharge applied to the remaining fifty stamps. The word "PANAMA" usually measures 13mm. but is occasionally longer and on a few stamps it measures 16mm. It is about 1¾mm. high. As might have been expected the printer's case did not contain a sufficient supply of the letter "A" but he made good the deficiency by a liberal use of inverted "v's", as many as three in the word on occasions. We are also favored with an inverted "y", instead of an "A", an inverted "N" and the letter "A" with an accent.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12,  
     Black surcharge.  
 2c rose  
 2c rose, surcharged at one side only  
 10c yellow  
     Blue-black surcharge.  
 2c rose  
     Carmine surcharge.  
 5c blue  
 20c violet  
     Double surcharge in carmine and black  
 20c violet

Apparently this surcharge did not give satisfaction, as it has now been replaced by another. This has the bar and the word "PANAMA" at each side but the overprinting is all in one color, carmine. "PANAMA" measures about  $15 \times \frac{1}{4}$  mm and is carefully set up. The only varieties which have been noticed so far are "PANAMA" reading upwards at both sides of the stamp, reading downwards at both sides and "PANAMA". As this surcharge is also printed on fifty stamps at a time, there are two copies of each of these varieties in a sheet. There are also some varieties caused by one of the impressions being placed too far to one side. Thus in one sheet we find the left-hand vertical row without surcharge, while the sixth row has a double surcharge. In another sheet one row of stamps have the word "PANAMA" only once while in the adjacent rows the two words are close together at one side of the stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Carmine surcharge.

- 1c green
- 1c green, double surcharge
- 1c green, pair, one without surcharge
- 1c green, surcharged at one side only
- 1c green, both words at one side of stamp
- 2c rose
- 5c blue
- 10c yellow
- 50c bistre brown
- 1p brown carmine

Following the example of Panama the city of Colon has also its provisional issues. The first was surcharged "REPUBLICA DE—PANAMA" in two lines, by means of a hand stamp. The surcharge was similar to that used in the city of Panama but slightly larger, both in the length of the words and the height of the letters. While the issue was entirely legitimate we fear that many of the varieties must be attributed to a willingness to oblige philatelists. This

appears to be true, at least, of one large lot which we have recently seen and in which stamps with the surcharge in normal condition were far outnumbered by the oddities. They were surcharged in magenta, violet or black; in all positions; horizontal, diagonal, vertical reading upwards, vertical reading downwards, double, inverted, in two positions on one stamp, in two colors on one stamp, in two colors on adjacent stamps, pairs, one without surcharge, etc. When to these we add the stamps with the surcharges "R—COLON" in a circle and "A R—COLON—COLOMBIA" (sometimes without the last word), with the possibilities of combinations of position, omission color, etc., etc. in the various surcharges, the result is beyond our patience to chronicle. We shall confine our list to straight varieties and leave our readers to imagine the rest; their wildest dreams cannot exceed the reality. In describing the Registration and Registration Return Receipt stamps we shall give first the color of the surcharge "R—COLON" or "A R—COLON—COLUMBIA" and secondly that of the surcharge "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Magenta surcharge.

- 1c green
- 2c rose
- 5c blue
- 10c yellow
- Violet surcharge.
- 1c green
- 2c rose
- 5c blue
- 20c violet
- 50c bistre brown
- 1p brown carmine
- Black surcharge
- 2c rose

*Registration stamps.*

Perforated 12.

- 10c yellow, violet and violet surcharges

10c yellow, violet and magenta surcharges

10c yellow, violet and red surcharges

10c yellow, black and magenta surcharges

10c yellow, red and violet surcharges

10c yellow, red and magenta surcharges

10c yellow, red and red surcharges

Stamp of the Colombian Republic (type RS<sub>9</sub>) surcharged "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in violet.

20c red brown on blue

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*

Perforated 12.

5c blue, violet and violet surcharges

5c blue, violet and magenta surcharges

5c blue, violet and red surcharges

5c blue, black and magenta surcharges

Stamp of the Colombian Republic (type RRS<sub>2</sub>) surcharged "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in violet

Imperforate.

10c blue on blue

When the city of Panama altered the style of surcharge in use there, Colon must needs do likewise. The new surcharge consists simply of the word "PANAMA" in large Roman capitals. It measures  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  mm. and is hand-stamped across the top of the stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Magenta surcharge.

2c rose

Violet surcharge.

2c rose

1p brown carmine

*Registration stamp.*

10c yellow, red and violet surcharges

Last of all, comes the city of David and all good philatelists will surely call it blessed, for it has inflicted on us only one surcharge. This consists of the words "CORREOS-DAVID", in two lines enclosed in a rectangular frame, made up of small triangles pointing outwards.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Violet surcharge.

20c violet

**PERSIA.**—The five and ten kran stamps of the series of 1894 have been surcharged with a new and fanciful design, as illustrated below. The body of the surcharge is in one color and the Persian characters are in another. We have seen the following, the first named color being that of the body of the surcharge and the second that of the Persian characters:

*Adhesive stamps.*



Surcharged

4 Chahis

Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

4 chahis on 5k violet and silver, red and black surcharge.

8 chahis on 5k violet and silver, green and carmine surcharge

16 chahis on 5k violet and silver, orange and green surcharge

3 kran on 5k violet and silver, blue and carmine surcharge

4 kran on 5k violet and silver, red-brown and green surcharge

2 toman on 5k violet and silver, carmine and orange surcharge

2 toman on 10k red and gold, blue and black surcharge

3 toman on 5k violet and silver, black and carmine surcharge

3 toman on 10k red and gold, green and dark blue surcharge

**PHILIPPINES.**—The following additional values of the series of 1902 have been overprinted for use in these islands.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

2c carmine, new type.

5c blue

13c dark violet brown

\$1.00 black



**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—*La Cote Réelle* say that the following stamps have been perforated with the letters "S. A." for official use :

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A.  
 Perforated S. A.  
 Perforated 13.  
 1p carmine rose  
 2p purple  
 Perforated 11 ½.  
 4p red orange  
 1s brown  
 2s 6p purple

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—*Johore.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of a provisional, said to have been issued about the last of October. The new value is in rather large, sans serif, upper and lower case type and the original value is obliterated by an heavy bar.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a flower.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 50c on \$3.00 lilac and blue



## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

Cat. No.		New	Used	Cat. No.		New	Used
	<b>BECHUANALAND.</b>			17	1894	10	10
21	1887	7.50		17c	" (comma after Centavo)	50	
22	"	33.50		18	"	20	20
	<b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>			18a	"	1.50	
47	1892	4.00		18b	"	2.50	
	<b>CEYLON.</b>			19	"	35	
85	1883-84	5.00		19e	" (comma after Centavos)	75	
	<b>CHILE.</b>			19f	" (Centvvos)	—	
196	1884	3.00	3.00	20	"	50	
	<b>COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.</b>			20b	"	3.50	
306	1902	20	10	20f	" (comma after Centavos)	1.00	
307	"	30	20				
	<b>FALKLAND ISLANDS.</b>			21	"	75	
12	1891	3.00	2.00	21c	" (comma after Centavos)	1.50	
	<b>FINLAND.</b>			22	"	85	
19	1875-81	3.50	1.00	22c	" (comma after Centavos)	3.00	
19a	"	1.25	75				
	<b>FRANCE, (Offices in Crete).</b>			23	"	2.50	
1161	1902-03	18		23c	" (comma after Centavos)	5.00	
1163	"	35		24	"	40	
1164	"	70		24c	" (comma after Centavos)	2.00	
1165	"	1.65		25	"	1.00	
	<b>GIBRALTAR.</b>			25b	"	2.00	
12	1886-98	5.00		25f	" (no period after Centavos)	3.00	
	<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>			26	1896	1.00	50
86	1899-1000	—	—	27	"	3.00	1.25
102	1901	50		51	1888	1.00	1.00
103	"	4	4	51a	"	1.50	
	<b>PANAMA.</b>			51b	"	2.00	
1	2878	1.00	25	51c	" (blue gray)	50	
1a	"	1.00	25	52	"	50	
2	"	—	1.50	53	"	50	
3	"	2.00		54	1900	25	
4	"	4.00	3.00	55	"	50	
6a	1887-88	1.00		102	1899	50	
7a	"	1.00		103	1901	50	
10	"	1.00					
11	1888	4.00	1.50		<b>PERSIA.</b>		
12	1892-94	4	2	148	1899	50	
13	"	6	3	149	"	40	
14	"	15	4	150	"	1.00	
15	"	25	4	151	"	1.50	
16	"	50	25				



Ashford, J. Campbell, G. Zarnikiau. C. J. Preater, J. J. Arthur, L. Sullivan, E. H. Hall, W. H. Lawson, B. W. King, T. Lemaire, L. H. Brierley and Dr. T. Stewart Adair.

Messrs C S. Wells, L. S. Wells, P. T. Deakin, A. Waroquiers. J. C. auf der Heide, G. Zarnikiau, H. Clark, W. R. S. Fiddian and J. H. Smyth were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection and Messrs J. Campbell (Haddington) D. Benjamin and W. Swire for catalogues and periodicals.

The next Auction will be held on Feb 25th and 26th for which lots must reach the Hon. Sec. by Jan. 25th.

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## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 101st meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club Monday evening, December, 14, 1903.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.15 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 of \$413.10 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was accepted as read.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of Siam submitted their report as follows:

New York, December 14, 1903.

TO THE GOVERNORS,

The Collectors Club:

*Gentlemen:*—Your committee, appointed to judge all collections entered in competition for the medals donated by Mr. George L. Toppan, for the best exhibit of the stamps of Siam, beg to report as follows;

Four collections were submitted to the judges; of these, two of them exhibited respectively by Lord Crawford and Butler, while excellent general collections of the country showed at once that the owners had not gone into specialism of these stamps, to anything like the degree evinced by the other two competitors, and thus the two collections did not enter into serious consideration in the awarding of prizes, although your judges feel that it is only due to the owners to state that they were both very fine collections of the stamps of this country.

After eliminating these two collections, the other two required very careful examination by the judges. The first examination showed that they were remarkably complete, and apparently of equal value, so that we were obliged to examine not only each issue but every value of each issue, until we could arrive at a conclusion as to which of the two was the better. After going through each stamp carefully as stated above, and giving credits to one or the other as one exhibited stamps not represented in the other collection, we found a slight preponderance in favor of the collection exhibited under the motto of the "Duke of Assam," and to the owner of this collection we recommend that the first prize, or silver medal, should be awarded, whereas

the bronze medal is to be given to the owner of the collection whose motto was "The Other Assiam." For the matter of record we beg to state that the silver medal collection received nine points as against six and one-half for the one to whom we recommend the award of the bronze medal, which will convince you how nearly equal in merit the two collections were. Both of them showed what can be done by a scientific specialist in stamps of such a country as Siam, and no doubt you will find as much interest in the examination of these collections as your judges.

We hand you herewith the envelopes containing the names of the competitors, as by the rules of competition the judges were not to know the owners of the collections, but take this opportunity to recommend to competitors, that if they desire their identify to remain unknown, they should not use binders containing their initials on the back.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MORGENTHAU,  
ALBERT PERRIN,  
J. M. ANDREINI.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Alex. Holland and the bronze medal to Mr. J. N. Luff: that the collection entered under the name of "Butler" was the property of Mr. P. F. Bruner and that Mr. Jos. S. Rich had entered his collection under the title "Lord Crawford."

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U S Telegraph), to be held January 11th, 1904:

John W. Scott, E. B. Power, P. F. Bruner and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr. J. W. Scott, 36 John street, at least two days before the date of exhibition.

The club having been offered the purchase of two houses, a committee composed of Messrs. Luff, Rich and Bruner was appointed to look into the matter and make report at the next meeting.

Maurice Herbert having failed to qualify as a member, his name was dropped from the roll.

The application of Mr. Benno Loewy having been posted the required length of time was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club.

Adjourned at 9 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*





