



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### **Usage guidelines**

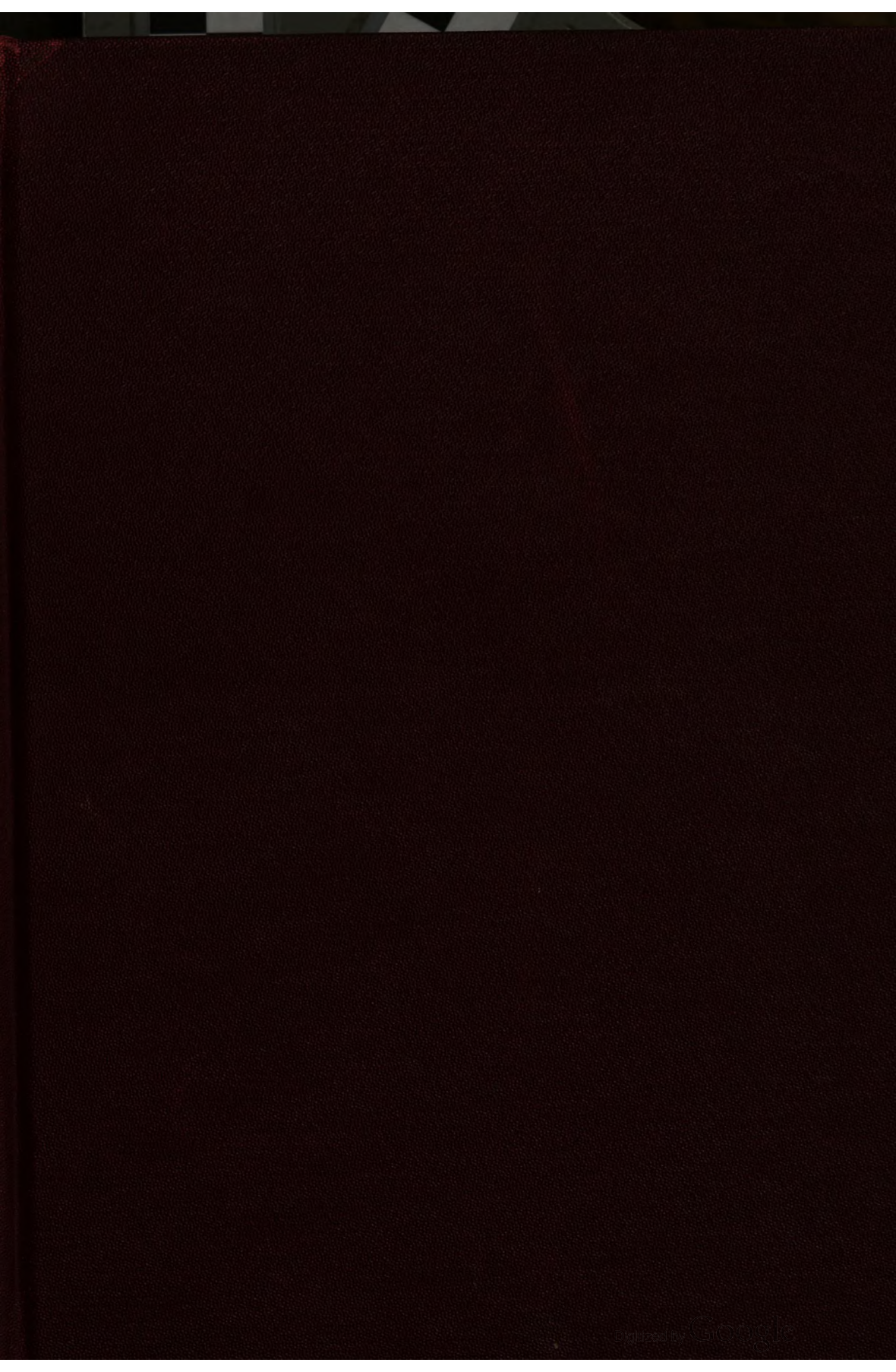
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

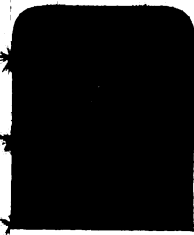
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

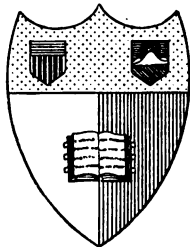
### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





014052



Cornell University Library

Ithaca, New York

FROM THE  
BENNO LOEWY LIBRARY

COLLECTED BY  
BENNO LOEWY  
1854-1919

BEQUEATHED TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY



HE

687

1951

J. 17

1984





THE AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

---

SECOND SERIES.  
VOL. XVII.

---

PUBLISHED BY  
THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L't'd.  
18 EAST 23d STREET,  
NEW YORK.

1904.

CORNELL  
UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY



Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of entries.

As with

Handwritten text below the 'As with' section.

Small handwritten mark or character.

LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY  
KARACHI

# INDEX.

**"A B C of Stamp Collecting,"** 268.  
**Afghanistan, Adhesives,** 190.  
**Aitutaki, Adhesives,** 190.  
**Alwur (Notes upon Stamps),** 396.  
**Amen,** 321.  
**Amoy (Notes upon Stamps),** 51.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 452.  
**Angola, Adhesives,** 146.  
 " *Notes,* 309.  
**Antioquia, Adhesives,** 147, 276, 369, 471.  
 " *Notes,* 33.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 100.  
**Argentine Republic, Adhesives,** 35, 342.  
 " *Notes,* 225, 466.  
**Athens (Notes upon Stamps),** 119.  
**Australian Commonwealth, Adhesives,** 190.  
**Austria, Adhesives,** 415, 469.  
 " *Notes,* 33, 111, 309.  
**Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire, Ad-**  
*hesives,* 469.  
 " " " " " *Notes,* 33.  
**Azores, Adhesives,** 113, 190.  
 " *Notes,* 272.  
**BADEN, Notes,** 466.  
**Baltimore, Counterfeit Ten Cents,** 464.  
**Bamra (Notes upon Stamps),** 396.  
**Barbacoas, Adhesives,** 471.  
**Barbados, Notes,** 365.  
**Barranquilla, Adhesives,** 35, 78, 113, 147.  
 " *Notes,* 145.  
**Baton Rouge (Notes upon Stamps),** 119.  
**Beaumont (Notes upon Stamps),** 120.  
**Bechuanaland Protectorate, Adhesives,** 342,  
 469.  
 " " " *Notes,* 365.  
**Beginning of the End, The,** 235.  
**Belgian Five Franc Postage Stamp, Notes on**  
**the Two Shades,** 211.  
**Belgium, Notes,** 365.  
**Benadir, Notes,** 272.  
**Berlin Philatelic Exhibition, The,** 220.  
**Bermuda, Adhesives,** 78, 146.  
**Bhopal (Notes upon Stamps),** 397, 455.  
 " *Adhesives,* 79, 149.  
 " *Notes,* 76, 467.  
**Birmingham Philatelic Society,** 116, 154, 233,  
 373, 421.  
**Bolivar, Adhesives,** 191, 312.  
 " *Notes,* 225, 272.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 102.  
**Bosnia, Adhesives,** 469.  
**Bouvèz, Jules,** 46, 92, 141, 162, 211, 244, 284,  
 328, 401.  
**Boyaca, Adhesives,** 147, 415.  
 " *Notes,* 76.

**British Central Africa, Adhesives,** 113.  
**British Honduras, Adhesives,** 146, 190.  
 " " *Notes,* 466.  
**"British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's**  
**Head), Surcharged for Native States,"**  
 411.  
**British Offices in the Turkish Empire, Ad-**  
*hesives,* 36.  
**British Somaliland, see Somaliland Protecto-**  
**rate.**  
**Bundi (Notes upon Stamps),** 461.  
**Bussahir, Adhesives,** 149.  
**Bulgaria, Adhesives,** 113.  
 " *Notes,* 309.  
**CANADA, Adhesives,** 415.  
**Canal Zone, Adhesives,** 276, 369, 469.  
 " " *Notes,* 309, 365, 412.  
**Canton, French Offices in, Adhesives,** 148.  
 " " *Notes,* 145.  
**Cape of Good Hope, Adhesives,** 190, 415.  
 " " " *Notes,* 272, 340, 466.  
**Cape of Good Hope (Notes upon Stamps), &**  
**Cape Verde (Notes upon Stamps),** 10.  
 " " *Adhesives,* 146.  
**Cartagena, Adhesives,** 147.  
**Case of R. P. H. Wolle, The,** 185.  
**Catalogue Changes in Prices, 41, 115, 156,**  
 " of Fiscal Stamps, A, 270.  
 " of United States Proofs, A, 231.  
**Cavalle, French Offices in, Notes,** 111.  
**Ceylon (Notes upon Stamps),** 10.  
**Ceylon, Adhesives,** 78, 113, 146, 190, 276,  
 312, 415, 470.  
**Chamba, Adhesives,** 191, 228.  
 " *Notes,* 273.  
**Changes in Catalogue Prices, 41, 115, 156,**  
**Chefoo (Notes upon Stamps),** 51.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 333.  
**Chile, Adhesives,** 276, 342.  
 " *Notes,* 76, 309, 366, 412.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 11.  
**China, Adhesives,** 228, 342, 470.  
 " *Notes,* 272.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 14.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 179, 197, 248.  
 " French Offices in, *Adhesives,* 35, 114,  
 148.  
 " " " " *Notes,* 145, 225, 310,  
 413.  
 " German Offices in (Notes upon Stamps),  
 218.  
 " Russian Offices in, *Adhesives,* 150.  
**Chinese Expeditionary Force, Adhesives,** 228.  
**Chinese Treaty Ports (Notes upon Stamps),**  
 51.

- Chinkiang (Some Stamp Designs), 392.  
 Chronicle, 35, 78, 113, 146, 190, 228, 276,  
 \* 312, 342, 369, 415, 469.  
 Chunking, (Some Stamp Designs), 388.  
 Club, Collectors, see Collectors Club.  
 "Collectors' Annual, The Stamp," 108, 465.  
 Collectors Club, 42, 83, 152, 194, 232, 282,  
 318, 345, 374, 420, 477.  
 Colombian Republic, *Adhesives*, 35, 78, 113,  
 146, 147, 191, 276, 277,  
 312, 343, 369, 415, 470,  
 471.  
 " " *Notes*, 33, 76, 145, 188,  
 225, 272, 310, 340, 366,  
 412, 466.  
 " " Counterfeit Stamps of  
 the, 305.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 54,  
 100.
- Commemorative Postage Stamps, 363.  
 Communications :—  
 New Issue of Stamps for Nicaragua, 307.  
 Postage Due Stamps of the Philippine Is-  
 lands, 307.  
 Servian Coronation Stamps, 464.  
 United States Stamps of the Twentieth  
 Century, 15.  
 Confederate States (Notes upon Stamps), 119.  
 Congo, French (Notes upon Stamps); 215.  
 " " *Adhesives*, 278.
- Contributors :—  
 Bouvèz, Jules, 46, 92, 141, 162, 211, 244,  
 284, 328, 401.  
 Howes, C. A., 16, 96, 134, 179, 197, 248,  
 289, 331, 388, 445.  
 Luff, John N., 1, 68, 157, 235, 321, 377,  
 423.  
 Nankivell, Edward J., 3, 72, 129, 204,  
 237, 293, 323, 350.  
 Toppan, Geo. L., 8, 43, 51, 85, 100, 117,  
 119, 165, 214, 258, 298, 335, 355,  
 394, 455.  
 Wetherell, E. W., 44, 87, 160, 208, 255,  
 291, 443.  
 Corea, *Notes*, 273.  
 Corea, Its Postal Organization and Its Postage  
 Stamps, 244, 284.  
 Coronation Stamps, Servian, 464.  
 Costa Rica, *Notes*, 466.  
 Crete, *Adhesives*, 191, 471.  
 Counterfeit Stamps of the Colombian Re-  
 public, 305.  
 " " Ten Cents Baltimore, 464.  
 Cuba (Notes upon Stamps), 124.  
 Cucuta, *Adhesives*, 471.  
 Cundinamarca, *Adhesives*, 191, 277, 312.  
 " " *Notes*, 225.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 103.  
 Curacao, *Adhesives*, 277.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 126.  
 Cyprus, *Adhesives*, 277, 343, 471.  
 " " *Notes*, 34.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 127.
- DAHOMÉY** and Dependencies, *Adhesives*,  
 191, 277.
- Danish West Indies (Notes upon Stamps),  
 165.  
 Dedeagh, French Offices in, *Notes*, 111.  
 Denmark, *Adhesives*, 416, 471.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 166.  
 Designs, Some Stamp, 16, 134, 179, 197, 248,  
 289, 331, 388, 445.  
 D ego Suarez (Notes upon Stamps), 167.  
 Dominican Republic, *Adhesives*, 313, 343,  
 416, 472.  
 " " *Notes*, 466.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps),  
 168.
- Dutch Indies and Holland, The Postage and  
 Postage Due Stamps  
 of, 87, 208, 291, 443.  
 " " " " (Notes upon Stamps),  
 171.
- Duttia, *Adhesives*, 473.
- EAST** Africa and Uganda Protectorates,  
*Adhesives*, 277, 313, 416, 472.  
 Ecuador, *Adhesives*, 313, 417.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 171.  
 Editorial Etiquette, 43.  
 Editorials :—  
 The Value of a Guarantee, 1.  
 Editorial Etiquette, 43.  
 Panama and its Bar Sinister, 85.  
 United States Envelope Stamps, 117.  
 A Journalistic Perversion, 157.  
 The Beginning of the End, 235.  
 Amen, 321.  
 Egypt, *Adhesives*, 191.  
 " " *Notes*, 225.  
 Egypt, French Offices in (Notes upon Stamps),  
 214.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 172.  
 English Letter, Our, 3, 72, 129, 204, 237,  
 293, 356.  
 Envelope Stamps, United States, 117.  
 Envelopes, United States Stamped, 316.  
 Eritrea, *Adhesives*, 80.  
 Etiquette, Editorial, 43.  
 Exhibition, Berlin Philatelic, 220.
- FALKLAND** Islands, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " " *Notes*, 188, 340.  
 Federated Malay States, *Adhesives*, 418, 475.  
 " " " " (Some Stamp De-  
 signs), 139.  
 Fiji Islands, *Adhesives*, 343, 369.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 173  
 Finland (Notes upon Stamps), 174.  
 First Issue of Panama, The, 68.  
 Fiscal Stamps, A Catalogue of, 270.  
 France, *Adhesives*, 35, 114, 148, 313, 369.  
 " " *Notes*, 111, 145, 225, 310, 413.  
 France and its Colonies, The Tete-beche  
 Stamps of, 28.  
 France, A New Hypothesis as to the Tete-  
 beche Stamps of, 26.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 175, 214.  
 " " Parcel Post to, 373.  
 Fredericksburg (Notes upon Stamps), 180.

- French Congo, *Adhesives*, 278.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 215.  
 " Guinea, *Adhesives*, 472.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 216.  
 " India, *Adhesives*, 78.  
 " " *Notes*, 340.  
 French Offices in Canton, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " " *Notes*, 145.  
 " " Cavalle, *Notes*, III.  
 " " China, *Adhesives*, 35, 114,  
 148.  
 " " " *Notes*, 145, 225, 310,  
 413.  
 " " Dedeagh, *Notes*, III.  
 " " Egypt (Notes upon Stamps),  
 214.  
 " " Hoi Hao, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " " Long Tcheou, *Notes*, 225.  
 " " Mongtse, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " " Packhoi, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " " Tchong King, *Adhesives*,  
 114, 148.  
 " " Yunnansen, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " " Zanzibar, *Adhesives*, 369.  
 " " " (Notes upon Stamps),  
 214.  
**GABON**, *Adhesives*, 417.  
 Gambia, *Adhesives*, 370.  
 German Offices in China (Notes upon Stamps),  
 218.  
 " " " the Turkish Empire, *Ad-*  
*hesives*, 472.  
 Germany, *Adhesives*, 472.  
 " *Notes*, 366.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 216.  
 Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, 465.  
 Gibraltar, *Adhesives*, 278, 417.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 219.  
 Gold Coast, *Adhesives*, 417, 472.  
 " *Notes*, 226.  
 Goliad (Notes upon Stamps), 120.  
 Great Britain, *Adhesives*, 36, 228, 278, 472.  
 " " *Notes*, 341.  
 " " (Notes upon Stamps), 258.  
 " " The Postage Stamps of, 411.  
 Grenada (Notes upon Stamps), 264.  
 Greece, *Notes*, 226, 366.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 262.  
 Griqualand (Notes upon Stamps), 298  
 Guadeloupe, *Adhesives*, 191.  
 " *Notes*, III, 310.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 299.  
 Guarantee, The Value of a, 1.  
 Guatemala, *Notes*, 273, 366, 413.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 335.  
 Guinea (Notes upon Stamps), 339.  
 " French, *Adhesives*, 472.  
 " Portuguese, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " Spanish, *Adhesives*, 115.  
 Gwalior, *Adhesives*, 228, 278.  
**HANKOW** (Some Stamp Designs), 331.  
 Hawaiian Islands (Notes upon Stamps), 355.  
 Hayti, *Adhesives*, 36, 78, 114.  
 " *Notes*, III, 145, 188, 273, 413.

- Hayti (Notes upon Stamps), 356.  
 Helena (Notes upon Stamps), 121.  
 Heligoland (Notes upon Stamps), 358.  
 Historical Notes on the Postal Organization  
 and the First Stamps of the Portuguese  
 Indies, 328, 401.  
 Historical Notes on the Republic of San  
 Marino and its Postage Stamps, 46,  
 92, 141, 162.  
 " History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily,  
 The," 269.  
 Hoi Hao, French Offices in, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 Holkar, *Adhesives*, 149, 313.  
 Honduras, *Notes*, 273, 366, 413.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 359.  
 Hong Kong, *Adhesives*, 417, 472.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 359.  
 Holland and Dutch Indies, The Postage and  
 Postage Due Stamps of, 87, 208, 291,  
 443.  
 Howes, C. A., 16, 96, 134, 179, 197, 248,  
 289, 331, 388, 445.  
 Hungary, *Adhesives*, 36, 417, 472.  
**ICELAND**, *Adhesives*, 37, 79, 313.  
 " *Notes*, 413.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 360.  
 Ichang (Some Stamp Designs), 452.  
 India, *Adhesives*, 36, 79, 114, 149, 191, 192,  
 228, 278, 313, 343, 473.  
 " *Notes*, 76, 226, 273, 367, 467.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 394, 455.  
 " Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head),  
 Surcharged for Native States, British,"  
 411.  
 Indian Letter, Our, 44, 160, 255.  
 Indo China, *Adhesives*, 79, 192, 278, 313, 344.  
 " International Directory of Philatelic Litera-  
 ture Collectors, Dealers and Publis-  
 hers," 110.  
 Italy, *Adhesives*, 80, 149.  
 Ivory Coast, *Adhesives*, 79, 149, 278.  
 " *Notes*, 310.  
**JAIPUR**, *Adhesives*, 343.  
 " *Notes*, 367.  
 Jamaica, *Adhesives*, 114, 149.  
 Jhind, *Adhesives*, 36, 313.  
 " *Notes*, 226.  
 Johannesburg Philatelic Society, 280, 319,  
 346, 375, 421, 477.  
 Johore, *Adhesives*, 115, 230, 372, 418.  
 " *Notes*, 468.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 135.  
 Journalistic Perversion, A, 157.  
**KEW KIANG** (Notes upon Stamps), 52.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 390.  
 Kishengarh, *Adhesives*, 36, 149, 192.  
 " *Notes*, 76.  
**LABUAN**, *Notes*, 467.  
 Lagos, *Adhesives*, 417, 473.  
 Las Bela, *Adhesives*, 473.  
 Letter, Our English, 3, 72, 129, 204, 237,  
 293, 350.

Letter, Our Indian, 44, 160, 255.  
 Liberia, *Adhesives*, 37, 149, 474.  
 " *Notes*, 111.  
 Long Tcheou, French Offices in, *Notes*, 225.  
 Luff, John N., I, 68, 157, 235, 321, 377, 423.

**MACAO**, *Adhesives*, 150.  
 Macon (Notes upon Stamps), 121.  
 Madagascar (French), *Adhesives*, 80, 192.  
 " " *Notes*, 367.  
 Malta, *Adhesives*, 417, 474.  
 Martinique, *Adhesives*, 37, 278, 370.  
 Mauritius, *Adhesives*, 192, 228, 418, 474.  
 " *Notes*, 112, 273, 310.  
 Medellin, *Adhesives*, 276.  
 " *Notes*, 310.  
 Mexico, *Adhesives*, 371, 418.  
 " *Notes*, 226, 467.  
 Mongtse, French Offices in, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 Montserrat, *Adhesives*, 418.  
 Morocco, Gibraltar Offices in (Notes upon Stamps), 219.  
 Mozambique, *Adhesives*, 150.  
 " Company, *Adhesives*, 344.  
 " " *Notes*, 467.

**NABHA**, *Adhesives*, 79.  
 Nankivell, Edward J., 3, 72, 129, 204, 237, 293, 323, 350.  
 Nashville (Notes upon Stamps), 121.  
 Natal, *Adhesives*, 418, 474.  
 Negri Sembilan (Some Stamp Design), 138.  
 New Caledonia, *Notes*, 34, 413.  
 New Hypothesis as to the Tete-beche Stamps (of France), A, 26.

**NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES :**  
 Afghanistan, 190.  
 Aitutaki, 190.  
 Angola, 146.  
 Antioquia, 147, 276, 369, 471.  
 Argentine Republic, 35, 342.  
 Australian Commonwealth, 190.  
 Austria, 415, 469.  
 Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire, 469.  
 Azores, 113, 190.  
 Barbacoas, 471.  
 Barranquilla, 35, 78, 113, 147.  
 Bechuanaland Protectorate, 342, 469.  
 Bermuda, 78, 146.  
 Bhopal, 79, 149.  
 Bolivar, 191, 312.  
 Bosnia, 469.  
 Boyaca, 147, 415.  
 British Central Africa, 113.  
 " Honduras, 146, 190,  
 " Offices in the Turkish Empire, 36.  
 " Somaliland, see Somaliland Protectorate.  
 Bussahir, 149.  
 Bulgaria, 113.  
 Canada, 415.  
 Canal Zone, 276, 369, 469.  
 Canton, French Offices in, 148.  
 Cape of Good Hope, 190, 415.

Cape Verde, 146.  
 Cartagena, 147.  
 Ceylon, 78, 113, 146, 190, 276, 312, 415, 470.  
 Chamba, 191, 228.  
 Chile, 276, 342.  
 China, 228, 342, 470.  
 " French Offices in, 35, 114, 148.  
 " Russian Offices in, 150.  
 Chinese Expeditionary Force, 228.  
 Colombian Republic, 35, 78, 113, 146, 147, 191, 276, 277, 312, 343, 369, 415, 470, 471.  
 Congo, French, 278.  
 Crete, 191, 471.  
 Cucuta, 471.  
 Cundinamarca, 191, 277, 312.  
 Curacao, 277.  
 Cyprus, 277, 343, 471.  
 Dahomey and Dependencies, 191, 277.  
 Denmark, 416, 471.  
 Dominican Republic, 313, 343, 416, 472.  
 Duttia, 473.  
 East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, 277, 313, 416, 472.  
 Ecuador, 313, 417.  
 Egypt, 191.  
 Eritrea, 80.  
 Falkland Islands, 148.  
 Federated Malay States, 418, 475.  
 Fiji Islands, 343, 369.  
 France, 35, 114, 148, 313, 369.  
 French Congo, 278.  
 French Guinea, 472.  
 French India, 78.  
 French Offices in Canton, 148.  
 " " " China, 35, 114, 148.  
 " " " Hoi Hao, 148.  
 " " " Mongtse, 148.  
 " " " Packhoi, 148.  
 " " " Tchong King, 114, 148.  
 " " " Yunnansen, 148.  
 " " " Zanzibar, 369.

Gabon, 417.  
 Gambia, 370.  
 German Offices in the Turkish Empire, 472.  
 Germany, 472.  
 Gibraltar, 278, 417.  
 Gold Coast, 417, 472.  
 Great Britain, 36, 228, 278, 472.  
 Guadeloupe, 191.  
 Guinea, French, 472.  
 " Portuguese, 148.  
 " Spanish, 115.  
 Gwalior, 228, 278.  
 Hayti, 36, 78, 114.  
 Hoi Hao, French Offices in, 148.  
 Holkar, 149, 313.  
 Hong Kong, 417, 472.  
 Hungary, 36, 417, 472.  
 Iceland, 37, 79, 313.  
 India, 36, 79, 114, 149, 191, 192, 228, 278, 313, 343, 473.  
 Indo China, 79, 192, 278, 313, 344.  
 Italy, 80, 149.

- Ivory Coast, 79, 149, 278.  
 Jaipur, 343.  
 Jamaica, 114, 149.  
 Jhind, 36, 313.  
 Johore, 115, 230, 372, 418.  
 Kishengarh, 36, 149, 192.  
 Lagos, 417, 473.  
 Las Bela, 473.  
 Liberia, 37, 149, 474.  
 Macao, 150.  
 Madagascar, 80, 192.  
 Malta, 417, 474.  
 Martinique, 37, 278, 370.  
 Mauritius, 192, 228, 418, 474.  
 Medellin, 276.  
 Mexico, 371, 418.  
 Mongtse, French Offices in, 148.  
 Montserrat, 418.  
 Mozambique, 150.  
     "    Company, 344.  
 Nabha, 79.  
 Natal, 418, 474.  
 New South Wales, 192.  
 New Zealand, 80, 418.  
 Nicaragua, 114, 278, 314, 371, 474.  
 Niue, 314.  
 North Borneo, 150, 475.  
 Packhoi, French Offices in, 148.  
 Panama, 37, 80, 114, 150, 279, 314, 344, 475.  
 Paraguay, 39, 81, 279.  
 Patiala, 79.  
 Penrhyn Islands, 314.  
 Persia, 193, 229, 315, 371.  
 Philippine Islands, 81, 115, 193, 229.  
 Portugal, 39, 193.  
 Portuguese Guinea, 148.  
 Portuguese India, 150.  
 Russia, 115, 150, 229, 279, 344, 475.  
 Russian Offices in China, 150.  
     "    "    the Turkish Empire, 115, 193, 344.  
 St. Lucia, 315, 372.  
 St. Thomas and Prince Islands, 150.  
 St. Vincent, 475.  
 Salvador, 229, 315.  
 Santander, 471.  
 Senegal, 39, 115.  
 Serbia, 372.  
 Siam, 151.  
 Sierra Leone, 315.  
 Sirmoor, 473.  
 Somaliland Protectorate, 39, 81.  
 Soudan, 191.  
 South Algeria, 193.  
 South Australia, 82, 229, 279, 345, 418, 475.  
 Southern Nigeria, 193, 315, 372.  
 Spanish Guinea, 115.  
 Straits Settlements, 39, 82, 115, 230, 279, 345, 372, 418, 475.  
 Surinam, 279.  
 Sweden, 230.  
 Switzerland, 119.  
 Tasmania, 40.  
 T'chong King, French Offices in, 114, 148.  
 Timor, 151.  
 Tollma, 148.  
 Transvaal, 345, 419.  
 Trinidad, 372.  
 Turkish Empire, Austrian Offices in the, 469.  
     "    "    British Offices in the, 36.  
     "    "    German Offices in the, 472.  
     "    "    Russian Offices in the, 115, 193, 344.  
 Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, 277, 313, 416, 472.  
 United States, 35, 78, 190.  
 Uruguay, 230, 419.  
 Vaal River Colony, see Transvaal.  
 Venezuela, 82, 193, 279, 315, 372, 419.  
 Victoria, 230.  
 Virgin Islands, 230.  
 Western Australia, 194, 231, 475.  
 Yunnansen, French Offices in, 148.  
 Zanzibar, 280, 315.  
     "    French Offices in, 369.  
 New Issue of Stamps for Nicaragua, 307.  
 New Orleans (Notes upon Stamps), 122.  
 New South Wales, *Adhesives*, 192.  
     "    "    *Notes*, 188.  
 New Zealand, *Adhesives*, 80, 418.  
     "    "    *Notes*, 413.  
 Nicaragua, *Adhesives*, 114, 278, 314, 371, 474.  
     "    "    *Notes*, 188, 274, 311, 341, 467.  
     "    "    New Issue of Stamps for, 307.  
 Niue, *Adhesives*, 314.  
 North Borneo, *Adhesives*, 150, 475.  
     "    "    *Notes*, 34, 341.  
 Northern Nigeria, *Notes*, 467.  
 Notes, 33, 76, 111, 145, 188, 225, 272, 309, 340, 365, 412, 466.  
 Notes on the Two Shades of the Belgian Five Franc Postage Stamps, 211.  
 Notes upon Siam, Some Further, 96.  
 Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties, 8, 51, 100, 119, 165, 214, 258, 298, 335, 355, 394, 455.  
 Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps, Historical, 46, 92, 141, 162.  
**OFFICIAL** Catalogue, The, 187.  
 Our English Letter, 3, 72, 129, 204, 237, 293, 350.  
 Our Indian Letter, 44, 160, 255.  
**PACKHOI**, French Offices in, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 Pahang (Some Stamp Designs), 138.  
 Panama, *Adhesives*, 37, 80, 114, 150, 279, 314, 344, 475.  
     "    *Notes*, 188, 226.  
     "    and its Bar Sinister, 85.  
     "    A Reference List of the Stamps of, 377, 423.  
     "    (Notes upon Stamps), 103.  
     "    The First Issue of, 68.  
 Paraguay, *Adhesives*, 39, 81, 279.

Parcel Post to France, 373.  
 Patiala, *Adhesives*, 79.  
 Penrhyn Islands, *Adhesives*, 314.  
 Perak (Some Stamp Designs), 139.  
 Persia, *Adhesives*, 193, 229, 315, 371.  
 " *Notes*, 226, 367, 468.  
 Perversion, Journalistic, 157.  
 Petersburg (Notes upon Stamps), 122.  
 Philatelic Exhibition, Berlin, 220.  
 " Society of India, 155.  
 " Johannesburg, 280, 319, 346, 375, 421, 477.  
 Philatelists are Mulcted, Where, 407.  
 Philippine Islands, *Adhesives*, 81, 193, 229.  
 " " *Envelopes*, 115.  
 " " *Notes*, 112, 189, 227, 274, 367, 413.  
 " " (Some Stamp Designs), 16.  
 " " Postage Due Stamps of the, 307.  
 Pleasant Shade (Notes upon Stamps), 122.  
 Ponce, Porto Rico, A Provisional Issue for, 347.  
 Porto Rico, *Notes*, 413.  
 " " A Provisional Issue for Ponce, 347.  
 Portugal, *Adhesives*, 39, 193.  
 " *Notes*, 274.  
 Portuguese Colonies, *Notes*, 34.  
 " Guinea, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " India, *Adhesives*, 150.  
 " " Historical Notes on the Postal Organization and the First Stamps of the, 328, 401.  
 Postage Due Stamps of the Philippine Islands, 307.  
 Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies, The, 87, 208, 291, 443.  
 Postage Stamps, Commemorative, 363.  
 " Postage Stamps of Great Britain, The," 411.  
 " Postage Stamps of Siam, The," 410.  
 Postal Organization and Postage Stamps of Corea, 244, 284.  
 Prices, Changes in Catalogue, 41, 115, 156.  
 Proofs, A Catalogue of United States, 231.  
 Provisional Issue for Ponce, Porto Rico, A, 347.  
 " Provisional Stamps of Tsingtau and their Forgeries, The," 31.  
 Puerto Principe (Notes upon Stamps), 125.  
**RAND** Philatelists, 232, 318.  
 Reference List of the Stamps of Panama, A, 377, 423.  
 Review:—  
 "The Provisional Stamps of Tsingtau and Their Forgeries," 31.  
 "The Surcharges of the Postage Stamps of Mexico," 32.  
 "The Stamp Fiends' Raid," 32.  
 "The Stamp Collectors' Annual," 108.  
 "Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue," 108.

"The International Directory of Philatelic Literature Collectors, Dealers and Publishers," 110.  
 "The 'Official' Catalogue," 187.  
 "The A B C of Stamp Collecting," 268.  
 "The History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily," 269.  
 "A Catalogue of Fiscal Stamps," 270.  
 "United States Stamped Envelopes," 316.  
 "The Postage Stamps of Siam," 410.  
 "British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) Surcharged for Native States," 411.  
 "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," 411.  
 "Stamp Collectors' Annual," 465.  
 "Gibbons' Stamp Weekly," 465.  
 Rheatown (Notes upon Stamps), 122.  
 Rio Hacha (Notes upon Stamps), 100.  
 Russia, *Adhesives*, 115, 150, 229, 279, 344, 475.  
 Russian Offices in China, *Adhesives*, 150.  
 " " "the Turkish Empire," *Adhesives*, 115, 193, 344-475.  
**ST. LUCIA**, *Adhesives*, 315, 372.  
 " " *Notes*, 34, 112.  
 St. Thomas and Prince Islands, *Adhesives*, 150.  
 St. Vincent, *Adhesives*, 475.  
 Salvador, *Adhesives*, 229, 315.  
 " *Notes*, 274, 311, 468.  
 Samoa, *Notes*, 274.  
 San Marino and its Postage Stamps, Historical Notes on the Republic of, 46, 92, 141, 162.  
 Santander, *Adhesives*, 471.  
 " *Notes*, 366.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 104.  
 Sarawak, *Notes*, 367.  
 Senegal, *Adhesives*, 39, 115.  
 Servia, *Adhesives*, 372.  
 " *Notes*, 34, 414.  
 Servian Coronation Stamps, 464.  
 Shanghai (Notes upon Stamps), 52.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 248.  
 Siam, *Adhesives*, 151.  
 " Its Postal Organization and its Postage Stamps, 21, 60.  
 " "Postage Stamps of," 410.  
 " Some Further Notes upon, 96.  
 "Sicily, History of the Postage Stamps of," 269.  
 Sierra Leone, *Adhesives*, 315.  
 Sirmoor, *Adhesives*, 473.  
 Society Reports:—  
 Birmingham Philatelic Society, 116, 154, 233, 373, 421.  
 Collectors Club, 42, 83, 152, 194, 232, 282, 345, 374, 420, 476.  
 Johannesburg Philatelic Society, 280, 319, 346, 375, 421, 477.  
 Philatelic Society of India, 155.  
 Rand Philatelists, 232, 318.  
 Staten Island Philatelic Society, 154.  
 Somali Coast, *Notes*, 311, 414.  
 Somaliland Protectorate, *Adhesives*, 39, 81.

- Some Further Notes upon Siam, 96.  
 Some Stamp Designs, 16, 134, 179, 197, 248, 289, 331, 388, 445.  
 Sudan, *Adhesives*, 191.  
 South Algeria, *Adhesives*, 193.  
 " " *Notes*, 275.  
 South Australia, *Adhesives*, 82, 229, 279, 345, 418, 475.  
 " " *Notes*, 468.  
 Southern Nigeria, *Adhesives*, 193, 315, 372.  
 Spain, *Notes*, 77, 311, 367.  
 Spanish Guinea, *Adhesives*, 115.  
 "Stamp Collecting, The A B C of," 268.  
 "Stamp Collectors Annual, The," 108, 465.  
 Stamp Designs, Some, 16, 134, 179, 197, 248, 289, 331, 388, 445.  
 "Stamp Fiends Raid, The," 32.  
 Stamp Weekly, Gibbons', 465.  
 Stamped Envelopes, United States, 316.  
 Stamps, Commemorative Postage, 363.  
 "Stamps of Great Britain, The Postage," 411.  
 "Stamps of Siam, The Postage," 410.  
 "Stamps of Sicily, History of the Postage of," 269.  
 Stamps of the Sudan, The, 323.  
 " " " Twentieth Century, United States, 15.  
 " United States Envelope, 117.  
 " and their Varieties, Notes upon, 8, 51, 100, 119, 165, 214, 258, 298, 335, 355, 394, 455.  
 "Stanley Gibbons' Printed Catalogue," 108.  
 Staten Island Philatelic Society, 154.  
 Straits Settlements, *Adhesives*, 39, 82, 115, 230, 279, 345, 372, 418, 475.  
 " " *Notes*, 145, 468.  
 " " (Some Stamp Designs), 134.  
 Sudan, The Stamps of the, 323.  
 Sungei Ujong (Some Stamp Designs), 137.  
 "Surcharges of the Postage Stamps of Mexico," 32.  
 Surinam, *Adhesives*, 279.  
 Sweden, *Adhesives*, 230.  
 Switzerland, *Adhesives*, 419.
- TASMANIA**, *Adhesives*, 40.  
 Tchong King, *Adhesives*, 114, 148.  
 Tegucigalpa (Notes upon Stamps), 359.  
 Tellico Plains (Notes upon Stamps), 123.  
 Tete-beche Stamps of France and its Colonies, 28.  
 Tete-beche Stamps of France, A new Hypothesis as to the, 26.  
 Timor, *Adhesives*, 151.  
 Tolima, *Adhesives*, 148.  
 " *Notes*, 33, 412.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 104.  
 Toppan, Geo. L., 8, 43, 51, 85, 100, 117, 119, 165, 214, 258, 298, 335, 355, 394, 455.
- Transvaal, *Adhesives*, 345, 419.  
 Trinidad, *Adhesives*, 372.  
 Tsingtau (Notes upon Stamps), 218.  
 Turkey, *Notes*, 34.  
 Turkish Empire, Austrian Offices in, *Adhesives*, 469.  
 " " " Offices in, *Notes*, 33.  
 " " British Offices in, *Adhesives*, 36.  
 " " German Offices in, *Adhesives*, 472.  
 " " Russian Offices in, *Adhesives*, 115, 193, 344.  
 Twentieth Century, United States Stamps of the, 15.
- UGANDA**, *Notes*, 468.  
 Uganda and East Africa, *Adhesives*, 277, 313, 416, 472.  
 Uniontown (Notes upon Stamps), 123.  
 United States, *Adhesives*, 35, 190.  
 " " *Envelopes*, 35.  
 " " *Telegraphs*, 35, 78.  
 " " *Notes*, 225, 365.  
 " " Envelope Stamps, 117.  
 " " Proofs, A Catalogue of, 231.  
 " " Stamped Envelopes, 316.  
 " " Stamps of the Twentieth Century, 15.  
 Uruguay, *Adhesives*, 230, 419.  
 " *Notes*, 275, 368.
- VAAL** River Colony, see Transvaal.  
 Value of a Guarantee, The, 1.  
 Venezuela, *Adhesives*, 82, 193, 279, 315, 372, 419.  
 " *Notes*, 145, 189, 341, 468.  
 Victoria, *Adhesives*, 230.  
 " *Notes*, 414.  
 Virgin Islands, *Adhesives*, 230.  
 " *Notes*, 145, 275.
- WESTERN** Australia, *Adhesives*, 194, 231, 475.  
 Wetherell, E. W., 44, 87, 160, 208, 255, 291, 443.  
 Where Philatelists are Mulcted, 407.  
 Wolle, R. P. H., The Case of, 185.  
 Wuhu (Notes upon Stamps), 54.  
 " (Some Stamp Designs), 445.  
 Wurtemberg, *Notes*, 368.
- YUNNANSEN**, French Offices in, *Adhesives*, 148.
- ZANZIBAR**, *Adhesives*, 280, 315.  
 " French Offices in, *Adhesives*, 369.  
 " (Notes upon Stamps), 214.





# 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 and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

---

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. [Single Copies, 5cts]  
" " Foreign Countries, 75c. JAN. 15, 1904.

---

The  
Value of a  
Guarantee.

THE following quotation is selected from an advertisement which recently appeared in a weekly contemporary. In making this selection we are not in the least biased by personal or business relations with the firm who inserted it; in fact, our attention was first called to it when it was reprinted as reading matter by an English magazine:

"The ordinary stamp collector is not an expert. When he buys he must, to a great extent, rely upon the honesty and knowledge of the dealer with whom he trades. Dealers whose announcements are admitted to the columns of reputable periodicals must be known as honest before the publishers will accept their advertising. Presuming that the dealer with whom you trade is honest in his intentions, there are still to be considered his *ability to make good what he guarantees and his knowledge of stamps.*

"Suppose you buy a stamp to-day and five years from now you discover something the matter with it. Will the dealer who sold it to you make good his guarantee? Are you buying it from an *established, reliable concern*, or from some man or boy who is dealing in stamps as a recreation, to make a little money evenings, who is in the stamp business to-day with the best of intentions, but who will be, five years from now—perhaps in the stamp business? Ten to one, *not*, as a comparison of the advertising columns of this paper with those of five years ago will testify. Of what possible permanent value is the 'guarantee' of any concern that is not in the stamp business to *stay*?

"But a guarantee should mean *something more than* that the dealer will refund your money if the stamp isn't all right. It should mean that it *is* right, that the dealer *knows* it is right. That is where *knowledge of stamps* counts. A successful stamp dealer must be not only a good business man, but a student of stamps—a philatelist in the best sense of the word. No permanently successful stamp business was ever built upon any other lines. The concern which pays attention only to dollars and none to stamps, which considers its stock only 'as any other kind of merchandise,' which bases its guarantees on the sources from which the stamps came—the knowledge of others, the 'ten-day' limit of a 'snap' picked up at some auction sale—that concern is sowing a harvest of disappointment for its customers to reap."

There is much food for thought in these lines and the matter is very well expressed.

It is not probable that any of the dealers, whose names appear on the advertising pages of philatelic periodicals, would *knowingly* sell a bogus stamp. They have no intention of being dishonest, but they stop at that. Intentions, probably, are very well in their way—in fact, they are reputed

to have served as pavement for a certain broad and much traveled road,— but we get more practical results from knowledge. “ Knowledge is power.” There is more value in a single “ I know ” than in a score of “ I guess.” But knowledge means time and money spent in studying, collecting and comparing. The men who have such knowledge must be paid to exercise it and you, in turn, must pay for it, if you expect to benefit by it.

The collector who buys his stamps from long established firms does not get as large discounts, or as many ostensible bargains, as are offered him by more ephemeral concerns but he does get the benefit of long years of business experience and of expert knowledge of stamps. When the time comes to sell his collection, he will not have the unpleasant experience of seeing more or less of his supposed treasures thrown in the waste basket.

Nothing for nothing is usually given in this world. If you want knowledge you must be prepared to pay for it; if you prefer to purchase good intentions, you may find that you have paid a large price for a commodity of little value. There is an old adage about the cost of tuition at the school of experience. “ Fifty per cent discount ” has a very attractive sound, but no dealer can afford to give such a discount, except on occasions, and not take an unfair advantage of someone. Either the man from whom he buys or the man to whom he sells must suffer.

The man who deals in stamps as an evening occupation, a side issue or merely because he must do something for a living and thinks this is an easier business than many others, is not likely to become an expert and someone will be the loser by his blunders. The man who sells you a stamp about which he knows nothing, any more than that it “ looks all right ” or because it “ came out of a fine collection,” probably does not intend to cheat you, but he frequently does, just the same. Ten years hence, when he is out of business and you discover that you have paid good money for worthless articles, it will be very small satisfaction to know that the vender “ meant well.”

It is a good thing to have the guarantee of a firm who will, at any time, repay the cost of a stamp, which they may have sold you without knowing it to be bad; but it is a much better thing to have the guarantee of a firm, who *know* the stamp to be good when they sell it and so do not need to refund in the future.

It may be thought that, like the boy in the fable, we are crying “ Wolf ! ” when no danger is near, but could our readers see the things which are sent us, almost daily, for examination, they would be convinced that the danger is real and present.—J. N. L.



## Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 12th, Dec. 1903.

Our new Gibbons catalogue is out, and I have had a general glance through it. Of course the great question in a new catalogue is one of prices, and especially in our Gibbons which has been a little frisky in that direction. The general impression left on my mind after a brief examination is that in most cases where there is what may be termed a sufficient "in sight" available supply of a stamp Gibbons has continued the pricing down process which it started back in 1899. If the process continues, in some stamps, collectors will be able to get them on "presentation of their cards."

But there some are stamps, many stamps, and the number is every year increasing, which neither Gibbons nor any other catalogue can price down without facing serious loss. Such stamps are mostly advanced a stage or two in the inevitable upward direction.

Here, then, is a pleasant little employment for the leisured collector. Take Gibbons and note what stamps have been regularly advanced in price and make a note thereof, and look into your own collection. If you have not got those stamps make up your mind that the price is not likely to turn more in your favor, for it is confessed on all hands that this season has been one of the very worst, if not the worst, that stamps have known on this side of the Atlantic. Hence, to stimulate sales it is more than probable that Gibbons, priced as it is by a shrewd business man with his finger on the pulse of the market every day in the year, has lowered prices intentionally wherever he could. Any way, that is my impression, and I make special mention of it in order that the collector may realise that this is the day of his opportunity, if he has the courage to buy on a falling market. Some year or so later on, when prices have begun to mount up and up, as they most surely will, collector after collector will be saying "Oh, why was I such a fool as not to fill up my blanks when the dealer was hard up for business and anxious to sell!"

Some people very much object to this continual jumping about of prices. The small dealer, and indeed most dealers when it was started, cried out terribly. Now they are getting accustomed to the process. And, as there are compensations to the knowing ones, there is not so much profanity in the philatelic thoroughfare i.e., in the Strand, as there used to be when a new Gibbons was issued. The compensations consist of rises here and there alongside the drops. One stamp of a series may be dropped from 15s to 7s, 6d and the dealer who is well stocked gets ready to swear in his very best style. But the next stamp, of which he has still a better stock, he finds has been suddenly trebled in price after sticking at a nominal figure for years. And so the game goes merrily on.

LONDON, 19th December, 1903.

Prices at auctions are not very brilliant with us yet. They suffer from the prevailing quietness of trade generally. And I am told that a good many bargains have been picked up by those who have the cash to spare and the courage to buy, but the average man will prefer to put off his buying until things are more lively and, as he will put it, more encouraging for a fellow to blanch out in stamps. Then there will be plenty of buyers and a very appreciable proportion will be the very men who want the stamps to-day.

-----

It is no use throwing out hints to people generally that now is the time to enrich ones collection cheaply. They apparently prefer the sociability of going in when others are at it. But the few wise ones quietly fill up their blanks and add a few other countries in these times, and when the rush comes and they are comparing notes with fellow collectors they are able to smile at the record prices at which some good folks are building up their pages.

-----

I suspect that Mr Castle will have choked a few timorous ones off Australian new issues, especially those of the New Zealand caste. And the silly ones who follow his advice will be paying through the nose later on for what they can pick up at new issue rates to-day. The knowing ones, all the same, are taking particular care that they do not miss a variety. I heard the other day of a prominent collector who scoured the whole of London for a small variety and at last ran a block of four to earth at new issue rates, and now we hear that of that variety only one sheet was issued. Besides, it is a most curious phenomenon that new issues have a way of growing old. Even the great "Post Office" Mauritius was once only a few hours old, and of course you know it was made an error for private ends by a "venal" postal administration.

-----

Our friends of the "venal" persuasion in Seychelles seem to be content for the present with their three surcharges on the kings head series, but we have not heard, as yet, of the restoration of the normal 3c. A good bit of attention has been paid to Seychelles of late, apparently since Mr. Ehrenbach discovered the two dies in the first series. It is not a bad little country despite its "venal" propensities in the surcharging direction. What a pity it is that they cannot hang a few of the gang of speculators who infest the colony. Some day we shall have specialist writing up the country, and I suspect we shall then hear of varieties which have not yet found their way into the catalogue, why I know not. We chronicle the short "I" in "Gibraltar", 1889 issue but why not the much more pronounced short "T" in "CENTS" in the 36 cents on 45c; of 1896 of Seychelles?

-----

LONDON, 26th Dec., 1903.

There seems to be an idea abroad that Australian current issues perf. 11 are going to be scarce, if not even rare in one or two cases. A collector here got information from what he says is a most reliable source that of the Western Australia 2s only one sheet was done on the perf. 11 machine. I am very sceptical, for I happen to know that after hunting about for a copy he

came upon Gibbons' stock with a good supply priced only double face, and that he only took a block of four. I rather think there are not very many collectors who would not have cleaned out Gibbons at the price, and laid them by if they had very much faith in their information. Such little pickings are welcome enough to most collectors for, even apart from the speculative spirit, they give the collector more money to spend on his collection, and very few would turn aside from such a chance.

---

I see by the *Australian Journal of Philately* that orders are said to have been given that no more stamps are to be perforated on the 11 machine at Melbourne, but the Victorian postal department is a curiously conducted affair. If Mr. Castle had gone for it instead of New Zealand he would probably have found some real cause for righteous indignation. However, to be on the safe side it may be just as well for collectors to secure all the perf. 11 while they are to be had at current rates. It is never safe to postpone collecting varieties of current issues. To do so is to risk being made to pay high prices later on.

---

I am very much amused over a paragraph in the *Australian Journal of Philately* about the high value Postage Dues. That generally well informed journal scouts the idea of the necessity of the 1cs and 2cs, and adds that "those officials, whose duty it is to handle the PD's, and who have been in the department since their introduction, have never seen them. They are a speculative issue pure and simple and a disgrace to the Commonwealth." The *Monthly Journal* after quoting a statement that these values have not yet been issued, adds "Let us hope they never will be."

---

Well now, as to the necessity for such high values of Postage Dues a little fact is worth a column of diatribes during the present state of disturbed philatelic imaginations. I have in my collection a 5s Postage Due of the blank space, or first Commonwealth issue, which was one of a pair given me by a London City merchant trading with Australia, and this pair came off the ordinary correspondence of his firm. I separated the pair because one of the stamps was damaged. My friend told me that such high values were not unknown in the case of his firm. My copy is cancelled with the Adelaide postmark and is dated "Ja, 2, 3."

---

LONDON, 2nd January, 1904.

It looks as if this year of grace is to be with us more or less an Italian year, philatelically. Dr. Diena, the eminent Italian specialist, has for years devoted his attention to the issues of his own country, and various arrangements are now on foot to secure his results for publication in English book form. He has undertaken to write up the issues of Modena for the *Philatelic Record*, incorporating his latest researches. These articles will run from month to month in the 1904 vol. of the *Record*.

---

Modena is a most interesting country, for it is full of those varieties that

tempt the specialist to go deeply into it. There is plenty of material in the hands of several great specialists—one or two of the Italian princes, Dr. Diena and the Earl of Crawford. At one of our meetings of the London Philatelic Society, a session or so ago, the Earl of Crawford showed us some of his Modena sheets, or rather blankets, for I never saw such enormous sheets of stamps in a collection before. They were eye-openers to most of us, but then the Earl started as a specialist with Italian States, and his friendship with the great Italian collectors soon opened the way to his acquisition of a grand accumulation.

---

Besides Modena, Dr. Diena has a very important work on the little one horse issue of Sicily which will be published this year by Gibbons, and I am told that it will be one of their finest handbooks. Just fancy to what a stage of philatelic study we are getting when a small one issue State allows scope for a bulky handbook all to itself. Some day, perchance, we shall have monographs on each of the separate issues of great countries. As a writer I feel that way inclined myself, if only each day would but lengthen out into 48 hours instead of the short 24 to which we are usually treated.

---

Other Europeans are more or less still under a cloud. No one seems to give much attention to them now, except one Mann with his £30,000 Castle collection. There is also a little flutter in French issues, always more of a favorite with us than the German States.

---

The great boom in Europeans which has been prophesied for the last decade, is yet to come, but somehow or another something is continually interfering with its overdue arrival. At present the continued depression in Germany seriously interferes with German buying. I am also told that German collectors still cling to their old preference for used stamps, making as they do a speciality of getting the various and very interesting old cancellations.

---

LONDON, 9th January, 1904.

I have had a very amusing circular from your side concerning a new album, "designed exclusively for the unsurcharged stamps of Great Britain and Colonies," and I am presumed to give it a send off in the English magazines for which I write. This explanatory circular must have been written by some one recently very much out of sorts in the brain department. He says, "Out of a total of 2215 catalogued stamps, more than 125 per cent. are but varieties, surcharges and rubbish." On this side of the water we have a little difficulty in understanding how out of every 100 stamps 125 can be rubbish. I guess that this genius must have some way of peeling a stamp into two.

---

Then, on another page of this precious document, we are assured that "from a pecuniary point of view surcharges are an unprofitable investment, as when sold again but a small portion of their original cost can be obtain-

ed." The man must be a real humourist. And, forsooth, the album is dubbed "Royal." Don't you think you might provide some quiet asylum for these anti-surcharge cranks.

---

Talking of albums, we are indebted to your side for a very promising rival to the album. It is an adaptation of the card filing system which is now being very largely used in our commercial houses. In future we are to be persuaded to utilize the same system for preserving our stamps. Some three or four years ago the inventor called on me and we spent several evenings going into the idea but, as he insisted on "one stamp, one card," which he called "finality," we agreed to differ, and I refused to write up such a cranky notion and tried to persuade him not to waste his money on it. And there the matter, as I thought, had dropped.

---

But Messrs. Lawn & Barlow, a new firm of stamp dealers with premises in the swell thoroughfare of Regent Street, have actually started the manufacture and sale of this "one stamp one card" system. We have had several discussions, and the result is they are convinced that they must open out the plan into larger cards, more in the direction of album pages. Therefore they are preparing two larger sizes, one four inches by six inches, and the other six inches by nine inches. I have been testing the plan and I am bound to confess that I believe it will settle the album question. The plan is simple and easily adaptable to all kinds of individual needs, likes and dislikes, in arrangement. You can crowd your stamps on one page or card or display them one series on a card, in fact, to put it briefly, it possesses all the advantages of the movable leaf album with the addition of greater compactness and greater facility for reference and the absolute absence of friction. You pull out a drawer in a cabinet and that one drawer holds 250 cards, or the equivalent of three bulky albums. New cards can be added anywhere without rearranging the drawer. This is an obvious advantage over the movable leaf album which will only hold a given number of leaves. So that when a fresh issue is started a fresh card is dropped into its place. When I have thoroughly tested the plan I shall be able to give my experience for the benefit of my fellow collectors. ¶ The system is known as the "Cistafile."





## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 421.]

NOTE:—We regret to say that, in the last instalment of this article, the two first cuts upon page 414, Figs. 132 and 133, were inadvertently transposed. If our readers will simply alter the figures under the cuts the error will be corrected.

### Cape of Good Hope.

1861.



Fig. 166.

The errors of color of the "wood blocks" are very generally known. A *cliche* of the 1d. (Fig. 166) was inserted, by error, in the plate of the 4d. and a 4d in the plate of the 1d. This naturally, resulted in stamps of each value being printed in the color of the other.

1863-71.



Fig 167.



Fig. 168.

The rectangular stamps, issued in this year, are to be distinguished from the later issues by the fact that a fine outer line of color surrounds them. (Fig. 167). In the later issues, commencing in 1871 with the 1d. value, this line is omitted. (Fig. 168.)

1879.



Fig. 169.

3d on 4d.—There are two errors of surcharge (Fig. 169) as follows:

Var. 1—"THR. EE" instead of "THREE."

Var. 2—"PENC B" instead of "PENCE."

1882.



Fig. 170.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3d.—A variety exists in which the "P" of "PENNY" has been omitted.

1891.



Fig. 171.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3d.—A variety exists in which the figure "1" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " has a straight serif.

1893.



Fig. 172.

1d on 2d.—A variety exists in which there is no period after "PENNY."

## Cape Verde.

1871-85.



Fig. 173.

40r.—The plate of this value (Fig. 173) contains, through error, a stamp inscribed "MOCAMBIQUE" instead of "CABO VERDE." This error, however, is not recognizable unless it is *se tenant* with the stamp bearing the "CABO VERDE" inscription, as it was correctly issued for Mozambique in the same colors.

## Ceylon.

1886.



Fig. 174.

25c.—An error of this stamp is known in which the numerals of value, which are printed separately in this, as well as the 15c. and 28c. stamps, appear in olive-yellow instead of brown. (Fig. 174.)

1890.



Fig. 175.

5c. on 15c.—Two errors in the surcharge upon this stamp (Fig. 175) are known, as follows:

Var. 1.—"FLVE" instead of "FIVE".

Var. 2.—The word "REVENUE" is omitted.

## Chile.

1854.



Fig. 176.

5c. Lithographed.—Notwithstanding the early date of issue of the stamps of this type the fact that they were ever produced by the lithographic process remained unknown until 1902, when attention was first generally called to them by Mr E D. Bacon in a paper upon “The 1853 to 1867 Issues of Chile” read before the Philatelic Society, London, and afterwards published in the *London Philatelist*.

The subject is so full of interest that we take the liberty of reproducing in full that section which treats of this particular series \*

“I have now an important discovery to make known in connection with the printing of some of these early stamps. Very soon after I commenced collecting Chile stamps with the view of writing the present paper, my friend Mr T. W. Hall showed me a postmarked pair of the five centavos value that had been sent to him by Mr John N. Luff, of New York. The right-hand stamp of this pair had a curious break about the centre of the outside frame-line at the top, and Mr. Luff, with his usual acumen, pointed out that he did not see how this flaw could occur in a stamp printed from a line-engraved plate, and if he was right in his conjecture, could this particular pair, he asked, have been printed by lithography? I submitted the stamps to more than one practical printer in London, including Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and they were all of the opinion that the pair showed unmistakable signs of having been printed from a lithographic transfer taken from the engraved plate. Since then Mr. Hall and myself, by dint of constant searching, have come across other specimens, and amongst these are two or three stamps which show even more pronounced flaws than the one I have described.

We know from an extract from a report of the Minister of the Interior, a translation of which I shall give further on,\*\* that the Santiago printers found great difficulty at first in producing the stamps from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co's engraved plates, and there can be absolutely no doubt that in the case of the five centavos value they took a transfer from the plate and printed a certain number of the stamps by lithography. In laying the transfer paper on the stone slight folds or rucks occurred in a few places, which accounts for the abnormal varieties sometimes met with; just as in the examples of the lithographed fourpence Western Australia of the first issue, and the one-third and three groschen stamps of Oldenburg of January, 1861, we find specimens of a similar nature.

I am unable to say for certain to which printing of 1854 the lithographed stamps belong, but I think it is probable that after taking trial impressions from the plate of the five centavos in June, it was decided to try to

\*Cf. The *London Philatelist*, Vol. XI, (1902), pp. 162—164.

\*\*As this possesses no general interest we omit it.

print the stamps by lithography. The result was so indifferent that it was probably quickly abandoned, and then the stamps of August and October were printed direct from the plates. We know, at any rate, that the ten centavos stamps printed in the two last months must have been made from the plate, as a most diligent search by Mr. Hall and myself has not resulted in the discovery of a single lithographed stamp of this value. If my surmise is correct, the number of the lithographed five centavos stamps was, therefore, 155,520.

The color of the lithographed five centavos varies from pale to dark brown, and also from pale to dark orange-brown. The impression, as in all lithographs, has an appearance of flatness, and the details of the engine-turned background are very confused and indistinct, and there are sometimes blotches of color about the design. Still, notwithstanding these defects, it requires a practised eye to pronounce a decision in *some* instances as to whether a particular specimen is lithographed or is printed direct from the plate.

I will now give a description of the abnormal varieties Mr. Hall and I have jointly met with :\*

Var. 1.—The whole of the bottom part of the design has been rucked up, so that the stamp measures  $21\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 23mm. in height. The top part of the letters "ENTA" of "CENTAVOS", the middle part of the letter "C" and the bottom part of the letters "VO" of that word have entirely disappeared.

Var. 2.—The lower part of the numeral "5" is smaller and is of a different shape from the ordinary. The letters "HILE" of "CHILE" are smaller, and there is a break in the outer frame line of the stamp at the right side, a little above the letter "S" of "CENTAVOS."

Var. 3.—Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp, beneath the space between the letters "A" and "V" of "CENTAVOS". The letters "CENT" and left half of the "A" of "CENTAVOS" are smaller and misshapen. There is, also, a break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the top, over the letter "R" of "FRANCO", and the down stroke of the letter "F" of that word is thinner.

Var. 4.—Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp at the bottom, beneath the space between the letters "A" and "V" of "CENTAVOS". The letters "CH" of "CHILE" are smaller and the letters "TA" of "CENTAVOS" are broken and misshapen.

Var. 5.—Break in the outer frame line of the stamp at top, about the center. The letters "EOS-PO" of "CORREOS PORTE" have the upper part cut off. (This is the variety sent by Mr. Luff)†

\*Mr. Bacon describes ten varieties numbered from 1 to 10. In the *London Philatelist* for June, 1903, Vol. XII, p. 150, are some further notes upon this stamp, by Baron A. de Reuterskiold, describing four additional varieties. These we have thought best to incorporate here. They are numbered 11 to 14 inclusive.

†This is evidently the identical pair of stamps referred to in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for December, 1898, p. 105, and which, from the description given of it in an *American Magazine*, the writer of the paragraph not unnaturally termed an impossible curiosity."

We quote the note referred to above: "The following impossible curiosity is described in an American journal. We leave our readers to guess what it really is: 'One of the queerest varieties shown me recently was what the owner called the 'broken plate variety.' It was a pair of 5c. of the first issue of Chili. The upper left corner of the second stamp (right-hand one), a piece of the plate, about three-eighths of an inch square, was actually broken off. The piece was so clumsily reset that the border of the piece is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. higher than the rest of the stamp proper."

Var. 6.—Break in the outer frame line of the stamp above the letter “o” of “CORREOS” and with a small blot of color in place of the usual diagonal dash above that letter.

Var. 7.—Break in the outer frame line of the stamp above the space between the letters “R” and “A” of “FRANCO”. The downstroke of the letter “E” of “POSTE”, and the loop and tail of the letter “R” of “FRANCO”, are much thinner than usual; in fact they are only of the thickness of a hair-line.

Var. 8.—Break in the outer frame line of the stamp above the letter “R” of “FRANCO” and the whole of the line at the top is thick and irregular. The letter “F” of “FRANCO” slants more to the right and there is a large blot of color on the throat of Columbus.

Var. 9.—Break in the outer frame line of the stamp to right above the letter “O” of “FRANCO”

Var. 10.—Extra outer frame-line at the lower left corner of the stamp, extending from the corner to beneath the letter “C” of “CENTAVOS”

Var. 11.—The whole of the lower left corner is rucked up, the “CEN” of “CENTAVOS” being reduced in height and the “L” of “COLON” is bent in the back.

Var. 12.—The whole of the lower half of the letters “CHI” has disappeared and the “O” of “CENTAVOS” is a wreck.

Var. 13.—The fold goes through “RREO” of “CORREOS” and “F” of “FRANCO.”

Var. 14.—In this specimen, which is in light red and not red brown as the others, the “C” of “CENTAVOS” seems to me to be misshapen; it is not much, but it is not quite like the others.”

1881.



Fig. 177.



Fig. 178.



Fig. 179.



Fig. 180.

1c.—There is a small, colorless ornament at each side of the base of the numeral of value, just above the letters “E” and “V” of “CENTAVO.” The numeral, also, is well shaped, being rather tall and thin. (Fig. 177.)

1894.

1c.—There are no ornaments at the base of the numeral and the numeral itself is considerably thicker than in the stamp of 1881, giving it a rather heavy, chunky appearance. (Fig. 178.)

1881.

2c.—There is a small, colorless ornament at each side of the base of the numeral of value, just above the letter “E” and “VO” of “CENTAVOS”. The balls of the numeral are perfect excepting for a slight dot of color where they leave the stem. (Fig. 179)

1894.

2c.—There are no ornaments at the base of the numeral; the upper portion of the numeral ends in a curved line instead of a ball, while, below, the ball is more perfect than in the stamp of 1881, there being no colored dot. The numeral is also wider and more squatty. (Fig. 180).

**China.**

1887.



Fig. 181.

半洋暫  
分銀作  
½  
cent

Fig. 182.

½c on 3c —Two varieties of the surcharge upon this stamp (Figs. 181 and 182) are known as follows :

- Var. 1.—The surcharge reads " 1 cent " instead of " ½ Cent."
- Var. 2.—The " T " of the word " Cent " has been omitted.

1897.



Fig. 183.

2c on 3c.—Three errors of this surcharge (Fig. 183) are known, as follows :

- Var. 1.—There is an inverted " s " in " CENTS."
- Var. 2.—There is no period after " CENTS "
- Var. 3.—There is a comma after " CENTS."



Fig. 184.

50c.—This stamp exists printed, by error, in dark green, the color of the 10c value (Type as Fig. 184).

# United States Stamps of the Twentieth Century.

MUNHALL, PA., December 21, 1903.

Editors AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Following my communication in the Nov. JOURNAL, giving a letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, regarding 20th Century printings of the regular U.S. adhesives, I now forward a copy of another letter giving the 20th Century plates of the U. S. Postage Dues.

Also a statement as to which of the U. S. stamps were surcharged for the Philippines after January 1, 1901. Though no record is kept of the numbers of the plates surcharged for the Philippines, yet one can tell which are surely 20th Century prints (except in the case of the 15c), by comparing with the letter in the November number of the JOURNAL, it being evident that such plates as were first used for U. S. stamps after January 1, 1901, must be 20th Century prints when surcharged for the Philippines.

It will be noted that no surcharging of the 50c on the late type was made during the 20th Century, nor any of the 5c and 10c Postage Dues to date. Therefore, the 50c, late type, must be excluded from any collection of the 20th Century prints and the 5c and 10c Postage Dues to date. It will also be noted that there have been no new plates for the regular U. S. 30c and 50c Postage Dues so far in this century.

It is to be understood that this letter refers only to stamps of the late issue, not of the present 1902 series

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,

Commander U. S. Navy.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

December 18, 1903.

Commander W. C. EATON,  
Munhall, Pa.

SIR :—In reply as early as practicable to your letter of 17th ultimo, the following is a statement of values of U. S. adhesive stamps first surcharged before January 1, 1901, for the Philippine Islands, viz :—ordinary 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 50c, and Postage Due 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 50c. This is according to your understanding as stated in your letter, except that the 10c Special Delivery were not surcharged prior to January 1, 1901.

Of the above stated the following values were again surcharged for use after January 1, 1901, viz :—ordinary 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c and 15c, and Postage Due 1c, 2c and 50c.

The following were first surcharged after January 1, 1901, viz :—ordinary 4c, 6c, 8c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00; Special Delivery 10c, and Postage Due 3c and 30c.

The numbers of the lowest numbered plates used for the first time after January 1, 1901, in printing the different values of the Postage Due stamps, irrespective as to whether the stamps from any of them have been surcharged or not, no record being kept of the plate numbers of surcharged stamps, are as follows :—No. 1099, 2c; No. 1631, 3c; No. 1632, 1c; No. 1633, 10c and No. 1642, 5c.

Respectfully,

WM. M. MEREDITH,

Director.



## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 346.)

From Borneo it is a comparatively short step to the Philippines which have become of increased interest to American collectors since the fortunes of war brought them within our family circle. We find nothing of special note in their stamp designs, however, until the time of the American occupation and the attempt of the Filipinos under Aguinaldo to form an independent republic. This resulted in the issue of a number of stamps which have been tabooed by the catalogues, but which are, nevertheless, interesting mementoes of the founding of our Asiatic empire. As such they appeal to many American collectors, particularly those who make a specialty of our new colonies, and for that reason we include them in these papers. But little has been published concerning these stamps, so that material for their history is scanty, but I have at various times gathered notes and clippings which will at least throw some light upon them and, after the presentation of what are facts in the case, the collector can decide for himself whether they are worthy of serious consideration or not.

In the first place, it may be well to see by what authority they were issued in order to determine their standing and, to do this, we must brush up our memory of the Spanish war a little. It may be recalled that Aguinaldo was at Singapore when the war broke out, having been "bought off" by the Spaniards in their attempt to quell the Philippine insurrection of 1896-7 and that he was brought from Hong Kong to Manila by a United States vessel with the intention of employing him and his followers against the Spanish. His dream, however, was of an independent Filipino nation with himself at the head. Accordingly, after landing at Cavite on May 16, 1898, he issued a proclamation proposing, as soon as possible, to set up a temporary dictatorial government, to continue till a regular constitutional government could be organized. This was accomplished on May 24, 1898, at Cavite and, on June 18, Aguinaldo proclaimed that he was called upon to assume the role of Dictator. Five days later a temporary constitution was promulgated with the following heading:—

The dictatorial government will be entitled hereafter the revolutionary government, [*gobierno revolucionario*], whose object is to struggle for the independence of the Philippines until all nations, including the Spanish, shall expressly recognize it, and to prepare the country so that a true republic may be established.

All this went on with the knowledge of the Americans but without any attempt on their part to object, for, be it remembered, the latter were located only on their ships and at the naval station at Cavite; the Spanish, meanwhile, were practically invested in Manila, the Americans lying before it and the Filipinos encircling it and having control of the rest of the country. Finding the headquarters of the revolutionary government rather near for comfort at Cavite, Aguinaldo was requested to remove, which he did, about the first of August, going to Bacoor on the shores of the bay some distance nearer Manila. On August first the declaration of independence of the Philippine nation was issued and, on Aug. 13th, Manila capitulated to the Americans, who occupied it but refused entrance to the Filipinos. This, naturally, caused friction and increased the growing differences between the Americans and the Filipinos. The latter, therefore, removed their seat of government from Bacoor in the

early part of September to Malolos, north of Manila, on the line of the Manila and Dagupan railway. Here the first Philippine congress met on September 15, 1898, and Malolos remained the native capital until its fall before the Americans on March 31, 1899.

Now what does the above bit of history amount to? It shows that the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo's leadership, had organized a government which remained in force during the time between the overthrow of the Spanish regime and the capture of the Philippine capital by the Americans, after hostilities had broken out between the natives and their would-be rulers on February 4, 1899. That is, for at least ten months the Filipinos were under the control of neither the Spanish nor the Americans, but acknowledged the leadership and presidency of Aguinaldo, whose revolutionary government became recognized throughout the islands, except in Manila and the sea-ports still held by the Spanish. Civil governments were established, a native army was organized free trade was practically allowed except for a small export tax, the telegraph lines destroyed during the insurrection of 1896-7 were rebuilt, a postal system was established and a stamp tax enforced. It will thus be seen that there was a real government which, for a time, conducted the affairs of the country and which might have continued to do so had not the Americans been of another opinion. The issuing of the stamps, therefore, seems to be on somewhat the same footing as the issuing of the Confederate States stamps, and they certainly seem as worthy of recognition as the "Carlist" stamps of Spain. At any rate, their range of values and varieties is so small that but little could be gained if they were issued simply for speculation, and they do not seem to have been issued in any vast quantities as it is. It is my own opinion that they were issued for legitimate purposes and that they served such purposes while the Aguinaldo government lasted. They thus have a certain philatelic as well as historic interest which should, at least, appeal to American collectors.



NEWSPAPER.



POSTAGE.



REGISTERED.

Coming now to the stamps themselves let us see what has been written about them that appears to be authoritative; but, to begin with, we will give a list of the known varieties.

POSTAGE. Similar to cut except that "2 CENTS" is on a *lined* ground.

1. 2 CENT(AVO)S, deep carmine, "CORREOS" at top.

2. 2 " " " " "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS" at top.

3. 2 " carmine, CORREOS at top (like cut,) "2 CENTS" on *white* ground).

4. 1 MILLESIMA, black

5. 1 " " (variety imperforate)

REGISTERED.

6. 8 C(ENTAVOS) green

This list does not constitute a very formidable array for a purely speculative issue. In regard to their status I find the following clipping in my scrap book:

"Fredrick C. Schenkel, the agent of the purchasers of the Philippine remainders bought of the U.S. Government at Manila, wrote:

"The Aguinaldo stamps are all right. The Filipino Government established at Malolos from August 1898 to March 1899 was in possession of the railway, Manila to Dagupan, and entertained postal relations with several parts of the Island of Luzon, and I myself received letters from the province regarding stamps. I have bought my stamps directly from the Filipino Government when Aguinaldo was at Tarlac. You may remember that the Spanish Government sent a commission to Tarlac in order to arrange the liberation of the Spanish prisoners. A member of that commission, Mr. Enrique de Marcaida, bought the stamps from the post-office at Tarlac."

Still another clipping seems to give them more of a speculative nature though I think the true import of the statements is not quite to that effect.

"After the American occupation Aguinaldo held Malolos as the capital and headquarters of the Philippine Republic. In the early part of September, 1898, it was decided to form a bureau of engraving and printing, in accordance with a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo (calling himself president, but really little better than dictator) which candidly stated the treasury to be in a very low condition and, as a means of relief, the Government was obliged to issue stamps, all of which were to be sold at a nominal price.

A force of men were put to work on the plates at Malolos, but after a few stamps were printed it was found that the presses were too small to turn out the stamps with any degree of rapidity, (as they were all hand presses); a contract was, therefore, entered into with the Litografia del Gomez, of Santa Cruz, at which town (a suburb of Manila) all the stamps ever issued by the Aguinaldo Government were printed and sent to the capital for distribution to the governors of the different provinces throughout the entire archipelago. These governors were each pledged to take and dispose of a certain number of stamps according to the size of their respective provinces; the governors, in turn, gave them out to the *presidentes* of the small towns and villages, who sold (or forced) them on the people.

After the first issue was distributed Aguinaldo's cabinet took exception to the design they bore, which was voted changed to a profile portrait of Aguinaldo. The dictator, therefore, issued an order (dignified by the name of proclamation) to the effect that another set of plates should be started with the new design. However, the printing of this new set was never completed, as the American troops, advancing on to Malolos, caused the printing office and every thing in it to be destroyed by fire.

This, then, is a correct history of these interesting stamps. I say correct because the gentleman from whom I got it is a well known army officer in Manila and took pains to find out the truth so that it might be published.

From the same source I also learn that 90,000 of the postage stamps were printed and put into circulation, at least one third of which were destroyed.

J. A. D. PARK."

The statement that "the treasury was low" and that they were "obliged to issue stamps" as a means of relief, refers, I think rather to the fact, as before stated, that a stamp tax was enforced as a means of revenue just as we had a stamp tax imposed upon us at the same time. With regard to the 2c postage stamps, it may be stated that they were printed in sheets of fifty, five rows of ten.

Though we do not intend to go outside of postage stamps in these articles, yet the few remaining Insurgent stamps may be mentioned here to complete the list as far as known.

**TELEGRAPH.** Similar to No. 3 (see cut) but lettered "TELEGRAFOS" at top.

7. 2 CENT(AVO)s, violet

8. 50 " blue

**RECEIPTS.** Similar to No 6 (see cut) but lettered "RECIBOS" at top and with rising sun in centre.

9. 10 C(ENTAVOS) red brown.

**TRANSFER OF CATTLE.** Crossed branches enclosing agricultural implements, with star above, "TRANS DE GANADOS" at top and number in red beneath stamp.

10. (no value) red brown

Concerning this latter stamp nothing has been published, but I have found in the 'Instructions for the Rule of the Provinces and Towns' issued by Aguinaldo at Cavite, on June 20, 1898, the following, which evidently throws considerable light on the use to which this stamp was put when issued :

"RULE 43.—The Delegate of Rents will keep a book for the register of property and the transfer of cattle. There will be placed on all cattle registered in this book the town mark.

This will serve to give in future a title to the owners of the cattle by certificate of record of the transfers, which the delegates with the countersign of the chief (*jefe*) will issue. For this work the Delegate of Rents shall charge as a local contribution one peseta (20 centavos) per head for the certificate."

Here, then, we evidently have the *raison d'être* of this stamp which has so long puzzled us. The serial numbering was evidently for convenience of reference to the certificates, and the lack of expressed value was probably due to the charge for the certificate varying according to the number of head of cattle.

These stamps, or at least the postage and telegraph stamps, were issued under the authority of the Bureau of Public Works of the Ministry of War, the "third section" of which dealt with the "branches of communications." (Instructions issued June 27, 1898). In the so-called "Malolos Constitution," adopted by the Filipino Congress on January 30, 1899, we find this reference to the mails :

"ART. 12.—In no case can there be detained or opened by the government authority the correspondence confided to the post-office, nor can that of the telegraph or telephone be detained.

But, by virtue of a decree of a competent judge, any correspondence which may be conveyed by the post-office may be detained and also opened in the presence of the accused."

We think it will be apparent from all the foregoing that the Insurgent stamps were issued, with proper authority, for legitimate purposes and that they served those purposes for at least six months, from September 1898 to March 1899, when the Insurgent government was driven from its capital by the Americans and the doom of the Filipino Republic became apparent. It seems, therefore, as if they should be accorded recognition as local stamps as well as the Confederates, the Carlist stamps, the Shanghai locals, and many others that have their places in our catalogues.

It is stated that "several millions" of the Insurgent stamps in unused condition were captured by the American troops from time to time, and that the greater part of them was forwarded to the Bureau of Military Information in Manila, where they are still supposed to be. Unused copies of the various stamps as well as private reprints of the same (these latter being on a yellowish paper whereas the originals were on white) were openly sold in Manila for a time, but a proclamation against having in one's possession anything bearing the design of the Insurgent government later prohibited their sale, at least publicly.

As the main object of these papers is to explain the designs found upon various stamps, we now turn to that feature of the Aguinaldo issues. Taking the 2 cent postage stamp we find a triangle enclosing a sun and three stars, one in each corner; the two telegraph stamps likewise bear the same design. On the newspaper stamp there is the sun alone and on the registration stamp a star alone. In every case, however, the central design is surrounded by

three k's placed in a triangular form. This symbolism and these letters represent the famous—or infamous—Katipunan society, the instigator of the rebellions.

Some twenty-five years ago the Filipinos in Spain affiliated themselves with the Spanish Masons, and later established a number of Masonic branches in the Philippines with the idea of working for reform in the administration of the islands. Taking their cue from this, when it was found that the effort was useless, certain Filipinos, under the leadership of one Marcelo H. del Pilar formed a secret society, a sort of Philippine political masonry, whose avowed purpose was the liberation of the Tagalogs and expulsion or destruction of the Spanish. This "bastard offspring of Philippine Freemasonry," as it has been called, was named the *Kataas-taasang Kalagayan Katipunan Nang Manga Anac Nang Bayan*, or "Sovereign Worshipful Association of the Sons of the Country." The first three words give the clue to the three k's on the stamps.

The Katipunan was formed upon Masonic usage adapted to the character of the association. Its formation was one of *triangles*, each new "Katipunero" being bound to attract to the association two others to occupy the opposite angles. In this we find the explanation of the triangle on the stamps and the triangular arrangement of the three K's. Though the symbolism was secret, yet the three stars are supposed to have represented the three individuals of the "triangle" while the sun represented the Filipino nation they were bound to strive for. The same design formed the portion of the Insurgent flag next the staff. On the newspaper stamp we find the sun alone and on the registered stamp a single star. On seals and handstamps for official documents, Aguinaldo ordered in his "Rules", published June 20, 1898, from which we have already quoted, that :

"RULE 45. Each town shall use on the official despatches a circular stamp in whose centre shall be engraved a sun with eight rays with three stars in the upper corner."

The eight rays will be noted as emphasized on the stamps by little arrowheads. The stamp of the central bureau of posts and telegraphs was circular, reading "COMUNICACIONES FILIPINAS," above; "ADMON. CENTRAL" below; the two inscriptions separated by two stars; in the central circle was a sun with the eight rays and, beneath it, two crossed branches with thunder bolts springing from the intersection.

When the Filipino Congress adjourned, just before the fall of Malolos, it decreed that the supreme council of the Katipunan Society should assume control. Aguinaldo added a proclamation that every male Filipino should be subject to its regulations. Each Katipunero was obliged to sign an oath in his own blood, taken from an incision in the left arm between shoulder and elbow, swearing under the most revolting penalties to serve the society. It is well that our army was able to break up this terrible association, but we have a memento of it and its purposes in the designs of the stamps issued by the government; it instigated and upheld.



# Siam.

## ITS POSTAL ORGANIZATION AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

[Continued from page 405.]

The year 1885 was fruitful in betterments and extensions of the Siamese postal service ; it was inaugurated by the appearance of an annual : "*The Siamese Postal Guide*," published by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of Siam and based upon the postal laws.

This guide notified the public of the opening of two post offices in Bangkok, the first being open every day from seven until four o'clock for the local service ; the second from nine until midday and from two until five o'clock for the interior service. It contained, also, precise information as to the time of collections from letter boxes, the departure of the mails and the postal rates, which were noteworthy as being moderate and not at all complicated.

On August 26, 1885, the administration created two new post offices, one at Paklat and the other at Paknam, which were placed in communication with Bangkok and, on the 19th of the following October, seven other offices were opened at Banyang, Maklong, Nakonchaisee, Peschabooree, Prasom, Ratbooree and Tacheen ; they communicated with Bangkok, by means of packet boats, once a week.

Finally, on the 26th of October, 1885, a regular service having been established between Bangkok and Chiengmai, twenty-nine new post offices were opened upon this line and others contributory to it. These extensions, as well as Siam's entrance into the Universal Postal Union, which took place July 1st, 1885, necessitated the making of new rates.

Those for the internal service (excluding the local service at Bangkok) were fixed, for letters, at 4 atts per tical : for packages at 12 atts per pound, or 30 ticals. For postal cards the rate was 1½ atts per card, and for newspapers and samples 1 att for each 2 ticals. The registration rate was fixed at 8 atts, with 4 atts additional if a receipt was required from the addressee.

As to the rates for international service, resulting from Siam's entrance into the Postal Union, they were fixed as follows :

	Straits Settlements, China, Sarawak and Borneo.	Other countries of the Postal Union.	Countries not in the Postal Union. (Africa—South Australia.)
Letters, per half ounce,	8 atts	12 atts	24 atts
Postal cards,	4 "	4 "	
Newspapers, books, samples, } per 2 ounces, . }	2 "	3 "	12 "
Registration,	8 "	12 "	12 "
" additional for receipt, 6 "		6 "	

For printed matter the limit of weight was fixed at four pounds and six ounces and the dimensions at two feet long, one wide and one high.

The dimensions of samples were fixed at eight inches long, four wide and two high, and the maximum weight at eight ounces.

These important changes, promulgated May 23, 1885, by His Royal Highness Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangsi Sawngwose Krom Hluang Bhanu-

pandhwounge Wordej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs at Bangkok, necessarily led to a new issue of postage stamps to replace the local stamps then in use. While awaiting this new series the Siamese postal officials decided that the local stamps should remain in use, but that the 1 salung, orange, stamp, of the value of 16 atts, should be used as a 12 att value so as to assure the proper franking of letters to their destination in Postal Union countries.

The officials of the Siamese post office recognized, at the same time, the necessity of issuing a new stamp of the value of one tical (64 atts), principally to assure the franking of bulky correspondence which might be sent to countries outside of the Postal Union.

In order to attain the desired end easily and with but little expense, the postal department inaugurated a system which, until then, had never been employed in any country, that of surcharging with "1 tical" the 1 lotte stamp (the lowest value). The Siamese post office thus produced, from a stamp having a value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  att, another stamp to which it gave, by means of a surcharge, a value of 64 atts.

As may be easily understood, this transaction opened the door for numerous counterfeits; the fraud was so extensive that we still find to-day stamps fraudulently surcharged "1 tical" and also cancelled.

As it is very difficult to distinguish these counterfeit surcharges and cancellations from the genuine ones collectors would do well to be very prudent when they wish to purchase these stamps.

The surcharge "1 tical", printed in red upon the 1 lotte stamp with a view of making it the highest value, was issued in May, 1885, and exists in three different types.



In the first type all the letters of the surcharge are capitals and the surcharge itself, which generally extended  $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. beyond the lower frame of the ellipse containing the value in Siamese characters, measures  $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.<sup>1</sup>

In the other two types only the first letter, "T" is a capital. In the second type the surcharge measures  $3 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and it is applied in the centre of the ellipse above the bust.

In the third type the surcharge measures  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ mm and it is applied almost in the centre of the ellipse. There are, however, some exceptions to the rules as to the exact position of the surcharges, but they are rare and not very noticeable, the sheets having been very carefully adjusted during the operation, which printed a block of fifty stamps at a time.

According to Scott the estimated price of these three varieties is; type I, 100 francs; type II, 15 francs; type III, 15 francs. Yvert & Tellier's catalogue for 1903 prices only the second type, at 7 francs; we prefer the latter valuation which is, furthermore, the truest and most rational.

To make this list complete we must still add that three varieties of the second type are known. The first consists of an inverted surcharge; the

1. As we measure it, this surcharge is a full 4mm. high.—Eds. A. J. P.

second consists of a double surcharge in red, and the third of a double surcharge, one of the surcharges being in red and the other in black.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, counterfeits of this surcharge are so numerous that it appears to us to be prudent to acquire these varieties only from well-known sources.

The stamps which were to replace those of the first issue made their appearance April 1, 1887, and were used for both postal and fiscal purposes. The new values were not only justified by the inconvenience which the old series presented to the public but, also, by the necessity of facilitating the prepayment of matter at the new rates caused by the recent entrance of Siam into the Postal Union. Their appearance was notably coincident with the establishment of an international service for postal packets, which, by virtue of agreements, started, in 1887, by exchanges with Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and all of the open ports of China.



The stamps of this series comprise seven values. They are perforated 14; measure  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; are typographed upon white wove paper watermarked with a flower; bear the portrait of King Chula Longkorn and represent, in accord with the combination of their colors, the following values, expressed in atts in both English and Siamese characters and in figures:

2	atts, green and red
3	“ “ “ blue
4	“ “ “ brown
8	“ “ “ yellow
12	“ purple “ red
24	“ “ “ blue
64	“ “ “ brown

One can find, also, the 2 atts, green and carmine; the 12 atts, lilac and carmine; the 24 atts, lilac and blue, and the 64 atts, lilac and deep orange.

An international, reply paid, postal card was also issued upon April 1, 1887; it bore the Siamese arms, printed in red, in the left corner and a stamp of 4 atts, in the same color, at right, with the inscriptions in Siamese and in French.

After the issue of this series the Siamese postal administration exerted itself to increase the number of its post offices and to establish them in the most distant provinces, which had been deprived of them up to this time.

This was done in a very uniform manner. Four offices were established in the peninsula of Malacca, at Trang, Pang Nga, Singora and Kanchanadit. Offices were, also, opened for business at Mehongson, upon the frontier of Burmah, and at Moung-Tern in the north-western part of the kingdom; finally offices were established at the three ports of Koh-si-chang, Anghin and

2. In addition it should be mentioned that there are two varieties of the numeral “1” in type II, one being 3mm. high, without serif at top and only the rudiments of a crossbar at the bottom, and the other measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm, with a serif at top and a well formed bar at the bottom. Of type III we have seen copies with double surcharge and others with the “1” inverted. The genuineness of all these varieties is beyond question.—Eds. A. J. P.



Rayong upon the eastern coast of Siam, opposite the French possessions, so that, about the end of 1889, there were ninety post offices in operation. This condition of affairs, which had resulted in a greatly augmented business, necessitated new reforms which the Siamese postal administration exerted itself to introduce in its service.



The postage upon printed matter and samples of merchandise having been fixed at 1 att per 2 ticals, a stamp of 1 att became indispensable. While awaiting its preparation they employed, to represent this rate, the remaining stock of the stamp of 1 pynung, vermilion, perforated 15, of the issue of July 16, 1883, upon which they applied, in black, upon the upper part of the stamp, the surcharge "1 att" in Siamese characters. The stock of the 1 pynung having been exhausted they surcharged successively, beginning in January, 1890, the 2 atts green and carmine and the 3 atts green and blue, so as to insure the prepayment of postage upon the constantly increasing amount of printed matter and samples. Contrary to the method followed in surcharging the 1 pynung stamp the 2 and 3 atts were surcharged upon the lower part of the stamp and in both Siamese and English characters.

There is but one type of the Siamese surcharge of 1 att upon 1 pynung.<sup>3</sup>

๑ ๑๙ 1  
TYPE I.

๑ ๑๙ 1  
TYPE II.

๑ ๑๙ 1  
TYPE III.

On the contrary there are three types of the 1 att upon the stamps of 2 atts green and carmine and 3 atts green and blue.

In the first type the figure "1" surcharged upon the 2 atts has no horizontal bar at the base and measures 6mm. in height by  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in width. In the second type the figure "1" measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height and is terminated at the base by an horizontal bar. The third type resembles type I excepting that the figure "1" is 7mm. high and about 1mm. thick<sup>4</sup>

We will add that specimens are known which have only the Siamese surcharge, the figure "1" being missing

3. Sheets of this provisional are known in which one horizontal row of stamps escaped the surcharge.—Eds. A. J. P.

4. It is difficult to follow the author here. Only two types of the surcharge are illustrated by him. They appear to be intended to represent those which we mark as types I and II. Nor can we agree with the measurements given. After carefully examining a number of clearly printed copies we would describe the three types of the 1 att on 2 atts as follows: Type I. The figure "1" is thin,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and has a slanting serif at the top and none (or practically none) at the bottom. Type II. The "1" is larger and measures 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. There is a large, slanting serif at the top and a distinct cross bar at the bottom. Type III. The "1" is short and thick, measuring  $4\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. It has a short, nearly horizontal serif at the top and a longer cross bar at the bottom than type II.

There is a variety of type II which has the Siamese character at the left inverted.

For the 1 att on 3 atts only type II of the surcharge is usually recognized. But there is at least one stamp on the sheet which has a figure "1" of fancy type, 7mm. high by  $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm. wide.—Eds. A. J. P.

In 1885, at the time of the creation of the postal service, they had adopted the principle of confiding the management of the provincial post offices to the governors who, alone, were responsible for the service. In this way they had conformed to the usage followed in Siam until that time and which consisted in confiding to the governors all the services of the State.

In the beginning the management of the postal service by these functionaries responded to the needs, but when the business commenced to increase it was admitted that this system could not be maintained as, by reason of their other duties, the governors could not give sufficient time to the postal service. It was then decided that, beginning with 1891, the management of the provincial post offices should be intrusted to private individuals with whom contracts should be made for that purpose and that, in localities where the business was less important, the service should be considered as a secondary occupation.

By virtue of this decision the Siamese postal administration transferred thirty-seven post offices, previously managed by the governors of the provinces, to the management of private individuals and increased the total number of offices to one hundred and two. It then became a question as to how to provide stamps for these new offices, and the authorities discovered that the stamp of a value of 2 atts, which would be required for journals and printed matter sent to China and the Malaccan peninsula, was not on hand in a sufficient quantity. To obviate this difficulty they surcharged a portion of the stock of the 3 atts, of which value the supply was greater than was needed. This proceeding led to the issue, on June 1, 1890, of the 2 atts on 3 atts green and blue with black surcharge.

TYPE I.

TYPE II.

TYPE III.

Of this surcharge there are also three different types.

In type I the figure "2" measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height and the first Siamese character is lower than the following one.

In type II the figure "2" measures 6mm. in height and the first Siamese character is a little above the level of the following one.

In type III the figure "2" is but 4mm. in height and, as in type II, the first Siamese character is slightly above the level of the one following.

It is worthy of note that the 1 att stamp, notwithstanding that it had been necessary since 1889, had not been regularly issued on January 1, 1891, and that the surcharged value upon the stamps of 1 pynung and 2 and 3 atts were still being used. It seems as though the Siamese post office department was waiting for the introduction of a reform in its interior service which would lead to a new increase of business before issuing this new value.

At the time of the establishment of the postal service in Siam it was thought necessary to have all the routes radiate from Bangkok, the capital. In this way the offices upon the same postal route could most easily exchange correspondence between each other. But this was not so when the offices were established on the frontier of the kingdom, and it then became necessary to organize a direct service between the offices of the various provinces without having to pass through the capital. In May, 1891, therefore, four new branch routes were established corresponding with the principal service from Bangkok to Chiangmai. At the same time the service which had been once every fifteen days upon the more important routes, such as the Bangkok-Luang-Prabang routes, was transformed into a weekly service.

This extension coincided with the appearance of the 1 att, green, stamp of the type of the issue of April 1, 1887, and which was to serve particularly for franking newspapers, printed matter and samples of merchandise.

This stamp, like its predecessors, was perforated 14 and printed upon paper watermarked with a flower, which we have already illustrated

---

## A New Hypothesis as to the Tête-bêche Stamps (of France).

Translated from *Revue de la Federation Philatelique de France*.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to what explanation could be given of the tête-bêche stamps which exist upon the sheets of the 1849 series and which continue to show themselves in the subsequent issues.

M. Hulot conceived this arrangement, but he has never given his reasons for it. It has been attempted to explain it by the desire of establishing a control-mark, so that counterfeit sheets of the stamps might be recognized.

This explanation we will avow, is not at all satisfactory, as it would be folly to suppose that the forgers would be ignorant of the existence of the tête bêche stamps; their first care, before commencing their counterfeit plate, would be to procure an entire sheet of the stamp which they intended to imitate.

However this may be, here is a new hypothesis upon this matter. It is possible that it is not the true one, but we believe, nevertheless, in exploiting it as, in a subject which has led to so much controversy, the truth can only be discovered by each person expressing his personal ideas thereupon.

The care with which the stamps of 1849 were printed is well known; the uniformity with which the color is distributed over the entire sheet has been noted particularly, an uniformity which would have disappeared as a consequence of the lack of care which is bestowed upon stamp printing to-day. This great regularity was due to a special sheet which they placed between the platen and the sheet to be printed. Upon this special sheet were to be found impressions of the 300 stamps corresponding exactly with the 300 printing blocks. In the preliminary trials they made sure that all the stamps came out clearly and if they did not do so, or if any one of them did not take sufficient ink, they thickened the corresponding stamp upon this special sheet by sticking to it one or more stamps on thin paper. This resulted in raising the portion of the sheet to be printed just at the point which corresponded to the stamp which was too pale; the paper, being better applied, took the ink better and the stamp became darker.

There still exist in collections parts of these special sheets which were designed to assure uniformity of tint; they are of stamps of one franc, of many colors and are punched through the center, without doubt to prevent their being used for postage.

It may be easily understood that, under such conditions, it was of the greatest importance that, the manufacture being well regulated, no change should be made in the plate. The 300 little blocks, which composed it, must

remain immovable and it must not be touched, or the frame which inclosed it, for any reason whatever. To make certain of this Mr. Hulot conceived the idea of placing one or more of the little blocks upside down.

This precaution would not have been efficacious except in the early days, when the workmen were ignorant of the existence of these têtes-bêches; but the inversion having occurred, it is to be supposed that it continued to have its full effect. The tête-bêche blocks were allowed to remain always, to recall the registration of the plate as originally made.

In short, these tête-bêche stamps could not have constituted a control mark, so far as forgers were concerned, but, rather, being constantly before the workmen, they were a constant reminder to them that, under no circumstances, should they touch the make-up of the plate, the least loosening, the least change of which would result in compelling them to again commence all the long and patient trials which were designed to assure the good printing of the stamps.



# The Tête-Bêche Stamps of France and its Colonies.

BY M. A. HUET.\*

Translated from the *Revue de la Federation Philatelique de France*.

It was our very sympathetic friend, Mr. Huet, who inaugurated, in December, the series of our weekly reunions.

The discussion which he desired to have with us upon this subject is of the greatest interest to all collectors. It constitutes, in its entirety, a document of great value and a guide that can be consulted with all confidence.

When the question of têtes-bêches has arisen it has been the custom until now, one might say, to discuss, to affirm or to dissent in a rather vague manner. Now, however, thanks to Mr. Huet and the kindness of M. the count Durrieu, who have greatly desired it, we are enabled to give an exact list of them, together with their positions in the sheets.

It is well-known that M. the Count Durrieu possesses a most complete collection of these curious anomalies.

The writer, with the concurrence of his audience, has classed the large number of tête-bêche stamps which were exhibited to us by issues. We reproduce it as follows :

## ISSUE OF 1849-50.

### HEAD OF LIBERTY.

*10 centimes, bistre.*—One of the two sheets of the plate,—consisting of one hundred and fifty stamps—is normal, the other shows three tête bêche varieties, placed as follows : the

7th stamp of the 3rd line.  
8th “ “ “ 6th “  
5th “ “ “ 15th “

*15 centimes, green.*—One of the two sheets is regular, the other contains a tête-bêche which is, probably, the

10th stamp of the 8th line.

We say “probably” because an entire sheet does not exist, but the hypothesis is justified by the fact that the plate of this value was used later to print the 15 centimes bistre, perforated, of 1870, and, of this, one of the sheets contains a tête-bêche; the tenth stamp of the eighth line. There are good grounds for believing that the plate had never been re-arranged.

*20 centimes, black.*—One sheet is regular, the other contains a tête-bêche; it is the

3rd stamp of the 10th line.

*20 centimes, blue.*—This stamp is an error; it was printed but not issued. The central portion is a head of Ceres. A single sheet contains têtes bêches, to the number of three, placed as follows :

\*From a note preceding this article it is evident that, while the subject matter has been supplied by M. Huet and is, therefore, correctly credited to him, the article itself has been prepared for publication either by the Secretary of the “*Federation Philatelique*”, or by some other person duly delegated for that purpose.

2nd stamp of the 10th line.

10th " " " 11th "

8th " " " 15th "

25 centimes, blue.—A sheet contains one tête-bêche, it is the 1st stamp of the 14th line.

1 franc, carmine and vermilion.—For this value we are again obliged to resort to hypothesis; we can at least believe that they are logical and, also, it is the opinion of M. Huet, that the sole tête bêche which is known is found to be the

1st stamp of the 14th line.

The above refers to the one franc, *carmine*.

As to the one franc, *vermilion*, M. Huet, who possessed the fragment of the "vermilion Vervelle"\* believes that the tête-bêche is the

5th or 6th stamp of the 10th line.

There must have been, then, two plates.

#### ISSUE OF 1853.

##### EMPIRE, IMPERFORATE.

20 centimes, blue.—Here M. Huet finds himself obliged to disagree with some amateurs who have insisted upon the existence of four tête-bêche stamps in the two sheets. He has seen the control sheet and will admit the existence of but one tête-bêche, which is the

3rd stamp of the 4th line.

1 franc, *carmine*.—But one tête bêche, the

1st stamp of the 14th line.

We will state, also, that the same thing is found in the reprints.

#### ISSUE OF 1862.

##### EMPIRE, PERFORATED.

20 centimes, blue.—But one tête-bêche is found on the plate, it is the 10th stamp of the 9th line.

80 centimes, *carmine or rose*.—Again there is but one tête-bêche, the 10th stamp of the 15th line.

#### ISSUE OF 1863-70.

##### EMPIRE, PERFORATED.

4 centimes, *gray*.—But one tête-bêche : it is the 5th stamp of the 3rd line.

#### ISSUE OF 1870.

##### HEAD OF LIBERTY.

10 centimes, *bistre, perforated*.—The same peculiarities exist here as in the sheet of the same value of the 1849 series, the same plate having been used for both series.

20 centimes, *blue*.—A sheet contains three têtes-bêches. It should be noted that one-half of the plate, or one sheet, was printed from a new cliché. This last printing contained one tête-bêche, which is the 5th stamp of the 12th line.

\*M. Vervelle was the first person to discover the one franc, vermilion, tête-bêche.—Eds.

## ISSUE OF 1873-75.

## HEAD OF LIBERTY.

10 centimes, bistre on rose.—(Small figures).

This is an exact repetition of the 10 centimes of the series of 1849.

15 centimes, bistre.—(Large figures). A single tête bêche, the 10th stamp of the 8th line.

The arrangement would lead one to suppose, with good reason, that this printing was made from the same plate that was used for the 15 centimes of 1849. M. Huet, however, dares not affirm that this was so.

25 centimes, blue.—This presents the same peculiarities as the stamps of the same type issued in 1849.

## ISSUE OF 1875 (ERROR 10-15).

We know that a cliché of 15 centimes was introduced in the sheet of the 10 centimes. It is the

10th stamp of the 9th line.

## FRENCH COLONIES.

The tête-bêche stamps of the colonies have been always very much discussed, and all arguments on the subject seem to lack any serious basis, as the stamps are not known in entire sheets. It appears, logical, nevertheless, to believe that they were produced in the same way as the stamps of the mother country.

We will mention particularly the EAGLE SERIES of 1860, the 10 centimes bistre, in which three so called têtes-bêches, or at least, stamps turned sideways, are found. These stamps were printed in sheets of 180. The three stamps mentioned are the:

5th stamp of the 3rd line.  
7th " " " 7th "  
7th " " " 18th "

This is the bare but useful description of the tête-bêche varieties noted by our worthy confrere. He put it more eloquently, but those of our readers who could not enjoy with us the pleasure of listening to him can, nevertheless, profit by his scientific information.

We owe our thanks, also, to M. the Count Durrieu who, with great kindness, placed his precious collection at the disposition of M. Huet.



## Review.

### THE PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF TSINGTAU AND THEIR FORGERIES.\*

We have received from Messrs. Senf a review copy of their hand book bearing the above title. On looking through it we soon reach the conclusion that the subject is handled in a masterly and thorough manner and that the book contains much that will be of value to collectors who are interested in the stamps of which it treats, provided, of course, that they read German.

The letter-press and illustrations are excellent. In addition to numerous pictures of single stamps there are reproductions of full sheets of the two issues and of a sheet of forgeries of the second issue. There are reproductions of the various types and minor varieties of the surcharges and also diagrams showing the location of all varieties in the different sheets.

Our readers will remember that these provisional stamps were made in Tsingtau in 1900, owing to a shortage of the regular 5 pfennig stamps. The first issue was made about May 9th, 1900. To produce it the current 10 pfennig stamps of Germany with the diagonal overprint "China" were further surcharged "5 Pfg." in black. Most catalogues recognize only three types of this surcharge but the hand-book extends the number to six principal types and five minor varieties. Added to this, we are told that the surcharge was printed on stamps having the word "China" at angles of 56 and 45 degrees and that the stamps are to be found with either a blue or violet pencil mark across the original value, across the centre of the stamp or, on occasions, omitted. The first issue consisted of 50,000 stamps.

On July 17th, 1900, it was found necessary to make a second issue of provisional stamps. This time the stamps were surcharged "5 Pf." There were ten principal types and five minor varieties in the first printing, among others that reading "5 fP." From time to time various broken letters were replaced in the setting, thus creating new varieties. In addition to this some of the figures "5" were thought too small and were overprinted, by hand, with a larger "5" or with "5Pf." This was done even in the case of a doubly surcharged sheet. These changes and extra surcharges add to the list 19 principal and many minor varieties. It will be readily apparent that this sort of thing offers a fine field for the specialist and that, there being only 2,000 stamps in the second issue, they command high prices.

As might be expected, the stamps have attracted the attention of forgers. The most dangerous of their products come from Tsingtau itself. The forgers succeeded in obtaining some of the type used in the Mission printing office where the original surcharges were made, and with it they produced very exact imitations of some of the genuine varieties. When in sheets these may be distinguished by not being in their proper places and by the defects of adjacent surcharges. It would appear that single specimens must often present a serious problem. Of the 55 pages which constitute the book, 41 are devoted to minute descriptions of the forgeries and of Messrs. Senf's efforts to detect the makers and bring them to justice.

\**Die Aushulfsmarken von Tsingtau und ihre Falschungen. Leipzig: Gebrüder Senf.*



## THE SURCHARGES OF THE POSTAGES STAMPS OF MEXICO.†

---

We have received, with the compliments of the author, Senor José Marco del Pont, an elaborate study of the surcharges which are found on the early issues of Mexico.

We regret that our knowledge of Spanish is not sufficiently extensive to enable us to adequately review this work. Suffice it to say that a paper on the subject of these surcharges, which was read by Senor del Pont before the Société Française de Timbrologie, in December, 1884, constitutes the first part. The second part is a continuation of the study, adding to the lists all varieties which have been described by later writers or discovered by the author since 1884. The completeness with which the subject is treated may be judged by the fact that it makes a book of forty-two large octavo pages.

†Los Sobrecargos de los Sellos Postales de Mexico, by José Marcò del Pont. Buenos Aires : Compañía Sud-Americana de Billets de Banco, Calles Chile 263 y Cangallo 557.

---

## THE STAMP FIENDS' RAID †

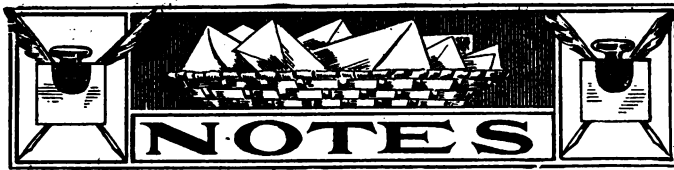
---

There are people who like poetry of the Swinbourne type while others prefer the machine-made brand, and there are probably some who enjoy philatelic poetry. For those who like that sort of thing the "Stamp Fiends' Raid" should be just the sort of thing they like. Philatelic poems are not novelties though they have not been much in vogue of late years, but a whole book (about 300 pages) of poetry upon philatelic subjects is certainly something quite new.

The book is written by Mr. W. E. Imeson and is devoted to describing the adventures of two stamp fiends, Will Wylie and his chum Paul Jones, assisted by other characters more or less interested in stamps. The story is too long for us to attempt a description of it. Suffice it to say that it is set forth in assorted rhymes, plentifully besprinkled with puns, a little philosophy and a few battles, murders and thrills. It is liberally illustrated with sketches of a whimsical or philatelic turn and pertinent to the text. To judge by the frequent appearance in these illustrations of the triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and the numerous references to them in the verse, they must be favorites of the author.

The book concludes with a glossary of philatelic terms which will prove useful to those who are not of the elect, for, be it known, the work is not intended for philatelists alone but has a mission to show to others the pleasures and benefits of the pursuit.

†The Stamp Fiends' Raid, by W. E. Imeson. London : Horace Cox, Windsor House Bream's Building, E. C.



AUSTRIAN OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—In *Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for January 16th, on page 476, is a note under the heading "AUSTRIA (*Offices in Crete*)" to the effect that "the Standard Catalogue does not give these stamps a heading, an oversight, no doubt, that may render it somewhat difficult for the novice to correctly place A11 and A12."

For the information of the *Weekly* and its many readers we will state that these stamps are under their proper heading in the Catalogue, i. e., *Offices in the Turkish Empire*. The impression given by the *Weekly*, that their use is confined to Crete, is erroneous as they are available for use at any of the Austrian post offices in the Levant. Due announcement of this fact was made in the *American Journal of Philately* for June, 1903.



COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—ANTIOQUIA.—We illustrate below the stamps chronicled by us last month and would add that the 1c olive gray, (*Zea*) and the 5p dark blue, (*Lapolo*) were typographical errors; the values should have been 1p, and 3p, respectively.



TOLIMA.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us the following varieties of the issue chronicled last month: vertical pairs of the 4c black on green, 10c dull blue and 1p brown and an horizontal pair of the 10p black on green, all imperforate between.

We illustrate the stamps which we chronicled last month.



CYPRUS.—The colors of the new 2p, 9p and 18p, are said to be ultramarine and violet, brown and carmine and black and brown respectively.



NORTH BORNEO.—Mr. R. P. Lee informs us that he has a copy of the 18c Postage Due stamp (No. 307) with inverted surcharge.



PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—Mr. J. B. Robert submits a design for the colonial Postage Due stamps which were authorized by the same decree as those of the mother country. We presume that this means an infliction of a complete set for each of the various colonies.

The stamp is inscribed "PORTEADO" at the top with the name of the colony just below and "A—RECEBER" in two lines at the bottom. The value is probably intended to go in the blank space in the center.



ST. LUCIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "With reference to the note in *E. W. S. N.* No. 191 to the effect that the 10sh stamps were then obsolete we are informed by a correspondent that only one printing of this stamp was ever made and consisted of 10,800 stamps, sent out to the colony in 1891. On March 11th of this year (1903) 6326 of these were still in stock, so that the total number issued in the twelve years must have been 4474 or less. A correspondent, who is in a position to know, states that only some 400 of these were issued to collectors or for postage on letters, the remainder being affixed to Mortgage Deeds and 'land cancelled.' If only a paltry 400 were sold to collectors or used on letters in twelve years, it is evident that importations of 'current colonials' are very much smaller than some people suppose. One of these days there will be a terrible awakening and collectors who have neglected to buy stamps when current will deeply regret their delay.

"The £1 Tasmania, 10sh Trinidad, etc., are warnings the collector will do well to heed. At the same time we do not advise anyone to go to the other extreme and buy too many of one kind of stamp; more in fact than he, personally, has opportunities of selling. To buy up any large quantity of this 10sh St. Lucia, even a tenth of the remainders, would be folly of the worst description. If buyers have only been found for 400 copies at face value in twelve years, it is hardly likely a market can be found for more than as many more at a substantial premium

"Where are the remainders? The 10sh stamp has been offered fairly frequently this year at auctions. Are they leaking?"



SERVIA.—We have seen a used, horizontal pair of the 10p rose, series of 1898-1900 (our No. 52), imperforate between.



TURKEY.—We have seen the 2p orange, newspaper stamp of the 1901 issue (our No. 347), with the surcharge inverted at the bottom of the stamp.



**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen the Postal Telegraph and Cable Co's, stamp for 1904. It is of the regular type (our No. T22a) and there are forty stamps to a book as heretofore.

We have also seen a Honours City Express Post (type A9a) printed in black on yellow paper, our catalogue lists it only on pink paper. It is on the original cover, together with a 10 cent stamp of the 1847 issue, cancelled Charleston, July 18th, 1849.

Mr. J. M. Bartels has shown us a copy of the current 2 cent envelope, amber paper, size 5, with the stamp printed in a brown-red shade about the same as that of the much-discussed envelope of the 1895 issue.

*Carrier stamp.*

Imperforate.

2c black on yellow

*Envelope.*

1903 issue.

2c brown red on amber

*Telegraph stamp.*

Postal Telegraph Cable Co.

No value, deep blue on blue

background outside of the frame lines of the ornaments in the upper corners and the figures of value are somewhat smaller and differently shaped.

This stamp was first chronicled by Moens, in April 1899, but we have not seen it until now.

Mr. W. L. Andrews shows us an imperforate copy of the 20c blue on buff of the current issue (type A88). We chronicled this stamp last month with perforation 12.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50c red-violet on violet, glazed paper  
Imperforate.

20c blue on buff

**Barranquilla.**—We now have the 5c and 10p imperforate.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

5c bistre  
10p claret

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Bartels for a copy of a new stamp issued Dec. 1st last.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Sun with Rays.

Perforated 12.

4c yellow

**FRANCE.**—*Offices in China.*—*La Cote Réelle* publishes a correct list of the "A PERCEVOIR" surcharges chronicled by us in December. We note that the 30c listed by us as "red and black surcharge" is an error, both of the surcharges being in black. They also add several varieties and we list therefore:

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Black surcharge.

30c brown on bistre (two lines, on 1894 stamp)

Violet and black surcharge.

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We have lately received a 50c stamp which is a re-engraved copy of that of 1892 (our type No. A45.) The lettering is much heavier; there is no

- 5c yellow green (one line, on stamp of 1898)  
 10c rose (one line, on stamp of 1902)  
 15c blue ( " " " 1898)  
 15c orange ( " " " 1902)  
 30c brown on bistre (two lines, on stamp of 1894)



**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces the new 2s 6d stamp overprinted for these offices.

- Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Anchor.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 12pi on 2s 6d violet

**HAYTI.**—We have received a set of stamps, for local use only, issued to commemorate the Haytian centennial. It consists of seven stamps, all but the one cent value bearing a portrait (printed in black), in the centre. The one cent, which is all in one color, bears the coat of arms of the Republic instead of a portrait.

They are all surcharged with a so-called "control stamp" which consists of a rectangular frame inscribed "POSTE-PAYE" in two lines, separated by a bar and the dates "1804"—"1904" vertically at the sides. We illustrate the types below.

Our correspondent also advises us that "there is another issue, having the portrait of President Nord, for general usage, but they will not be placed on sale until the 1898-99 issue is exhausted or otherwise disposed of."

*Adhesive stamps.*



- Perforated 12.  
 Blue surcharge.  
 1c green  
 2c rose and black (Touissaint Louverture)  
 5c blue and black (Touissaint Louverture)  
 7c maroon and black (J. J. Dessalines)  
 10c yellow and black (J. J. Dessalines)  
 20c slate and black (A. Petion)  
 50c olive and black (A. Petion)

**HUNGARY.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 12c with figures of value in black, and informs us that it was issued January 1st.

- Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Crown in a circle.  
 Perforated 12.  
 12f violet and black

**INDIA.**—Jhind.—The *Monthly Journal* says that "the last 1a, Queen's head, exists with the ordinary surcharge of this State."

- Adhesive stamp.*  
 Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1a carmine

**Kishengarh.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received a new ¼a stamp. They say: "The design is similar to that of the previous stamp of that value, but it has been entirely redrawn, the inscriptions and the devices in the shield being now in color on white, instead of the reverse; the supporters and the

crest appear in white and are much more clearly shown than before. We have only seen single copies at present, and we fancy that they are lithographed, instead of being handstamped or surface-printed like the previous issues; they are in various shades of pink on very thick, highly surfaced paper and imperforate."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.

¼ a pink

**ICELAND.**—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the 2c Official stamp with the "1 GILDI" surcharge, perforated 12½.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 12½.

Black surcharge.

20a yellow green

**LIBERIA.**—Mr. H. L. Hayman has shown us three new stamps and we copy the following, explaining the issue, from the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*: "In 1832, when the stamps now surcharged first made their appearance, the Liberian rate for letter postage was 8 cents the half ounce. Naturally stamp values were arranged in multiples of eight, but a few years later came a reduction in the rate to 5 cents the half ounce, and the stamps then current were altered to suit the new tariff. There was, however, a supply left over of the 16c, 24c and 32c, and these have now been used up by the overprinting already described."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged **TEN FIFTEEN**  
in blue  
**Cents. Cents.**

Watermarked type 87a.

Perforated 15.

10c on 16c lilac

15c on 24c olive green on yellow  
20c on 32c greenish blue

**MARTINIQUE.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles the 60c Postage Due stamp of the French Colonial type overprinted in four lines "TIMBRE-POSTE—5F.—MARTINIQUE—COLIS POSTAUX".

*Postal Packet stamp.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

5f on 60c brown on cream

**PANAMA.**—Mr. J. M. Bartels, Mr. Wm. Thorne and other friends have shown us a number of unchronicled varieties and oddities from this over prolific country. We list them for the benefit of those of our readers who may be interested. For our own part we feel that the surcharging business is being just a "leetle" bit overdone. Issued in the City of Panama.

*Registration stamp.*

Imperforate.

Handstamped in REPUBLICA DE  
blue black PANAMA

20c red brown on blue

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Printed  
surcharge

PANAMA

PANAMA

Black surcharge.

2c rose, with violet bar  
5c blue

10c yellow, horizontal surcharge,  
"PANAMA" once on each stamp.

10c yellow, horizontal surcharge,  
"PANAMA" twice on each stamp.

Carmine surcharge.

5c blue, double surcharge  
5c blue, pair, one without surcharge  
5c blue, surcharged with bar only

- Printed surcharge in carmine
- PANAMA
- PANAMA
- 1c green, "PANAMA" three times on one stamp.
- Issued in the City of Colon.
- Handstamped **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA**
- Magenta surcharge.
- 5c blue, double surcharge
- 5c blue, pair, one without surcharge
- 20c violet
- 20c violet, double surcharge
- Violet surcharge.
- 10c yellow
- 50c brown (issue 1887-88)
- 50c brown " " pair, one without surcharge
- Blue surcharge.
- 2c rose
- Registration stamp.*
- Perforated 12.
- 10c yellow, magenta and violet surcharges
- Adhesive stamps.*
- Perforated 12.
- Handstamped **PANAMA**
- Magenta surcharge.
- 5c blue
- 5c blue, inverted surcharge
- 10c yellow
- 50c brown (issue 1887-88)
- 50c brown " " diagonal surcharge
- Violet surcharge.
- 50c brown (issue 1887-88)
- 1p brown carmine
- Registration stamp.*
- Perforated 12.
- 10c yellow, violet and violet surcharges
- Registration Return Receipt stamp.*
- Perforated 12.
- 5c blue, magenta and violet surcharges
- Imperforate.
- Magenta surcharge.
- 10c blue on blue

Printed surcharge

*República de Panamá.*

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Carminé surcharge.

1c green

5c blue

Black surcharge.

2c rose

10c yellow

10c yellow, double surcharge

20c violet

1p brown carmine

Blue surcharge.

50c brown (issue 1887-88)

*Registration stamps.*

Perforated 12.

10c yellow, violet and black surcharges

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

20c red brown on blue

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*

Perforated 12.

5c blue, magenta and carmine surcharges

The surcharge last described is set up to cover fifty stamps at an impression. In each fifty there are four stamps without the accent on the last "a" of "Panama", and one with an accent on the "a" of "Republica". It is claimed that the imperforate registration stamp, 20c red brown on blue, is a speculation of the postmaster and not a legitimate issue, as the rate had been reduced to 10c before these surcharges were made.

With this last Colon issue was a 20c stamp which has a different style of surcharge from the other values of the series. We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau for a copy of the stamp and shall illustrate the surcharge in our next number. This is also a printed surcharge, consisting of the words "REPUBLICA—DE PANAMA", in two lines of small Roman capitals about 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ mm. high. The two lines measure 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 19mm. respectively. The surcharge is printed in a horizontal position and the

word 'COLOMBIA' is not obliterated by a bar.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Carmine surcharge.

2cc violet

Last of all we have seen a stamp used in the City of Bocas del Toro, which is handstamped "R. DE PANAMA" in fancy letters with an italic "N" in "PANAMA". We hope to illustrate this surcharge next month.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Purple surcharge.

10c yellow

**PARAGUAY.**—According to the *Monthly Journal* the type of the current series (our type A32) has been redrawn and several values have already appeared in the new type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11 ½.

1c yellow green

2c orange

5c blue

10c violet

20c vermilion

30c dark blue

60c ochre

**PORTUGAL.**—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert, Editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, for the information that, by virtue of a decree dated Nov. 13, 1903 and published in No. 258 of the Official Journal, dated Nov. 16, 1903, a set of postage due stamps was to have appeared Jan. 1, 1904. The design is inscribed "PORTEADO" at the top; "CORREIO" at the bottom and, in an irregularly shaped space in the center is the value: "5-REIS-A RECEBER" in the sample shown us.

*Postage Due stamps.*

5r bistre

10r orange

30r dark green

40r lilac

50r red

100r light blue

**SENEGAL.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces some new surcharges. The new value is printed as a large figure in the center with a thick bar over the old figures.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13 ½.

5c on 40c red on yellow

10c on 50c carmine on rose

10c on 75c violet on orange

10c on 1fr bronze green on straw

#### **SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.**

—Several of our contemporaries announce the permanent series for this country, heretofore known as "British Somaliland." The designs are the same as those of the lately issued series for East Africa and Uganda Protectorates; the rupee values being of large size.

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also announces one value overprinted "O. H. M. S." for use as an official stamp.

*Adhesive stamps*

Watermarked Crown and C A.

Perforated 14.

½a green and dark green

1a carmine and gray

2a violet and lilac

2 ½a blue and dark blue

3a green and violet

4a black and green

6a lilac and green

8a milky blue and gray

12a orange and gray

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1r green and dark green

2r violet and green

5r carmine and black

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1r green and dark green

#### **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

Several of our contemporaries an-



nounce two stamps bearing the King's head but of an entirely different design from any of the previous series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c green

3c lilac

---

**TASMANIA.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen,

of Sydney, N. S. W., has sent the shilling value (type A8) on the new paper. We find that we have omitted to mention the  $\frac{1}{2}$ p (type A10) which reached us some two months ago, on this paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

$\frac{1}{2}$ p dark green

1s rose and green



## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

Cat. No.		New	Used	Cat. No.		New	Used
<b>BARBADOS.</b>				<b>MAURITIUS.</b>			
16	1861	1.00	15	32	1863-64	60	25
19	"	15.00	75	33	"	75	18
31	1871	20.00	1.00	112	1902	—	—
50	1874-78	50	8	122	1902-3	—	—
61	1882-85	50	2	<b>NORTH BORNEO.</b>			
62	"	75	5	22	1886	2.50	2.50
<b>BECHUANALAND.</b>				23	"	1.00	2.00
1	1886	1.25		<b>PORTO RICO.</b>			
7	"	75		63a	1882	12.50	6.00
8	"	2.00	2.00	200	1898	15.00	15.00
<b>BERMUDA.</b>				<b>ST. LUCIA.</b>			
6	1873	4.00	4.00	20	1883-85	1.25	1.25
8	1874	12.50	6.00	<b>ST. VINCENT.</b>			
<b>BRITISH EAST AFRICA.</b>				9	1861-69	22.50	5.00
3	1880	17.50	12.50	10	"	25.00	7.50
20a	1890-91	75		13	1871-80	2.50	5.00
22	"	10.00		<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>			
24	"	7.50		13a	1859	—	6.00
<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>				14	1860-69	2.50	2.50
67	1867	10.00	1.50	15	"	12.50	2.50
75	1876	2.00	1.00	<b>SWAZIELAND.</b>			
<b>CANADA.</b>				2	1889-90	30	—
59	1897	60	40	3	"	1.25	1.25
<b>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.</b>				4	"	1.00	—
27	1879	2.00	40	<b>TASMANIA.</b>			
35	1881	2.25	3	23	1858	50	75
40	1882	2.00	1.00	23a	"	75	75
56	1893-96	5.00	20	23b	"	75	75
<b>CEYLON.</b>				60a	1878	40	2
83	1882	1.00	75	62	"	25	50
111	1885	3.00	2.50	68a	1889-91	10.00	60
<b>LABUAN.</b>				<b>TONGA.</b>			
5	1880-82	60	60	26	1895	1.25	1.25
<b>LAGOS.</b>				27	"	1.50	—
35	1892	75	75	36	1896	12.50	—
				104	1892	17.50	—

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 102d meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, January 11, 1904.

Present—Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

Mr. Oney K. Carstarphen was reinstated as a resident subscribing member of the Club.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance on hand of \$306.65, exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read.

Report of the House Committee was read and accepted.

Mr. Alvah Davison presented to the Club 57 vols. of stamp catalogues and papers for which a vote of thanks was tendered him.

Mr. Erik Enequist's name was dropped from the membership roll for non-payment of dues.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the U. S. Telegraph Stamps submitted their report as follows :

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

Your Committee appointed to judge the Collections of American Telegraph Stamps submitted in competition for the silver and bronze medals beg to report at follows :

Four collections were submitted to the judges under the following names, "Caliph," "Nemesis," "Northern Mutual" and "Pacific." Those entered under the first two names are very fine collections, both nearing completeness, and what is lacking in one line, being better represented by the other. After weighing the deficiencies in each your Committee have awarded the first prize of a silver medal to the collection entered under the name of "Caliph" and awarded the bronze medal to "Nemesis." The remaining collections are both interesting and show considerable care ; but the plan on which "Pacific" is arranged in one of Mr. Rich's Monographs on American Telegraphs, is so valuable and interesting that your Committee considers it entitled to honorable mention.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. SCOTT,  
P. F. BRUNER.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Joseph S. Rich, and the bronze medal to Mr. H. E. Deats, that the collection entered under the name of "Pacific" was the property of Mr. John N. Luff, and that Mr. George L. Toppan had entered his collection under the name of "Northern Mutual."

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (Porto Rico), to be held on Feb. 8th.

J. C. Morgenthau, P. F. Bruner, J. W. Scott and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau St., at least two days before the date of exhibitions.

Adjourned at 9.35 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

# 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 and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

---

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. FEB. 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts]  
Foreign Countries, 75c.

---

Editorial  
Etiquette.

WE regret to note a growing tendency upon the part of some of our contemporaries to reproduce articles, or portions of them, from our columns without in any way acknowledging their indebtedness to us

for the matter in question.

We recognize, of course, the fact that the philatelic publications of today must rely to a greater or less extent, especially so far as "Notes" and "Chronicle" are concerned, upon matter, which has been already published in the columns of one or more of the aspirants for literary fame, many of which, either from their geographical location or by virtue of certain special connections, are in a position to obtain information upon certain lines in advance of their competitors. We always make it a point to reproduce items of this character when, in our opinion, they will be of interest to our readers. We do not, however, do this without giving full credit to the publication from which we have gleaned our information.

There is an old adage about "Honor among thieves" which, we think, might be easily made to fit this case by simply substituting the word: "Editors" for "thieves", and we deem it high time that some of the former genus should take cognizance of the aforesaid adage and weigh it well.

We have no desire to prohibit anyone from reproducing anything that has, or may, appear in our columns, unless, of course, the article is copyrighted; on the other hand we are glad to have them do so, always provided that we receive due credit for the same.

It is, of course, possible that, in some instances, the failure to mention the source of the information is due to carelessness or inadvertence, but we can hardly allow this plea in cases where the subject matter in question has been translated from a publication printed in a foreign tongue and, when reproduced in the *identical language of our own translation, or an abridged version of it*, is credited to the paper in which it originally appeared or no credit given to any one.

So far as we are concerned we will simply state that if this practice is continued we shall be obliged to put a stop to it by copyrighting every number of the JOURNAL, a step which we sincerely hope will not be forced upon us.—G. L. T.

## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

Sirmoor is attracting the attention of students of the stamps of the Indian Native States in consequence of Mr. Masson's discovery that varieties of type exist in the Raja's head issues. Sirmoor is one of those states in which there is no fear of new issues, for the State postal arrangements are now managed by the Post Office Department of India. There are only four issues of ordinary stamps and a fairly large number of service stamps. The regular issues are only 21 in number, according to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons catalogue, and there is not a single stamp of any rarity. Half a sovereign will cover the expense of a complete set. Mr. Masson's discoveries will, however, largely augment the number of collectible varieties and some of them may prove to be of considerable rarity.

Many a keen and trained eye must have been turned on these stamps at various times and the wonder is that stamps which were issued in 1885 have never been completely examined before. It seems probable that there will be a considerable rise in the value of these stamps before long.

The "Service" issues are not fully catalogued as yet. There are certainly more varieties of type than those shown in catalogues, besides several varieties of dropped and broken letters.

Speaking of Official stamps: Nearly all the philatelic journals have had a word to say on the subject recently. Some consider that they should be ignored and others give considerable space to describing varieties. Surcharged official stamps were the cause of the unfortunate case recently tried in England. If official stamps are really necessary it seems preferable that a distinct design should be used instead of the common-place surcharge which is easy to forge, either to deceive a government or a stamp collector. The surcharge, whether to alter the purpose of a stamp or its face value, has long been a terrible trial to collectors and soon it will have the effect of deterring young collectors from continuing their interest in stamp collecting.

British Somaliland has given a good deal of worry to philatelists, chiefly on account of the fact that the majority are unaware that two series are in use. The first is the ordinary unsurcharged set of Indian stamps. These are used by the military post offices; offices which are under the control of the Post Office of India. These field post offices accompanied the force from India. The other set is used by the civil authorities and, as the government has its own postal arrangements, it is necessary to have a distinctive set of stamps to prevent confusion of accounts. The other set is the ordinary Indian series surcharged "BRITISH SOMALILAND".

An interesting result is obtainable if all the new issues of 1903 are tabulated under three headings: A. Those stamps clearly issued for a

bona fide postal requirement, such as the King's Head issue for India, Cyprus &c. B. Those stamps which, while intended to be a permanent issue and to meet a requirement, were primarily issued with a view to making money out of stamp collectors. C. Those stamps which palpably owe their origin to the fact that there is a demand for them from collectors, such as the recent rubbish hailing from various French colonies. If a few of your readers will take the trouble to make out such a list they will find that the "A" class is a very small and that "C" is about equal to both "A" and "B" put together. Where there is a demand a supply will surely come and only by stopping the demand can the ever increasing flow of unnecessary rubbish be arrested

The S. S. S. S. was founded in England and failed. England has tried, India is powerless ; cannot the great U. S. A. evolve a scheme for the rescue of philately in the future? I believe a new album which leaves out surcharged stamps has just been published on your side. I trust that it will have the success which such a publication for the purifying of our hobby deserves. If the school boy of to-day has no spaces for "C" he will not be so keen to obtain the rubbish, and so part of the demand will cease, and, be it remembered, the school boy of to-day is the learned philatelist of the next decades

---

Southern Indian collectors have been rejoicing that official duties have necessitated a tour in Bombay and Madras Presidencies by the Acting Director General of the Post Office of India, Mr. C. Stewart Wilson, an officer well known to philatelists as the President of the P. S. I. and editor of the *P. J. I.* I have had the pleasure of having many good "stamp talks" with him. There are not many sub-divisions of the subject philatelic with which he is not thoroughly at home.

---

A great many forgeries of certain Indian States' stamps are about. Several have been described recently and in many cases they are very dangerous, not because they are well executed but in consequence of the fact that there may be from 20 to 40 types of the genuine stamp and comparison with all the genuine types would be necessary to the majority of collectors before they could pronounce definitely that any particular stamp was bad. Let me once more urge that Native States' stamps should only be purchased from well known dealers ; it is far cheaper to pay full catalogue prices for stamps which you know are genuine than a fraction of catalogue price, which is frequently accompanied with a horrible doubt of the genuineness of the "great bargain".



## Historical Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

The Republic of San Marino, the smallest on the globe, presents, from a postal and philatelic point of view, numerous interesting peculiarities that are little known. This little State, situated almost in the center of the Italian peninsula, between Santa Agata, Urbino and Rimini, dates from the tenth century; it is administered by two Captains Regent, assisted by a Grand Sovereign Council composed of sixty members. It has a militia comprising nine companies of 950 men; its annual budget is 140,000 fr (\$28,000). Its area is 59 square kilometers and its population 8,000.\* The small town of San Marino, which is its capital, is connected with Rimini, which is situated on the trunk railway which traverses the peninsula throughout its length. A daily coach service is established between these two towns, 16 kilometers apart; the journey from San Marino to Rimini is made in 3½ hours, and the return journey in 4 hours, on account of the hills that have to be ascended.

In the republic there are only two post offices: one, the chief office, is in San Marino; the other, which is the Borgo (suburban) office, is in the lower part; all correspondence received at the latter office reaches it through the chief office at San Marino.

The organization of the postal service of this republic began a short time after Italian postal legislation had established uniform rules throughout the kingdom in the matter of postal monopoly. This organization closely followed the promulgation of the law of May 2nd, 1862, which went into force on January 1st, 1863, and reserved to the State the exclusive monopoly of the transportation and distribution of letters, newspapers and printed matter up to the weight of 100 grs.

This legislation dealt also with the arrangement of the postal tariff, and adopted:

- 1) for letters, the uniform rate of 15 centesimi.
- 2) for non periodical publications the rate of 2c per 40 grammes.
- 3) for newspapers and other periodical publications the rate of 1c per shipment not exceeding the weight of 40 grammes.

As for the exchange of correspondence with foreign countries, it took place in accordance with agreements, and the rates varied between 10 centesimi and 1 lira. The highest rate of prepayment was 1 lira 40 centesimi, and this was for countries across the seas for which it was possible to prepay.

Let us say at once that the two post offices of the Republic of San Marino had but very rarely occasion to apply such high rates and, as we shall see later, the first stamps of a higher value than 40 centesimi used in this republic must be considered as rarities.

A particular fact, and one well worth pointing out is that the inhabitants of the Republic of San Marino possessed for nearly 36 years (from 1863 to 1899) a privilege altogether unique and which is found in no other state:

\*An article in *The Cosmopolitan* for January, 1904, says that the population of San Marino (Republic), is 11,000.

that is, postal exemption for the dispatch of shipments of all kinds in the interior of the Republic. The postage stamps which were made use of from 1863 to 1899 were, therefore, only for the prepayment of correspondence for Italy and foreign countries. These stamps at first were those of the old Sardinian States, which the Italian government had begun to adopt after the law of May 5th, 1862, to extend their use to all the provinces of the kingdom. These stamps had been introduced into Lombardy in July, 1859, after the treaty of Villafranca, and in the provinces of Emilia (Placentia, Parma, Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna and Forli) by a decree of the Governor dated January 2nd, 1860. San Marino, in turn, adopted them in March, 1863.



During the period from 1863 to 1877, the stamps employed in the state of San Marino can be classed in seven categories :

I. Stamps of the Sardinian states of the values of 5c green, 10c bistre, 20c blue and 40c red, not perforated, which were in use in Italy and in the Republic of San Marino until December 1st, 1863.

Among the stamps of this category cancelled at San Marino there are, also, found some perforated copies which come from issues of proofs made in Italy during the months of July and August, 1862, and which were used until March, 1863, but these copies are very rare.



II. The stamp of 2c black of the Sardinian states, typographed, which was used at San Marino until January 1st, 1865.



III. The stamp of 15c blue, adopted by the Italian postal administration, by royal decree of January 11th, 1863, and used at San Marino from March 1st, 1863, to January 1st, 1865.





IV. The series of Italian stamps, typographed, of the issue of December 1st, 1863, perforated 14 and printed on paper with the crown watermark. This series comprised the following seven values: 5c light green and dark green, 10c orange and bistre orange, 15c blue and pale blue, 30c brown, 40c pink and dark pink, 60c lilac and dark lilac, 2 lire red.



V. The stamp of 2c red and dark red, printed on paper with crown watermark, issue of January 1st, 1865.



VI. The stamp of 15c blue, with surcharge 20 in black, issued on January 1st, 1865, on the occasion of the increase in the rate of ordinary letter for the interior of the kingdom.



VII. The stamp of 20c blue, issue of May 1st, 1867, which took the place of type VI and the use of which was continued until August 1st, 1877.



By reason of the small quantity of correspondence dispatched from the Republic to Italy and abroad, all the above-mentioned stamps, with the first cancellation which was in use at San Marino, are rare. There are some of them which may be considered as impossible to find. They are easily recognized by the cancellation, which was of the type annexed, both for the correspondence dispatched by the chief office and that sent by the suburban office.

Of all the values bearing this cancellation, the unperforated stamps of the Sardinian states and the 60c and 2 lire of the issue of 1863 are the rarest. These last must have been cancelled at San Marino in very small numbers,

and those which are found to-day in collections are generally but new stamps on which counterfeit cancellations have been applied to increase their value tenfold. This situation is explained on the one hand by the fact that from 1863 to 1877, a large quantity of correspondence originating in San Marino was still sent out from the Republic without being prepaid, and, on the other, by the reason that, relations with foreign countries being of little importance, the application of high rates was rarely made.

In consequence of an agreement, dated March 2nd, 1877, to go into force on August 1st following, the relations between Italy and San Marino were regulated on a new basis. This agreement lays down as a principle that correspondence from and to the Republic of San Marino, whatever may be the place of destination or origin, should be subject to the same conditions and rates as correspondence of the same nature originating in or destined for the kingdom of Italy. The same agreement decreed that the prepayment of correspondence coming from the Republic of San Marino should be effected exclusively by means of postage stamps issued by this state.

The exchange of insured letters (*valeurs déclarées*) was not originally admitted in the relations between the state of San Marino and Italy; on the other hand, these relations included the exchange of money orders, the chief office of San Marino being assimilated to those of the large provincial towns of the kingdom of Italy, inasmuch as the maximum of the orders is set down as 1000 lire.

As a consequence of these arrangements, the Sovereign Council of the Republic, on the proposal of the Captain Regent, Mr. Biagi, decided that the issue of the postal values which should take the place of the Italian stamps that had been used up to that time should be composed of two types. The first type was to bear, in an ornamental frame, the indication of the value and the words "REP. DI S. MARINO. BOLLO POSTALE. LIBERTAS"; the second type, besides the foregoing indications, was to have the coat of arms of the Republic. This coat of arms represents Mount Titanus with its three towers crowned with vanes. Of course, it is known that the town of San Marino is built on Mount Titanus.

Although it was first of all thought of entrusting the engraving of these postal vignettes to Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., of London, the authors of the design adopted by Italy for the postage stamps of the first issue, it was, however, finally decided that they should, in preference, apply to an Italian engraver of the firm of Pellas Bros., of Genoa, who had, in competition with Thomas de la Rue, presented a well conceived design for the first Italian stamps.

The two types proposed in May, 1877, were soon adopted by the Grand Sovereign Council, who had the plates sent to the Ministry of Public Works, in Turin, which undertook the manufacture. The impression was well executed and the stamps delivered at the San Marino office to be put into use on August 1st, 1877.



The series comprised five values typographed on plain white paper bearing the royal crown as a watermark. The 2 centesimi green is the only value created of type I.



The other four values, all of type II, are : 10c blue, 20c vermillion, 30c brown and 40c violet.

As will be seen, the second type differs from the first in the design of the oval, which reproduces on a full background (instead of on a vermiform design) the coat of arms of the Republic (instead of the indication of the value in figures).

At the time when these first five values appeared, the tariff on correspondence sent from San Marino to Italy comprised the following rates :

- 1). 1c for newspapers and periodical works, up to the weight of 80 grammes ;
- 2). 2c for printed matter, non-periodical, up to the weight of 80 grammes ;
- 3). 20c for ordinary letters, with a 15 gramme progression of weight ;
- 4). 30c for the registration fee on shipments of all kinds.

As to the rates on correspondence for foreign countries, they were arranged as follows :

- 1). 10c per 50 grammes for printed matter, newspapers and business papers.
- 2). 20c for notice of receipt of shipments of all kinds.
- 3). 30c for registration fee and the postage of a single letter of 15 grammes.

From these data, it will be easily understood why the stamps of 10, 30 and 40c have always been considered as the best values of the series; therefore, taking the foregoing into account, the five values, in respect to rarity, are classed as follows :

30c brown,	value	5 fr	new, fr.	5.00	cancelled.
40c violet,	"	4	"	4.50	"
10c blue,	"	2	"	1.50	"
20c vermillion,	"	0.75	"	0.50	"
2c green,	"	0.20	"	0.25	"

As the town of San Marino had no newspaper publishers at the time when the first stamps appeared, the rate of 1c, which, moreover, could not be represented by any value, was not applied. It was, however, practically decided that for shipments which in the future should be subject to that rate, use should be made of a 2c stamp cut diagonally in half and that each half should be recognized officially as representing the rate of such shipments.

This decision, then, allows us to class as official values the parts of the 2c stamps cut diagonally and each part bearing a complete impression of the cancelling stamp. This impression is round; it measures 26mm. in diameter and bears in addition to the inscription "Repubblica di S. Marino", the indication of the date, month and year, as well as a star in the lower part of the circle. This star is replaced by the indication "Börgo" (suburb) in the impression of the date stamp in use at that office.

[*To be continued.*]

# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 14.]

## Chinese Treaty Ports.

*Amoy, 1896.*



Fig. 185.



Fig. 186.

$\frac{1}{2}c$  on 4c and  $\frac{1}{2}c$  on 5c.—There are two types of this surcharge as illustrated above. In type I (Fig. 185), the surcharged value reads "Half Cent" in two lines while, in type II (Fig. 186), it reads " $\frac{1}{2}c$ ". A variety is found in both values of each type.

Type I. Var.—The word "Cent" is spelled "Gent".

Type II. Var.—The "2" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " has a straight tail.

*Chefoo, 1894.*



Fig. 187.

$\frac{1}{2}c$ , 1c and 5c.—These stamps, having been re-engraved, may be distinguished from the series of 1893 (Fig 187), by the shading forming the clouds. In the 1893 stamps the clouds are quite light and broken while, in those of 1894, they are much heavier.

*Chinkiang.*

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1894.

POSTAGE  
DUE  
銀欠

Fig. 188.

2c.—There is an error in this stamp (Fig. 188), in which the word "DUE" is misspelled "DE".

1895.



Fig. 189.

5c.—An error is known in which the word "FIVE" is misspelled "FIVR". (Fig. 189).

*Kew Kiang.*

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1895.



Fig. 190.



Fig. 191.

*Postage  
Due  
欠*  
Fig. 192.

1c and 2c.—Both of these values (Figs. 190 and 191), exist with the word "POSTAGE". (Fig. 192), misspelled "POSTAG".

*Shanghai, 1865-66.*



Fig. 193.

Of the second type of this series (Fig. 193), that with "CANDAREENS" in the plural, there are two varieties of the two, four and eight candareens which differ only in the Chinese inscription denoting the value, as follows :



Fig. 194.



Fig. 195.

2c. Type I.—The Chinese character denoting the value is "Liang". (Fig. 194).

2c. Type II.—The Chinese character denoting the value is “Erh”. (Fig. 195).

分

Fig. 196.

錢

Fig. 197.

4c. Type I.—The Chinese characters denoting the value read “4 *candareens silver*”. (Fig. 196).

4c. Type II.—The Chinese characters denoting the value read “4 *mace silver*” or, as a mace is equal to ten candareens, “40 *candareens silver*”. (Fig. 197).

分

Fig. 198.

錢

Fig. 199.

8c. Type I.—The Chinese characters denoting the value read “8 *candareens silver*”. (Fig. 198).

8c. Type II.—As in the four candareens an error in the Chinese inscription makes it read “8 *mace silver*” or, “80 *candareens silver*”. (Fig. 199).

16c.—A variety of this value exists in which the “1” of “16” is missing, making it read “6 *candareens*”.

1866.



Fig. 200.

3c gray blue.—This is due to an imperfect transfer, one of the figures being broken so as to resemble a “3”. (Fig. 200). The same cause has produced a figure closely resembling a “6” in the sheet of the 3 candareens, yellow, of the next issue.

1890.



Fig. 201.



Fig. 201a.

1c on 20c brown.—Through error the surcharges upon the eleventh and twelfth stamps in the sheet of the twenty cent value read “*Half Cent*” instead of “*One Cent*.” The correct stamp for this surcharge is the 15c violet. (Fig. 201).

$\frac{1}{2}$ c on half of 5c. Type I.—The tail of the “2” of “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” is straight. (Left surcharge on Fig. 201a).

$\frac{1}{2}$ c on half of 5c. Type II.—The tail of the "2" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is curved. (Right surcharge on Fig. 201a).

Wuhu, 1896.



Fig. 202.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c on 1c. Type I.—The tail of the "2" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is curved (Fig. 202).  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on 1c. Type II.—The tail of the "2" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is straight.

#### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1895.



Fig. 203.

15c.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 203), is known in which the letter "A" of "POSTAGE" is missing.

#### Colombian Republic.

1860.



Fig. 204.

5c *blue*.—By an error a cliché of the five centavos value was inserted in the plate of the twenty centavos, thus accounting for the five centavos stamp in this color. (Fig. 204).

1863.



Fig. 205.

As originally prepared the stamps of this series (Fig. 205), had a star before and after the value. These, however, were erased, in a very imperfect manner, before the stamps were printed, so that early impressions show traces of them; later on the remaining traces were completely erased. No stamps showing perfect stars are known to us, which fact proves the erasure to have been made prior to the printing of any stamps.

All values are known in both states of the stone. There are, in addition, two other varieties, as follows:

10c.—Period after "10".

50c *red.*—The existence of the fifty centavos in this color is due to the inclusion of a cliché of this value in a plate of the twenty centavos value.

1864.



Fig. 206.

10c.—As in the last series a variety of this stamp exists with a period after the "10". (Fig. 206).

1865.



Fig. 207.

50c. Type I.—The indication of value, in the lower label, is in tall, rather thin lettering. The "5" is noticeably taller than the remainder of the inscription, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height while the "0" and the word "CENT" measure but 2mm. The total length, including the period, is 12mm.

In the colored band surrounding the central oval are nine stars: the first is immediately under the first "E" of the inscription; the second is under the "E" of "DE"; the third under the "L" of "COLOMBIA"; the fourth under, and a trifle to the left of, the "B" of "COLOMBIA"; the fifth is below, and a trifle to the right of, the period after "COLOMBIA"; the sixth is under the "RE" of "CORREOS"; the seventh is under the first "NA" of "NACIONALES"; the eighth under the second "N", and the ninth under the "S" of "NACIONALES".

50c. Type II.—The value in the lower label is in much smaller lettering, measuring  $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. The nine stars are placed as follows: first, under and a trifle to the left of the "U"; second, under the "C" of "COLOMBIA"; third, under the space between the "L" and the second "O" of "COLOMBIA"; fourth, under the "B" of "COLOMBIA"; fifth, under and a trifle to the right of the "A" of "COLOMBIA" (which, in this type, is not followed by a period); sixth, under the "RE" of "CORREOS"; seventh,



under the first "N" of "NACIONALES"; eighth, under the "o", and the ninth under the "E" of "NACIONALS".

1p. Var. 1.—There is a period after the word "PESO".

1p. Var. 2.—There is a small "o" in "PESO".

1p. Var. 3.—The "s" in "PESO" is larger than any of the other letters.

Both the fifty centavos and one peso, as above described, are of the type illustrated as Fig. 207.



Fig. 208

1p.—There are four varieties of this stamp (Fig. 208), differing from each other in the lettering of the inscription "UN PESO" as follows:

Var. 1.—Small "u" in "UN" and "so" in "PESO".

Var. 2.—Small "n" in "UN" and "so" in "PESO".

Var. 3.—Small "n" in "UN".

Var. 4.—Small "o" in "PESO".

1868.



Fig. 209.

10c. Type I.—The "B" of "COLOMBIA" is above the "vo" of "CENTAVOS". (Fig. 209).

10c. Type II.—The "B" of "COLOMBIA" is above the "v" of "CENTAVOS".

1870-77.



Fig. 210.



Fig. 211.

1870. 5p.—The ornament to the left of the "c" of "CINCO" cuts into the "c" and the shading of the flag, which is formed of diagonal lines, is not very pronounced. (Fig. 210).

1877. 5p.—The ornament to the left of the “c” of “CINCO” only touches that letter and shading of the flag, which is quite pronounced, is formed of vertical and diagonal lines.

1870. 10p.—The stars appear to have extra rays between their points and there are a few horizontal lines of shading at each end of the central portion of the shield. (Fig. 211).

1877. 10p.—The stars are five-pointed and have no extra rays. There are no shade lines in the central portion of the shield.

1874.



Fig. 212.

10c. Type I.—The “o” and the “s” of “CORREOS” are the same size. (Fig. 212).

10c. Type II.—The “s” of “CORREOS” is larger than the “o”.

1879.

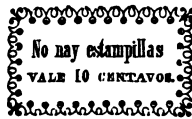


Fig. 213.

The stamps of this series (Fig. 213) have five varieties each, of which only the following are worthy of special mention :

Var. 1.—“HAI” instead of “HAY”.

5c black.

50c black.

Var. 2.—“N” of “NO” inverted.

10c black.

20c black.

These varieties occur upon all three varieties of paper, i. e. white, buff and blue.

1881-83.



Fig. 214.



Fig. 215.



Fig. 216.

1881. 1c.—The period before “UNION” is round and there are rays between the stars and the condor. (Fig. 214).

1883. 1c.—The period before "UNION" is square and there are no rays between the stars and the condor.

1881. 2c.—The "2" and the "c" in the corners are placed straight. (Fig. 215).

1883. 2c.—The "2" and "c" in the corners are placed slanting as in the one centavo value

1881. 5c.—The last star to the right almost touches the frame.

1883. 5c.—The last star to the right touches the wing of the condor.

1881. 10c.—The letters of the inscriptions are thin; there are rays below the stars and the left wing of the condor barely touches the frame. (Fig. 216).

1883. 10c.—The letters are thicker; there are no rays under the stars and the right wing of the condor touches the frame.

1883.



Fig. 217.



Fig. 218.

2c. Type I.—The letters of "DE LOS" are large, as in Fig. 217.

2c. Type II.—The letters of "DE LOS" are small, as in Fig. 218.

10c. Type I.—The letters of "DE LOS" are large, as in Fig. 217.

10c. Type II.—The letters of "DE LOS" are small, as in Fig. 218.

1887-99.



Fig. 219.



Fig. 220.

1887. 20c.—The word "REPUBLICA" is erroneously spelled "REPULICA". (Fig. 219).

1889. 20c.—"REPUBLICA" is correctly spelled. (Fig. 220).

1888-99.



Fig. 221.



Fig. 222.

1888. 50c.—This stamp (Fig. 221), was first issued in violet in 1892. The space outside of the ornaments in the upper corners is more or less filled in with a ground of solid color which gives a square effect to the corners. The inscriptions are rather small, that in the band surrounding the central oval being well spaced and placed so nearly in the centre of the band as to leave a portion of the ground of solid color between it and the colorless frame lines, giving the appearance of there being a colored line above and below the inscription. The letters of "CENTAVOS" are quite open.

The numerals of value are rather large; the lower line of the flag of the "5" curves upward, giving the end a very rounded appearance, while the ball of the same figure is decidedly notched below. The color is of a very bluish tint.

1899. 50c.—This (Fig. 222), is a re-engraved copy of the last. There is no colored groundwork outside of the ornaments in the upper corners, which appear rather pointed. The inscription in the oval band is larger, so much so that there is practically no spacing between the words and only a very thin line of color between the lettering and the colorless frame-lines of the band. "CENTAVOS", also, is larger and the letters are less open. The numerals are smaller than in the stamp of 1888; the flag of the "5" is almost straight, being only very slightly rounded at the end, and the ball, while very small, is perfect and has no notch. The color is much more reddish and the stamp is printed on glazed paper.



# Siam.

## ITS POSTAL ORGANIZATION AND ITS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

[Continued from page 26.]

It was also in 1891, at the meeting of the Postal Congress in Vienna, that Siam became a party to the agreement concerning the exchange of international money-orders and concluded a treaty with the German government which permitted her to exchange money orders with the majority of the countries exchanging this service with Germany.

This extension, added to that resulting from the direct exchange of money-orders with France and the French colonies, which was organized October 1, 1893, led to a new increase of business. In October, 1893, finding that the stock of the 4 atts stamp was almost exhausted, they surcharged with this value the 24 atts of the issue of 1887, there being a large surplus of this stamp in stock. This was done in order to avoid a new printing of the 4 atts, which could not have been made in time to meet the needs of the service.

4 atts	4 atts.	4 atts	4 atts.
TYPE I.	TYPE II.	TYPE III.	TYPE IV.

This surcharge having been printed in blocks of ten upon each sheet of 120, many varieties are found which may be catalogued as follows :

*A.*—English surcharge measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 mm.

- |    |           |          |                 |      |                            |
|----|-----------|----------|-----------------|------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 4 atts on | 24 atts, | lilac and blue, | with | double Siamese surcharge.  |
| 2. | “ “       | “ “      | “ “             | “ “  | Siamese surcharge omitted. |
| 3. | “ “       | “ “      | “ “             | “ “  | English “ “                |
| 4. | “ “       | “ “      | “ “             | “ “  | double English surcharge.  |

*B.*—Surcharge measuring 10 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

- |    |           |          |                 |      |   |
|----|-----------|----------|-----------------|------|---|
| 1. | 4 atts on | 24 atts, | lilac and blue, | with | surcharge omitted.                        |
| 2. | “ “       | “ “      | “ “             | “ “  | double Siamese surcharge.                 |
| 3. | “ “       | “ “      | “ “             | “ “  | Siamese surcharge measuring 4 mm.<br>high |
| 4. | “ “       | “ “      | “ “             | “ “  | double English surcharge.                 |

Aside from the varieties A<sub>4</sub> and B<sub>4</sub>, which are rarely seen, all of the varieties have about the same value, as they are generally found printed in equal quantities upon each sheet.<sup>5</sup>

5. Here, again, we find ourselves unable to agree with the author.

There are no illustrations of the 4 atts surcharges in the original article but we have inserted four, showing the varieties of the English surcharge which are generally recognized by collectors and cataloguers. It might be claimed that two of these types differ from the other two only by the addition of a period but, as none of them are varieties which occur a few times in a sheet but each was employed for surcharging entire sheets, we feel that we are justified in calling them types. Furthermore, the Siamese surcharge on type I is quite different from that on the other three types. We may mention here that both these varieties of the Siamese surcharge are to be found in sheets on which the English surcharge has not been added.

Neither can we agree that the surcharge is applied in blocks of ten. A careful examina-

At the time when these surcharges appeared the postal administration proved, beyond question, numerous infractions of the postal monopoly ; thus it happened that, notwithstanding that, in 1892, fines to the amount of 1495 ticals were inflicted by the department for the unlawful carrying of mail matter, it was proved by the inspection of 1893 that the frauds had not diminished.

According to the Siamese postal law of 1885 any person who transports a letter which should have passed through the post office renders himself liable to a fine which may amount to 50 ticals per letter. Anyone caught breaking this law is arrested and imprisoned until the fine is paid ; then, when released, he is made to sign a document in which he agrees not to offend in this manner in the future. It is the Chinese, more than all others, who practise this fraud ; their letters, sent from a Chinese locality where there is no post office having connections with Bangkok, or *vice versa*, if passed through the Bangkok post office would be charged 2 atts per half ounce. To evade the payment of this tax the Chinese constantly resort to fraud. Their letters are generally brought to Bangkok by travellers or employes of the boats in "clubbed packets" which contain hundreds of letters. After their arrival they are sent directly to the Chinese commercial houses or carried to stations established by the Chinese, of which some twenty exist in Bangkok.

The examination of travelers and their baggage by the customs officials is the only means at the disposal of the Siamese postal officials for uncovering this fraud. If one stops to realize that there are a million Chinese in Siam, of which number more than a hundred thousand live in the capital, it may be easily understood that thousands of letters, which should be found by the customs officials, escape the tax. They do not limit themselves to frauds against the postal monopoly ; in order to escape the more important taxes the Siamese often fraudulently represent the value of their letters etc. ; which explains the infrequent use of the stamp of 64 atts, which was issued mainly for the tax upon postal packets and shipments of money. We cite a characteristic case to show to what degree the Siamese pursue their propensity for sending valuables in letters or packets without declaring them ; their sole aim being to economize in postal charges

One day the custom house at London received from Siam many postal packets which, in accordance with the declaration of their contents, should have contained canes and office fittings to a total value of £7.10. These

---

tion of a number of sheets and large blocks shows us that the Siamese surcharge was applied to one stamp at a time, by hand, while the English surcharge was printed, by a press, on a whole sheet at once. Evidence of the two processes of printing is to be found in the character of the impressions of the two surcharges.

That the Siamese surcharge was printed on one stamp at a time is proved by the fact that, on blocks selected from the same part of two sheets, the surcharges occupy different relative positions. On occasions, we find the Siamese surcharge inverted, double or omitted. These varieties are placed irregularly and not in groups of ten, as they should be if the author's claim were correct. In our experience these varieties are scarce, especially the first and third, and are not by any means "found in equal quantities upon each sheet".

As evidence that the English surcharge is printed on the whole sheet at one time we have settings of types I and II which contain an inverted "s" once (not twelve times) in each sheet. There are also broken letters and those from wrong fonts of type which occur regularly but, only once or twice, in a sheet. Finally, we have a sheet on which the surcharge has been misplaced so that, on each row of stamps, it slants up from left to right. Every row is printed in this way and the surcharge is at the same angle on each.

Concerning variety B1 we may add that stamps with this type of surcharge may be found with either the English or the Siamese surcharge omitted.—Eds. A. J. P.

packets, in reality, contained a collection of diamonds valued at about £25,000, or 625,000 francs, as the customs officials discovered. The sender, a lady who lived in Siam, had been desirous of economizing on the postage, which would have been about £30, and she had not hesitated to put objects of such great value in the mails without declaring them.

During the year 1894 the principal improvements introduced in the postal service related to the postal routes, which underwent important changes and extensions. Many secondary routes were established which served to more closely unite the localities situated upon the right bank of the Mekong with the main route to Bangkok. The most important of these routes was no less than five hundred miles (805 kilometres) in length and the carriers took about a month in traversing it.

In central Siam, starting from Korat, routes to Nangoug and to Chaturat and Pookiew were established and a weekly service inaugurated.

In southern Siam a weekly territorial service was organized and connected with the line from Bangkok to Kabin and another, with a service once in fifteen days, connected Sissophone and Sangha.

On the eastern coast (gulf of Siam), where a weekly service, which was assured by the steamers running along the coast, was already established, the administration established a second one between Chantaboon and Prachuntakirikate (Ko-Kong) on the Cambodian frontier.

These extensions, which led to an important increase of the postal business, made their influence felt in the relations between the localities served by the new routes, as also with the Straits Settlements and China. These conditions were not long in bringing about a shortage of the postage stamps of 1 and 2 atts, a shortage which was overcome by new surcharges upon the 64 atts stamp; of which the stock on hand was still largely in excess of the postal requirements

The surcharges of 1 and 2 upon the 64 atts, by which they brought out a new provisional issue in 1894, present many varieties, especially in the figure of value and the word "Atts" of the English surcharge.

2 2 2 2 2  
I II III IV V VI

There is but a single type of the figure "1" in the surcharge "1 Att"; but the surcharge "2 Atts", on the contrary, presents, so far as the figure "2" is concerned, six different types as illustrated above<sup>6</sup>

6. Again we cannot agree with the author. We find at least three types of the figure "1" and seven of the "2". We have inserted in the article illustrations which we have lettered A, B, C, D and E. Taking first the 1 att on 64 atts: In settings A and B the figure "1" is thick, 2½ mm. high, with a well-defined serif and cross-bar. In setting C the "1" is very thin, measures a scant 2 mm. in height, and has the serif and cross bar so faint that in many specimens they cannot be seen at all. The "1" and "Att" are usually separated by a space of 2 mm. but in one stamp in the sheet there is no space between them, so that they appear to constitute one word. There is another setting which we do not illustrate; it is very like setting C but the "1" appears to be thicker, is a full 2 mm. high, and has a distinct serif and cross-bar. There is a space of 3½ mm. between "1" and "Att".

There are some varieties which are not noted in the *Echo*. In setting A we find the period on a level with the top of the "s" of "Atts", the "s" inverted, and the whole surcharge, both English and Siamese, inverted. Of setting C we have stamps with double surcharge, without Siamese surcharge, with a second impression on the back (either in the normal position or inverted), and with the error "1 Atts".

Turning to the 2 atts on 64 atts we find two varieties of setting D, one of which contains all the types numbered I to VI of the figure "2", while the other is composed entirely of type IV. In the latter there is usually more space between the "2" and the word "Atts" than in the former. Setting E has the figure "2" of the same shape as types I and IV but





1894, raised to 10 atts (silver), as being the equivalent of 25 centimes, the rate of postage for ordinary letters destined for countries in the Postal Union.

For the same reason the rate on letters to the Straits Settlements, China, Macao, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Sarawak and North Borneo, which was 8 atts, was raised, at the same time, to 10 atts per half ounce. This led to a new provisional issue, so as to obtain a 10 atts stamp, and they surcharged this value upon the 24 atts of the issue of April 1, 1887. In this new value the surcharge is in English and Siamese characters and the word "atts" measures 7 mm. including the period. Some specimens of this stamp are known with the letter "s" of "atts" inverted.

The year 1895 was not less notable than its predecessors for the betterments introduced in the Siamese postal service. Of these one of the most important was the establishment of a continuous service between Bangkok, Singora and Kalantan, a distance of over 500 English miles. Another service was established between Singora and Kédah and a third between Lak-hon and Trang.

On the 1st of April, 1895, the Siamese postal network comprised eighty-two routes divided as follows: one railroad route (Bangkok to Paknam), forty nine messenger routes, twenty-five routes upon rivers and canals, and seven which were partly by land and partly by water. The service was daily upon two of the lines, twice per week upon six, once a week upon forty eight and once every fifteen days upon the other twenty six.

During the period from 1891 to 1895 the Siamese postal traffic had continually increased. The number of letters to and from points within Siam, which had been 126,868 in 1891, had increased to 243,447 in 1895. The number of postal cards handled had attained the figure of 9,220 in 1895, while, in 1891, they were but 3,116.

In international traffic the increase had been no less important. We cite especially the considerable increase in the amount of registered mail matter sent and received, which numbered 18,307 pieces in 1895, while, in 1891, it was but 8,971.

The Siamese statistics show that, in 1895, the most important international relations were with Great Britain; the interchanges with this country comprising 23 per cent of the total business. Following Great Britain came, in the order of their importance: the Straits Settlements with 22 per cent.; British India with 9 per cent.; France with 8 per cent.; Germany with 6 per cent. and the United States with 5 per cent.

Notwithstanding the importance of the business and the fact that the post office receipts had been largely augmented during the five years from 1891 to 1895, the financial results at the end of 1895 were far from being favorable, as the year closed with an average deficit of 63 315 ticals which was due to the expenses necessitated by the postal routes and general betterments introduced in the internal service.

The administration then, deemed it prudent to postpone the issue of a new series of stamps, notwithstanding that the need of them was beginning to make itself felt. To provide for the more urgent needs they transformed the 12 atts. lilac and carmine, into provisional stamps of the values of 1, 3, and 4 atts. This could be the more easily done as the use of the 12 atts stamp had been considerably restricted by the changes in the postal rates.

The 12 Atts was first overprinted, in August, 1896, with the surcharge "4 Atts". In April, 1898, they applied the surcharge "3 Atts" to the same stamp. Finally, in May, 1899, the same stamp appeared surcharge "1 att".

These three provisional values, the last of the series, present the following varieties:





Two essays were produced ; both had the same design for the frame but the head of the king was three-quarters face on one and profile on the other. The second type (head in profile) was adopted for the postage stamps and it was proposed to use the first type (three quarters face), which had been abandoned in 1885 (appendix VI to the ordinance of May 12, 1885), for the fiscal stamps.

The trial was made, but they very quickly perceived the inconvenience of simultaneously employing two types of stamps, each of which was available for franking foreign correspondence, especially as such a course was not in accord with the rules of the Postal Union.

The use of stamps of the first type (three-quarter's face) was, therefore, discontinued, but it is true, nevertheless, that they were used for several days for franking letters, notwithstanding that such use was contrary to the intentions of the postal department.

We cannot, then, properly speaking, consider these stamps as being other than fiscals, since no decree authorizing their use as postage stamps was ever issued. When found upon a letter these stamps, which are rarely met with, should be, it appears to us, considered only as postal curiosities, so we will say no more about them.

As to type II, which are the stamps actually in use, the series comprises nine values, of which three are printed in the colors adopted for their respective values by the Universal Postal Union, they are :

- 1 att, green (for printed matter);
- 4 atts, carmine (for samples and documents);
- 10 atts, blue, (for foreign letters).

The other values, printed in two colors, are : 3 atts, red and blue ; 8 atts, green and orange ; 12 atts, lilac and carmine ; 24 atts, lilac and blue and 64 atts, lilac and brown.

The series is completed by the 2 atts, yellow-green, which was issued specially to pay the postage on newspapers of a maximum weight of 2 ounces to their destination in China and the Straits Settlements.



The privilege of franking official correspondence, which was granted by the law of June 30th, 1885, and which all departments of the government and all of the provincial governors enjoyed, having been proved to be one of the principal causes of the deficit of the postal department, the administra-

tion decreed its suppression in April, 1893, and, to continue the privilege where it rightfully belonged, issued the official stamp which we illustrate above<sup>13</sup>

This stamp, which is without indication of value measures 42 x 27 mm.; it is printed upon white wove paper and the inscriptions, in relief, appear in white upon a red ground. It is an imitation of the return stamp used in Japan since 1885.

Here ends our study of the stamps of the kingdom of Siam, a collection of which is very interesting and can still be acquired complete without too great expenditure; we recommend it to our readers.

---

<sup>13</sup> We have always understood that the purpose of this stamp was indicated by the inscription "OFFICIALLY SEALED"; that is to say, that it is merely a label used to seal letters found open in the mails or damaged in transit. Many other countries use similar labels for this purpose. We have never heard that any of them possessed franking power.—Eds. A. J. P.



## The First Issue of Panama.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

Any country which is "in the public eye," in which events of great importance are taking place, especially war or a change of government, is certain to attract the attention of philatelists. This has been the case with Panama. The recent *coup d'état*, by which the former state of the Colombian Republic renounced its allegiance to that country and elevated itself into an independent republic, was not unnoticed by stamp collectors. The fact that our own country had interests in that region and hoped to have still greater ones, combined with the possibility of some closer political affiliation, made it still more interesting. When a provisional issue of stamps appeared, nothing further was needed to make Panama the subject of a popular rush. The timid collector who feared that prices would go up and the speculator who hoped that they would, vied with each other to bring about that end, and their efforts have been crowned with success. Panama, whose stamps had formed part of the issues of a neglected and despised country, speaking in a philatelic sense, became the fad of the hour and rode on the crest of the wave of popularity. Then began the quest for the cheap and supposedly common stamps. Collectors soon awoke to the fact that some of the stamps were difficult to get, that dealers both at home and abroad had very little of the first issue to offer, and that much that was offered excited suspicion as to its originality. Then some one said "Reprints?"—and the collectors began to worry. Some of them were kind enough to come around and attempt to transfer their worries to me. As I rather enjoy philatelic problems, I decided to study the first issue of Panama. I have not yet found out all that I would like to know upon the subject, but, since some of my friends are becoming impatient, I have concluded to lay before the readers of the A. J. P. such information as I now have, hoping that others may take up the work and bring it to a conclusion.



I shall not attempt to write anything about the history of either the country or the postal issues of Panama,—what I have to say about the stamps is almost entirely technical. The issue of 1878 is so well known to collectors that any description of the designs would be superfluous. The stamps were produced by lithography. Apparently there was a mother die for the 5, 10 and 20 centavos. This die did not include the numerals and words denoting the value, which are to be found in the lower part of the stamps. Three transfer dies were made from the mother die and to them were added the necessary words and figures to complete the designs for the three lower values of the series.

There is a peculiarity about the 10 centavos stamp which is of great importance to collectors, since it serves to distinguish the scarce originals

from the numerous reprints. In each corner of the stamps is a small shield, bearing the coat of arms of the Republic of Colombia. The shield is divided horizontally into three sections : the upper section contains some species of tropical fruit, with a cornucopia to the right and left ; the middle section has a Liberty cap ; and the lower one shows the Isthmus of Panama, with a ship on each side of it. On the 10 centavos the shield in the upper left corner has the middle and lower sections blank. So far as I have been able to learn, the original stamps all show the unfinished shield, while, on the contrary, the reprints all have it completed as in the other three corners. Mr. Bacon's valuable book on reprints says that the reprints of the 10 centavos have a short line crossing the outer frame line, below the letters "TA" of "CENTAVOS". I think Mr. Bacon has been misled here. I have never seen this mark on any of the reprints, but I have found it on some of the originals. As it does not occur on all originals, I am inclined to believe it is merely a defect in certain stamps on the stone, or, possibly, there were several transfers and this is a feature of one of them. I have, however, a theory that only one stone was made for each denomination of the original series.

Of the 50 centavos stamp, it is sufficient to say that the design is an enlarged copy of that used for the lower values of the series.

I have never seen a full sheet of any of these stamps, but I am told that the 20 centavos is known in a sheet of one hundred (ten rows of ten stamps). It is reasonable to assume that the sheets of all values contained an uniform number of stamps. Genuinely postmarked copies of these stamps are rather scarce. I have, however, been able to find sufficient of them to assist me materially in studying the stamps. The stones deteriorated with use and the marks of wear help greatly in arranging the various printings in order. The first impressions were very clear and fine, showing all the lines of the design; subsequent printings show ever increasing signs of wear, which are most notable in the lines of the clouds and the sea and the finer shading of the panels.

The paper of the first printing may be termed, in a general way, "thin." It ranges from very thin and semi-transparent to that which is opaque and of medium thickness. The 5 and 10 centavos seem to be on a harder paper than the 20 and 50 centavos. I have also seen a few examples of very early impressions that are apparently on the paper which was used for later printings and which is commonly termed "thick."

Except for some stamps which were privately perforated, the stamps are imperforate.

The reference list which I have arranged is as follows :

I. Early printings.

Fine clear impression.

Thin yellowish-white wove paper.

Smooth yellowish white gum.

5c gray green

5c deep yellow green

1cc pale blue

10c bright blue

10c blue

1cc deep blue

2cc deep rose

20c rose red

5cc buff

Variety : Sewing machine perforation.

5c deep yellow green

## II. Later printings.

Worn impression.

Thin to medium yellowish-white wove paper.

Yellowish-white gum, slightly cracked.

5c deep green

20c pale rose

20c rose

## III. Latest printings.

Impression much worn.

Thick, soft white paper.

Smooth yellowish-white or white gum.

5c deep green

5c blue green

10c blue

10c deep blue

20c (?)

50c brownish yellow

50c yellow bistre

The reprints are more plentiful than has been generally supposed. They are being sent from Europe to this country in considerable quantities. The reprints of the 5, 10 and 20 centavos are printed from new stones made from retouched dies. The marks of retouching are most noticeable in the waves in the central picture. In the 10 centavos stamps the shield in the upper left corner has been completed and the numerals in the lower spandrels differ in shape and position from those on the original stamps. I believe the 50 centavos stamps are also printed from a new stone made from a retouched die, but, because the color is light and the impression usually clearer than for the other values, the marks of retouching are not so apparent. Some of the 5 centavos reprints seem to be from a worn stone, but, as later impressions do not show signs of wear, I think this effect must be attributed to the ink and the amount of it applied to the stone.

Speaking generally, the 5, 10 and 20 centavos stamps are blurred, while the 50 centavos stamps are clear and well printed. In the set on thin white paper, which I place last, the impression of all the values is very much blurred.

The variations in color, paper, etc., make it evident that there have been several reprintings. They appear to group themselves by resemblances in paper, gum or impression into about six sets. I have put these sets in the order in which I think they were printed, but it may prove necessary to revise this arrangement later. The shades of the stamps vary with each set, but it is sometimes difficult to describe them so that they may be readily distinguished. It is possible that several shades of a stamp may belong to one printing and be due to irregular inking and to the stamps being gummed at different times with various gums.

The reference list of the reprints is as follows :

## I. Stout yellowish-white wove paper.

Yellow gum.

5c (?)

10c blue

20c deep red

50c yellow buff

White gum.

5c deep gray green

- 10c sky blue  
 20c red  
 50c yellow buff  
     Yellowish-white gum.  
   5c deep green  
 10c light blue  
 20c pale dull rose  
 50c orange yellow  
     Without gum.  
   5c gray green  
 10c blue  
 20c (?)  
 50c golden yellow  
     II. Ordinary white paper.  
        White gum.  
   5c pale yellow green  
 10c (?)  
 20c dull rose  
 50c (?)  
     III. Thin white paper.  
        White gum or without gum.  
   5c yellow green  
 10c (?)  
 20c deep dull rose  
 50c deep golden yellow





## Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 16, Jan. 1904.

The great event has come off in grand style. The much talked of "Post Office" Mauritius has been put up for sale at auction and has been sold, after keen open competition. It was knocked down for the record sum of £1450, which amount was promptly paid over on the spot in Bank of England notes. It cost the owner only a few pence when a boy at school in 1864. The bidding began at £500, then went from £600 to £800, £1000, £1050, £1100, £1150, £1200, £1250, £1260, £1270, £1280, £1300, £1320, £1340, £1360, £1380, and to £1400, then the successful bidder knocked his competitors out of time with a £50 bid bringing the price up to £1450, when it was declared sold. Of course the excitement was great and a regular round of applause greeted the buyer.

The said buyer, however, did not disclose his name, but Dame Rumor says the purchase was effected on the order of the Earl of Crawford, but that the gem is really intended for the collection of the Prince of Wales, who, of course, would not appear openly as a buyer. I cannot say what truth there is in the rumor, but it is very likely to be true. Those of us who are members of the Philatelic Society of London know what a thorough philatelist the Prince is, and how keen is his interest in his collection.

We have not, by the way, had the Prince's promised notes on recent English issues yet, at the London Society. It was to have been the paper for the first week in November. Presumably it will come later on. Anyway, it is being looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, for all sources of information on English stamps are open to His Royal Highness.

There is beginning to be some talk about another big international exhibition in London, but the talk at present is mostly confined to those to whom the wish is the father to the thought. The responsible collectors who would have to bear the brunt of engineering such an exhibition will want a lot of persuading to tackle another for some time to come. I doubt very much if any outcry will bring it off for 1905, as some folks begin to prophesy. And I can speak for many fastidious collectors who are getting less and less inclined to expose their stamps in exhibitions.

Of course the mounting and unmounting of stamps for exhibition purposes will be largely obviated by those who adopt the new idea of the "Cistafle" for the arrangement of their collections as then they will simply have to sort out the cards on which their gems are already mounted and forward them to the Exhibition Committee. It is in the unmounting and re-

mounting that so many swear words are used. I have known very valuable stamps to be seriously damaged in the process. The "Cistafile" will put an end to all that, for it is a card mounting method in the first instance.

---

LONDON, 6 February, 1904.

Dame Rumor seems to have been fairly correct as to the destination of the "Post Office" Mauritius which recently sold for £1,450. It has passed into the collections of the Prince of Wales. But it was not Lord Crawford who was the nominal buyer, but just plain Mr Crawford, the dealer. As a genuine, above board, sale, with cash paid on the nail, the price establishes an unquestionable record. It is said that the other competitor for the rarity was the Berlin Museum, which, as everyone knows, prides itself on its splendid collection.

---

The known copies of the rarity now total up to twenty-six, fourteen of the one penny and twelve of the two pence. Of these two of the penny and five of the two pence are unused. It was the grand unused condition of the recently sold copy that created such a stir and brought so many ready buyers, for there were several bidders.

---

According to our Australian cablegrams we are to have an Australian Commonwealth issue in the near future. It is stated that the plates for a King's head issue are being prepared at Melbourne. Of course it is possible that our Melbourne friends may turn out something creditable in the matter of design, but if they do, it will be a novel departure, for there is probably no stamp producing establishment in the whole world with such a low grade record in design and printing. The 9d, as a curio, in stamp designs, would be hard to beat. There ought to be some boys in their art schools who should be able to improve upon the past attempts of the Victorian government.

---

An old Philatelist has turned up in the centre of disturbance in the Far East in the person of Col. Norris Newman, formerly of South Africa, who now represents the London *Daily Mail* as one of its war correspondents on the spot, ready for the anticipated war between Russia and Japan. So look out for philatelic varieties and war stamps.

---

Professor Hamilton, of the University of Otago, is contributing to Gibbons *Monthly Journal*, a very exhaustive and comprehensive history of the New Zealand pictorial, or Waterlow, series. And it is abundantly evident that he has the free use of the official records for his work.

---

Already he has provided us with a bit of a shock. It will be remembered that the ½d, 1d and 2d, were redrawn to a smaller size for technical reasons connected with the printing. The Colonial printing commenced with new plates. There is no Colonial print of the large sizes of these values known to us. But, lo and behold! here is a letter quoted from the Colonial government printer announcing, in October, 1900. "I have arranged to print some ½d

from the old plates to-morrow," and here we are pulled up with "to be continued in our next." These "old plates" may have been either the discarded Waterlow ½d or the old plates of the Queen's head. Presumably they were the old Queen's head plates. Meanwhile we must possess our souls in patience till the next number of the *Monthly Journal*, but it is rather bad of that staid journal to go in for penny dreadful sensations in this style.

---

Mr. A. T. Bate, one of the best known of the leading Australian collectors and Professor Hamilton of the University of Otago, both protest, in letters published in the January number of the *London Philatelist*, against the ridiculous charges made against the current New Zealand issues. Mr. Bate asks collectors to suspend their judgment till he has had time to place the real facts before them, and Professor Hamilton rather caustically refers to "unwarranted attacks from writers who parade the interest of philately, but whose motives are at least open to suspicion." From what I hear New Zealand officials and collectors are not going to sit quietly under the charges fulminated against them.

---

This question of the value of original gum is getting a bit exciting. Now, if I were a dealer I should most assuredly curse the original gummers up hill and down dale. Indeed one dealer does me the kindness to say that, though he admits my letters in the A. J. P interests him immensely, I am altogether on the wrong tack in this original gum business. Original gummers and "condition" cranks, it appears, are the very bane of the dealer's existence. I can quite believe it and, if I were a dealer, I should want a large store of profanity for daily consumption, knowing, as I do, the increasing demand which there is for immaculate specimens, even of the commonest stamps.

---

Nevertheless, there is no getting over the fact that no stamp on earth can be said to be in mint condition that is not in its best actual issue condition. If, as was sometimes the case, a stamp was issued without gum, then it is clear you don't want any gum in that case. But if there was any gum on the stamp when issued you want to have a look at it.

---

I was told the other day that one of the most celebrated of the greatest collectors has always washed the gum off certain thickly gummed stamps that were issued on somewhat brittle paper. Well, I don't know of any reason why a collector, if it pleases him, should not take all his stamps into the bath with him every morning and give them a good tubbing along with himself. But I fancy neither process would add materially to the acceptance of the specimens by other collectors.

---

Of course there is no denying the fact that some of the older, and, unfortunately, many varieties of European issues, have to be handled very gingerly or they will crack. The gum has been laid on so thickly and the paper is so brittle that it is, in some cases hard to get a copy not badly cracked. In those cases, it is, perhaps, tempting to some collectors to remove the gum. Personal-

ly, I should prefer to cast about for some method for giving the stamp extra protection.

---

The Governor of North Borneo has had enough of the British North Borneo Co. and has returned home. He admits having informed our Colonial office that, in his opinion, the time had come when the Imperial government should take over the British North Borneo Company's territories. In the opinion of philatelists the time arrived long ago for sending the Company to the right about. In their opinion the government would be improved by handing it over, even to the natives. There are not to be found in any available dictionary words expressive enough to give even a faint idea of the contempt in which the Co. is held by philatelists here.

---

Is a change in progress in the De la Rue Colonial type? I am rather inclined to think there is. It will be remembered that, when the larger heads came out on the King's head Transvaal's, that they were welcomed as a great improvement, as compared with the miniature heads on the general De la Rue Colonial type. Since then several colonies have been provided with the large head of the King. But there has been no discarding of small heads already supplied till now we hear that new series with the large head has been started for Straits Settlements to supersede the small head set already issued.

---

If this bodes a new series for all the colonies, as new supplies are required, in place of small heads, then we are in for a nice fresh array of King's heads.

---

I note in the arrangements of the Boston Philatelic Society what is, to me, a new idea in exhibitions, namely, an uncatalogued variety competition. It strikes me as an attractive departure. But once it becomes a feature in our exhibitions, as I suspect it may, I fancy cataloguers and chroniclers will have reason to rue its introduction, for, of course, every collector who discovers an uncatalogued variety, instead of sending it to his favorite journal as hitherto, will, in future, keep it up his sleeve till the next exhibition. Then the cataloguers will have to write up their varieties in the uncatalogued variety exhibitions.

---

The *Monthly Circular* has started a novelty in the shape of an index of Philatelic Biography. It will be very useful for looking up the eminent.

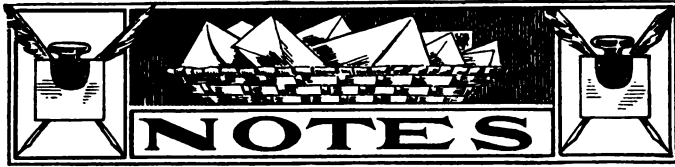
---

Mr. Charles J. Phillips has been giving a credulous newspaper interviewer a few tall prices, apropos of the sale of the "Post Office" Mauritius. He caps the "Post Office" record with the following:

British Guiana, February, 1856, 1 cent, used, value £2,000.

Hawaiian Islands 1851, 2 cents, unused, value, £1,600.

The only copy known of the British Guiana, 1856, 1 cent, is in the Ferrary collection. As that is never likely to come into the market it would be safe enough to add a few more noughts to the value. Of the Hawaiian rarity twelve copies are said to exist, but I have never seen any statement as to whether they are used or unused.



CHILI.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* publishes the decree, which is dated Dec 15, 1903, authorizing the new series and from it we glean the following information relative to the adhesive stamps : The sizes will be as follows : for the values from 1c. to 50c. 25x28 mm ; the 1p and 2p. 25x35 mm. The values from 10c. to 2p. inclusive will be bi-colored, having the central portion in black, and the colors and portraits are to be as follows :

- 1c green, Don Diego Portales.
- 2c rose, Arturo Prat.
- 3c sepia, Lord Cochrane.
- 4c brown, Camilo Henriquez.
- 5c blue, statue of Don Bernardo O'Higgins.
- 10c pearl gray and black, Don Ramon Freire.
- 12c pale rose " " Don Manuel-Blanco Encalada.
- 15c scarlet " " Don Francisco Antonio Pinto.
- 20c purple " " Don Joaquin Prieto.
- 25c red-brown " " Don Manuel Bulnes.
- 30c deep green " " Don Manuel Montt
- 50c sky-blue " " Don Jose Joaquin Perez.
- 1p golden yellow and black, Condor.
- 2p bronze and black, statue of Don Jose de San-Martin.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We are indebted to one of thé J. M. Bartels Co.'s recent auction catalogues for the following unchronicled varieties : 1883, 20c *claret on bluish* ; 1887, 2c orange red on rose and 20c purple on greenish, imperforate pairs ; 1889, 20c purple on grayish, imperforate pair. Boyaca, 1903, 5p and 10p imperforate.



INDIA.—BHOPAL.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* : " Our publishers \* \* \* have also obtained, we regret to state, several additions to the list of remainders of the obsolete stamps, which have been embossed with the new die previously to being sold in bulk. These varieties we consider to be of no interest to the collector, as they were never intended for use in their present condition and, are, in fact, to some extent reprints. We find amongst this stock the imitation of Type 13\*, which we described in May, but printed in *green* (various shades) instead of in *black* ; we consider this to be a mere official forgery."



KISHENGARH.—*The Monthly Journal* says : " Mr. Ewen shows us

\*Our type A17.

sheets of the new stamp which we chronicled last month, and the value turns out to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna instead of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna. They are lithographed in sheets containing eight stamps, all separately drawn and therefore forming eight varieties of type, differing from one another most conspicuously in the spacing of some of the lines in the background; the design itself has been very carefully copied, but still there are, of course, slight variations. The arrangement of the sheet is peculiar; the draughtsman evidently intended to provide for sheets of ten, in two horizontal rows of five but thought better of it, and left two blank frames for stamps at the left of the second row. But we thought the State Post Office of Kishengarh had been given up, and that there were to be no more stamps!"



SPAIN.—*The Monthly Journal* says: "We are shown a block of the current 5c stamp *imperforate*, and we are told that a sheet or two in this condition reached the post office at Cadiz and were sold there. The block before us has been postmarked "CADIZ—24 DIC. 03." The number on the back is "177,974," and the paper, like that of some other *taille-douce* engraved stamps, has the appearance of being *laid*, horizontally when looked at in one direction and vertically when looked at in another; the cloth pressed upon it in printing must to have had prominent threads in both directions."





**UNITED STATES.**—We have seen the new Western Union Telegraph frank for 1904. It is of the current design and those which we have seen have been in books of 24 stamps.

*Telegraph stamp.*

Perforated.

Western Union Tel. Co.

No value, red violet

**BERMUDA.**—Several of our contemporaries announce the appearance of the half-penny of the "Dock-yard" type. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* gives December 16, 1903, as the date of issue.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p gray green and black

**CEYLON.**—The *Monthly Journal* notes the following King's head stamps surcharged "ON SERVICE":

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3c green

5c lilac

15c ultramarine

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We have seen the following Registration Return Receipt stamp (our type RR2) perforated:

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*

Perforated 12.

10c blue on blue

**Barranquilla Issue.**—We have seen a few more varieties of the 10c, our type A76.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

10c dark blue on bluish, laid paper

10c " " " fawn " "

10c " " " fawn " "

**FRENCH INDIA**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles four new surcharges. A new numeral of value being printed in the centre of the stamp. They add, also, another one which is produced by the overprint "INDE FCAISE—POSTES—0.05" upon the upper half of a fiscal stamp and, as nothing is said of the lower half of the stamp, we presume that it was destroyed.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Carminé surcharge.

5c on 25c black on rose

10c " 25c " " "

15c " 25c " " "

Black surcharge.

40c on 50c rose

5c blue

**HAYTI.**—We have received the new issue for this country and our correspondent informs us that the remainders of the old issues have been withdrawn from sale.

The design of the new set is the same as that of the commemorative series chronicled by us last month excepting that all values bear a portrait of President Nord and they are printed in one color only. Like the

commemorative set they are disfigured by the control stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.  
Blue surcharge.  
1c green  
2c red  
5c deep blue  
10c orange brown  
20c orange  
50c violet-brown

**ICELAND.**—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the 5a with the "1 GILDI" surcharge in black.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12½.  
Black surcharge.  
5a green

**INDIA.**—**Bhopaul.**—The *Monthly Journal* announces the appearance of the rest of the set with the circular embossing, and also the ¼a (our type A17) redrawn, with a double lined frame around each stamp, with the same embossing.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.  
¼a green  
1a brown  
2a blue  
8a mauve

**Nabha.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles three new values of the King's head series with the "Service" overprint for this State.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked Star.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
4a olive green  
8a red violet  
1r carmine and green

**Patiala.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* announces the appearance of the 3p

of the King's head type of India overprinted for this State.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.  
Perforated 14  
Black surcharge.  
3p gray

**INDO CHINA.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* lists a new surcharge upon the 15c of 1900.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge.  
5c on 15c gray on light gray

**IVORY COAST.**—We quote from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*: "Now that they have taken up postal packets, they do not seem to know when to stop; the surcharges continue and business should increase (not the business in the packets but in the stamps). Behold, a new surcharge has reached us; \* \* \*. It has been printed in blocks of twenty-five and each block presents the following varieties:

4 stamps with the "o" (of "CÔTE") without the accent  
4 stamps with large stars.  
1 stamp with one star large  
1 " " two large stars and the "o" without accent."

The stamps with the two large stars are numbers 3, 10, 12 and 19 in the block; those without the accent are numbers 2, 8, 13 and 20; that with one star is number 16 and that with the missing accent and two large stars is number 21.

*Le Timbrophile Belge* "illustrates the surcharge, which is "COLIS POSTAUX" at the top; "CÔTE D'IVOIRE" at the bottom and "4 FRANCS" obliquely in the center between two fine lines, the latter inscription having a five-pointed star before and after it. There is a fine line below the upper inscription and one above the lower inscription. The



stamps thus disfigured are the 15c and 30c of the Colonial Postage Due.

*Postal Packet stamps.*

Imperforate.

4fr on 15c green

4fr on 30c red

—

**ITALY.—Eritrea.**—According to the *Monthly Journal* the two high value Postage Due stamps chronicled by us in December have been surcharged for use in this colony.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge (?)

50l yellow

100l blue

—

**MADAGASCAR (FRENCH).**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us a new issue for this country. The stamps are of upright rectangular shape, 21x26½mm in size, and have in the centre a landscape with, what we take to be, a banana tree, at the right of which is a monkey, and at the left—a cow with a hump. In the left upper corner is a small tablet with the numeral of value, followed by "F" in the case of the denominations in francs; in the right upper corner, a small tablet with the letters "RF" in monogram. Between the tablets, across the top, is the word "POSTES", and across the bottom is the inscription "MADAGASCAR ET DÉPENDANCES". There is a narrow panel at each side, filled with leaves. Many of the colors are very much alike, especially when seen by artificial light, and we anticipate that there will be a great divergence of names assigned to them in different chronicles.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked.

Perforated 11 ½.

1c dark violet

2c olive brown

4c brown

5c yellow green

10c red

15c carmine

20c orange

25c dull blue

30c pale red

40c gray violet

50c brown orange

75c yellow

1fr deep green

2fr slate green

5fr black

—

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The *Australian Philatelist* mentions the one penny Life Insurance Department with the new watermark, while *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a postal-fiscal with the same watermark.

*Life Insurance Department stamps.*

Watermarked single lined N. Z. and star.

Perforated 11.

1p blue

Perforated 14x11.

1p blue

*Postal Fiscal stamp.*

Watermarked single-lined N. Z. and star.

Perforated 11.

4s rose

—

**PANAMA.**—We have a few more varieties to add to the lists of the surcharged stamps, most of which have been shown us by Mr. J. A. Klemann.

*Adhesive stamps*

Perforated 12.

I. Issued in the City of Panama

Surcharged in  
carmine

PANAMA

PANAMA

10c yellow, double surcharge

II. Issued in the City of Colon

Surcharged

República  
de Panamá.

Black surcharge.  
 1c green, vertical surcharge  
 1c " double surcharge, one in-  
 verted  
 10c yellow, double surcharge, one in-  
 verted  
 20c violet double surcharge  
 Brown surcharge.  
 1c green  
 Pelure paper.  
 Blue surcharge.  
 50c brown (issue 1887-88)

The 50c brown with the printed surcharge of Colon, which we chronicled last month, was the variety on thick white paper. In a recent purchase of these stamps we found one sheet of the 1c green, the upper half of which was surcharged in carmine, and the lower half in brown. We illustrate the surcharge which we described last month as appearing on the 20c violet

REPUBLICA  
 DE PANAMA.

III. Issued in David.

Surcharged in  
 violet



2c rose

IV. Issued in Bocas del Toro.

We regret that we have not yet secured an illustration of this surcharge; we are, however, able to add to the list of regular adhesives and also to report two registration stamps used in this city: the first is the regular 10c yellow surcharged "R DE PANAMA" and a large letter "R"; the second is the registration stamp of the Colombian Republic, 20c blue on blue, with the value reduced to 10c by a manuscript surcharge in red ink, and also surcharged with a large "R".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Violet surcharge.

1c green

2c rose  
 5c blue  
 10c yellow  
 50c brown  
 1p brown carmine  
*Registration stamps.*  
 Perforated 12.  
 Violet surcharge.  
 10c yellow  
 Imperforate.  
 Red and violet surcharges.  
 10c on 20c blue on blue

**PARAGUAY.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicles a new series of Postage Due stamps. We hope to illustrate them next month.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

2c yellow green  
 4c " "  
 10c " "  
 20c " "

**PHILIPPINES.**—We have seen the following varieties of the new series of envelopes and wrappers overprinted for this colony :

*Envelope stamps.*

Green surcharge.

1c green on amber, size 5  
 1c " " or buff, " 5  
 2c " " blue, " 5

Carmine surcharge.

2c carmine on white, size 5  
 2c " " amber, " 5  
 2c " " or buff, size 13  
 2c " " blue, " 13

*Wrappers.*

Green surcharge.

1c green on manila  
 Carmine surcharge.  
 2c carmine on manila

**SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE**

—The *Monthly Journal* announces a new value for the regular series, as chronicled by us last month, and four new official stamps surcharged "O. H. M. S."

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermark Crown and C. C.  
Perforated 14.  
3r black and green

*Official stamps.*  
Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
½a green and dark green  
1a carmine and gray  
2a violet and lilac  
8a milky blue and gray

---

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the following novelties :

*Official stamps.*  
Watermarked Crown and S. A.  
Perforated S. A.  
Perforated 13.  
½p green  
2½p blue  
3p olive

5s rose  
Perforated 11½.  
6p green

---

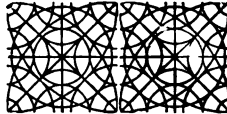
**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—According to *Le Timbrophile Belge* another value of the new type of the King's head series has made its appearance.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermark Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
4c violet on red

---

**VENEZUELA.**—We have seen a new stamp from this country. It is the 50c, our type A25, surcharged vertically "CORREOS—VALE B 0,05—1904" in three lines.

*Adhesive stamp*  
Perforated 12.  
Black surcharge.  
5c on 50c yellow green



## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 103d meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, February 8, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Luff, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The President called the meeting to order at 8 25 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. A number of communications were read by the Secretary

There being a few members who have failed to pay their dues for the current year it was resolved that, unless they have remitted before the next meeting of the Board, their names will be stricken from the membership roll.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance on hand of \$282.21, exclusive of reserve fund, was read and accepted.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

Moved, seconded and carried that the lease of the Club House be renewed for one year and the Treasurer be authorized to sign the lease for one year, beginning May 1, 1904, at a rental of \$1,300 per annum. The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of Porto Rico submitted their report as follows:

NEW YORK, February 8, 1904.

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS,  
The Collectors' Club:

The undersigned Committee, appointed to judge the exhibits entered in the prize competition of the stamps of Porto Rico, beg to report as follows:

Three collections were entered for the two prizes to be awarded. All three turned out to be very excellent and nearly complete collections of the stamps of this country. The collection exhibited under the name of "The Sublime Porte" was made on a specialist's plan, and contains numerous shades and blocks of four; the latter, of course, according to the rules of the competition, were not taken into consideration by the judges in the cases of perforated stamps, although they added considerably to the appearance of the exhibit; but even eliminating blocks, this collection we found to exceed the other two, especially in the presence of more numerous examples of the errors of the first surcharged issues, of imperforate pairs, and varieties and errors of the 1898 surcharges, and for these reasons was deemed worthy of the first prize or silver medal.

The collection exhibited by "Z. Y. X." exceeded the one exhibited by Puritan in containing a full sheet of the Coamo Provisional, where the other had only a single copy, and also containing more varieties of the various surcharged issues, and your judges decided that the bronze medal should be awarded to "Z. Y. X."

The collection exhibited by "Puritan," in the opinion of your judges deserves a great deal of commendation, particularly for its splendid mounting and logical arrangement, and we deem it only just to the exhibitor to award to him a more than perfunctory honorable mention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MORGENTHAU,  
JOHN W. SCOTT,  
P. F. BRUNER.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors the awards were found to have been as follows : Mr. F. H. Tows, silver medal; Mr. W. H. Sussdorf, bronze medal ; Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, honorable mention.

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U. S. Postage, Official, Dues, Newspaper and Revenues), to be held on March 14th :

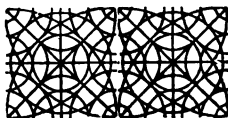
John N. Luff, W. W. Dewing, P. F. Bruner, W. S. Scott, F. H. Tows.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Oscar De Jonge for two stamp plates presented to the club.

The applications of Geo. D. Morse and Edward H. Mason having been posted the required length of time were balloted upon and they were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the club.

Ad. turned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*



# American Journal of Philately.

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

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d St., New York.  
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. Foreign Countries, 75c. MAR. 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts]

Panama  
and its  
Bar Sinister.

PANAMA has occupied the center of the philatelic stage for several months now and the multitude of surcharges which have emanated therefrom has been enough to drive both the collector and the cataloguer to distraction

In the columns of *The Weekly Philatelic Era* for Feb. 27th is an article from which we quote the following: "The reliable firm of Stanley Gibbons Co. announces that a representative of this firm who applied at a Panama post office for a large quantity of the provisionals was given unsurcharged stamps by the sheet, furnished with the rubber stamp and allowed, at a neighboring hotel, to apply the surcharge in any form and with any ink that he pleased."

We have known of this transaction for several weeks but, as it was told to us in confidence and we were given to understand that none of these stamps which were in anyway irregular, either as to abnormal varieties of surcharge or colors of ink, would be placed upon the market, we have not felt at liberty to publish the fact until now. It is, of course needless for us to say that Stanley Gibbons' upright methods and reputation for business probity are too well known for anyone to even suspect them of taking advantage of such an occurrence and foisting rubbish of this character upon the collecting public. On the other hand collectors should consider themselves fortunate that this firm, and not some less conscientious dealer, came into possession of this lot.

We cannot find words strong enough to adequately express our condemnation of the laxity of postal officials of this, or any other, country for allowing such conditions to exist.

To go still further back; when we placed our order for the first lot of these stamps, which we did through a prominent resident of Panama who was then in this country, he informed us that he could get us anything that we wanted in that line, even to the rubber stamp (or one of them) with which the surcharging was done. We replied to the effect that all we cared for was the stamps that were regularly issued and on sale at the post office. This lot we duly received and, as there were practically no varieties in it aside from the color of the surcharge being rose upon some values and blue upon others, we believe them to have been all right. However, later developments having made us suspicious, we have since refrained from purchasing any further supply of these "hand-stamped Panamas".

We can of course, readily understand that some confusion must have necessarily resulted from the sudden and urgent calls for stamps while the

postal department was practically without organization or supplies of any kind other than the unsurcharged stamps of the Republic of Columbia ; we are even forced to admit that we have not the slightest doubt that anything in the nature of one of the old stamps would have passed the post office and franked a letter so long as it bore the magic word "*Panama*" surcharged upon it.

The fact remains, however, that the conduct of the officials in this matter is utterly indefensible, and no excuse that is at all adequate can be offered for the culpability and carelessness, not to mention any harsher names, which has been exhibited in this matter.

Truly, the fair escutcheon of the new Republic has earned a bar sinister, in philatelic circles at least, which will take a deal of polishing before it will disappear.

In conclusion we will state that we are informed that the first hand stamped surcharge has already been extensively counterfeited in New York and that, as the genuine are poorly executed, it is next to impossible to detect the fraud.—G. L. T.



# The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

## INTRODUCTION.

To the philatelist—as distinct from the gatherer of any doubtful production of financially embarrassed states—such a country as Holland, with its absolute honesty (philatelically speaking), is a pleasant contrast to those countries and colonies, which, yearly or monthly, issue long sets of stamps to commemorate the tenth anniversary of something which no one has ever heard about before or wants to hear of again, or which are so obliging (!!) as to surcharge their 10 centimes stamps with a “15” and their 15 centimes stamp with a “10” for *purely postal requirements*.

During the fifty-two years that the benefits of prepaid postage have been enjoyed by the Netherlands, not one single stamp has ever been issued in that country which was not really necessary; no change has ever been made for “change’s sake”; no absurdly high values have ever appeared; and, more wonderful still! not a single surcharge has ever been applied for the mother country. No plates have been sold from which millions of worthless trash could be thrown on the market, and reprints have not been made for sale. The Dutchman does not increase his revenue at the expense of stamp collectors, and scorns to celebrate, on postage stamps, the numerous events in his history of which he may well be proud. The relief of Leyden, the crowning of William the Silent and the final defeats of the Spaniards are too dear to be put to such base uses.

There is but one tiny blot on Holland’s philatelic escutcheon, to wit: the issue of certain stamps in an imperforate condition to Mr. Moens, to oblige one of his clients. But, as these stamps were never intended for postal use and probably never were so used, the blot is small, and these stamps being very rare, may be comfortably ignored by all but the most ardent specialist.

Other points which make Holland a good country for the specialist are: A good collection may be obtained without too severe a strain on the pocket; the stamps are of very great interest, and few countries will so well repay close observation and study.

A few years ago comparatively little was known about Dutch stamps; even such a late list as the 1897 edition of Messrs Stanley Gibbons’ catalogue jumbled together all the perforations of the 1872 issue under the heading of “12—14” and mentioned, in a casual manner only, that there happened to be two types of the 1867 issue. The latest edition of both Gibbons’ and Bright’s catalogues are much more complete, but still leave much to be desired. They go into a great deal more detail than is required by the ordinary collector and are not full enough to be of use to the specialist. During the last few years, Messrs. Moens, Gordon Smith and Stewart Wilson have thrown much light on many of the knotty points which have long been a puzzle to collectors, but, unfortunately, there yet remains a great deal of uncertainty about several points; and, as the Dutch postal authorities profess ignorance when approached on such subjects as the perforation machine and the types, their doubtful points will probably never be satisfactorily cleared up.



Before commencing a description of the stamps themselves, a somewhat long and, I fear, tedious preliminary note is necessary on the subject of the perforating machines, as it is impossible to follow the variations of the stamps themselves without first obtaining a clear idea of the machines used to perforate them at various times. Perforations are frequently an unmitigated nuisance, but in this case, although very difficult in some respects, a study of them is necessary.

In the first place, I would like to emphatically state that the minutiae of perforations are of more importance in the case of Holland (together with Luxemburg) than in that of any other European country, for the following reasons: (1) Variations of perforations denote distinct periods. I am fully aware that I am laying myself open to severe criticism by making such a statement, for it is usually supposed that the 13—14, small holes, the  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , clean cut, and the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  machines were all in use, more or less, simultaneously, as far as the 1872 issue is concerned. By examination of many thousand of dated copies, I find that certain perforations are very common in certain months of certain years and may be preceded and followed by another perforation. So regular is this fact that there appears to be no doubt that, at certain times, a particular machine was in regular use and that, when it was withdrawn for the insertion of fresh punches, one of the other machines was employed for a little while. (2) Certain perforations are frequently met with in conjunction with certain shades only.

This is, therefore, a very different case to that of the late issues of Austria and New South Wales, when several machines were in use at one time and different perforations did not denote distinct periods in the history of the stamps. I do not mean that the many absurd little differences of perforation, such as,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ ,  $13 \times 12$  and  $12 \times 12$  are of the slightest interest to collect.—anyone who has studied the machines would know that they were the veriest trivialities from one and the same machine.

I may here mention that a collector who wishes to study Dutch stamps can only do so, with any prospect of success, by examining many thousands of the common varieties. A description of my own plan and rules when forming my collection, may be of help to those who are thinking of taking up this country:

First After collecting all the available literature on the subject, compile a list of the stamps on the following plan (for the standard catalogues are sorry productions as far as Holland is concerned): Divide your list into four columns. In the first column insert a list of the stamps without any reference to shade, type, paper, gum, etc. This will give a complete list of the stamps intended to be different by the government when issuing them. Each of the stamps in this list should be numbered and may be called *prime varieties*. In the second column major varieties should be inserted opposite the type varieties in the first columns.—thus the second type of the 1867 issue, the four types of the Unpaid and the main divisions of perforations, as given in the catalogues, 13—14, small hole;  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , clean cut;  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  (with variation  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ) and  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . These would be numbered with the type number and a letter in addition. In the third column should be inserted the shades, papers, gum and sub-divisions of the 13—14 small hole perforations and, in the fourth column, a list of minor varieties such as flaws, double perforations, etc. Having compiled the list, the collector can then decide to what extent he would like to specialize—whether he will include Column III or even Column IV, or stop at II.

The next thing is to obtain a large, blank, collecting book and devote one or more pages to each stamp which is numbered in column I and leave one

or two lines of the page for each stamp mentioned in columns II and III-I may make my meaning clearer if I give you an example: The 5c of the 1872 issue will have a specific number in column I and will be mounted on certain pages of the collecting book. The third line will be reserved for 13—14 small perfs., the next line for 13½, the rest of the page for 12½x12 and its variation 11½x12, the next page for 12½x12½ and the variations of paper and gum, flaws and other minor varieties. The stamps in each line will, therefore, be alike in all particulars, except, perhaps, in shade.

(2). Mount everything in the collecting book, as even a poor copy will be of use at this stage

(3). Do not commence by buying single, common stamps, but purchase a wholesale lot of them and sort by perforations only at first.

(4). When two thousand or so have been collected, go through dealers' books and approval sheets and fill up blank spaces.

(5). On no account commence mounting *permanently* until a representative lot has been obtained, with every stamp in column I represented by a dozen or so copies, varying according to columns II and III.

(6). Remember that each issue requires special treatment.

(7). Never imagine that your collection is even approximately complete, for it never will be. I have over three thousand specimens in my collection and am very, very far from completion.

(8). Mount only fine copies in the final collection and keep used and unused separate.

#### PERFORATING MACHINES.

In the following notes will be found all that is at present known on the subject, but, unfortunately, several points still require elucidation.

The first issue, 1852, was never perforated.

The second issue, 1864-65, was uniformly perforated 12½x12. The first machine with which we have to concern ourselves is, therefore, a 12½x12 machine, coming into use in 1864. Curiously enough, this is the exact gauge of a machine which was used as late as 1886 for the later printings of the 1872 issue, before being superseded by the 12½x12½ machine, which has been in use for the last twelve years. It would seem to be very unlikely that the same machine would have been in use for a quarter of a century, even allowing for the long breaks during which the small hole machine and the 13½ machine were in use. But there are certain facts which appear in the stamps issued after 1867, that prove either that new machines with exactly the same gauge were employed or that very difficult alterations of the original machine were made. I must confess that the greatest difficulty to me in connection with Dutch stamps has been to account for the 12½x12 gauge with its variations, and no help can be obtained from the Dutch Post Office Department on this matter. The following remarks must therefore, be taken as controversial and argumentative rather than final and authoritative.

The 1864 stamps were larger than those of 1867, consequently the same machine could not have been employed to perforate them; the 1867 12½x12 machine must, therefore, be a new machine.

The 1872 issue is larger than the 1867, but not of quite the same shape as the 1864 issue. Here, again, neither of the old machines could be used without alterations and, as no one has ever imagined that any form of 12½x12 perforations on stamps of Holland are due to single line machines, it seems probable that an entirely new machine was brought into use for each new issue. The 1872 12½x12 machine had a defect—it did not perforate the

horizontal rows uniformly. The eight stamps on the right of the sheet show a perforation gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , but the first stamp was  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and the second about 12. This defect was on the machine to start with, as I have dated copies as far back as 1874, and was not due to an accident while perforating Transvaal stamps, as stated by M. Moens. This machine was in use many years but was out of use on several occasions, during which new punches were inserted. Hence, considerable variation in the size of the holes may be noted. I have pairs showing five distinct sizes of holes; the difference, however, is not one which can be clearly made out from single specimens, and it is therefore possible to classify them only into very small, large and intermediate holes.

At the time the large holes were appearing a new machine, without the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  defect, came into use. The size of the punches, at first, is exactly the same as the last punches of the older machine. This last  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  machine also had a new set of punches just before the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  came in. These new punches were so large that there is very little paper between the holes, and it is difficult to handle pairs as they are apt to separate so easily. From this time onward, the  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  machine has not been used again.

I hope I have made it clear that we are dealing with at least four different machines, three of which, the 1864, 1867 and 1886 machine, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  uniformly, and one (1872) perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  with  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  on the left side of the horizontal rows, and that certainly this machine and the last one had their punches changed.

The next machine is one on which authorities differ. Mr. Gordon Smith states that it is useless to differentiate between 13,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and 14, but others consider it is possible to do so and that there were three distinct, single line machine, perforating respectively 13,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and 14. Personally, I have no doubt that there were three machines, as I find that certain stamps exist perforated 13 only, others 14 only and the majority  $13 \times 14$  or  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ . For instance, the 1 cent, Arms type, is never found with any perforation but 14. It is clear, therefore, that a full 14 machine existed. The 2 cent, *thin paper*, Arms type, only exists perforated 13, small holes all around (the  $13\frac{1}{2}$  clean cut in which this stamp is common, is a totally distinct machine and will be considered later). This gives us a full 13 machine. To account for the  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , so frequently found on other values, we must acknowledge a  $13\frac{1}{2}$  machine and, if so, we are obliged to differentiate our stamps and these small perforations. As I am considering machines, and not stamps, at the present moment, I may mention that the only stamps for which this 14 small-hole perforation was used are the 1867 issue; the thick paper 1 cent and 2 cent, Arms type; and the 5 cent and 2 gulden 50 cents of the 1872 issue, besides the first issues of Dutch Indies, Curacao and Surinam.

The only remaining machines are:

(1) That perforating  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , described as large holes, clean cut. I do not agree that the holes are always large or always clean cut but they are fairly distinct and much cleaner than the small hole machine, which produced holes which are little better than pin pricks. Catalogues give this  $13\frac{1}{2}$  perforation (which is occasionally  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$  or  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ ) for the 1872 issue, but do not mention it in the 1867 list. Messrs. Bright & Co. have long noted this perforation in their stock books. It is decidedly rare in the 1867 issue and exists with two modifications: (a)  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , clean cut, and (b)  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ( $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ ), smaller holes. Now,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , *small* holes, never exists by itself,—it is always compounded with 14, the latter lines being vertical. It, therefore, seems probable that the punches of the old  $13\frac{1}{2}$  (single line) machine were also changed and used to perforate a few sheets of the 1867 issue, both

vertically and horizontally, while the 14 machine was taking a rest. As I have said above, the 1867 and 1872 issues are of different sizes and, therefore, I think that it is unlikely that a new 13½ clean cutting machine would have been purchased on two occasions, and consider that the 13½ clean cut perforations in the 1867 issue are due to new punches of large diameter placed in the old 13½ machine, which, in its youth, had produced very small holes. This is another case where definite information is sorely needed, but, until it comes, we must be content with considering the probabilities.

(2). The last machine, one which has superseded all others, gauges 12½ x 12½. The diameter of the holes varies slightly, large and very large being those usually met with, but the ½ cent is occasionally found with very small holes resembling those produced by the early punches on the 1872 12½ x 12 machine. This is the only value I have ever seen with the very small holes, but both the 20 cent and 25 cent of the 1872 issue show their latest printings with three sizes of holes. These, together with the minute perforation on the ½ cent gives four sets of punches for the 12½ x 12½ machines or, what is more probable, there are several 12½ x 11½ machines—an idea which is likely, as it would be almost impossible to do all the perforating of Dutch stamps with one machine.

In concluding my preliminary remarks about perforations, I must mention a curious machine which was used for the second batch of Dutch Indies, Surinam and Curacao and a few of the 1872 issue of Holland. It gauges 14, but the holes are beautifully cut, extremely regular and even, and totally unlike the productions of the old, original 14 machine. Whether it is a perfectly distinct machine or not, I cannot say, but I think it more likely to be a very fine comb machine than a single-line and, as its productions were so excellent, it is curious that it was not in more general use. At one time I believed it to be a machine used for perforating fiscals, which had been used during an accident to a regular machine, as in Austria, but this is not so.



## Historical Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

[Continued from page 50.]

A second peculiarity which is worthy of being noted in the stamps of San Marino of the first issue, is that the 10 cent blue was printed in pale blue and in dark blue. The pale blue shade is the rarer ; it is found only with the first cancellation of dots arranged in lozenge shape and bearing in the center **SM**<sup>NO</sup>.

There were only ten sheets of the pale blue shade printed, that is 4000 stamps ; the rest of the issue, or 26,000 stamps, is dark blue

If account is taken of the quantities of 10, 20 and 3c which were surcharged on June 1st, 1892, the quantities put into use during the period of issue may be established as follows :

1).	2c green	issued 210 sheets, or	84 000 stamps
2).	2c yellow green	" 40 "	" 16,000 "
3).	10c pale blue	" 10 "	" 4,000 "
4).	10c dark blue	" 65 "	" 26,000 "
5).	20c vermilion	" 550 "	" 220,000 "
6).	30c brown	" 40 "	" 16,000 "
7).	40c violet	" 63 "	" 25,200 "

Although Italy was one of the twenty-two countries which adhered to the Postal Union Convention of October 9th, 1874, and, by virtue of the convention of March 2nd, 1877, correspondence dispatched from the Republic of San Marino should bear the same rates as though it originated in the kingdom of Italy, it was not until April 1st, 1890, that the Administration thought of issuing stamps of 5c and 25c to represent the rates on correspondence going to countries of the Union.

The two new values, typographed in color on plain white paper, having the same watermark as that of the stamps of the preceding issue, were perforated 14. The printing having been done all at one time, no peculiarity presented itself ; let us say, however, that the colors of these two stamps are very bright and that no defect in the engraving has been remarked.

There were issued : of the 5c orange, 150 sheets, or 60,000 stamps, and of the 25c carmine brown, 100 sheets, or 40,000 stamps

At the time that these two values, which compose the second issue, appeared, the postal business of San Marino had taken a certain development by reason of the publication there of a philatelic paper, the *San Marino Postal*, the issue of which each month reached 1500 to 2000 copies ; it was the first which had appeared in the Republic. This publication, sent from the chief office, not only justified the creation of the 5c orange stamp, the need for which had not been felt theretofore, but gave rise to the necessity, two years later, on June 14th, 1892, of a provisional issue in consequence of the creation of a new journal, the *San Marino Philatelist*, the first number of which, printed on January 1st, 1892, with more than 1000 copies, had

threatened to exhaust in a short time the remaining stock of the 5c orange stamps. In order not to be taken unawares and awaiting the printing of a new lot of these stamps, the Postal Administration of San Marino had surcharged with the figure "5" ten thousand of the 30c brown stamps and twenty thousand of the 10c dark blue, to ensure particularly the monthly prepayment of the papers appearing in the Republic, which were sent not only to the different parts of Europe but also to most of the foreign countries.

The application of these surcharges, made in black on the values indicated, took place with precipitation and was done by means of various hand stamps; this it is which explains the variety of surcharges which were produced and which are found on both the 10c dark blue and the 30c brown.

These surcharges may be catalogued as follows :

I. The "C" of "C $\overline{mi}$ " is 3 mm. wide and there is a space  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between the right end of the bar under "mi" and the figure "5".

II. The letter "C" is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide and the space mentioned under type I is 11 mm. instead of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .

III. Same remark as with type I, with this difference, that the line under "mi" measures only 4 mm. instead of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

IV. Same remark as with type II, excepting that the line under "mi" shows two disconnected parts.

V. The letter "C" is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide and the letters "m" and "i" of "mi" are 1 mm. apart.

VI. The letter "C" leans towards the left, and the bar under "mi" is thick and measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., the distance between the right end of the bar and the figure "5" is 9 mm.

VII. Same remark as with the preceding type, but with "ini" instead of "mi".

VIII. Same remark as with type VII, excepting that the thick line under "mi" has a double line substituted for it

IX. The surcharged figure "5" is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  high; the space between this figure and the line under "mi" is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

X. Same remark as with type IX, but the line under "mi" is wavy instead of straight.

XI. Same remark as with type IX, but with a comma instead of a period after "mi".

XII. Same remark as with type IX, with the "i" of "mi" inverted.

XIII. The surcharge "C $\overline{mi}$ " leans towards the left and the space between "mi" and the figure "5" is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Moreover, the letter "C" is 5 mm. high while the figure "5" is only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high.

XIV. Same type as the preceding, but with a double line under "mi" instead of a single line.

XV. The letter "C" and the figure "5" both measure 5 mm. in height and the third stroke of the letter "m" of "mi" is smaller than the other two.

XVI. Same remark as with the preceding type, but with a double line under "mi" instead of a thick line.

XVII. The figure "5" is very much swelled at the base and measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm in width and 6 mm. in height, whilst the letter "C" measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in width and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in height.

XVIII. The surcharged figure "5" is very thick and measures  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; on the other hand, the letter "C" is very thin and measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. by  $5\frac{3}{4}$ .

XIX. Same remark as with the preceding type, but with the printing of "mi" almost at the base of the "C".

The appearance of this provisional issue was strongly criticised by the philatelic press, which considered it, particularly on account of the numerous varieties of surcharge, as entirely speculative

However, we must acknowledge, based on the foregoing, that, apart from their varieties, these surcharges were justified by the needs of the postal service, since of the 5c orange stamp, which appeared on April 1st, 1890, only 60,000 copies had been printed and that this quantity could easily have been used in less than two years, particularly for the prepayment of the two publications of which we have spoken.

It is also unjustly said that the two provisional issues which followed and which were made respectively on July 6th and September 7th, 1892, by the application of the surcharges "C<sup>mi</sup> 10" and "10-10" on the 20c vermilion of the issue of August 1st, 1877, were considered speculative.

The second provisional issue mentioned above was justified by the lack of 10c blue stamp, of which only 50,000 had been issued on August 1st, 1877, and 20,000 of which had to receive the surcharge "5 C<sup>mi</sup>" on June 14th, 1892, to ensure the prepayment of periodical publications.

Whatever may have been said, it is easy to be convinced of the necessity which existed of having recourse to these two new surcharges and of the choice made by the San Marino post office of the 20c vermilion for these surcharges. Let it be well considered, in effect, that, on the one hand, the 20c stamp, of which 300,000 copies had been printed, had been one of the least used and that, on the other hand, the stock of 30,000 10c stamps issued on August 1st, 1877, could easily be exhausted by the 6th of July, 1892, that is, after 15 years of use. Divided over these 15 years, the annual sale could, in fact, have been only 2000 copies, and this may be considered relatively very small if we take into account the fact that in ten years, from 1882 to 1892, the business at San Marino had more than doubled.

Although this small republic did not at the beginning furnish any statistics on its postal service of a nature to confirm in an exact and precise way the foregoing indications as to the sale of its postal values, we can, however, by means of certain comparative data drawn from official sources, conclude that in having recourse to surcharges the Republic of San Marino had solely for its object, as we have said, to ensure the regular carrying on of its postal service whilst awaiting the supply of new stamps ordered in Turin and which did not arrive until July 15th, 1892. In effect, it will not be denied that in 1892, at the time when these surcharges of which we are speaking were made, the postal business at San Marino was at least as great as in most of the foreign colonies of the least importance. Now it is shown in the following table that in five colonies where the postal business was the lightest in 1882, more than one letter per inhabitant was sent on an average from each of these colonies.

Names of the Colonies.	Number of inhabitants in 1882.	Number of letters sent abroad in 1882.
French Guiana	27,082	42,455
British Honduras	27,452	19,850
Mayotte	10,143	3,997
Seychelles	14,081	9,454
St. Pierre & Miquelon	5,439	27,047
Totals,	84,197	102,803

Merely taking the figures of the above totals as a basis of calculation for San Marino, we see that this republic could have consumed in 15 years its

30,000 10c blue stamps. It is, therefore, unjust that the provisional issue of September 7th, 1892, should be considered as speculative. It is also to be observed that the 10c served not only for the prepayment of shipments at reduced prices for foreign countries, but also to prepay, concurrently with the 20c stamp, registered letters for Italy as well as letters for abroad for the prepayment of which there did not exist at that time the special value, which special value was not created until July 15th, 1892.

The surcharge "C<sup>m</sup> 10" on the 20c vermilion of the second provisional issue of July 6th, 1872, presents, like the preceding one, several varieties the characteristics of which we indicate below :

Type I. In this type the said surcharge is thick ; the word "C<sup>m</sup>", including the bar under "mi", measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in height by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in width ; the figure 10 measures  $4\frac{3}{4}$  by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Type II. The surcharge is thin ; "C<sup>m</sup>" measures  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in height by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in width ; the figure "10" is very slender and measures  $5\frac{1}{3}$  mm. by 4 mm.

Type III. The surcharge is thick as in type I, but does not measure more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm in height and the "10"  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Type IV. Same remark as for type III with this difference : that the period after "mi" has a comma substituted for it and the nought of the "10" is a little thicker.

Type V. The surcharge "C<sup>m</sup>" measures 8 mm in length and the letters "mi" lean slightly towards the left.

Type VI. Same observation as on the preceding type, with this difference : that the letters "mi" are printed almost at the base of the "C"

Type VII. Same remark as on type V, except that the nought of "10" measures 3 mm. in width instead of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm

Type VIII. The surcharge "C<sup>m</sup>" is thin and the surcharge "10" is thick. The former measures 5 mm in width and the latter 5 mm.

Type IX. In this type the surcharge is thicker than in all the others, and this thickness is remarked specially in the nought of "10".



As to the provisional issue "10-10" on 20c vermilion, which was made on September 7th, 1892, it exists in only one type ; we reproduce it above. Let us say, however, that in certain copies it is found that the surcharge "10" on the left measures 3 mm wide whilst that on the right measures  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. There exist also a few copies in which the lower horizontal bar of the figure "1" at the right is ill shapen.

Of all these surcharged stamps which we have just described there was but a comparatively small number which served for the prepayment of postal shipments ; the larger part was bought up by dealers and collectors ; therefore but few of these values are found cancelled. So that when, on July 15th, 1892, the 5c olive green stamp appeared, the stock of the provisional 5c— which had lasted only six months—was almost exhausted.

(To be continued.)



## Some Further Notes Upon Siam.

By C. A. HOWES.

Leaving the islands the Pacific and the East Indies, let us now turn to the mainland of Asia where we shall find more of those strange countries and peoples which the stamp collector is apt to know more about in a general way than anyone else. From the Phillippines it is not far to Siam, a country whose stamps are deservedly popular, particularly with English collectors. The stamps themselves present little that is notable in the design save for the various pictures of the present progressive ruler and the curious native characters in the inscriptions. It is with the potentate, therefore, one of the five native rulers of Asia whom the Western powers have not yet desposed or "protected," that we will concern ourselves. The emperors of Japan and China alone stand as really independent sovereigns; the Emperor of Corea is nominally so, but the diplomatic tug of war between Japan and Russia at his capital will likely end, sooner or later, in the absorption of his dominions by one or the other power; the Shah of Persia is really under Russian dictation; and the King of Siam, though he has so far held his own, finds the English and the French striving for the upper hand in his kingdom.

The name Siam, like so many of the names of Eastern countries as known to the West, is not the name by which the natives speak of their land. Siam is derived from the Malay *Soyam* or *Siyam* meaning "brown," and referring to the color of the race, while to the natives of the country itself the Kingdom is known as *Thai* or "free," and often as *Muang Thai* or "land of the free."

Siam secured its independence in the twelfth century and its capital was laid at Ayuthia on the Menam river, some 45 miles north of Bangkok, about the year 1350. Four hundred years later the Burmese overran the country and, in 1767, sacked and destroyed Ayuthia. The Burmese were finally overthrown, but King Chulalok, having dreamed that the former sovereigns drove him away from Ayuthia (I believe he was an usurper), decided to move his capital. He accordingly followed the Menam southward to Tonaburee and there, on April 21, 1782, founded the new capital which we know as Bangkok. The full native name of the city is *Krung Tape Maha Nakhon Ameraina Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthia*, which would be rather long for a postmark, but is generally shortened to 'Krung Tape' by the inhabitants.

Bangkok lies about 20 miles from the mouth of the Menam and is a thriving city of about three quarters of a million people. It is semi aquatic like Venice, its main arteries being canals, and it is accessible to the largest ships. Its importance as a trading port led the British representative there to avail himself of the convenience of postage stamps. As the mail sent to the outside world from Bangkok went in his charge *via* Singapore it was only natural that he should obtain his supply of stamps from the Straits Settlements, placing on them the letter 'B' as a distinguishing mark. The first stamps so surcharged were issued on September 1, 1882.

But the native government had already undertaken, in 1881, to establish an interior postal system of its own. A fine general post office was erected in Bangkok in 1882 and all houses in the city were numbered by painting the number in Siamese on small boards one of which was affixed to each house. Letter boxes were placed in various parts of the city and it is said their lot-

toms were made of sandal wood to impart a fragrance to the missives and thereby cultivate a taste for letters. Postage stamps were ordered in England and the service was finally opened to the public on August 4, 1883. At first the postal privileges were much abused by evil-minded natives who sent by this means many anonymous letters to princes and nobles, defaming and cursing those in whose presence they would not have dared to utter a word. Heavy packages of trash were also sent out of spite, the charges to be collected on delivery; but this sort of thing did not last. The surcharged Straits Settlements' stamps were used for foreign postal matter until July 1, 1885, when Siam joined the Postal Union and its stamps became good for international postage. The mails are carried by boat where such can be used, and by foot runners and even elephants often through the worst and wildest jungle; yet such is the efficiency of the Post Department, which is managed by two Germans that the mails travel quickly and are seldom lost even on the difficult routes to remote parts of the country.



The Siamese stamps have borne but one design since they first appeared — the head of King Chulalongkorn, the present able ruler of the country. The first issue, beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, gave the head in profile, the succeeding "postage and revenue" set presented a portrait of the royal features. The founder of the present dynasty was King Chulalok, of whom we have already spoken, who ascended the throne in 1781. The present king is the fifth of the line. He was the ninth child of his father and predecessor on the throne, King Mongkut, or Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Mongkut, one of the most notable monarchs who ever held sway over an Oriental country. He was a great scholar and a progressive ruler, who saw the advantages of Western civilization and began the modernization of Siam. He concluded commercial treaties with England and France; reorganized his army and navy — such as they were — and built roads and canals. His death occurred on October 1, 1868, and the same night the present king was chosen to succeed him by the "Sanabodee" or Council of the highest princes and nobles of the realm, who meet in night sessions and attend to affairs of state.

King Chulalongkorn, whose full name is Phra Bat Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao Chow Yu Hua, was born September 22, 1853, and was, therefore, but fifteen years old when he came to the throne. His father was careful to give him a liberal education along Western lines, his early training being entrusted to an American lady, Mrs. Leonowens, and later a Capt. John Bush had a large share in shaping the mind of the future king. His mind was fully impressed by the advantages which were thus opened up to him, and he strove to continue the era of progress which his father had inaugurated in Siam.

The coronation of the king took place on November 11, 1868, but it is a rule in Siam, which is under Buddhist influence, that the king, as well as every official in the service, must, at some time in their lives, have been a priest; and when a man enters the priesthood his former life must be entirely

renounced. The young king, thus suddenly elevated, had not undergone this requirement. He had, therefore, to enter a monastery and spend some twenty-one days in the Buddhist priesthood. On his return it was necessary that he be recrowned, since his former life had been put away; the second ceremony was, therefore, performed on November 16, 1873, making a rather unique experience for His Majesty.



Like all of his race he is small of stature, being slight of figure and very erect. He is a handsome man with a very fair complexion for a Siamese—like a European bronzed by the sun. His countenance is frank and is lighted up by fine, intelligent, dark eyes. He has been a most progressive ruler and has spared no effort to increase the happiness and prosperity of his people. The abolition of the old etiquette, which required all who entered the august presence of the sovereign to prostrate themselves, was one of his first acts after his accession, and all classes are now admitted freely to audience and may approach the king standing erect. He abolished slavery in his dominion, the emancipation beginning to take effect in 1872. He is a century ahead of most of his subjects but is making strenuous efforts to bring them up to his level by encouraging education and granting most liberal facilities for research. He has sent numbers of young Siamese noblemen to England, France and Germany to be educated at his own expense and to enlarge their ideas by contact with Western civilization. Although the king shows great favor to Europeans he does not display any undue predilection for them but avails himself of their assistance in leavening the mass of native officialdom. Is not such a portrait an interesting one to have in one's albums?

Of the two stamps shown above the first gives a three quarter face portrait quite similar to the profile of the first issue. The second was a "rejected die" of which it is said some sheets were printed and sent, by inadvertance, to one of the remote provinces where they were mostly used up. A comparison of the two stamps confirms the judgment of the officials in rejecting the second design, for the likeness is certainly poor.



The watermark of the Siamese stamps has usually been described as a "lotus flower." It may resemble, at first glance, the conventionalized lotus blossom used for a watermark on some stamps manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., but in this case it is something entirely different. It is an emblem used by the royal house of Siam and is called a *chakr*, translated literally as "wheel." It represents a mythological circular weapon which, when thrown, was supposed to return, boomerang like, to the thrower. It usually has as a companion weapon a trident called the *Kri*. The two are

used as a crest on the royal coat-of-arms and the *chakr* appears on Siamese naval flags to denote rank, as the star is used by us. The illustration at the right is copied from a seal on an official letter and shows the usual form of the emblem.

In closing with Siam it may be well to state that the standard coin of the country is the *Tical*, worth now about 30 cents of our money. That is not the native name, however, which is *bat*. There are both old and new coins in circulation; the old silver tical is an irregular ball with a deep cleavage on one side bearing the mint-marks; the new one is a modern flat, circular, piece bearing the King's head on one side and the arms on the reverse. The *bat* is divided into 4 *salung*, or 8 *fuang*, or 16 *sik*, or 32 *pies*, or 64 *atts*, or 128 *lots* (*lotte* is the French spelling). The *salung* and *fuang* are represented by silver coins. The smaller pieces are represented by copper or composition coins. Cowrie shells have also been used as money in Siam, as well as in most countries bordering the Indian ocean. Of these it took some 10,000 to equal a tical.

Some one has asked about the curious apostrophe-like characters in the corners of the three lower values of the first issue. These are simply the Siamese figure 1, the denomination being expressed in the elliptical tablet above the head.



# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 59.]

## Colombian Republic.

RIO HACHA ISSUE.

1901.



Fig. 223.

There are two settings, or types, for this series, (Fig. 223.)

Type I.—The stamps are 17mm. high.

Type II.—The stamps are 19mm. high.

## REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS.

1870.



Fig. 224.



Fig. 225.

5c. Type I.—The background is composed of vertical lines, (Fig. 224 and 225)

5c. Type II.—The background is composed of horizontal lines.

## Antioquia.

1869.



Fig. 226.



Fig. 227.



Fig. 228.

5c. Type I.—The numerals in the corners are of solid color and their flags are long and thin. (Fig. 226.)

5c. Type II.—The numerals in the corners are shaded and their flags are short and thick. (Fig. 227.)

10c. *Blue*.—This is an error of color; the stamp (Fig. 228) being printed in the color of the two and one-half centavos.

1875.



Fig. 229.



Fig. 230.

5c. Type I.—The numerals of value are colorless upon a ground of solid color. (Fig. 229.)

5c. Type II.—The numerals of value are colored and upon a colorless ground. (Fig. 230.)

5c. Type III.—There is a colorless pearl to the left of the word "CORREOS" instead of a cross as in types I and II.

1886.



Fig. 231.

10c. *Var.*—This stamp is known, *se tenant* with the normal variety, with the centre erased so that only the frame is printed.

50c. *Rose on Buff*.—The fifty centavos in this color is due to the inclusion, through error, of a cliché of this value in the plate of the ten centavos. The type of both this and the 10c. is figure 231.

1890.



Fig. 232.

20c. *Violet-brown*.—A cliché of this value was included, by error, in the plate of the fifty centavos. Hence its existence in this color. (Fig. 232.)

1892.



Fig. 233.

2½c. Black on *gray*.—A cliché of this value was, in error, included in the plate of the five centavos, (Fig. 233) thus accounting for its existence in this color.

1902.



Fig. 234.

3c. *Blue*.—By an error a cliché of this value was included in the plate of the two centavos. Type as Fig. 234.

Bolivar.

1863-66.



Fig. 235.

10c. Var. I.—There are nine stars surrounding the shield. (Fig. 235.)

10c. Var. II.—There are but eight stars surrounding the shield. Both varieties are found, side by side, upon the same plate.

1879.



Fig. 236.

20c. *Green*.—This is an error of color, though we are unable to explain

how it occurred as green was not used for any of this series (Fig. 236). It is found on white paper only.

### Cundinamarca,

1883.

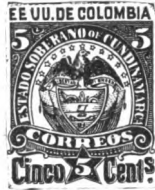


Fig. 237.

5c. Var. I.—The ball of the "5's" is large and quite prominent. (Fig. 237).

5c. Var. II.—This is distinguished from Var. I by the ball of the "5's" which is very small and not at all prominent. It is the re-engraved form of type I.

### Panama.

1894.



Fig. 238.

HABILITADO.

1894

1

Fig. 239.

HABILITADO.

1894

1

CENTAVO.  
Fig. 240.

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.  
Fig. 241.

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.  
Fig. 242.

HABILITADO.

1894

5

CENTAVOS.  
Fig. 243.

HABILITADO.

1894

10

CENTAVOS.  
Fig. 244.

HABILITADO.

1894

10

CENTAVOS,  
Fig. 245.

This series, surcharged upon that of 1892-94 (Fig. 238), is rich in errors as, besides surcharges incorrectly placed, we find the following:—

1c on 2c. Var. 1.—The first "A" of "HABILITADO" is missing.

1c on 2c. Var. 2.—There is a comma after "CENTAVO". (Type of surcharge as Fig. 239).

1c on 2c. Var. 3.—"CCNTAVO" instead of "CENTAVO".



1c on 2c. Var. 4.—Inverted "A" used for the "v" of "CENTAVO".  
 1c on 2c. Var. 5.—"CENTAVO" omitted entirely. (Vars. 3, 4 and 5 are surcharged as in Fig. 240)

5c on 20c. Var. 1.—"HABILITADO" is entirely omitted.

5c on 20c. Var. 2.—There is a comma after "CENTAVOS". These are surcharged as in Fig. 241).

5c on 20c. Var. 3.—The "o" of "HABILITADO" is omitted.

5c on 20c. Var. 4.—"HABILITADO" is entirely omitted.

5c on 20c. Var. 5.—"CCNTAVOS" instead of "CENTAVOS".

5c on 20c. Var. 6.—There is a comma after "CENTAVOS". (Vars. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are surcharged as in Fig. 242).

5c on 20c. Var. 7.—There is a comma after "CENTAVOS". (This is surcharged as Fig. 243).

10c on 50c. Var. 1.—"1894" is omitted.

10c on 50c. Var. 2.—There is a comma after the word "CENTAVOS". (Vars. 1 and 2 are surcharged as in Fig. 244).

10c on 50c. Var. 3.—"CENTAVOS" misspelled "CCNTAVOS".

10c on 50c. Var. 4.—There is a comma after "CENTAVOS".

10c on 50c. Var. 5.—The "s" of "CENTAVOS" is omitted.

10c on 50c. Var. 6.—The word "HABILITADO" is omitted. (Vars. 3 to 6 are subcharged as in Fig. 245.)†

### Santander.

1886.



Fig. 246.

5c. *Red Violet*.—Through an error the lower label of one of the stamps in the plate of the ten centavos value is inscribed "CINCO CENTAVOS" instead of "DIAZ CENTAVOS." This gives us the anomaly of a stamp upon which the numerals read "10" and the inscription reads FIVE ("CINCO.") (type as Fig. 246)

### Tolima.

1871.



Fig. 247.

†The issues of the Republic of Panama will be considered later under PANAMA.

5c. Var.—Here the word "CINCO" is misspelled "CINGO." (Fig. 247.)

1884.



Fig. 248.

2 p. Violet—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 248) is known in which the value is entirely omitted.

1886.



Fig. 249.



Fig. 250.



Fig. 251.

5c. Type I.—This variety (No. 36 in the *Standard Catalogue*) is typographed. The distinctive features of this, as well as of the other two varieties, are to be found in the lower label, which, in this instance, is very evenly placed with regard to the upper portion of the stamp. The numerals are large and well shaped, their flags are perfectly straight across the top, are broad and round up very abruptly at the right end. The letters of "CENTAVOS" are all well formed, and the impression is very clear and distinct. (Fig. 249).

5c. Type II.—The lower label is very unevenly placed. At the left the oval containing the numeral is about 1mm. below the upper portion of the stamp while, at the right, it almost touches. The numerals are large but poorly shaped; the tops of their flags are more or less concave; they are thinner and their lower curve not nearly so abrupt as in type I.

The letters of "CENTAVOS" are poorly formed, especially the "r" and the "a." The whole impression, which is from a lithographic stone, is coarse and blotchy. (Fig. 250).

5c. Type III.—Lithographed as Type II. The lower label is evenly placed. The numerals, while large and very poorly shaped, are tipped slightly forward and their flags, though slightly concaved along the top, tip slightly backwards. The letters of "CENTAVOS" are well formed, as in type I, and the impression is generally very good. The distinctive feature of this type, however, is a slight ornament which has been added to the top of the ovals containing the numerals and which is not found in either of the other types. (Fig. 251).



Fig. 252.



Fig. 253.

10c. Type I.—The numerals of value, which are large and heavy, are enclosed in the circular ends of the lower label. This lower label is curved and inscribed "CENTAVOS". The stamp is typographed. (Fig. 252).

Through an error the insertion of a cliché of the ten centavos in the plate of the five centavos gives us a 10c *Brown*.

10c. Type II.—The numerals of value are within an octagonal tablet. The lower label, inscribed "CENTAVOS", is straight instead of curved; there are heavy, vertical shade-lines between the lower label and the rest of the stamp and it is lithographed. (Fig. 253).



Fig. 254.



Fig. 255.

50c. Type I.—The stamp is typographed and the impressions are uniformly good. The numerals of value are square and well shaped; the "o" being particularly noticeable in this respect. The letters of "CENTAVOS" are small and well formed, measuring  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 1$  mm. With the exception of a few dots just above the lower label the space between it and the upper portion of the stamp is unshaded. (Fig. 254).

50c. Type II.—The stamp is lithographed and the impressions are uniformly poor. The numerals of value are round and poorly formed, especially the "o". The letters of "CENTAVOS" are large and irregular, measuring  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The space between the lower label and the rest of the stamp is heavily shaded with vertical lines. (Fig. 255).



Fig. 256.



Fig. 257.

1p. Type I.—The stamp is typographed and the impressions are good. The numerals are in oval disks; the letters of "UN PESO" are quite large

and, excepting for a few dots, there is no shading between the lower label and the balance of the stamp. (Fig. 256).

1p. Type II. The stamp is lithographed and the impressions, while better than most of the other lithographed series, are rather blotchy. The numerals are upon octagonal tablets; the letters "UN PESO" are somewhat smaller, the "o" being very round. The space between the lower label and the balance of the stamp is heavily shaded with vertical lines. (Fig. 257).



Fig. 258.



Fig. 259.

2p. Type I.—This is the perforated stamp. Its color is a pale, dull violet. The colorless frame-line above the word "PESOS" is not continuous, being broken in several places. There are heavy, vertical shade lines between the lower label, including the tablets containing the numerals of value, and the upper portion of the stamp; the "E" and the first "S" of "PESOS" are taller than the other letters so that the "S" would impinge upon the colorless frame-line above but for the fact that the line is missing at this particular point. The numerals are poorly executed; the flag of the one on the left is too high while, in that on the right, it is too low. (Fig. 258).

2p. Type II.—This is the imperforate stamp. (Fig. 259). Its color is a bright, reddish violet. The colorless frame-line above the word "PESOS" is unbroken and there is a colored line above it.

The letters of the word "PESOS" are of uniform height. The numerals, while poorly executed, are even and present a better appearance than do those of type I.

There are two varieties of this stamp, as follows :

Var. 1.—Easily recognized by the fact that the numerals in the corners have been omitted.

Var. 2.—Through an error a cliché of this value was inserted in the plate of the five pesos value ; the result being the two pesos stamp printed in *Orange*.



Fig. 260.



Fig. 261.

5p. Type I.—The numerals are very poorly shaped, their flags being long, thin and extending upwards as well as to the right. The vertical shad-

ing between the lower label and the balance of the stamp is heavy and distinct. The stamp is known perforated only. (Fig. 260.)

5p. Type II.—The numerals are better shaped, their flags being thicker and not extending upwards. There is practically no shading in the space between the lower label and the balance of the stamp and there is a slight ornament above the tablets containing the numerals which is wanting in type I. The stamp is known imperforate only. (Fig. 261).

Through a curious error in the plate this value is found with the *lower label inverted*.

## Reviews.

### THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.\*

We have been greatly interested in the contents of this little booklet of something over an hundred pages. As its title indicates it is a short, newsy review of the philatelic events of the past year, especially those of interest to an Englishman, and contains, besides, many other items of interest, such as "The Present Position of Revenue Stamp Collecting" by that indefatigable student, Mr. A. Preston Pearce: A catalogue and guide to values of the Stamps of Great Britain; Our Philatelic Bookshelf; Through Philatelic London; Philately in the Provinces; The Experiences of a Philatelic Lecturer, etc.

The paper and typography are good and, altogether, we feel sure that its perusal will much more than repay one for its trifling cost.—G. L. T.

### STANLEY GIBBONS' PRICED CATALOGUE. †

We have refrained from reviewing the first portion of this work until now, preferring to wait until the second section had been published, for it must be remembered that the publishers have again abandoned the single volume catalogue in favor of the two volume style.

The work is too well and favorably known to need more than a casual review. Many portions have been entirely rewritten and much useful and interesting information has been inserted, in the form of concise notes, throughout the two volumes.

The general make up and typography is good, as it always is, and many of the cuts have been replaced by new, and much better, ones.

\*The Stamp Collectors' Annual, and Year-Book of Philately, Edited by Percy C. Bishop, Published by G. Nissen & Co., 77-78 High Holborn, London, W. C. England. 1sh.

† Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue, Part I., Stamps of the British Empire Part II., Stamps of Foreign Countries, 1904. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 167 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 72c post free.

Even more attention than formerly seems to have been given to the various shades and perforations, which are listed most exhaustively, especially in that portion devoted to the stamps of the British Empire.

The question of prices, too, shows careful revision; those of Part I (British Empire) being, as a whole, somewhat advanced over former quotations while, on the contrary, those of the countries outside of England and its colonies come in for many sweeping reductions, this being especially true of many of the old and better Europeans, notably the old Germans.

Believing, as we do, that a dealer has a perfect right to place whatever price he pleases upon the goods which he has for sale, we have no desire to criticize them in this particular instance, especially as we are confronted, on page IX of Part I, with the following statement:

"THIS IS A CATALOGUE OF WHAT WE HAVE FOR SALE at the time of going to press. It is not—like many other lists—one in which the prices have been copied, or with prices fixed low to enable the dealer to buy the Stamps under their true value." And again, upon the second page of the "Introduction" to Part II, with: "An important point to be remembered is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in 'guess work prices,' or those based upon the average of other catalogues."

Now, while not in the least receding from our position as outlined above, we cannot but admit that the peculiar and insistent reiteration of the phrases "guess-work prices" and "average of other catalogues", both in their own recent publications and outside advertising space, points rather suspiciously to the presence of "a colored man in the wood pile"

If it be not so, why should it be necessary for a house so well and favorably known as that of Stanley Gibbons to so loudly proclaim their belief in the "I am holier than thou" doctrine and, by so doing, cast innuendoes broadcast at all other publishers?

We are not in sympathy with that spirit of progressiveness which induces one to attempt to build up a business by disparaging his competitors and are greatly surprised that the firm in question should have descended to it.

One more point and we will close: upon the first page of the "Introduction" to Part II. is the following statement:

"A careful examination of the various Stock Books of all the countries—compiled from time to time, and which contain the bulk of the stock held by the firm—shows that whereas those books which contain the stamps of Great Britain and her possessions, dealt with in Part I. of the Catalogue, are often practically depleted within a few months of compilation, those which contain the stamps of 'Foreign Countries' have been 'picked over' to a very much smaller extent, even when they have been made up for a twelvemonth or a longer period.

"The obvious inference to be drawn from these facts is that in proportion to the stamps of the British Empire those of Foreign Countries must have been priced too high, and consequently collectors will find a very GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of the stamps in Part II.

"By bringing into line the prices in this part, it is anticipated that a revived popularity and greater demand will be created for the stamps of this section, which will probably necessitate *rises* at no very distant date, but until that takes place the new prices will generally hold good until the publication of a succeeding edition."

We have no desire to quarrel with this statement, but we incline to the opinion that no amount of cutting of prices will ever succeed in eradicating

the Englishman's predilection for the stamps of the British Empire; that of the German for the stamps of his own country, etc., etc., and we hardly expect to see the Messrs. Senf follow this lead and materially reduce their prices on old German's: Yvert & Tellier reduce their prices on the stamps of France and its colonies, and so on ad infinitum, while so far as we are concerned, we are very sure that we have no intention of marking down the stamps of the United States and its insular possessions.—G. L. T.

---

“THE INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE COLLECTORS, DEALERS AND PUBLISHERS.”†

A little pamphlet of sixty-five pages and cover, with the above title has reached us and, as a first attempt in this particular line, it is very creditable. The contents show a wide range of treatment of the subject and some of the chapters are of very permanent value; such as, the list of the “Most Important Scientific Journals of the World, published to the end of 1900,” by Victor Suppantchitsch; Dr. Rommel's article on “Philatelic Journals of 1901 and 1902”; the list of “Errors of Printing in Numbering Volumes”; the “Reference list of Current Periodicals”; and the two lists of “Collectors and Dealers in Philatelic Literature.”

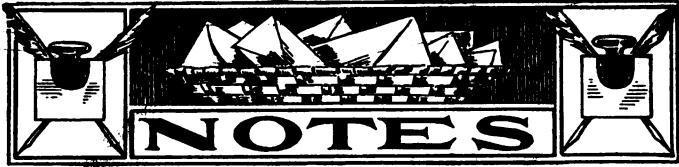
We note some errors in the list of collectors. Unfortunately, a number of gentlemen who have died are included among the list of collectors, but, as a first attempt at making a list of this kind, it is certainly remarkably correct and valuable. The list of dealers will certainly be a great aid to those who collect literature and are seeking means of making additions to their libraries.

We recommend this little handbook to all collectors of philatelic literature.—J. S. R.

---

†The International Directory of Philatelic Literature Collectors, Dealers and Publishers by Victor Marsh. 389, Brixton Road, London, S. W. Price one shilling and three pence.





AUSTRIA.—Mr. P. F. Bruner has shown us the 4 heller, perforated, upon vertically laid paper.



FRANCE.—CAVALLE.—Mr. E. B. Power informs us that the following stamps, as listed upon page 258 of our catalogue, do not exist. They should, therefore, be deleted from the catalogue :

- No. 862. 20c brown-violet.
- “ 863. 30c lilac.
- “ 864. 40c red and pale-blue.



DEDEAGH.—We are informed by Mr. E. B. Power that the following stamps, page 259 of our catalogue, do not exist and, therefore, they should be deleted :

- No. 912. 20c brown-violet.
- “ 913. 30c lilac.
- “ 914. 40c red and pale blue.
- “ 919. 20pi on 5fr dark-blue and buff.



GUADELOUPE.—*La Cote R elle* says that “we are informed that the stamps already surcharged in 1903, 40 centimes and 1 franc, have received a new surcharge of the date ‘1904’. It is printed at the top, at the bottom, in black, in blue or in red. We will give a list of the varieties in one of our next numbers.”

We will wait for this list before chronicling them regularly.



HAYTI.—We have seen some sets of the recent issues, both regular and commemorative, without the control-stamp. These stamps, we are informed, are not regular and are not recognized by the Haytian government. Our informant states that the manufacturers of the stamps in question receive their pay, or a portion of it, in unused stamps and that it was to prevent the use of these very stamps that the control stamp was applied.

He states, further, that these stamps without the control-mark have never even been to Hayti but have come directly from Paris, where the stamps are manufactured.



LIBERIA.—Mr. E. B. Power has called our attention to several errors in our list of the official stamps surcharged “ORDINARY” as follows :



- No. 63. 2c green.  
 " 67a. 16c lilac.  
 " 77. 24c olive green on yellow.  
 " 80. 5c violet and green.  
 " 81. 24c olive green on yellow.  
 " 82. 32c greenish blue.  
 " 83. 5c dark carmine and black.

None of the above stamps exist and in the addenda numbers 78 and 79 are the same stamps as numbers 72 and 73 of the catalogue. All of the above stamps must, therefore, be deleted from the catalogue.

Most of the above we chronicled upon the authority of *Der Philatelist*.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

MAURITIUS.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* there were 1,213,440 of the 4c green and violet printed instead of 90,000 as previously stated. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 15c Labourdonnais is now obsolete, all of them having been surcharged.

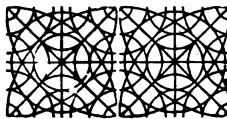
✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

PHILIPPINES.—Mr. John Zug writes us that the dates of issue of the new stamps (series of 1902) were as follows:

- 1c green, Sept. 4, 1903.  
 2c carmine, Oct. 3, 1903.  
 13c dark violet-brown, Jan. 4, 1904.  
 50c orange, Sept. 4, 1903.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

ST. LUCIA.—We learn from the *London Philatelist* that neither the 2p nor the 2s, King's head were ever issued for use in this colony, they should, therefore, be deleted from the catalogue.



✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱



**AZORES.**—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of the postage due set which we chronicled for Portugal in January as having been surcharged for use in these islands.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

Blue surcharge.

5r bistre

10r orange

30r dark green

40r lilac

50r red

100r light blue

**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.**—

The *London Philatelist* announces another value of the new series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

15 blue and black

**BULGARIA.**—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new postage due stamp, our type D5.

*Postage Due stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

20s dull blue

**CEYLON.**—*The Philatelic Record* notes the 2c King's head overprinted "ON SERVICE."

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2c orange-brown

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us two revenue stamps used for postage upon a cover addressed to New York.

Roughly described they are as follows: 1p. size 31x36mm The coat of-arms of the Republic, surmounted by an eagle, as a central design. Above: "TIMBRE NACIONAL"—1903, 1904" in two lines. "REPUBLICA—COLOMBIA" in curves at sides of central portion. "UN I PESO—CLASE PRIMERA" in two lines at bottom.

3p. Same general design. "REPUBLICA DE" in vertical line at left, "COLOMBIA" at right. The value is altered and "CLASE SEGUNDA" in a slightly curved line at bottom with numerals of value in lower corners.

The above were used together (two of the 1p and one of the 3p) on the same cover and were cancelled, with a rubber stamp, "AGEN. POST. NAL.—FEB. 12. 1904—BUENAVENTURA". in three lines enclosed by a single-lined, rectangular frame.

*Revenue stamps used postally.*

Imperforate.

1p black on salmon

3p " " pale blue

**Barranquilla Issue.**—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us the following provisional issues for this province, all having prepaid letters addressed to New York City: The left, vertical half of the 5 pesos (our number 307) postmarked "— Jan. 12, 1904" and, on the back of the cover: "*Barranquilla, Jan. 27, 1904.*"

The right, diagonal half of the 10 pesos (our number 308) postmarked "*Manizales, Ene. 18, 1904*" and, on the back of the cover, "*Barranquilla, Feb. 1, 1904.*"

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

2½p (half of 5p) green on blue

5p (half of 10p) green on pale green

**FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA, Tchong King.**—Mr. A. H. Lamborn informs us that he has specimens of the 1c and 5c upon the stamps of Indo-China surcharged "CHINE" and "Tchong King" (our numbers 1118 and 1121) in red.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

Red surcharge.

1c black on lilac blue

5c yellow green

**HAYTI.**—We have discovered in our stock the following errors in the control-stamps upon the recently issued series:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Blue surcharge.

Commemorative Series.

1c green, double surcharge

2c rose and black, double surcharge

7c maroon and black, inverted "

Regular Series.

1c green, double surcharge

2c red " "

10c orange brown, double surcharge

50c violet " " "

50c " " inverted "

**INDIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of the higher values of the King's head type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

3r green and brown

5r violet and ultramarine

**JAMAICA.**—We have received another value of the new type as illustrated by us in December.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1d carmine and black

**NICARAGUA.**—The American Stamp Co. has shown us the 1c on 10c official stamp with a Roman I in

stead of a figure "1" in the upper left corner. We have, also, found the same stamp in our stock as well as one without figure in the upper left corner. This last variety is one of the stamps with the ornament composed of three horizontal lines.

We have also received the 1c on 10c and the 2c on 3c official stamps with inverted surcharge, including all the varieties and ornaments and, in addition, a new value has appeared.

The above are all of the type chronicled by us in November.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

50c on 20c bistre-brown

1c on 10c violet (Capital I in upper left corner)

1c on 10c violet (Without figure in upper left corner.)

Surcharge inverted.

1c on 10c violet

1c on 10c violet (5 vars. of ornaments)

1c on 10c " ("Centovo")

1c on 10c " ("Contavo")

1c on 10c " (Capital I in upper left corner)

1c on 10c violet (Without figure in upper left corner)

2c on 3c green

2c on 3c green (3 vars. of ornaments)

2c on 3c green ("Centovòs")

2c on 3c green ("Contavos")

**PANAMA.**—Mr. E. B. Power reports the following varieties:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

I. Issued in the City of Colon.

Surcharged in República de Panamá.

1c green, double surcharge

1c " inverted "

1c " double " one inverted

1c " " " " diagonal

Black surcharge.

10c yellow, inverted surcharge

20c violet " "

*Registration Return Receipt stamp.*

Surcharged, as above, in black and

"A. R. COLON COLOMBIA" in violet.  
5c blue

II. Issued in the City of Panama.

*Registration stamp.*

Surcharged "PANAMA" in red at each side and "R. COLON" in a circle in violet.

10c yellow

**PHILIPPINES.**—We have seen a new envelope surcharged for use here.

*Envelope stamp.*

Green surcharge.

1c green on white, size 5

**RUSSIA.**—**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the following values :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Vertically laid paper.

Perforated 14½.

Red surcharge.

10pa on 2k yellow green

5p on 50k violet and green

**SENEGAL.**—We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Lamborn for information regarding three new stamps for this colony. They are surcharged upon the Postage due stamps.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

10c on 50c lilac

10c on 60c brown on cream

10c on 1fr brown

**SPANISH GUINEA.**—Several of our contemporaries list a series of revenue stamps as having been overprinted for postal use. As near as we can make out the stamps, which are of large size, are of the series of 1903 and have received a double surcharge: first, a female figure emblematic of the Goddess of Arts and Commerce surrounded with the inscription "*Posesiones Españolas de Africa Occidental*" and the Spanish arms and, secondly, "HABILITADO—PARA—CORREOS 10 CEN DE PESETA" in four lines of large type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate

10c on 25c black, red surcharge

1cc " 50c orange, blue "

10c " 1p 25c rose, black "

10c " 2p claret " "

10c " 2p 50c brown, blue "

10c " 5p olive, red "

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—**Johore.**—*The Philatelic Record* notes the appearance of a new provisional. It is the \$2.00 stamp surcharged "One Dollar" in rather large, Roman type with a bar below it.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked a Flower.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

\$1 on \$2 lilac and carmine

## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

Cat. No.	New.	Used.	Cat. No.	New.	Used.	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.			FRANOE (Dedeagh).			
68	1888-89	10	3	912*	1902-03	—
68a	"	2	2	913*	"	—
FRANCE (Cavalle).			GERMANY.			
862*	1902-03	—	76	1902	90	50
863*	"	—				
864*	"	—				

\*This stamp was never issued.

		GUATEMALA.			77* 1903	—
32	1886		1.00		78† “	—
35	“		20	10	79† “	—
36	“		55	25	80* “	—
37	“		15	15	81* “	—
38	“		20	25	82* “	—
39	“		40	40	83* “	—
40	“		50	40		ST. LUCIA.
41	“		55	65	45* 1902-03	—
					49* “	—
		LIBERIA.				
63*	1902		—			VENEZUELA.
67a*	“		—	102	1894	5.00

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

*Jan. 7th.*—Messrs J. T. Chamberlain, E. Antoniades, A. G. Kelson, Dr. D. G. Thomson, Capt. J. R. P. Clarke, and Major J. A. Dealy, were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were accorded the following for contributions to the permanent collection.—Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson—a superb selection of 300 Indian and surcharged on Indian for the Native States, all mint and including many rarities and high values, also to Messrs C. G. Fryer, Wilcox Smith, H. Wade, T. S. Parkinson. Messrs. W. Morley and J. Edwards were thanked for donations to the Library.

Mr. P. T. Deakin showed his collection of the stamps of Turkey and an interesting discussion took place on the early issues which will be shortly resumed when certain variations of overprint will be further investigated.

*Feb 4th.*—Paper.—*Holland and Colonies* by Messrs. H. Grindall and J. A. Margoschis. Rev. F. W. S le Lievre, Messrs C. Harmens, P. D. M de Silva, C L Larssen were unanimously elected members

Messrs. T. Chamberlain and W. Brown were thanked for donation to the Collection and Library respectively.

Messrs. Grindall and Margoschis then gave their paper illustrated from their own collections and by those of others members present. The peculiarities of the original die, arrangement of plates and panes, printing and perforation of postage and unpaids all claimed attention and we hope to publish particulars of same when several conflicting statements of authorities have been cleared up

We have the following duplicate books for sale for the benefit of the Permanent Collection. All are in good order. Offers requested in cash or stamps:

*Ewen's Weekly S. N.*, vols. 6, 7, 8. 10, *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly*, vols. 3, 7, 8, *P. J. of G. B.*, vol. 12, *Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, vols. 10, 11, 12, 13, *Stamp News*, vols. 7, 8, *Stamp Collector*, vols. 4, 5, 6, *Phil. Chron. and Ad.*, vols. 2, 8, *Phil. Ref.*, vol. 2 (1902), *Stamp Auction Reporter*, complete 14 numbers, *Gibbons' Catalogue 10th Edition*, Part I (11th to 15th), Part II (11th to 14th), Part III (12th), *Ewen's Catal.* (4th to 6th editions), *Morley's Cats.* (1895, 6, 7), *Hilkes' Cat.* (1894).

Any stamps will be accepted that will fill blanks in the collection, but they must be in good condition.

\*This stamp was never issued.

†These stamps are duplicates of Nos. 72 and 73.

# American Journal of Philately.

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

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

JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. Foreign Countries, 75c. APRIL 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts]

## United States Envelope Stamps.

WE have always been greatly interested in the study and collection of the envelope stamps of the United States and it is, therefore, with much pleasure and satisfaction that we note the signs of a more or less general revival of interest in this field.

We have, in fact, never been able to understand why these stamps have been so neglected as has been the case in the past few years. True, envelope stamps have, taken as a whole, been eliminated from the more prominent catalogues but this does not apply to those issued by our own country nor has it been due to any reason other than that *something* had to be dropped in order to keep the ever increasing size of the present catalogues somewhere within reasonable bounds and, after dropping the local stamps, there was nothing left which occupied so much space, both in the pages of the catalogue and in the storage receptacles of the dealers, as the envelopes.

It has been said they were too complicated to be easily understood; that the many varieties of paper upon which they were imprinted made them monotonous and that, in the case of entire envelopes, the many knives, sizes, and watermarks were of little interest to either the average collector or the non-philatelic friend to whom one might show his collection.

It is not our intention at this time to consider the collection of entire envelopes, so that the last named arguments need no refutation at present. We will say, however, that we strongly advise collectors to refrain from cutting a really scarce envelope, such as the small six and ten cent values of the 1857 series, as they thereby greatly diminish its value and gain practically nothing but a little more room. In all such cases it is very easy to mount the entire envelope, even upon a page of "cut squares", and not in any way detract from the appearance of the collection.

Speaking, then, solely of envelopes cut square, we will refer first to the alleged complication of the various dies or die varieties; this, to our mind, is purely imaginary for, while we do not attempt to deny that some of the issues may appear rather involved to the uninitiated, to one who will devote a little study to them they are certainly as easy of comprehension and classification as are the adhesive stamps.

Beginning with the series of 1853-55, there are five varieties of the three cent values, all of which are so distinct as to be easily recognized at a glance. Two varieties of the ten cent value exist, but, as they are also found in the three cent dies, they present no difficulty to the collector.

In the contemporary series of the adhesive stamps we are confronted with five varieties of the one cent (including the retouched dies) and six of

the ten cent, many of both values being much more difficult to differentiate than are the envelopes.

Certainly nothing could be more attractive and artistic than the designs of the second series (1857-60) or of the Reay issues with their rich coloring and clear cut embossing.

In fact, if we omit some of the parodies upon art which the Post Office Department has seen fit to inflict upon us in the last few years, notably the present series, it would be hard to find a more handsome series of stamps anywhere, adhesive or otherwise, than the envelope stamps of the United States.

We collect the adhesive series of 1870-71 of the National Bank Note Co's. manufacture and also those of 1873 printed by the Continental Bank Note Co and one hears very little grumbling about complicated varieties, etc., yet there is, or has been, a senseless outcry against the envelopes of about the same period because of the "complicated die varieties" of the Plimpton series and the difficulty of distinguishing them from the Reay issue.

Nonsense! every word of it! We have been through the mill and we unhesitatingly assure our timid friends that if they will spend one half of the time studying these two series of envelopes that they have spent upon the adhesives of the same period they will not have nearly so much trouble in placing the different dies as they will have in deciding to which printing certain of the adhesives belong, the two cent and twenty-four cent values for instance.

As to the papers, there are no more than six in any one series and what do we find to offset this in the adhesives? In practically the same series, that of 1870 80, we find the National, Continental and American prints, each paper differing from the other to a greater or less degree, besides the ribbed and double papers, making five altogether, to say nothing of the two series of re-issues printed in 1875 and 1880 respectively.

With reference to the poor workmanship of the first dies of the Plimpton series most of our readers are, without doubt, aware that, in an effort to prevent this firm from producing dies which would be acceptable to the government, Mr. Reay, the former contractor, hired all of the expert workmen in this line of engraving in the country, hoping by so doing to render the Plimpton Co. unable to fulfill its contract and that the same would be re-awarded to him as the next lowest bidder and the *only* one who was able to produce dies which came up to the government standard of excellence.

This scheme, however, was defeated by the government, which accepted the dies of inferior workmanship *provisionally*, or until the Plimpton Co. could obtain first class engravers to reproduce them.

Another point to be considered in envelope collecting is their present prices in comparison with adhesives, a condition which cannot long be maintained if the demand increases as it now gives promise of doing.

Let us take, for example, the three cent, die C, series of 1880, upon blue and fawn paper. They are priced, *used*, at \$125.00 and \$150.00 respectively. Of the former we doubt if a dozen are known, while half that number would probably account for the latter. Compare them with the Brattleboro; the Baltimore, or even the St. Louis adhesives, of all of which many more copies are known, and the inference is obvious. Many similar cases might be cited, but we think that we have already said enough along this line.

Always remember that *any* branch of philately calls for study, and a great deal of it, if you hope to accomplish anything, and we feel sure that, if you bear this fact in mind, you will never regret having taken up envelopes.  
—G. L. T.

# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 108.]

**Confederate States.**

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Athens, Ga.*



Fig. 262.



Fig. 263.

5c. Type I.—The word "PAID" measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length. There are two stars at the left of "PAID", the upper one extending above the "P" and the lower one below it. The star at the right extends above the "D" of "PAID". The figure "5" is thick and squatty; the flag is pronouncedly concaved above and the ball is large and heavy.

The letters of the upper inscription are crowded very closely together and there is no period between the "P" and the "M". Measuring along the outer edge of the oval band at the left there is a space of 7 mm. between the "T" of the upper inscription and the "A" of the lower one (Fig. 262).

5c. Type II.—The word "PAID" measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in length. The star at the left of "PAID" is on a level with the upper portion of the "P"; that at the right is opposite the center of the "D". The figure "5" is thin and open. The letters of the upper inscription are better spaced and there is a period between the "P" and the "M". The space at the left, between the "T" and the "A", measures but 5 mm. (Fig. 263).

*Baton Rouge, La.*



Fig. 264.

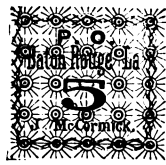


Fig. 265.



Fig. 266.



Fig. 267.

Eight varieties of the 2c, 5c, and 10c values (Figs. 264, 265 and 266) are known, the differences being in the spacing and arrangement of the border ornaments, etc.



Of the second type of the 5c (Fig. 267) several varieties, it is not known just how many, of a similar character to those of the first type exist.

In all of these stamps the principal variety consists of an error in spelling: "Mc Cormick" being misspelled "Mc Cermick".

*Beaumont, Texas.*

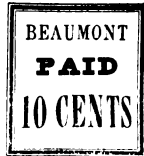


Fig. 268.

10c. (Fig. 268).—Several slight varieties, due to the setting of the ruled border, are known.

*Fredericksburg, Va.*

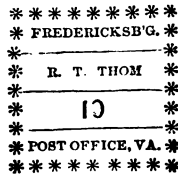


Fig. 269.

5c and 10c.—Ten varieties of each value are known. The differences, which are very slight, are to be found in the spacing and arrangement of the ornaments forming the border; the rules above and below the value, etc.

*Goliad, Texas.*



Fig. 270.



Fig. 271.

5c and 10c. Type I.—Several varieties, due to the arrangement of the ornaments forming the border, are known (Fig. 270).

5c and 10c. Type II. (Fig. 271)—The remarks upon type I apply here equally, but one variety of each value is found in which "GOLIAD" is misspelled "GOILAD".

*Helena, Texas.*

Fig. 272.

5c. (Fig. 272).—Several varieties, differing in the arrangement of the ornamental border, are known.

*Macon, Ga.*

Fig. 273.



Fig. 274.



Fig. 275.

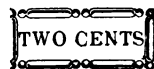


Fig. 276.

2c and 5c.—All of these stamps (Figs. 273, 274, 275 and 276) being type-set slight variations exist.

*Nashville, Tenn.*

Fig. 277.



Fig. 278.



Fig. 279.



Fig. 280.



Fig. 281.

3c.—Five varieties, printed side by side, are known and can be easily recognized by the following descriptions :

Type I.—The line between "CENTS" and "NASHVILLE" commences above the right stroke of the "N" of "NASHVILLE" and ends above the right portion of the "E" of the same word. (Fig. 277).

Type II.—The upper part of the "N" of "CENTS" is broken off so that that letter is shorter than the others. (Fig. 278).

Type III.—There is no period after the "P" of "P. M.". (Fig. 279).

Type IV.—There is a break in the top of the "S" of "NASHVILLE". (Fig. 280). In types II, III and IV the line between "CENTS" and "NASHVILLE" begins above the right stroke of the "N" of "NASHVILLE" and ends above the left, upright stroke of the "E".

Type V.—The line between "CENTS" and "NASHVILLE" begins close to the frame-line at the left and ends above the upright stroke of the second "L" of "NASHVILLE". (Fig. 281).

*New Orleans, La.*



Fig. 282.

5c brown.—A variety is known in which the name is omitted from the upper label.

*Petersburg, Va.*



Fig. 283.

5c.—Ten varieties, due to the settings of the ornaments, etc., are known. The principal variety, which is No. 5 on the sheet, has the ornaments above "W. E. BASS, P. M." inverted, so that the balls are turned up instead of down.

*Pleasant Shade, Va.*



Fig. 284.

5c.—Ten varieties, due to the settings of the ornaments, etc., are known.

*Rheatown, Tenn.*



Fig. 285.

5c.—Three varieties, due to the settings of the ornaments, etc., are known.



10c. Type I.—The scroll ornaments at the corners are open, there being no background, or lines of shading, between their projections. There is an extra curl in the hair at the back of the neck and both the jaw and the cheek-bone are prominent.

10c. Type II.—The spaces between the projections of the scroll ornaments at the corners are quite heavily shaded. The hair lacks the extra curl and therefore, does not extend quite so low down upon the neck. The jaw-bone and the cheek-bone are not at all prominent.

### Cuba.

1857.



Fig. 291.



Fig. 292.



Fig. 293.

$\frac{1}{2}$ rp. Type I.—This is the stamp in its original state. The shading of the hair is composed entirely of lines. The eye is lightly shaded and has a natural appearance. (Fig. 291). Specimens printed from a worn plate may be found in which most, if not all, of the shade lines of the neck are missing. In these copies the fourth line of the shading of the hair, counting from the top at the back of the head, is broken and appears to consist of a series of short dashes (Fig. 292).

$\frac{1}{2}$ rp. Type II.—This is the re-engraved stamp. The fourth line of the shading of the hair, counting as above stated, is composed of a series of small dots. This is the most sure method of determining to which type any particular specimen belongs.

The eye is, also, more heavily shaded and has a wild, staring appearance. There are, of course, other slight differences but they are not easily illustrated or described. (Fig. 293).

1882-88.



Fig. 294.



Fig. 295.



Fig. 296.

1c, 5c and 10c.—The plates from which these values were printed ha v

been twice retouched. In their original state the medallion is surrounded by a heavy line of color of nearly even thickness. This line touches the horizontal line below the word "CUBA". The opening in the hair above the temple is narrow and pointed. (Fig. 294).

5c and 10c. First retouch.—The line surrounding the medallion is thin, excepting at the upper right, and does not touch the horizontal line above it; the opening in the hair is slightly wider and a trifle rounded; the lock of hair above the forehead is shaped like a broad "V" and ends in a point; there is a faint, white line below it, which is not found on the originals. (Fig. 295).

1c and 5c. Second retouch.—The opening in the hair forms a semi-circle; the lock above the forehead is nearly straight, having only a slight wave, and the white line is much broader than before. (Fig. 296).

### Issued in Puerto Principe.

1898-99.

HABILITADO <b>1</b> cent. Fig. 297.	HABILITADO <b>1</b> cents. Fig. 298.	HABILITADO <b>2</b> cents. Fig. 299.	HABILITADO <b>2</b> cents. Fig. 300.	
HABILITADO <b>3</b> cents. Fig. 301.	HABILITADO <b>3</b> cents. Fig. 302.	HABILITADO <b>3</b> cents. Fig. 303.	HABILITADO <b>3</b> cents. Fig. 304.	
HABILITADO <b>5</b> cents. Fig. 305.	HABILITADO <b>5</b> cents. Fig. 306.	HABILITADO <b>5</b> cents. Fig. 307.	HABILITADO <b>5</b> cents. Fig. 308.	HABILITADO <b>10</b> cents. Fig. 309.

These stamps were surcharged in horizontal strips of five. There are two varieties of the surcharge; the first, in which the vertical measurement of the surcharge, including the words "HABILITADO" and "CENTS", is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (Fig. 297), embraces all values excepting the 10c and the second, in which this measurement is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  mm., (Fig. 298) includes all but the 2c value.

1c. Type I.—This is the first variety as noted above; the indication of value is always singular, i. e. "CENT", (Fig. 297).

1c. Type II.—This is the second variety as above noted and always reads "1 CENTS". (Fig. 298). It is said that the explanation of the word "CENTS" instead of "CENT" upon this variety is due to the fact that, on Dec. 27, 1898, the numeral was changed from a "3", which value they had just printed, to a "1" and the fact of the incorrect spelling was overlooked.

Var. A.—The figure "1" is broken. The upper portion, including the

serif, is missing and a V shaped piece is broken out of the stump of the figure above as is also the case at the bottom. This variety is the second stamp of the strip.

2c. Type I.—Short space, measuring  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and having heavy figure of value. (Fig. 299).

2c. Type II.—As type I excepting that the figure of value is tall and thin. (Fig. 300). This occurs but once on the strip and is the second stamp.

3c. Type I.—Short space and heavy figure of value. (301).

3c. Type II.—Short space and thin figure of value. (Fig. 302). This, also, is number two on the strip.

3c. Type III.—Long space, measuring  $19\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and heavy figure of value. (Fig. 303).

Var. A.—“CENTS” misspelled “EENTS”. This is the fourth stamp in the strip.

3c. Type IV.—Long space and thin numeral of value. This is the second stamp of the strip. (Fig. 304).

5c. Type I.—Short space and heavy numeral of value. (Fig. 305).

5c. Type II.—Short space and thin numeral of value, number two on the strip. (Fig. 306).

5c. Type III.—Long space and heavy numeral of value. (Fig. 307).

Var. A.—“CENTS” misspelled “EENTS”, the fourth stamp in the strip

5c. Type IV.—Long space and thin numeral of value, the second stamp of the strip. (Fig. 308).

1cc.—But one type, that with the long space, is known. It is the same setting as type II of the 1c with a cipher added. (Fig. 309).

Var. A.—This is the stamp with the broken “r” and is the second stamp of the strip.

## Curacao,

### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1889.



Fig. 310.



Fig. 311.



Fig. 312.

Type I.—If the vertical branch of the “T” of “BETALEN” should continue downwards it would pass through the center of the upper loop of the chain surrounding the central portion of the stamp; the “o” of “PORT” is oval and there are 34 loops in the chain. (Fig. 310).

Type II.—If the vertical branch of the “T” should continue downwards it would pass between the two upper loops of the chain. The “o” of “PORT” is round and there are 33 loops in the chain. (Fig. 311).

Type III.—The “T” is slightly to the left of the upper loop and there are 32 loops in the chain. (Fig. 312).

All values of this series are found in each of the three types.

1892-98.

The type varieties are the same as for the series of 1889, but the 20c, 30c, 40c and 50c are only known in type I.

**Cyprus.**

1882-86.



Fig. 313.



Fig. 314



Two dies were used for this series, as well as for the corresponding issues of several of the other British Colonies. They differ as follows :

Die A.—The lines in the groundwork vary in thickness and are not uniformly straight. The seventh and eighth lines from the top, in the groundwork, converge where they meet at the back of the head.

There is a small dash in the upper part of the second jewel in the band of the crown.

The vertical, colored line, which outlines the throat in front, stops at the sixth line of shading on the neck. (Fig. 313).

Die B.—The lines in the background are all thin and straight.

All the lines of the background are parallel.

There is no dash in the upper part of the second jewel in the band of the crown.

The vertical, colored line, which outlines the throat in front, stops at the eighth line of shading on the neck. (Fig. 314).



## Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 12, March, 1904.

I have been very busy during the last fortnight remounting the whole of my collection on the Cistafile, and when I have finished the bulk of the work I shall have something to say about the various methods of mounting and displaying stamps that may open up a profitable discussion in the A. J. P. on arranging collections. Very few collectors give as much attention to this branch of stamp collecting as they should. It adds very materially to the value of a collection to have it neatly and effectively arranged.

Some collectors who have not the time, nor the knack, for neat and effective arrangement pay specialists or dealers to arrange their treasures for them. I have known large sums paid for arranging collections, and for a very good reason, to wit, the absolute scarcity of men who can do the work. It needs a real enthusiast who has not only an artist's eye but also a profound knowledge and a real love for stamps. There are many things to be thought of in arranging a collection. Some stamps are entitled to stand out alone, others belong to a family party, and should not be separated.

A friend of mine boasts of the number of stamps he can mount per hour—in straight-forward work. He is invaluable to the big approval business, but keep him out of reach when you want an effectively arranged page for your collection. I must not, however, anticipate what I shall have to say about methods later on.

A young dealer, who is working up a reputation for the neat and effective mounting of collections, tells me that he was recently shown a very fine specialized collection of a large country which was so badly spoiled in the arrangement that it got on his nerves and, in a weak moment, he blurted out an offer to re-arrange the whole lot free for the pleasure of displaying the fine stamps properly. The collector took him at his word, and the dealer faced the music. When the work was completed the owner was so agreeably surprised and delighted that he promptly handed the dealer a cheque for £50.

That same dealer now runs the risk of breaking down, for he is foolish enough to undertake almost impossible tasks. This week, in addition to his shop work, he has undertaken the remounting of two large collections, both to be completed in the week. As a result he has had to work steadily through two whole nights. Now, no man can burn the candle at both ends in this way without paying the inevitable penalty. And yet he tells me that he puts the price high to get out of the work, for he was very busy in other directions.

LONDON, 19, March, 1904.

The great difficulty in the auctioning of stamps is the barrier in the way of getting at the country buyer. A large proportion of big collectors live many miles distant from London, the great auction centre, and, as lots must be inspected on the premises, the country collector has to take pot luck that the stamp is just what he would like in the matter of condition. The collector who lives in the metropolis, or within easy reach of it, can call at the auctioneer's and personally examine the stamps and so make sure that what tempts him in the catalogue is equally tempting in itself. The country collector cannot do this. Hence he has always a grievance on the auction business.

---

There have been many suggestions for getting over the difficulty. The most satisfactory one has been to commission one or other of the commission agents who make a business of attending the auctions and bidding for clients who entrust their bids to them. These agents go carefully through the stamps and report accordingly, but, even so, the fastidious collector not unfrequently finds his ideas of finest condition somewhat more strict than those of the agent, with the result that every now and again he has to accept a stamp not quite up to his mark.

---

The latest attempt at getting over the difficulty lies before me in the shape of a circular letter from one of the stamp auctioneers offering to send any of the lots for my inspection. They say, "all we expect of you is that you pay postage, and registration both ways and return the lots by first post, to enable us to send them to others." They add that they "have adopted this system (which puts you on a par with London buyers) with a view to preventing disappointment after purchasing, as it is clearly impossible, in the short space available, to accurately describe lots so that a country buyer who has not seen them may know exactly what he is purchasing."

---

That is certainly a very fair offer, and should lead to business. But it must mean getting out the catalogues a long distance ahead, a lot of risk, and not unfrequently, I should fear, more than occasional disappointment to the London caller unless there is to be a close time for Londoners when all lots must be returned and not go out again.

---

But what wear and tear all this must mean to stamps passing through even the most careful auctions. Some years ago Mr. Castle, in discussing his favorites of the old issue persuasion, drew attention to the undeniable fact that the supply of the old rarities must every year, by wear and tear, be steadily getting fewer and fewer. And there can be no question about it. The wear and tear of stamps passing and repassing through collections, auctions, and dealers stock-books, must be a very heavy item in the account. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the waste, the inevitable waste, in this never ceasing wear and tear. I should say that there is a loss out of the ranks of mint condition bordering on five per cent every year. And yet that estimate is appalling, for it means that in ten years there has been a loss of

one half in mint condition, and that in twenty years there would not be left a single stamp of mint condition. Obviously such an estimate must be wrong. And yet, at the start it does not seem a high estimate to any one who knows the amount of thumbing, mounting and remounting in and out of collections, and dealers stock books, that goes on.

---

I have no doubt that the estimate would be considerably too high in the case of great rarities, or possibly of most of the popular rarities, for they are, of course, handled with much more care, but I doubt if it is very much out of the way in the long run concerning the commoner class of good stamps. Mind, I am not saying spoiled stamps, but stamps that by some little stain or crease, or thinning in hinging, drops out of the rank of absolutely mint condition.

---

One thing that points to the presence of this wear and tear is the continual complaint that old stamps in mint condition are getting scarcer and scarcer every year. You hear that complaint on every hand. It has passed into a truism. It is the result of wear and tear. The average collector is not a fastidious handler of stamps. I know it from long experience. And too many are actually destructive animals.

---

I know some few collectors who are out and out fastidious. There are a few of us who never fail to keep a little ivory paper knife to hand to collectors when we are showing our treasures, and it not unfrequently happens that this little bit of ivory intervenes between the licked thumb and a delicate mint copy of some rarity, for it is the rarities that attract attention and get turned over for inspection. I well and shiveringly remember that I was a little too late with my bit of ivory once when one of our wealthiest collectors was inspecting my Transvaals. His licked thumb came down on my choicest rarity on a fine page and over it went, bending almost double in the process! What must be the wear and tear of rarities in his own collection, which is one of the finest in this country.

---

Some of us are dubbed "condition cranks," but we have been converted into "condition cranks" by long experience and those who rail at "condition cranks" know that when they want to see really matchless collections it is only those owned by "condition cranks" that come up to his expectations.

---

By this morning's post I have received the first number of a new philatelic monthly magazine, by name *The West End Philatelist*. It claims to fill the usual "long felt want". In this case the "long felt want" turns out to be need of a stamp journal published in the West End of London, quite a new sort of want. Articles descriptive of the older stamps are to be a special feature. "Modern issues," we are told, "are all so much of a muchness that they have little to recommend them on the score of interest, and still less from an artistic point of view." Do the older stamps, especially the great rarities, recommend themselves from an artistic point of view? But the real gravamen of the offence of new issues is that "the majority of them can

never, by any likelihood, increase in value." This is reducing stamp collecting to the dregs of commercialism with a vengeance. However, our new comer is going to pin its faith to the old and sing the song of the obsolete—to West Enders.

---

Our new friend is neatly gotten up, and well put together. Its editor is Mr. B. W. Poole, who announces that he "has joined the permanent staff of Mr. D. Field." Mr. Field is the publisher of the new aspirant. It is the old story of the dealer having a journal of his own to boom his own wares.

---

But I am getting a bit fogged over editorships that have been Poole-d. It seems but a little while since that Mr. Poole was running a journal of his own, then it was said that he had taken over the editing of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and now he has gone West. Well, he has done good work, and so long as he gives us a good philatelic dish, more power to his elbow.

---

Of course he has started on one of the topical countries. He begins in this first number an article on Corea. Russian, Japanese, and Corean stamps are having a good time of it as the result of the outbreak of hostilities in the East. And before the war ends we shall be all the wiser for the concentration of attention on these countries. Japanese stamps have been fairly fully written up, more particularly by Mr. E. D. Bacon, some years ago, but Russian stamps sadly need a good handbook. And there is no denying the attractiveness of the issues. The stamps are pretty, unique in fact; they are clean, and they are not difficult, nor are they much out of reach.

---

Those who want a country full of minor varieties of type, perforation, paper, and printing, will find their most voracious tastes in those directions satiated in the issues of Japan. For quaintness of design they are truly Japanese. Some of us remember the great show that Mr. E. D. Bacon made with his Japs at the first great Exhibition in London, with his array of sheet after sheet. Amongst the leading specializes of Japanese stamps Mr. Wickham Jones has, I believe, the finest collection in this country, and he is an enthusiast on Japs. When he specializes he goes the whole hog in his own quiet way, and some fine day you are awakened to the fact that he has got a fine show of some country that you never suspected him of knowing anything about.

---

LONDON, 26, March, 1904.

The wrangle over new issues continues, but seems now to have degenerated into a trade question, for it is the dealers who are most nagging at each other on the relative merits of the old and the new. At best it is a somewhat obvious crying out "buy my wares and let the other fellow's alone, I sell you what will increase in value, 'tother chap's stuff is all rot that is bound to depreciate."

Collectors will do well to put the proper value on this sort of cant and humbug, and go their own way. There are few collectors whose custom is worth having to a dealer who do not know the real value of the disinterested advice which is thus being rammed down their throats. They know full well that both new and old issues have each good points, and each its own risks, and should both be judiciously collected if investment is the end they aim at. They know full well, and to their cost that there has not been any slump in new issues to bear a moment's comparison with the ruinous depreciation that has taken place in many of the old favorites.

---

Mr. Field, the dealer (whose latest speculation I have already referred to as the *West End Philatelist*), uses the pages of his new journal to gibe at new issues, and, forsooth, to back up his diatribe, he tells us of the numbers of unused Colonials since 1890 that he has been offered at less than face. But there is not a leading collector who could not tell him of old issues offered at not merely a small discount but at a quarter and still less of what they were bought at. Can he point to any such losses in new issues as have been borne in grim silence by the devotees of old issues? I am not wedded, as I have frequently said, to the one side or the other in this miserable and selfish controversy, but like other collectors who wish well to the hobby, I am heartily sick of this pettifogging crying of "wolf" and unless the anti-new-issue parties drop their tactics I will give them a pill to swallow in the matter of the depreciation of old issues that will serve them for many a long day.

---

But what earthly need is there for all this twaddle about speculation in new issues. Says the dealer who does not get so deep a finger in the pie as he would like. "It is a ruinous speculation you know." Ruinous to whom? Not to you. Then why the dickens are you squealing at such a rate. The only persons who will be ruined will be the speculators, and, as we know, and as Mr. Field himself tells us, it is not the genuine collector who does the speculating. Then, in the name of common sense! let the speculation flourish. At the worst it is a third party who is hoarding up, for the benefit of all collectors in the future, stocks which the ordinary dealer cannot afford to lay by, and which in the good bye and bye, that said speculator will (if they are right) have to unload at ruinous loss for others benefit; and the collector of the future will be able to buy issues that he had overlooked, at satisfactorily low price as the final result



## Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 20.]

Below Siam, in the Malay peninsula, is a region full of interest not only for the scientist but the philatelist as well. The stamps of the Straits Settlements and those of the Protected States form a group that is quite popular with British collectors and also with many Americans. There is plenty of material for the scientific philatelist, while the typical designs of many of the stamps make them attractive to those who care more for collecting as an amusement than as a serious study.

The Malays were not the aboriginal inhabitants of the peninsula but invaded it, for the most part peacefully, in the twelfth century, coming from their ancestral home in Sumatra. The aborigines, called Jacoons (*Jakuns*), retreated into the jungles and mountains before the Malays and remain to this day untutored savages. The new possessors of the land founded the Empire of Malacca with which the Arabs came in contact in the thirteenth century when pushing their commerce around the shores of the Indian Ocean. The Arabs brought not only their goods with them but their religion, and gradually they converted the Malays to Mohammedanism and also gave them the Arabic script in which the Malay language has since been written.

This Empire of Malacca lasted until the Portuguese arrived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when pushing their voyages of exploration toward the East. The Crescent and Star went down before the Christian arms and Malacca became a Portuguese possession, while the Malays scattered to the north, east and south to establish other states. One hundred and thirty years later, in 1641, the Portuguese were served with their own sauce by the Dutch, who held Malacca until 1795, when the British captured it. It was restored to the Dutch in 1818 but exchanged by them in 1824 for some British settlements in Sumatra. Previous to this, however, in 1786, the East India Company had obtained the cession of the island of Penang, north of Malacca, from the Rajah of Kedah and a strip of the mainland opposite—the province of Wellesley—was similarly acquired two years later. In 1819 the island of Singapore was purchased from the Sultan of Johore.

Here, then, we have the answer to the question which has several times been asked me—what are the *Straits Settlements* and why was that name given the colony? The four settlements were separated and distinct—Singapore, Malacca, Penang and Province Wellesley—and from the fact that they all lay along the Malacca Strait the term "Straits Settlements" was certainly a happy solution of a name for them collectively. They were under the jurisdiction of the East India Company until 1858, when that company relinquished its governing powers in favor of the Crown, and on April 1, 1867, were erected into a Crown Colony under the name of the Straits Settlements. To this occurrence we owe the first surcharged issue of the Colony, which



appeared about a month after its establishment and conspicuously announced the fact by the miniature crown above the Queen's head. The Indian stamps had, of course, been previously employed there and, for that reason, had been used for the temporary issue, but the proximity of the Settlements to the Philippines and China, where the Mexican dollar had already become the commercial currency, led to the rejection of the Indian system of monetary units and accounts for the surcharging of the stamps in new values with the Mexican dollar as the basis.

Turning now to the Native or Protected States we find that **Johore** (more properly *Johor*), lying at the southern extremity of the peninsula, is, perhaps, the most important. It will be remembered that the Portuguese captured Malacca in 1511 and destroyed the Malay Empire. The Sultan of Malacca, Mohammed Shah II, fled southward and established a new empire which was named Johore. He located his capital on the strait which separates the island of Singapore from the mainland, and since that time the town of Johore Bahru has been the residence of his successors.



As previously stated, the island of Singapore was sold to the East India Company in 1819 by Sultan Husain. This propinquity gave the British an opportunity and an excuse for keeping an eye on the Sultans and their doings. In 1855 they deposed Sultan Ali and placed his principal chief, Tumongong, on the throne. It is this latter's son, Abu Bakar, who is represented on the issue of 1892. He was a man of exceptional intelligence and took great interest in the government and development of his country. He made several visits to Europe and in 1879, was given the title of Maharajah by Queen Victoria. He was small of stature according to our standards, but of average Malay build. His complexion was a light olive and his hair and mustache were white. The picture on the stamp shows no beard, but I understand that, not long previous to the appearance of the stamps, he was possessed of a long white one which well became his bronzed features. On his head is the red "fez" of the Mohammedan, and on its front the star and crescent shine forth.

Sultan Abu Bakar was very popular in Singapore, where he had a town residence. In Johore Bahru, which is joined to Singapore by a fine coach road 14 miles in length, he built a beautiful palace which is the principal feature of the town. Another popular feature of the place is the fact that it is a sort of Oriental Monte Carlo and, as such, is much resorted to from Singapore.

The government of Johore has been so comparatively free from abuses under its native rulers that it has not been found necessary to place a British Resident at its capital, as had been done with the other states of the peninsula which are under British rule. It is treated as an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, for, by a treaty concluded in 1885, the control of its foreign affairs was placed in the hands of that country. By the same agreement Abu Bakar assumed the title of the "Sultan of the State and Territories of Johore." His crown can be seen in the upper angles of the



stamp, and the Mohammedan star and crescent will be noticed surmounting it where all the christian nations place a cross.



In June, 1895, while on one of his periodical European trips Sultan Abu Bakar died in London, being then some sixty years old. He left one son, a young man of twenty-two who had married an Austrian lady. This son, Ibrahim, could not succeed to the throne until the mortal remains of his father had been brought home, so they were embalmed in London and then taken back to Johore. On March 16, 1896, Sultan Ibrahim was crowned in Johore Bahru and, though new stamps bearing his portrait had been ordered, they were not ready, so the set bearing his father's features were surcharged "KEMAHKOTAAN" or "Coronation" in Malay and issued on that day. On August 26 of the same year the new stamps were issued in a design somewhat similar to the old. The little crowns can still be seen in the upper corners and on the head of the youthful Sultan is the same red fez with its jewelled ornament showing the star and crescent.

According to the papers Sultan Ibrahim arrived in France in January of this year for a tour of Europe, so he is evidently emulating his father in this respect at least.

With regard to the other states of the peninsula under British rule the story is somewhat different. Like Johore they were formed after the overthrow of the Empire of Malacca by the Portuguese, and all their ruling families claim descent from that dynasty. Perak, the northwestern state and Selangor, to the south of it, were both held by the Dutch for a time after they drove the Portuguese out, and Perak was conquered by Siam in 1818 only to be given its freedom by treaty with Great Britain six years later. From this time the Native States were free but troubles were constantly brewing, the outcome of which was finally the interference of the British and the taking of Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong under practical British protection in 1874.

Sir Andrew Clarke, then Governor of the Straits Settlements, tells the story briefly as follows: "The internal troubles of the Peninsula reached a crisis in 1872 when, in addition to the squabbles of the Malay chieftains, the Chinese miners in Larut divided themselves into two camps and carried on organised warfare, involving much bloodshed. The defeated party betook itself to piracy, and the coast was virtually in a state of blockade. The coasting trade was everywhere stopped, and even the fishermen were afraid to put to sea. As the Chief Justice of the Straits said: 'These outrages and piracies have been a scandal to the British name, happening, as they have, at so small a distance from our shores.'

"Arrangements were made for a meeting of the Perak chiefs, and a series of articles were laid before them which, after a full explanation, were unanimously accepted. The articles stipulated for the appointment of British Residents at Perak and Larut, under whose advice the general administration

and the collection of revenue was to be carried on. After some little difficulty I succeeded in obtaining an interview with the Sultan of Selangore and concluding a similar arrangement with him, while a small naval force proceeded up the Lingie and destroyed, without opposition, some stockades, with the result that similar measures of pacification became practicable in Sungei Ujong."



Thus we have the beginning of British domination in the native Rajahships. As one writer explains it: "It is very simple; the majority of the old native sovereigns have not only been preserved, but have received higher titles and a more complete confirmation of their hereditary rights. By their side are placed Residents charged with 'advising' them, to use the official term, but who, in reality, administer the country." The post office became one of the improvements following British administration, as a matter of course, but not until four years had elapsed were stamps of a distinctive type employed. In 1878 the three States were supplied with the 2c, brown, Straits Settlements stamps surcharged with an oval containing a star and crescent with the initials of the State beneath, thus proclaiming the nominal independence as well as the Mohammedan character of the States in question. These stamps did not seem to attract philatelic notice until some years later, after they had been superseded by Straits stamps surcharged with the names of the Native States in full.

But one stamp deserves more than passing notice: this is No. 1 under Sungei Ujong which is described as the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna blue, India, with the crescent and star surcharge. This was first chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* for December 1882. I have not been able to accept any credentials for this stamp as yet, and to those who may have followed the short history of events in this region which has been given above, I submit that the *à priori* reasons for its doubtful character are stronger than any evidence for it that I have yet seen. To begin with, the unsurcharged Indian stamps employed while the Straits Settlements were subject to the Indian Government were superseded by the same stamps surcharged with a crown and new value in Mexican money about a month after the new colony came into being, that is in September 1867. Four months later, in January 1868, the permanent set of the Straits Settlements appeared. It was not until six years afterward on January 20, 1874, that the protectorate of Perak was established and later in the same year that of Sungei Ujong, the smallest and least important of the three States, as well as the nearest to the seat of Government at Singapore.

The query that rises before the philatelist is then: How does it happen that the larger and more remote States were supplied from Singapore with the then current 2c brown, while the smaller and nearer State not only received the same stamps but the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna India as well? It has been suggested that it was a remainder of the Indian stamps previously used (*Monthly Journal* for May, 1892) but this argument is sufficiently met by the fact that there was no British occupation or settlement in Sungei Ujong until 1874, as we have seen, and then it was by the Government of the Straits Settlements and neither the East India Company nor the Indian Government had anything

to do with it. This argument is further quashed by the fact that the stamp surcharged is the re-engraved  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna issued in 1873. What was the Straits Settlements doing with unused Indian stamps after that date? Or what was the Indian Government doing in independent territory in that region in 1873 which the Straits Settlements brought under their control within a year? This seems to be one of the cases where history supplements philately, and from the above facts I, for one, fail to find a leg for this anomaly to stand on. The lack of any change from the Indian currency to the Mexican currency in use in that region since 1867, is but an added argument for the doubtful character of the stamp.

There also seems to be something a little peculiar in regard to the crescent and star surcharge of Selangor on the 2c brown, Straits, watermarked Crown C A. It is understood that this type of surcharge was the first employed, and that the initials, or name in full, succeeded it in all the States in 1880-1. As the 2c brown, watermarked Crown C A was not issued in Singapore until 1883 the reversion to the crescent and star surcharge in Selangor must be of that date or later, and could only have occurred legitimately by an unsurcharged supply of the 2c brown having been sent from Singapore by mistake—but no one seems ever to have found out whether such was actually the case or not.

There remain but two States to account for, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. The former was a relatively small territory north of Malacca and east of Sungei Ujong. Its name, Negri Sembilan, means the "Nine States" and anciently it was a confederation of that number. Various vicissitudes had broken up the old system but in 1887 the Straits Government sent a Commissioner to the territory who succeeded in reviving the old federal system and placing over the resuscitated State a British Resident. These Nine States are given as Johol, Ulu Muar, Jempol, Terachi, Inas, Gunong Pasir, Rembau, Tampin and Gemenchah. As before, it took about four years to bring forth the postage stamps and we have the first one for Negri Sembilan surcharged on the 2c Straits Settlements in 1891.

In January 1895, however, Negri Sembilan and Sungei Ujong were placed under one Resident, and, in July of the same year, the two States were consolidated by treaty under the name of Negri Sembilan. This explains why the new tiger-head design for the Native States, which began to appear in 1895, never got beyond one value, 3 cents, for the State of Sungei Ujong.

There was but one State left in the peninsula for the British to control, and this was Pahang, the largest of all, on the eastern side of the territory. The Sultan Ahmed Maatham Shah, had kept clear of the British as long as possible so as to preserve his independence, but finally consented, in October 1887, to a treaty with the Straits Government by which he accepted a consular agent at his Court, and his foreign relations were taken over. A year later a Resident was appointed and the last State was within the fold. This time it took but two years for the stamps to appear, Straits Settlements stamps surcharged Pahang being issued in 1890.



In 1892 there was issued for all the States the neat and characteristic design showing the tiger bounding forth from the jungle. This design always seemed particularly attractive and appropriate, as the tiger is very abundant in the jungles of the peninsula. It will be noted that the stamps are only inscribed "postage" which accounts for the few values and the limit of 5 cents. The sets issued for the States in 1895 were for both postage and revenue purposes and hence run into the higher values. Though still characteristic the design is hardly as pleasing as the previous set, the large tiger's head not being particularly well chosen to show off the royal beast to advantage. It will be noted that the crescent and star again appear on this issue, at the top of the design, where they are flanked by two shaded stars.



The higher values of the 1895 set present a group of four elephants, one being a baby evidently accompanying its mother. I have been unable to find the exact facts relating to this group, but think I am correct in stating it to be three of the state elephants of the Sultan of Perak, whose *howdah* is seen on the middle animal, while one of the *mahouts*, or drivers, is in uniform. The regalia of the Sultan at the time of the British protectorate over Perak consisted of fifty elephants, which had once been wild but had been captured and tamed, besides swords, dragons, bells, *kris*es (the sinuous Malay dagger) with gold scabbards, and a few other gold articles. Elephants are numerous in the peninsula, but they inhabit the deep recesses of the jungle and forests.



Under the protectorate system adopted in the case of the States we have been considering, the Sultan, in each case, is bound to accept the advice of the Resident who is, therefore, paramount. Due deference, however, is paid to the wishes of the Sultans and Chiefs, who receive from the Government monthly allowances paid for revenue collected. The Resident is assisted by a staff of European officials, and the Sultan by a State Council of the highest native authorities.

In order to simplify matters and work more harmoniously, a treaty was entered into on July 1, 1896 between Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang on one side and the British Government on the other, whereby the four States formed an administrative federation under the name of the Federated Malay States with one Resident General as supervisor of the local Residents. The event was celebrated by a Federal durbar, or State levee, held in Kwala Kangsar, Perak, in 1897.

Again we have to wait for the stamps nearly four years, for it was not until the beginning of 1900 that the State issues of Negri Sembilan and Perak began to appear surcharged "Federated Malay States." A year later they were followed by the permanent set, which retained the group of elephants for its high values, but gave us an improved and attractive design for the lower values, again showing the tiger springing forth from his lair in the jungle. With this last set it would seem that the changes had nearly all been rung, and we may hope for some permanency now in the issues of the peninsula.



# Historical Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

[Continued from page 95.]

The issue of July 15th, 1892, was especially made to allow of the application of the new rates providing for the extension of the postal-packet service. This issue was made up as follows :

- 1). 5 centimes, olive green, 250 sheets, or 100,000 stamps.
- 2). 30 " yellow, 63 " " 25,200 "
- 3). 40 " brown, 63 " " 25,200 "
- 4). 45 " pale green, 63 " " 25,200 "
- 5). 1 lira, red with yellow ground, 13 sheets or 5,200 "

All these values, of the same type as the preceding issues, were typographed on plain white paper and perforated 14, with crown watermark

Collectors will remember that, at the time when the stamps of the issue of July 15th, 1892, of San Marino appeared, all the philatelic journals of Europe indicated that Mr. Otto Bickel, then Director of the *San Marino Philatelist*, was the principal holder of the stock of the two surcharges previously issued. Moreover, Mr. Bickel explicitly recognized that this was so in an announcement which he inserted in the *San Marino Philatelist* on June 6th, 1892, and he expressed himself particularly as follows on this point : " The two provisional issues which appeared on June 14th and July 6th respectively were sold in a short time, so that no more could be procured at the post office. These provisionals, which were in circulation but a short time, will, therefore, be very rare and it is to the interest of collectors to procure them as soon as possible. I sell them at fixed prices in the special offer in this number, without guaranteeing that I shall be able to supply them at the same prices during the next month, and everything leads us to believe that the price will be increased in a little while

" OTTO BICKEL,  
" San Marino, (Italy)."

The offer spoken of in this circular included not only the two provisionals, but also the whole series of the issue of July 15th, 1892, which Mr. Bickel, it is said, had also cornered in great part. For the edification of our readers, we will show, in the following table, the prices at which Mr. Bickel offered the said values on sale in July, 1892, and the prices at which they can be obtained to day :

Indication of the values	Price in 1892 Cancelled stamps	Price in 1904 Cancelled stamps
5c on 30c brown	1 dollar	60 cents
5c on 10c blue	75 cents	75 cents
5c olive green	4 cents	4 cents
30c orange	10 cents	12 cents
40c brown	15 cents	18 cents
45c pale green	18 cents	20 cents
1 lira red, yellow ground	40 cents	2 dollars

As will be seen only the 1 lira stamp has undergone an important rise, and that is easily explained by the fact that only 5200 copies were issued, 200 of which remained in the archives of the Republic. This stamp was in use only eight months. Moreover, its use for the prepayment of correspondence was very limited. Therefore, this value, like the provisionals is very rarely found with the official postmark of the San Marino Post Office

The 1 lira red on yellow is, without contradiction, the most interesting stamp of all the series which have appeared in the Republic, and everything leads us to believe that its value will continue to increase. We think we do well to call the attention of philatelists to this point.

On March 15th, 1894, the Republic of San Marino, in accordance with the convention concluded on March 2nd, 1877, with the kingdom of Italy, decreed the issue of new postal values which were to ensure the rating of certain kinds of shipments and the use of which was to facilitate the prepayment of correspondence. For this reason the 15c and 65c, 2 lire and 5 lire values were placed on sale and new 2c and 10c stamps appeared at the same time.

The values issued on March 15th, 1894, were perforated 14 and printed on the same paper as those of the preceding issues.

The new issue comprised :

1). 2c blue,	100,000 stamps printed.
2). 10c dark green	20,000 " "
3). 15c carmine brown,	20,000 " "
4). 65c brown red,	15,000 " "
5). 2 lire brown, yellow ground	10,000 " "
6). 5 lire carmine, greenish blue ground,	5,000 " "

Of all these values, the 2c stamp, although it was the only one of which 100,000 were printed, was the one that had the most restricted use. The cause of this was the decision arrived at by the Congress of Washington in 1896, by virtue of which decision the postage stamps specially destined to be used in the international service should be, as far as possible, printed in the following colors : 25c stamps, dark blue ; 10c stamps, red ; and those of 5c, green. Consequently, in order to reserve for these three values the colors adopted for the international service, on December 15th, 1894, a new stock of the 2c, 20c and 1 lire stamps was struck off, being placed on sale on January 1st, 1895. The issue comprised : 200,000 stamps of the 2c carmine, 40,000 stamps of 20c violet, and 5000 stamps of 1 lira pale blue. It was not, however, until four years later, in October, 1898, that, at the request of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs of Italy, the government of the Republic of San Marino decreed the issue of new stamps of 5c, 10c and 25c in modified colors and gave the order to the "*Officina government Carte e Valori de Turin*" to print the following values, which were delivered to be put in use on and after January 1st, 1899 : 100,000 stamps of 5c dark green, 100,000 stamps of 10c carmine rose, 50,000 stamps of 25c ultramarine blue. At the same time, the corresponding values of the preceding issues were definitely declared withdrawn from use.

It is probable that the stamps of which we have just spoken would still be in use if the kingdom of Italy had not, by a decree of June, 1901, given currency from July 1st following to a new type of postage stamp of a larger form than those of the preceding issues. This decree stated that the old values corresponding would remain current until June 30th 1902, and after that date the public might exchange them for the new stamps until June 30th, 1903.

This decision led the Republic of San Marino to issue, in its turn, in June, 1903, a new series of stamps of larger size, the printing of which was entrusted, as before, to the governmental printing house in Turin.



This series, at the present time current, comprises two types : the first is peculiar to the 2 centesimi stamp. It is composed, as the annexed cut shows, of a large figure "2" with four pearls on it ; two branches of laurel and oak interlaced with a wavy ribbon surround the figure ; below is the word "CENTESIMI," and, in the upper part, "LIBERTAS—REP DIS MARINO—BOLLO POSTALE." The second type, common to the eleven following values of the series, presents a view of the rock of San Marino, Mount Titan, on which the town is built. The rock is terminated by three peaks, each crowned by a watch-tower surmounted by a vane in the form of a feather, which serves to indicate the direction of the wind. In the front appears Borgo, the suburb of San Marino.

These stamps measure  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 25 mm. of engraving and are perforated 14. The set comprises the following values, of which we indicate at the same time the varieties of color : 2c mauve and lilac, 5c green and pale green, 10c carmine, 20c orange and pale bistre, 25c blue and pale blue, 30c red and pale red, 40c vermilion and dark orange, 45c yellow and pale yellow, 65c dark brown and light brown, 1 lira olive, 2 lire violet, 5 lire slate and gray blue.

To be perfect in the history of the stamps of San Marino, we must not pass by in silence the commemorative issue, which was essentially speculative and which took place on September 20th, 1894, in honor of the inauguration of the new palace and the installation of the new regents on the occasion of the visit of King Humbert to San Marino.

On September 5th, 1894, the Commission of the Principe e Sovrano Palace gave notice that, on the occasion of the fêtes at San Marino, which were to take place on September 30th and October 1st, there would be issued commemorative postage stamps of 25c, 50c and 1 lira, as well as a postal card numbered progressively.

According to the circular signed "Chevalier V. Sarafini, Secretary to the Commission," this issue was to take place from September 20th to October 9th, 1894, and the net product was to be given to a work of charity. The Commission undertook to ship direct, in registered packets, prepaid with a stamp of 5 lire, Italian, the issue of which had been only 2000 copies, all the orders which should come to it on condition that they were over 50 francs, payable in Italian banknotes or in notes of the Bank of France.

These three jubilee stamps, perforated  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , cuts of which are shown herewith, and by the sale of which the Commission expected to take in 320,000 fr., if we may judge by the quantity issued, were singularly disappointing, for none of these values were sought after by collectors and the sale hardly reached one quarter of what was hoped for. These stamps were, moreover, far from being perfect in design and engraving ; they were in fact,





but mediocre chromolithographs in two colors, printed on plain white paper borrowed from the fiscal stamps of Italy. This paper bore as a watermark the escutcheon of the house of Savoy and, on the edge of the sheets, the inscription "MARCHE DA BOLLO" and "MINISTERO DELLA FINANZE."

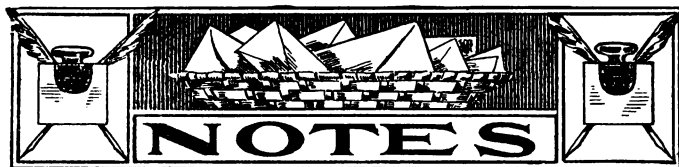
The 25c, printed in blue and dark brown, measures  $34\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; 400,000 copies of it were struck off. It represents, upon a quatre-foil, the palace with its square tower; at the corners of the borders four medallions are produced. The two upper medallions are ornamented with minute portraits of the regents, Commander Tommini and Chevalier Marcucci; the lower medallions bear two escutcheons, the one with the word "LIBERTAS" placed obliquely, the other the coat of arms of San Marino. The principal subject is surrounded by the inscription "PALAZZO DEL CONSIGLIO PRINCIPE SOVRANO, REPUBBLICA DI S. MARINO. XXX SETTEMBRE MDCCCXCIV." Two rectangles, placed in the upper and lower parts of the stamp, give the indication of the value.

Of the 50c stamp, color old rose and dark brown, 200,000 copies were printed; it measures  $24 \times 30$  mm. and reproduces the same subject and the same inscriptions as the 25c stamp; the design, however, is different, for the palace appears in an isosceles triangle and the portraits and escutcheons placed one under the other fill in the spaces at the two sides of the triangle.

As to the 1 lira stamp, green and dark brown, dimensions  $29\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm., 100,000 copies were printed. It shows in the center a hall of the palace, the frame of which is surrounded by four arches those on the sides reproducing the portraits and the two others the escutcheons.

*(To be continued.)*





COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—BARRANQUILLA.—We desire to warn our readers against some so-called “*tête bêche*” pairs of these stamps. The fact is that two or more panes of the stamp are printed upon a single sheet of paper and it not infrequently happens that these panes are printed in *tête bêche* position.

We have before us a pair of the 5p claret which, at first glance, would easily pass for a true *tête bêche* pair, however, the color of one stamp is much deeper than that of the other and they are not exactly upon the same level. We have, also, two pairs of the 10p yellow-green; there is a space of 11 mm. between the two stamps of one pair while, in the other, the impressions overlap for a distance of 3 mm.



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA. CANTON.—*La Cote Réelle* states that the 2c brown, has been seen without the word “CANTON”, i.e. with the Chinese surcharge only.



HAYTI.—We have seen the following varieties of the last two series: The 1c imperforate horizontally and the 5c and 20c with inverted surcharge. These are of the Commemorative set and, of the regular series, we find the 1c, 2c, 5c and 10c with inverted surcharge.

Regarding those stamps without surcharge, of which we spoke last month, we desire to say that we have seen sheets in which one or more stamps have escaped the surcharge. Under these conditions we are obliged to admit that these unsurcharged stamps, when *se tenant* with those bearing the surcharge, are worthy of recognition as varieties. We have seen the following values of the Commemorative series in this condition: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c and, of the regular series, the 1c, 2c, 10c and 50c.

We have also, seen the 3c and 5c of the series of 1902 with double surcharge.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 93rd stamp on the sheet of the recently issued \$1.00 on \$2.00 has an inverted “E” in “ONE”.



VENEZUELA —We have seen a pair of the 50c red, series of 1896 (our No. 122), imperforate vertically.



VIRGIN ISLANDS.—We have received the following from a correspondent:

“NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office up to the 1st of August 1904 for the remainder of the present issue of the Virgin Islands stamps which will be recalled as soon as a stamp of a new issue is received from the Crown Agents.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Antigua, March 1904.”



**ANGOLA.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage due stamps, of the design which we noted in January excepting for the change of name, for this colony.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.  
 5r yellow green  
 10r lilac gray  
 20r red brown  
 30r orange red  
 50r olive  
 60r lilac brown  
 100r red violet  
 130r blue  
 200r carmine  
 500r violet

**BERMUDA.**—The *Monthly Journal* announces that the 4p (type A7) has finally been issued with the C. A. watermark.

*Adhesive stamp*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 4p orange red

**BRITISH HONDURAS.**—Several of our contemporaries announce a new value of the King's head series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1c bluish green

**CAPE VERDE.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a postage due set of the same design as for Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.  
 5r yellow green  
 10r lilac gray  
 20r red brown  
 30r orange red  
 50r olive  
 60r lilac brown  
 100r red violet  
 130r blue  
 200r carmine  
 500r violet

**CEYLON.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the current 30c with the "Service" overprint.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 30c violet and green

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—A correspondent sends us some new stamps from this part of the world with the gratifying statement that, owing to the labor involved in figuring the constantly fluctuating rates of exchange upon the paper money, the government resolved to place the Post Office upon a gold basis and these stamps are the first to be issued under this new state of affairs. They are of the same types as the stamps of 1902; the 1c being our type A91 with the value altered from "PESO" to "CENTAVO". The 2c is our A84; the 5c is type A86; the 10c is A87 and the ½c is in a new design of a somewhat similar nature to the others. The registration stamp is R59 and the registration

return receipt stamp is RR<sub>2</sub>, both of the latter having their values altered.

Unfortunately, just before the appearance of the above set the depreciation of the paper money forced the government to surcharge two of the five pesos stamps with a large "A. R." in a circle, for use as registration return receipt stamps. The stamps so treated were our Nos. 156 and 307. We list, therefore :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

Pelure paper.

½c yellow-brown

1c green

2c blue

5c carmine

10c purple

*Registration stamp.*

Imperforate.

Pelure paper.

10c purple

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*

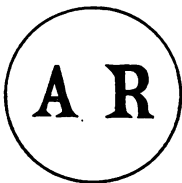
Imperforate.

Pelure paper.

5c pale blue

Surcharged

in blue



Perforated.

5p red on pale rose

Imperforate.

5p green on blue

**Antioquia.**—Three new values of the series noted by us in December and January have made their appearance. The two lower values are of the same design.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12.

4c yellow brown

5c blue

10p carmine (Juan del Corral)

**Barranquilla.**—The ten centavos (our type A76), has come to hand upon two new papers, and the five pesos (type A81 and numbers 273 and 275), has been surcharged with the "A. R." in a circle which we illustrate under "Colombian Republic."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

Laid paper.

10c dark blue on salmon

10c " " " greenish

*Registration Return Receipt stamps.*

Blue surcharge.

5p claret

5p gray green

**Boyaca.**—We have received a new stamp from this State.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Perforated 12.

10c buff

**Cartagena.**—We are favored (?) with some more surcharges from this district. The stamps operated upon are the 10c (our No. 180); the 20c and 10p of Barranquilla (our Nos. 260 and 267), and the 10p of the regular Colombian series (our No. 308). So far the only copies of the 10c and 20c which we have seen have the surcharge inverted

*Registration stamps.*

Surcharged

in blue

R

CARTAGENA

Perforated.  
 10c yellow brown, magenta surcharge  
 20c purple  
 Imperforate.  
 10p yellow green  
 10p green on pale green

**TOLIMA.**—We have seen the following varieties of the series illustrated by us in January :

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Imperforate  
 4c black on green  
 20c yellow  
 50c black on buff  
 10p " " green  
 Imperforate horizontally.  
 10p black on gray blue

**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**—The *Deutsch Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the appearance of the first of the King's head series. The designs are similar to the old ones

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 ½p yellow green  
 1p red  
 2½p ultramarine  
 Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
 3s blue green

**FRANCE.**—*Offices in China—Canton.*  
 —*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the 50c Indo China of 1900, has received the surcharge for this city.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 50c brown on bluish

**Hoï-Hao.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that two more of the stamps of Indo China have been surcharged for use here.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 25c black on rose  
 50c brown on bluish

**Mongtze.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new surcharge for this place. It is on the current stamp of Indo China.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 50c brown on bluish

**Packhoi.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* notes the 50c stamp of Indo China, 1900, as having been surcharged for use here. While *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records a new 25c.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 25c black on rose  
 50c brown on bluish

**Tchong King.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new surcharge for this place. It is on the current Indo China stamp.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 50c brown on bluish

**Yunnansen.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* two more of the stamps of Indo China have been surcharged for this place.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 25c black on rose  
 50c brown on bluish

**GUINEA.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage due stamps of the design noted for Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*  
 Perforated.  
 5r yellow green  
 10r lilac gray  
 20r red brown  
 30r orange red  
 50r olive  
 60r lilac brown

100r red violet  
130r blue  
200r carmine  
500r violet

**INDIA—Bhopal.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles another value of the 1902 series with the new embossing

*Adhesive stamp.*

Imperforate.

1r rose

**Bussabir.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the issue of two new stamps inscribed "POSTAGE" instead of "STAMP".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

8a lilac brown, R S in blue  
12a yellow green, R S in lilac brown

**Holkar.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the new  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, with portrait of the new Maharajah, who succeeded on January 31, 1904."

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a orange

**Kishengarh.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles two new stamps and says: "The 8 annas is in large sheets of two panes, printed *à tête bêche* about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart. We have not yet seen a sheet quite entire, so defer further description until then. We may mention, however, that every stamp on the large block before us is inscribed 'REVENUE & POSTAGE' at top. The 'REV' and 'AGE' just turn the corners, and no doubt the lithographer, fearful lest he should make a mistake in copying the English letters, imitated what appeared to him the same letter opposite, namely the 'A' of 'AGE.'"

*Adhesive stamps.*

Pin perforated.

8a black

2r red brown

**ITALY.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new postage due stamp.

*Postage Due stamp.*

Perforated.

10 lire, blue and magenta

**IVORY COAST.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* notes some more surcharges from this colony. They are on the series of 1892.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Black surcharge (?)

5c on 30c brown on bistre  
10c " 75c deep violet on orange  
15c " 1fr bronze green on straw

**JAMAICA.**—Another value of the new series, with the arms in the center, has appeared, and our correspondent, informs us that it is the intention to issue the full series in this type.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5p yellow and black

**LIBERIA.**—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "Our publishers have found in their stock two unchronicled varieties of the 75c on 1 dollar of 1902, the surcharge \* \* \* being struck upon the two Official stamps of 1892 and 1894 respectively, instead of the ordinary stamps. We should suppose that these are errors, and not intended to be *Official* 75c stamps."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 15.

75c on \$1 blue (No. 260)

75c on \$1 blue (No. 273)

**MACAO.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage due stamps of a design similar to those of Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*

- Perforated.  
 ½ blue green  
 1a yellow green  
 2a lilac gray  
 4a red brown  
 5a red orange  
 8a olive  
 12a lilac brown  
 20a blue  
 40a carmine  
 50a yellow brown  
 1p violet

**MOZAMBIQUE.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage due stamps of a similar design to those of Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*

- Perforated.  
 5r yellow green  
 10r lilac gray  
 20r red brown  
 30r orange red  
 50r olive  
 60r lilac brown  
 100r red violet  
 130r blue  
 200r carmine  
 500r violet

**NORTH BORNEO.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* says that the one dollar stamp has been surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in two lines.

*Adhesive stamp.*

- Perforated.  
 Black surcharge.  
 \$1.00 red

**PANAMA.**—We have omitted to chronicle the following Registration stamp with the first (handstamped) Panama surcharge. Mr. C. A. Howes informs us that he has seen two more

stamps with the Bocas del Toro surcharge, which we illustrate below.

ISSUED IN CITY OF PANAMA.

*Registration stamp.*

- Imperforate.  
 Rose surcharge.  
 10c on 20c blue on blue  
 ISSUED IN CITY OF BOCAS DEL TORO.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Surcharged in R DE PANAMA  
 violet

- Perforated.  
 20c violet  
*Registration stamp.*  
 Imperforate.  
 Violet surcharge.  
 20c blue on blue

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage due stamps of a design similar to that of Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*

- Perforated.  
 2r blue green  
 3r yellow green  
 4r yellow brown  
 5r lilac gray  
 6r gray  
 9r red brown  
 1r red orange  
 2t olive  
 5t blue  
 10t carmine  
 1 rupia violet

**Russian Offices in China.**—*L' Côte Reelle* announces three new values as having been surcharged for use here. We presume that they are upon the vertically laid paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

- Perforated 1 4½.  
 Black surcharge.  
 20k blue and red  
 50k lilac and green  
 1r brown and orange

**ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage

due stamps of a similar design to those of Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

5r yellow green  
10r lilac gray  
20r red brown  
30r orange red  
50r olive  
60r lilac brown  
100r red violet  
130r blue  
200r carmine  
500r violet

---

**SIAM.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following new stamps:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

2a scarlet and blue  
3a green

4a lilac brown and flesh

6a carmine

14a blue

28a lilac brown and blue

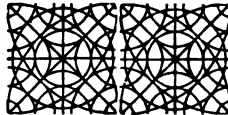
---

**TIMOR.**—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles a set of postage due stamps of a design similar to those of Angola.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated.

1a yellow green  
2a lilac gray  
5a red brown  
6a red orange  
10a olive  
15a lilac brown  
24a blue  
40a carmine  
50a yellow brown  
1p violet





## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 104th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, March 14, 1904.

Present : Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 by Vice President Bruner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$241.60 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The following members, having failed to pay their dues after repeated notification, were dropped from the membership roll :

L. W. Charlat, H. J. Croker, A. D. Davis, H. J. Duveen, J. M. Fiske, W. J. Murray, L. N. Mott, R. W. Quigley, H. A. Ramsden.

Mr. Chas. Gregory was tendered a vote of thanks for a presentation to the club of an interesting Album of Photographs.

It was voted to present to the British Numismatic Society and to the American Numismatic and Archeological Society one of the club's silver medals each.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the U. S. stamps submitted their report as follows :

New York, March 14, 1904.

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS,

The Collectors Club :

*Gentlemen* :—Your committee, appointed to judge the collections entered in competition for the medals offered by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. for the best exhibit of U. S. Postage, Official, Postage Due, Newspaper and Revenue stamps, beg to report as follows :

Three collections were entered, but, as only one of them contained any Revenue stamps, which are specifically called for by the conditions of the Exhibit, we consider it advisable that the competition be declared inoperative and that no medals be awarded.

We desire, also, to suggest that the Scott Stamp & Coin Co be requested, in view of the circumstances above set forth, to renew their offer of medals, the exhibit to be held at such a time during the next season as may be mutually agreed upon. We further recommend that the rules of the exhibition be so modified as to exclude the Revenue stamps, thus confining the entries to collections of U. S. Postal adhesives of all classes, or to allow of the substitution of cut square envelopes for the Revenues.

The three collections entered were all very fine ones and are deserving of much praise, both for completeness and rarity. That entered by "Auction" was especially notable for completeness and fine condition of its Revenue portion and contained many fine stamps in the other classes.

The collections entered by "C. G." and "Z. Y. X.", while containing no Revenue stamps, were practically complete in the other classes ; the condition of the specimens was very good and rarities were so numerous as to become almost common.

We feel sure that the exhibit will be enjoyed by all members present and

sincerely regret that the conditions are such as to render it impossible, in our opinion, to conscientiously allow of the medals being awarded.

We hand you herewith the envelopes containing the names of the competitors.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. TOPPAN,  
P. F. BRUNER,  
WALTER S. SCOTT.

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (Straits Settlements) to be held on April 11th.

J. C. Morgenthau, J. W. Scott, Chas. J. Phillips and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau St. at least two days before the date of the exhibition.

The following communication was received by the Secretary after the adjournment of the meeting :

New York, March 14, 1904.

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS :

Collectors Club :

*Gentlemen* :—There having been no two collections, in the competitive exhibition, which were deemed by the judges as complying with the conditions of the competition and therefore no medals awarded, we renew our offer of medals for competition under the following conditions :

We offer a gold, silver and bronze medal for the best exhibit of U. S. Postage, Postage Due, Official and Periodical stamps, U. S. Envelopes, cut square and entire, and U. S. Revenue stamps. Arrangement, under this competition, to count 25 per cent.; Envelopes, 10 per cent.; Revenues, 15 per cent.; and the Adhesive stamps, other than Revenues, 50 per cent.

By "Arrangement" is meant a proper classification, and mounting, by the owner, the mounting and arrangement not necessarily for effect but for a proper understanding of the issues.

The gold medal is to be awarded only in the event of six collections being entered at any of the competitions, and in no case shall the gold medal be awarded unless one of the collections in the competition shall rate 75 per cent. or over; the silver medal to be awarded only in the event of one of the collections rating 50 per cent. or more; but the bronze medal to be awarded to the best collection, whether the other two medals are awarded or not, provided three collections comply with the requirements.

In the event of the silver and gold medals not being awarded at the first announced competition, they shall again be open for competition, and another bronze medal will be given to the best collection at each future competition until both the silver and gold medals have been awarded.

We are, yours very truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,  
Jos. S. RICH, *Treas.*

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

---

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held at the Collectors Club house, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York, March 15th, 1904.

Members present: President Oscar Dejonge, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Adolph Lienhardt, Eugene Angell, Hugo Kessler and C. B. Corwin.

The meeting was called to order at 8 40 P. M.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. Angell acted as such pro tempore.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted,

Mr. E. Angell resigned his office of Exchange Manager, in his place Mr. John B. Klemann was elected for the rest of the term.

The newest Catalogue of Philipp Kosack of Berlin, also other philatelic literature were received with thanks to the donors.

President Oscar Dejonge exhibited his wonderful collection of 1,000 perfect stamps, which was highly admired.

President Dejonge also notified the members that he had at last received the silver medal awarded him by the Collector's Club, for his exhibit of Hayti stamps.

Mr. Corwin showed his unique collection of proofs, essays and sketches, —in all kinds of shapes and positions, with and without surcharge, mostly in pairs,—which created an enthusiasm among the members, friend Clotz, especially, found many new shades and shapes which were unknown to him.

Next meeting at Stapleton, S. I., April 19th, 1904.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

EUGENE ANGELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

---

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

---

*February 26th.*—A very successful auction was held, Mr. J. H. Telfe, (of the firm of Plumridge & Co.) very kindly officiating as auctioneer.

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. C. E. Browne, B. S., A. W. Maclean, C. S. Quinton, R. H. Norris and N. Garas.

Messrs. B. V. Jenkins, W. Hadlow, W. Schwarte, F. Gerhartz and H. Heller were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection, and W. Morley and G. F. Duck to the Library.

*March 3rd.*—Paper.—*Stamps of Norway.*—Mr. T. W. Peck.

The following were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection: Mr. C. A. Stephenson (a further donation of £5.5.0 to be chosen by the Hon. Sec.) and Mr. A. G. Kelson. Mr. H. Atherley was thanked for a large contribution of catalogues.

Mr. T. W. Peck then gave his paper on the "Stamps of Norway" illustrated by all shades and minor varieties. In addition to a specialized collection nearly every variety was shown, either in large mint blocks or entire sheets. Mr. Peck stated that his collection of Norway had not cost him a

quarter as much as he had spent on a single colony, but it had given him far more pleasure and real philatelic interest.

Messrs. R. C. F. Schomberg, B. A. and G. N. Tourides were unanimously elected members.

*March 24th*—Display—*Stamps of Ceylon*.—Messrs. W. S. Vaughton and C. A. Stephenson.

Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, Messrs. H. Falcher and H. H. Hartmann were elected members, and Messrs. C. G. Fryer and T. W. Morris thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

The current stamps of New South Wales are perforated o. s. and o. s. n. s. w. We asked Mr. A. G. Kelson to make inquiries as to the use of two sets being in use at the same time, and the officials informed him that stamps perforated o. s. n. s. w. are intended for "Offices of State," those perforated o. s. for "Military Forces," and g. r. for "Government Railways." The Official stamps of Victoria are perforated with a much larger o. s. and those of Tasmania with t.

Messrs. W. S. Vaughton and C. A. Stephenson then showed their fine collections of the Stamps of Ceylon, the display being still further supplemented by a fine contribution from Messrs. W. Pimm and T. W. Peck.

A vote of condolence was passed in respect of the death of Mr. H. R. Bewlay.

Will members and others kindly note the Hon. Sec. has not removed, but that the authorities have altered the No. from 208 to 308. It will be better to omit the No. than put a wrong one.

---

## Philatelic Society of India.

---

The annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 4th, March, at 6.15 P. M. Mr. C. F. Larmour was in the chair, and most of the members, resident in Calcutta, were present. The audited accounts for the year 1903, which disclosed a satisfactory financial position, were presented and passed, and a few minor alterations made in the Rules which (with the account) were ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1904-05;—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I. C. S.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Honorable the Earl of Crawford, K. T., Mr. Dorning Beckton, Mr. C. F. Larmour and the Honorable Mr. D. P. Masson, C. I. E.; Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield; Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson; Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann; Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; Council: the above (*ex-officio*) and Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. F. S. Crofton, I. C. S., Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, Lt.-Col. C. P. Lukis, Mr. P. A. Selve and Mr. E. W. Wetherell. It was resolved to publish during the present year a fully illustrated work on the Fiscal and Telegraph issues of British India by Messrs. C. F. S. Crofton and W. Corfield. This will be the first work attempted on the subject, and will deal with the following classes of stamps:—"Court Fees," "Foreign Bill," "Forest," "High Court," "Notarial," "Petition," "Postal Notes," "Postal Service," "Receipt," "Share Transfer," "Small Cause Court," "Special Papers," "Telegraphs" and "Vakil." It was also reported that arrangements are in progress for an early re-issue in one volume of the society's works on the stamps of Chamba, Faridkote, Gwalior, Jhind,

Natha and Patiala revised and brought up-to-date, and that the work on the hand book on the postal and telegraph issues of India was proceeding. The permanent display of the National collection in the British Museum made available only during the past year, was discussed, and the Honorary Secretary was desired to offer to the Museum, in the name of the Society, all the Imperial stamps of India in "mint" condition, which are required for the completion of its Indian Section to the end of the Victorian era. The great and growing popularity of the late Mr. Tapling's princely gift was noted with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the action of the Society in offering to contribute the postal and telegraph issues from about the year 1889 to the end of the late Queen's reign may lead to similar offers by other societies and individuals from other countries. Attention was directed to the opening, by His Excellency the Viceroy, of the Victoria Memorial Hall Exhibition in the Imperial Museum, Chowringhee, on the previous evening and regret expressed that no arrangements appeared to have been made for the inclusion of a national collection of the stamps of India among the other collections now being brought together there. It was felt that the stamps of the Empire possess an historical value fully entitling them to the consideration of the promoters of the Memorial, and that they should find a place among the medals, coins, and other interesting mementoes of the past that will be preserved for the delight of the future. The Honorary Secretary was desired to address the General Committee of the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial Fund on the subject, and to offer the willing co operation of the Society with the Committee in the formation of a national Indian stamp collection.

It was pointed out that no properly arranged official collections of the essays and stamps of India (postal, fiscal and telegraph) exists, but that, with the help of Philatelists, one might be easily and inexpensively formed. The most complete collection possible would take up comparatively little room, but every year the difficulty of making it would be accentuated.

H. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec'y.*

CALCUTTA, 5th, March, 1904.

## Changes in Catalogue Prices.

### PANAMA.

Cat. No.	New.	Used.	Penmarked.	Cat. No.	New.	Used	Penmarked.
1 1878	2.00	1.00	.40	8 1887-88	.30	.10	
1a "	1.50	1.00	.40	8a "	.30	.10	
2 "	—	2.50		9 "	.50	.35	
5 1887-88	.08	.08		10 "	1.25	1.00	
5a " (yel- low green)	.25	.15		18b 1894	1.50		
6 1887-88	.20	.20		22 "	1.00		
7 "	.30	.10		25 "	1.25		
7a "	1.00	.25		53 1888	1.00		
				56 1902	1.50	1.50	

# American Journal of Philately.

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

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d St., New York.  
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.    MAY 15, 1904.    [Single Copies, 5cts]  
Foreign Countries, 75c.

A                    " A LITTLE LEARNING IS A DANGEROUS THING."  
Journalistic        Inspired, apparently, by the reports in the public press  
Perversion.        of the arraignment of the notorious R. P. H. Wolle, the  
                          *New York Times* of April 14th, presented the following  
                          remarkable lucubration on its editorial page :

" COUNTERFEITING RARE STAMPS.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the joy-imparting if nefarious industry of manufacturing rare stamps for the benefit of dealers and collectors has been interrupted. From what appears the art is a very simple one, though requiring a certain skill and dexterity in penmanship. For example, a mistake of no great consequence is made in engraving the plate for a postage stamp. A few are printed, the mistake is discovered, the issue suppressed, and a stamp takes its place in which there is no defect. Immediately the recalled stamp becomes 'rare'—as rare, indeed, as a day in June, of which there cannot be more than thirty in each year, to go round among the population of the earth. What had originally the value of the few cents for which it would be accepted in payment of postage is by the collector 'desired as Daphne by the eager day god.' To what fabulous value it may attain if the fact that it is really scarce is established the sane man never knows.

The temptation to imitate with a pen the defect of an original stamp plate is perfectly comprehensible and probably irresistible. It pays extremely well. The collector who gets one of these forged discards is happy until he discovers that he had been duped. Why he should not merely regret the discovery is not quite clear. The intrinsic value of an uncurrent postage stamp, and especially of one which has been used, is about as near zero as one can get; and that the difference between 0 and, say, \$500 or more should be determined by a misprint or a slip of the engraver's burin is not comprehensible at all. If the interest of a freak stamp resides in its rarity, the unique product of the forger's pen would seem to possess this quality in higher degree than one of even a few turned out by the printing press and each like the other. The 'hand-painted' picture has ever ranked above the chromo lithograph; but the standards of value in philately seem to change this rule.

That the forging of stamps is not an honest business may be conceded without discussion. The same is true, perhaps, of the forging of good complexions, the concealment of age by the use of hair dye, the simulation of natural irregularity and discoloration in artificial dentation, and so on through a long list of what the law would call 'colorable imitations.' But the one appears to be a crime, while the others are not. The happiness of the collector who thinks he has acquired a very rare stamp is no less real while it lasts than if he had actually done so and since neither the real nor the false stamp has any intrinsic value whatever the specialist in stamp collection cannot expect the average human being to appreciate either his elation or his depression according to the genuineness of his acquisition. Whether the maker of the undetectable counterfeits of rare stamps would be a benefactor to collectors, by conferring upon them lasting happiness, is a question we leave to those who have developed a fancy for discussing such problems, for example, as whether the little girl whose quick wit enabled her to save life was or was not justified in stretching the truth to a point which, in the circumstances, would seem to be well within its elastic limit."

The writer of the editorial probably based his arguments on the ancient

doctrine, that there is no disgrace in a lie but only in being detected in it. That such sentiments should appear in any newspaper is surprising, but that they should have space in the columns of a paper of so extravagantly vaunted a respectability as the *Times* is almost startling. We would scarcely expect to find such arguments in a journal of the "yellow" variety, but in a paper whose boast is "All the news that's fit to print" (and, inferentially, no news that's not fit to print), they are distinctly out of place. A paper that advocates such things will not long be welcomed in the family circle and by those who have children to bring up.

The fact that it is our ox that is gored has nothing to do with the ethics of the matter. The preachment of the *Times* is false doctrine. It sets forth the pretense that any imitation is as good as the original article, as long as it is not detected. Such arguments are absurd and untenable,—as well say that a ten cent chromo is as good as a painting by Raphael, because it correctly reproduces the outlines and colors of the original. To carry the writer's arguments to an exaggerated, but logical, conclusion, we might say that an antique sculptured finger, to which a modern stonemason has added all other parts of a statue of Venus, is as desirable as would be a masterpiece of Phidias in its first perfection.

A good copy of a great painting may be a very desirable thing to own, as a work of art, but it can never take the place of the original. A good forgery of one of our national bank notes might be as pleasing to look at as the genuine article, but it will never give equal satisfaction to an honest man nor meet with the approval of the Treasury Department.

It has occurred to us that the writer may have intended to be facetious. We fail to find the humor in his screech, though it may be apparent to his subtler mind. The man who can find reason for laughter in this article should stay away from the circus,—the ancient jests of the clown might lead to hysteria in one whose sense of the ludicrous is so keenly developed.

The writer harps much on the subject of intrinsic value. "The intrinsic value of an uncurrent postage stamp, especially of one which has been used, is about as near zero as one can get". True, O, wise man! Likewise, the utilitarian value of a Sévres vase is not much greater than that of a kitchen crock of equal capacity; and the intrinsic worth of a picture by Van Dyke, viewed as so many tubes of paint and square inches of canvas, is not great; a first folio of Shakespeare will not bring a large price as waste paper. But the book, the picture, the vase and the postage stamp all have their value to the connoisseur and the collector.

The writer in the *Times* appears to labor under the delusion that the only rare stamps are freaks; that, unless a stamp exhibits some error of design or color, it has no place except among the common or garden varieties. We who collect stamps know that the great rarities are rare because they exist in limited quantities and not because they differ from other stamps in some minor details. Following out his views, he says: "If the interest of a freak stamp resides in its rarity, the unique product of the forger's pen would seem to possess this quality in higher degree than one of even a few turned out by the printing press and each like the other". But forgeries are seldom unique, they are usually made in quantities and are not desired by philatelists because we are collecting the genuine postal issues of various countries and not their imitations. As well argue that a forged picture would be desirable in the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, because a certain artist had painted numerous pictures but only this one forgery of his work existed.

Lastly, he says : " The specialist in stamp collecting cannot expect the average human being to appreciate either his elation or his depression ". We certainly do not expect appreciation from newspaper writers of a certain grade,—men who, knowing nothing of a subject, rush into glib discussion of it, endeavoring to make cheap wit take the place of logic, sneers that of knowledge, and to cover specious arguments with well turned phrases. That sort of thing is not journalism, but hack writing and space-filling and is unworthy of any reputable newspaper.—J. N. L.





## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

CAMP MEDIKERENAYIKANKOTE,

March 7, 1904.

My letter this month is written under somewhat adverse circumstances, as I have not seen a stamp man (nor a white man of any sort, for the matter of that) for two months and magazines do not turn up with the regularity I should like; consequently, I must fall back on a recent semi philatelic experience as material for this letter.

A few days ago I was camping near an unusually "poisonous" place, a hundred miles or so from any place in particular, and chiefly notorious for the diversity, number and general "objectionableness" of the insect life. My tent was—

Crowded with scorpions,  
Ants and fleas,  
Centipedes and bumble bees  
With rats and bats  
And pussy cats.

But not the least  
Of all of these,  
That striped legg'd beast  
Anophyles,<sup>1</sup>

Under these distressing circumstances, application to philately under canvas was difficult. I therefore decided to go out and interview the head man of the village to see if any old stamps were obtainable. My conversation with this worthy was difficult, as he spoke only village Canarese, which differs from literary Canarese as much as "Pidgeon English" differs from Anglo-Saxon. With much difficulty I gathered that there were stamps in a local Cutcherry<sup>2</sup>, so the following day I interviewed the officer in charge, who was a "failed B. A."<sup>3</sup> He seemed surprised at my request that *all* the stamps in stock should be brought out for my inspection, as only one rupee value had been sold in the previous eighteen months, and, doubtless, he thought I might buy the stock. Visions of entire sheets of the first issue of 4 anna stamps haunted me, while the strong box was being opened. The contents was disappointing—4 anna Transfer Duty, 8 anna Court Fees and half anna postage stamps were the only varieties in stock. The officer was quite hurt when I refused to take any of these, but said he had some used stamps from old letters in his house. For these I patiently waited an hour or more, seated on an iron bedstead, formerly the property of a planter. This bedstead was brought out with great ceremony, but was not very comfortable as there was no mattress. Then the stamps came. There were fifty or more half anna stamps, about a dozen of one anna, five or six higher values up to 8 annas, half a dozen departmental seals and several Mysore receipt stamps. The entire population had by this time assembled and the curiosity was great. This heap of rubbish appealed to me even less than the contents of the strong box, and I left the village without any of the treasures which I had vainly hoped might be mine.

<sup>1</sup> The malarial mosquito.

<sup>2</sup> Branch Treasury.

<sup>3</sup> It frequently happens that an applicant for a post in this country gives, as a recommendation, that he has appeared for the B. A. degree and has failed.

My visit was a source of wonder to the villagers and will be a stock subject of conversation and speculation for a generation or two ; it will probably rank in the native mind as an event of equal importance with the overthrow of the Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam, and the killing of the tiger which had eaten the patal's<sup>4</sup> bullock. My inquiry for stamps was circulated with that astonishing rapidity with which news always travels in the East, and for days I was besieged by every sort and condition of man with stamps. One villager had a few fairly decent specimens, and the present of one rupee for these so dumbfounded him that a rumor spread at once that either the sahib was mad or the rupee was bad. During the remainder of my stay the camp was surrounded all day long by a gaping crowd, whose only object was to see the creature who would give a rupee for stamps which had been used and which *must*, therefore, be valueless.

---

HIRNGUR, T. B., March 12, 1904.

I have just met a postal official in this district, who told me an amusing incident which had come under his notice. The postmaster of a neighboring village had an office with one or two additional rooms. These rooms are P. O. property. The postmaster is of an hospitable nature, and is kind enough to put up and generally entertain (as far as his five rupees a month will allow him) any friends who are passing through the village. This week a large circus arrived, and when the postal inspector visited the P. O. he found that the postmaster was trying to accommodate two elephants, a tight rope walker, a clown, five monkeys and a performing pig. As these took up a certain amount of space, the inspector objected, as he feared the monkeys might appropriate the cash box and that possibly the elephants might find mail bags as nourishing as sugar cane. The circus troop was accordingly turned out, but the manager had his revenge, for at the performance that night he made the inspector pay for his seat and arranged a chair with a broken leg for his special benefit.

Revenge is sweet and even circus managers are human.

---

BANGALORE, March 29, 1904.

I have just received the February number of the A. J. P., and heartily sympathize with the editor's remarks on the subject of cribbing without acknowledgment. Philately is a subject in which cribbing is absolutely necessary, but full acknowledgment must be made in all cases where articles are borrowed. I have had one or two experiences—outside of philately—of articles calmly appropriated without a word of explanation or acknowledgment, and, in one case, the reprint was so crowded with errors that my thanks were due the cribbing editor for omitting to mention the authorship. Of course, there are times when the source of information is left out by an oversight, but any editor with a spark of proper feeling would rectify the omission in the next issue of his journal. It will be a bad day for philatelic journalism when all articles have to be copyrighted to protect them from unscrupulous editors. I hope your timely remarks will safeguard your articles in the future.

---

Mr Masson is continuing his able articles on Sirmoor in the *P. J. I.* Collectors who are on the lookout for almost virgin soil should give their attention to the issues of this State,—they will be well repaid.

<sup>4</sup> Headman of a village.

## Historical Notes on the Republic of San Marino and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

[Continued from page 144]

In the first part of this article, we have seen that, contrary to the custom in other countries, the Republic of San Marino had, until 1899, granted to its inhabitants the privilege of corresponding among themselves post free, throughout the territory. This privilege was abrogated by the decree of Feb. 1st, 1899. This decree is of some interest because it establishes taxation on postal matter of all kinds, whilst anticipating the creation of a special series of postage stamps called, "Stamps for the Interior Service". Below we reproduce the decree in question :

"We, Captains Regent of the Most Serene Republic of San Marino, by virtue of the power which has just been conferred on us through the Princely and Sovereign Council, by its decree of Jan. 12th, 1899, have decreed and do decree as follows :

Article I :—Beginning Feb. 5th next, correspondence for the interior of the Republic should be prepaid with the postage stamps created for this purpose and in accordance with the regulations of the following tariff :

Letters :—Complete prepayment to the place of destination: per 15 grammes, 5c for letters prepaid and 7c in case of nonpayment.

Manuscripts :—5c up to 50 grammes and 10c from 50 to 500 grammes, or part of 500 grammes.

Printed Matter and Samples :—2c per 50 grammes, or part of 50 grammes. The maximum weight allowed is 35ogr. for samples and 5 kilogrammes for printed matter. In this last category are comprised books periodicals, photographs, etc. On samples and printed matter not prepaid, double the rate due will be charged.

Registered Articles :—The rate for registration is fixed at 5c for letters and manuscripts and at 2c for printed matter and samples.

Postal Cards :—Postal cards manufactured by private industry, with views, etc., will also be allowed to circulate through the post, but they must not exceed the weight of the same articles of the Republic for the international service. Each postal card must be prepaid with a postage stamp of 2c. It is forbidden to print the seal of the State on private postal cards.

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, February 1st, 1899.

The Captains Regent,

MARINO BARBICONI—M. P.

FRANCESCO MARCUCCI—M. P.

The Secretary of State,

GIULIANO BELLUZZI—M. P."



The stamps issued in accordance with this decree, the type of which we illustrate above, are of two values: 2c brown-red and 5c yellow-ochre. They are printed on white wove paper and perforated 14, like those of the preceding issues. The engraving represents the statue of Liberty, which stands in front of the new palace of the Government of the Republic of San Marino.

The issue of these two values was at first considered speculative, because it seemed that the postal department of San Marino could, as well as those of other countries, make use in its interior service of the stamps which were employed for the international service. This issue, however, may be justified by the reason that the government wished, by creating these two values; to ascertain, as exactly as possible, the amount of receipts on account of the circulation of shipments in the interior of the Republic. However it may be, it must be recognized that if this issue is considered speculative, it failed in its object, for these stamps are not very interesting and have never had a great success among collectors.

A few months after this issue, the postal administration of San Marino thought well to advise the public, by the notice reproduced below, which were the stamps that could still be considered as available for the prepayment of correspondence sent outside of the Republic :

“ In view of the changes made in the colors of a few postage stamps, with the object of making them conform to the arrangement of the Universal Postal Union, the public is informed that, on and after the 15th inst., the postage stamps available for the prepayment of correspondence for abroad, will be the following only :

“ 2c rose—5c green—10c red—20c violet—25c ultramarine blue—30c yellow—40c brown—45c olive-green—65c carmine—2 lire brown and yellow—5 lire lilac-brown and green.

“ All the other values are declared definitively out of use and will no longer serve for the prepayment of correspondence.

SAN MARINO, June 12th, 1899.

The Secretary,  
DOMENICO FATTORI.”

We have seen that, in consequence of the Congress at Washington, the Republic of San Marino, considered as being part of the Italian postal department, had to adopt for its postage stamps representing the standard rates of the Union or their equivalent, the colors named in article six of the rules of that Congress.

The entrance of this Republic into the Union and the application in its postal service of the regulations in use in the Kingdom of Italy, brought about, also the creation of a set of unpaid letter stamps which were to serve for the checking of the collection of the sums with which articles not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, were taxed. The first issue of these values took place on April 1st, 1897. These unpaid letter stamps, of oblong form, printed on wove paper with the crown water mark, measure 19x23 mm, and are perforated 14.



The design is copied from that of the stamps in use ; it comprises the inscription "REPUB. DI S. MARINO. SEGNATASSE. LIBERTAS." in a bande-rolle forming an ellipse, in the center of which is the letter "C" or "L" followed by the figure of value. The impression of the design is pale green for the first five values and claret for the other three ; the figure of value and the letters "C" and "L" in the center of the design are printed in dark brown. The set comprises eight stamps, viz.:

5c green and brown	6cc green and brown
10c " " "	1 l claret and brown
30c " " "	5 l " " "
5cc " " "	10 l " " "

As the illustrations above show, there are, on the one hand, two types of the letter C (Centesimi); the first type is peculiar to the 5c stamp, and the second, that of the 10c, is uniform for the four values : 10, 30, 50 and 60c. On the other hand, the letter L (Lire) is different for each of the three high values.

It is important to observe that the last two stamps are very rarely met with bearing the postal cancellation of the years 1897 and 1898. It was not until about December, 1898 that they appeared in considerable numbers; the increased number is due to the complaisance of the San Marino post office and to the demand of collectors who could not procure them otherwise, for the very simple reason that very few postal shipments not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid going into the Republic of San Marino bear taxes of 5 and 10 lire.

We must, in fact, bear in mind that these "tax stamps" were created for a double purpose : (1) to check the taxes applied to postal shipments not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid, as is done in most countries of the Postal Union, and (2) to serve as revenue stamps to be affixed to bills of exchange, drafts, certificates and legal documents, and, for these latter purposes the high values of the series were more particularly required.

It may, therefore, be said that it was without reason that, on the issue of these values, certain philatelic journals of Europe, and more particularly the publications of German origin, gave these stamps as purely fiscal and without any philatelic importance. The result was that for some time these vignettes were excluded from catalogues and collections of postage stamps, but the truth was not long in making itself known and it was soon recognized that the eight "Segnatasse" of San Marino were veritable unpaid letter stamps, of the same standing as those issued by the Kingdom of Italy.

In conclusion, let us add that, on the 15th of July, 1898, one year after the entrance of the Republic into the Universal Postal Union, the first two values (5c and 10c) appeared printed in dark green instead of light green. The following year, the 30c appeared also in dark green.

Everything leads us to believe that as the stock of the other values is exhausted the entire series will be modified.



# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 128.]

## Danish West Indies;

1873-96.



Fig. 315.

3c.—A variety of this stamp (same type as Fig. 315) exists in which there is a wedge-shaped, colorless flaw at the left of the crown and impinging upon it. It is due, doubtless, to a flaw in the plate; is found in all printings and is the 78th stamp in the sheet.

5c.—There are two varieties of the figure "5" in the central oval of the stamp.

Var. A.—The whole figure appears thin and the ball is so much so as to look more like a hook.

Var. B.—The figure is noticeably thicker and the ball more perfectly formed and distinct.

Variety A is found exclusively upon the earlier impressions while B is confined to the later ones on thicker paper.

7c.—Slight variations in the shape of the figures may be found but they are hardly deserving of special mention.

10c.—A variety exists in which there is a period between the "T" and "S" of "CENTS", thus: "CENT.S". This is found nine times on each sheet and extends through all the printings. These varieties are numbers 11, 22, 25, 37, 61, 70, 82, 92 and 94 on the sheet.

1887.



Fig. 316.

1c. on 7c.—Two varieties of this stamp (Fig. 316) are known, as follows:  
"Var. A.—Almost the entire upper portion of the figure "1" is broken off.

Var. B.—There is a period or dot, after the word "CENT".



Fig. 317.

10c. on 50c.—Of this stamp (Fig. 317) several minor varieties in the size and shape of the figures of the surcharge may be found.

Two of these are worthy of being listed, as follows:—

Var. A.—The “9” and the “5” of “1895” are very thin and narrow.

Var. B.—The top portion of the “1” in “10”, including the serif, has been broken off, making it shorter and flat topped.

1902.

2  
CENTS  
1902  
Fig. 318.

2  
CENTS  
1902  
Fig. 319.

2c. on 3c.—Two varieties of the surcharge upon this stamp (Fig. 318) exist.

Var. A.—The figure “2” in “1902” has a straight tail. (Fig. 319). It occurs eight times in each sheet of one hundred, being numbers 13, 16, 18, 58, 66, 71, 84 and 93 in sheets of the first printing and 6, 33, 47, 58, 74, 94, 95 and 98 in those of the second printing.

Var. B.—This is an error; the date reading “1901” instead of “1902”.

8c. on 10c.—Two varieties of this surcharge are known, as follows:

Var. A.—The figure “2” in “1902” has a straight tail. It occurs the same number of times, and in the same relative positions upon the sheet, as in the 2c on 3c.

Var. B.—There is a space of 2 mm. between the “1” and “9” of “1902”. It is number 21 on the sheet and is found only in the first setting; in fact, so far as our observation goes, it is found only on a very small proportion of the sheets, by far the greater number not containing this variety.

### Denmark.

1851.



Fig. 320.

2rs.—Three slight varieties of this stamp are known. They differ only in the manner in which the down stroke of the “2” joins the flag. (Fig. 320).

1874.

3ö —A variety exists in which the first "A" of "DENMARK" is omitted. The stamp is of the type illustrated as Fig. 321.

1879.



Fig. 321.



Fig. 322.

5ö. Type I.—The figure "5" is perfectly formed. (Fig. 321).

5ö. Type II.—The ball of the figure "5" is broken off. (Fig. 322).

1882-85.



Fig. 323.



Fig. 324.

5ö, 10ö and 20ö.—There are two types of these three stamps.

Type I.—The numerals of value in the corners are small. (Fig. 323).

Type II.—The numerals of value in the corners are larger. (Fig. 324).

### Diego Suarez.

1890.



Fig. 325.

15c. on 10c.—An error of the surcharge of this stamp (Fig. 325) is known in which the "1" of "15" is omitted.



## Dominican Republic.

1866.



Fig. 326.



Fig. 327.

11. Type I.—The letters of "CORREOS" are rather small and thin and the second "R" of the word is separated from the letters at either side of it by quite a space. The "N" of "UN" is in lower case type. (Fig. 326).

11. Type II.—The letters of "CORREOS" are larger and much heavier than in type I, are evenly spaced and the "N" of "UN" is a capital letter. (Fig. 327).

1867.

11 blue paper.—There are three varieties of this stamp, which is type I of the last series, as follows :—

Var. I.—The lower inscription, "UN REAL," is set as one word, there being no space between the two words.

Var. II.—There is no inscription at top, "CORREOS" having been omitted.

Var. III.—There is no inscription at either top or bottom.

1871.

$\frac{1}{2}$ r blue on rose.—A variety of this stamp, which is of the type illustrated as Fig. 326, is known which has no inscriptions either at top or bottom.

1873.

$\frac{1}{2}$ r black on yellow.—Of this stamp, which is of the first type, a variety exists without inscriptions at top or bottom.

11 black on violet.—This stamp, type as Fig. 327, is known without inscriptions at either the top or bottom.

1880.



Fig. 328.

1c.—A variety exists in which the letter "T" of "CENTAVO" is broken, only the top stroke remaining. It is number 11 on the sheet and, as it occurs regularly, is found on both the plain and the netted paper and with all the various surcharges.

1883.

<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>céntimos.</b>	<b>céntimos</b>	<b>céntimos.</b>	<b>franco.</b>	<b>Franco.</b>
Fig. 329.	Fig. 330.	Fig. 331.	Fig. 332.	Fig. 333.
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	
	<b>franco</b>	<b>franco,</b> <b>25</b>	<b>francos</b>	
	Fig. 334.	Fig. 335.	Fig. 336.	

The following varieties of these stamps are known :

- 5c on 1c. Type I. Fig. 329. —**  
 Var. A.—The surcharge reads “ 25 CENTIMOS ” instead of “ 5 CENTIMOS ”.  
 Var. B.—The “ 5 ” has a straight top.  
 Var. C.—There is an accent over the “ i ” of “ CENTIMOS ”.  
 All of the above are found on both the plain paper and that with an overprinted network.
- 5c on 1c. Type II. Fig. 330. —**  
 Var. A.—Surcharged “ 10 ” instead of “ 5 ”. Plain paper only.
- 5c on 1c. Type III. Fig. 331. —**  
 Var. A.—Surcharged “ 10 ” instead of “ 5 ”. This occurs on both papers.  
 Var. B.—With accent over the “ i ” of “ CENTIMOS ”. Found on both papers.
- 10c on 2c. Type I. Fig. 329. —**  
 Var. A.—“ 10 ” omitted, leaving only “ CENTIMOS ”. Plain paper only.  
 Var. B.—The “ o ” of “ 10 ” omitted. Plain paper only.  
 Var. C.—Surcharged “ 5 ” instead of “ 10 ”. Both papers.  
 Var. D.—With accent on “ i ” of “ CENTIMOS ”. Both papers.  
 Var. E.—The serif of the “ i ” is straight. Both papers.
- 10c on 2c. Type II. Fig. 331. —**  
 Var. A.—“ CENTIMOS ” misspelled “ CENTIMSO ”. Plain paper only.
- 25c on 5c. Type I. Fig. 329. —**  
 Var. A.—Surcharged “ 5 ” instead of “ 25 ”. On plain paper only.  
 Var. B.—Surcharged “ 10 ” instead of “ 25 ”. “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—Surcharged “ 50 ” instead of “ 25 ”. On both papers.  
 Var. D.—Accent on “ i ” of “ CENTIMOS ”. “ “ “ “  
 Var. E.—Surcharged on the back of the stamp. On plain paper only.  
 Var. F.—Surcharged “ CENTIMOS ” only, the “ 25 ” being omitted. On plain paper only.
- 25c on 5c. Type II. Fig. 331. —**  
 Var. A.—Surcharged “ 5 ” instead of “ 25 ”. On plain paper only.  
 Var. B.—Surcharged “ 50 ” instead of “ 25 ”. “ “ “ “
- 50c on 10c. Type I. Fig. 329. —**  
 Var. A.—With accent over “ i ” of “ CENTIMOS ”. On both papers.

1fr. on 20c. Type I. Fig. 332.—

Var. A.—The “i” has a straight serif. This occurs on both papers.

1fr. on 20c. Type II. Fig. 333.—

Var. A.—There is a comma after “FRANCO”. This occurs on both papers.

1fr. on 20c. Type III. Fig. 334.—

Var. A.—The “i” has a straight serif. This occurs on both papers.

1fr. 25c on 25c. Fig. 335.—

Var. A.—The “i” has a straight serif. This is found on both papers.

5fr. Type II. Fig. 336.—

Var. A.—The “s” of “FRANCOS” is inverted. Plain paper only.

1900.



Fig. 337.

2c.—“HAITI” on the right instead of on the left.

5c.—An error is known in which the inscriptions “ATLANTICO” and “MAR CARIBE” are transposed.

20c.—This value exists printed in carmine instead of purple, the latter being the correct color for this stamp.

50c.—A variety exists in which the value reads “CINCO” instead of “CINCUENTA”.

1902.



Fig. 338.

All values of this series exist imperforate and with the central portion inverted.

It is said that the errors of both the series of 1900 and 1902 were deliberately made for sale to philatelists.

**Dutch Indies.**

1870-76.



Fig. 339.



Fig. 340.

1870. 1c.—The word "CENT." is 6 mm. in length. (Fig. 339).  
 1876. 1c.—The word "CENT." is 7½ mm. in length. (Fig. 340).

**POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.**

1882.



Fig. 341.

There are four types of these stamps, three of which have been already illustrated and described under Curacao.

Type IV.—The letters of "PORT" are much larger than in the other types and there are 37 loops in the chain. (Fig. 341).

**Ecuador.**

1865.



Fig. 342.

4r. Type I.—The central medallion, containing the arms, is oval in shape. (Fig. 342).

4r. Type II.—The central medallion, containing the arms, is circular in shape.

1872.



Fig. 343.

½r. Type I.—There is a small dot between the words “MEDIO” and “REAL”. (Fig. 343).

½r. Type II.—There is no dot between “MEDIO” and “REAL”.

**Egypt.**

1866.



Fig. 344.



Fig. 345.

5pi.—This stamp was erroneously overprinted with the surcharge belonging to the ten piastres stamp and is, therefore, to be found with the figures “5” and the Arabic characters “TEN” (*onn grouch*). In the surcharge it is the lower group of characters which represent the value, so that this variety is identical with figure 344, excepting that the lower group of Arabic characters are those shown by Fig. 345.

10pi.—Like the 5pi, this stamp was erroneously surcharged with the die of the five piastres. It is figure 345 with the lower group of characters as shown on figure 344 instead of the proper one.

1872-75.



Fig. 346.



Fig. 347.

1872. 5pa.—In this stamp the left label bears the Arabic inscription denoting the value and the numerals of value in the corners are properly placed (Fig. 346).

1875. 5pa.—While preparing the plate for printing a new supply of this value the side labels were misplaced, the one with the Arabic inscription

being placed on the right instead of on the left and vice versa with the other one. This caused the numerals of value in the corners to be inverted (Fig. 347).

### Fiji Islands.

1874.

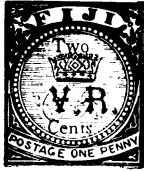


Fig. 348.



Fig. 349.



Fig. 350.

Several minor varieties of the surcharges upon these stamps exist, as follows:

2c on 1p blue. Var. A.—Inverted "A" instead of "v".  
 2c on 1p " Var. B.—The period after the "R" is a Maltese cross.  
 6c on 3p green. Var. A.—Inverted "A" instead of "v".  
 6c on 3p " Var. B.—The period after the "R" is a Maltese cross.  
 12c on 6p rose. Var. A.—Inverted "A" instead of "v".  
 12c on 6p " Var. B.—The period after the "R" is a Maltese cross.  
 All the above are of the type illustrated as figure 348.

2p on 6c green. Var. A.—There is a period between the "z" and the "d".

This variety is found in both the black and the red surcharges.

2p on 12c rose. Var. A.—There is a period between the "z" and the "d".

2p on 12c rose. Var. B.—There is no period after "zd".

All of the above are of the type illustrated as Fig. 349.

2p on 6c green. Var. A.—Inverted "A" instead of "v".

2p on 6c " Var. B.—The period after the "R" is a Maltese cross.

2p on 6c " Var. C.—There is no period after "zd".

The last three varieties are found in both the black and the red surcharges.

2p on 12c rose. Var. A.—Inverted "A" instead of "v".

2p on 12c " Var. B.—There is no period after "zd".

These last five varieties are of the type illustrated as Fig. 350.

1876.



Fig. 351.

2p on 3p. Var. A.—The surcharge “TWO PENCE” is omitted.

1891.



Fig. 352.

2½p on 2p. Type I.—Measuring from the top of the horizontal stroke of the tail of the “2” to the ball of the “2” of “½” there is a space of 1½ mm.

2½p on 2p. Type II.—The same measurement as in type I shows the space between the “2” and the “½” to be 2 mm.

1892.



Fig. 353.

5p on 6p. Type I.—The words “FIVE” and “PENCE” are 2 mm. apart.

5p on 6p. Type II.—The words “FIVE” and “PENCE” are 3 mm. apart.

## Finland.

1866-67.



Fig. 354.

5p *black on buff*.—This is an error of color, being printed in the color, and on the paper of the 10p. It is known only on the laid paper.

10p *purple-brown on lilac*.—This, also, is an error of color, being printed in the color and on the paper of the 5p. It is found in this color upon the wove paper but occurs also upon the laid paper in the red-brown shade which is peculiar to that series. (Fig. 354).

1891.



Fig. 355.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ r. *black and yellow*.—This is an error, being printed in the color of the 7r. (Fig. 355).

France.

1849–50.



Fig. 356.

4

Fig. 357.

Fig. 358.

40c. orange on yellowish.—Two types of this stamp (Fig. 356) exist, as follows :

Type I.—The “4” of “40” is narrow and the diagonal stroke does not extend beyond the line of the vertical stroke. (Fig. 357).

Type II.—The “4” of “40” is wider than in the first type and the diagonal stroke extends quite a little to the right of the vertical stroke. (Fig. 358). This type exists but twice in each sheet, in the bottom row. Upon one stamp both of the “4's” are of this type while, on the other, only one is wide while the other is narrow.

1869.



Fig. 359.

5fr. gray lilac on lavender.—In this stamp (Fig. 359) the “5” and the “F” were printed separately from the rest of the design. Two types and two varieties are known, as follows :



Type I.—The "5" and the "F" measure  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in height.

Type II.—The "5" and the "F" measure 4 mm. in height.

Var. A.—The "5" and the "F" are printed in blue.

Var. B.—The "5" and the "F" are omitted.

1870.



Fig. 360.



Fig. 361.



Fig. 362.



Fig. 363.

20c blue. Type I.—The inscriptions in both the upper and lower labels are small; the "R" of "REPUB." is shorter than the other letters of that word and the same is true of the "A" of "FRANC.," while the "C" is taller than any of the other letters of the inscription. The space between the lower frame-line of the upper label and the outer frame of the central circle is quite wide, measuring nearly a full millimetre, and the shading on the neck, which is very light, is entirely composed of small dots. (Fig. 360).

20c blue. Type II.—The inscriptions are slightly larger and thicker than in type I and the letters are all of the same size. The space between the upper label and the central circle is much less, measuring only about one-half a millimetre, and the shading on the neck, which is much heavier than in type I, is composed of horizontal lines. (Fig. 361).

20c blue.—Type III.—The inscriptions are larger than in either of the other types, being similar to those of the other values of the series.

The space between the upper label and the central oval is about as in type II; the shading on the neck, while of a similar character to that of

type II, is much heavier and more pronounced and there is considerable shading, consisting mostly of short dashes, under the eye.

The point of the bust almost touches the circle of pearls below it. (Fig. 362).

20c. blue. Type IV.—Similar to the last in every respect excepting that there is a space of 1 mm. between the point of the bust and the pearls below it. (Fig. 363).

The lithographed stamps may be easily distinguished from the engraved ones of this series by the shading under the eye.

In the lithographs this shading is almost horizontal, the lines being very slightly curved upwards so as to follow the general outline of the lower lid of the eye.

In the engraved stamps these shade lines are curved downwards, being almost diagonal, and, starting from the eye, they outline the curve of the cheek.

1871-74.



Fig. 364.

15c *bistre on rose*.—This is an error of color, a cliché of the 15c having been inserted, by mistake, in the plate of the 10c. It is of the type illustrated as Fig. 364.

40c orange on yellowish.—The two types of the "4" are found in this series as in that of 1849-50.

1876.



Fig. 365.



Fig. 366.

There are two types of these stamps, differentiated as follows :

Type I —Below the lower label is the inscription "J. A. SAGE INV." in microscopic letters. In this type the "N" of "INV." is below the letter "B" of "REPUBLIQUE" (Fig. 365).

Type II.—The "N" of "INV." is below the "U" of "REPUBLIQUE". (Fig. 366)

The 1c and 4c green, the 20c red-brown on straw, the 20c blue and the 40c red on straw are only known in Type I, all the other values are found in both types.

1877-1900

All stamps of these series are of type II with the following exceptions :

1892. 15c blue, this is known without the inscription "J. A. SAGE, INV."  
 1899. 5c yellow-green, exists in both types.  
 " 10c black on lavender, is type I.  
 1900. 50c carmine on rose, exists in both types.  
 " 2fr. yellow-brown on pale blue, is type I.

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1859-70.



Fig. 367.

1859. 10c black. Lithographed.—The central bar of the "E" of "CENTIMES" is very short and the accent on the "A" slants at an angle of 30°.

1859. 10c black. Typographed.—The central bar of the "E" of "CENTIMES" is almost as long as the top and bottom bar and the accent on the "A" slants at an angle of 47° (Fig 367).

1863. 15c black. Typographed.—The accent on the "A" slants at an angle of 47°. There is a space of about ½ mm. between the the body and flag of the "5".

1870. 15c black. Lithographed.—The accent on the "A" slants at an angle of 17° only. The curves of the body and the flag of the "5" nearly touch.



## Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 140.]

Turning now to the issues of eastern Asia we find them abounding in characteristic designs, replete with symbolism, and with no little interest added by the curious and often ornamental inscriptions which differ so widely from our familiar European forms. As China has been the foster parent of the East, from which the others have drawn their literature and letters as well as their civilization and superstitions, let us look first at that great empire which furnishes so much of curious and absorbing interest to the student of human nature and the development of races.

As we have already noted in connection with the names of eastern countries, the Chinese, themselves, are not acquainted with the name *China* by which the country is known to the West. The most credible account of the origin of this name takes us back to the third century before Christ. At that time the empire was composed of an agglomeration of feudal principalities, somewhat like the condition of the kingdoms of Europe during the Middle Ages. We know that powerful vassals often possessed more actual power than the sovereign himself, and such was the case in China at the time mentioned; misrule and vice in the reigning dynasty had crippled its power, and anarchy had broken loose through the ambitions and jealousies of the petty sovereigns, released from the stronger control of a central government. During this internecine warfare the family of Chin gradually became paramount and, in the year B. C. 255, they overthrew the imperial dynasty called the *Chou* and founded the *Ch'in* dynasty. Prior to this conquest, the Chin family had long been famous and, when they were finally seated on the imperial throne, they immediately took steps to destroy the old feudal system and welded the many states into the beginning of the China of to-day. It is, therefore, to the fame of the exploits of the Chin family and its emperors, which became well known in India, Persia and other Asiatic countries, that we are, doubtless, indebted to our present term *China*.

The natives themselves have many names to designate the country. When the *Chou* (or *Chow*) dynasty, spoken of above, was established, about B. C. 1122, the imperial family called its own special state *Chung Kuo*, or the "Middle Kingdom", because it was surrounded by the others. This name gradually came to be given to the empire, for, with Chinese conceit, they believed themselves to be the "chosen people"; that within their borders was contained the only civilization on the earth and without were none but "barbarians". It is thus that we have become familiar with that term as well as the "Middle Flowery Kingdom", *Chung Hua Kuo*, another affectation, the term "flowery" referring to the extremely polished and polite state of their civilization, in their own opinion, thus giving the word the same use that we often make of it. Another name for China proper, which does not include its possessions, is *Shih-pa Shêng*, or the "Eighteen Provinces", that being the number of the main political divisions.

With the history of China we need concern ourselves but little down to the time of the *T'ai ping* rebellion, which shook the empire to its foundations and lasted for some fifteen years. Ten years previous to that, in 1840, had

occurred the so-called "Opium War" by which the British, in support of the East India Company, had succeeded in forcing China to open her markets to the drug which she had previously barred out. The treaty of peace opened the first five Treaty Ports to trade and settlement: Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai; a maritime customs bureau was instituted and a regular customs tariff established at the open ports. During the Tai-ping rebellion, however, in the later "50's" when the rebels were getting uncomfortably close to Shanghai, the foreign merchants of that place suggested to the Chinese authorities that the collection of the customs revenue be placed in the hands of foreigners, inasmuch as the Imperial Government had already made use of their services in various ways during the progress of the rebellion. The suggestion was acted upon and the result surprised the Chinese themselves. The unexpected increase in the revenues showed to what extent the native officials had previously "squeezed" them and the imperial authorities, therefore, gladly extended the new arrangement and put the customs definitely under foreign control.

Sir Robert Hart, who had been in the British consular service, was engaged by the Imperial Government in 1859 and, in 1863, was made Inspector-General, which post he holds to this day. Under his able, honest and efficient management the imperial maritime customs has become "the one financial stay and prop, the one negotiable asset, the one honestly administered and creditable branch or hopeful feature in all the Chinese scheme or plan of government," and it is likewise noted for having the most admirable civil service system in the world.

It is to this department of the Chinese government that our stamp studies bring us. With the head office in Peking, between which and the Treaty Ports communication must be kept up for the forwarding of instructions, reports, etc., and the opening of more and more ports as new treaties and concessions were wrung from China, a regular courier and boat service had to be kept up for the customs' own use, which amounted practically to a postal service. In 1878 it was determined to increase this service and permit the use of it by residents of the Treaty Ports, who often had considerable delay, difficulty or expense in forwarding missives between the ports. Accordingly the organization of the customs' post was intrusted to Mr. H. B. Morse, one of the employes of the service, and, on July 26, 1878, it was opened between Tientsin and Peking. Because of the use of the post by the public, stamps were, of course, a necessity. I have had the pleasure of seeing a set, "one of the first dozen ever sold", which were sent by Mr. Morse to a friend in Boston. He evidently thought they would be more interesting in cancelled condition, as they each bear the dated postmark of Tientsin as above indicated.



The stamps are, of course, familiar to all our readers and it will be at once noticed that they are copied almost directly from the old first issue of

Shanghai ; like the latter, they were also made in that city. The main feature of the design is the dragon, China's only "coat of arms." This creature figures to such an extent in legendary lore, not only among the Asiatic peoples but among Europeans as well, that one may reasonably consider it as something more than wholly mythical, particularly when geology presents us with the remains of creatures of such terrifying forms as the "pterodactyl" or flying lizard, the "plesiosaurus" or swimming lizard, and various other forms that make a pictorial work on geology look like an extract from a nightmare. May it not be that, in the early childhood of the race, primeval man now and again came across one of the fast disappearing monsters of the reptilian age which preceded him, and our legends of dragons are the faint echo of such encounters ?

The Chinese have divided the animal kingdom into five tribes. At the head of the "naked animals" is man! At the head of the other four tribes, however, are fabulous creatures ; the *ch'i-lin*, or unicorn, heads the "hairy" animals ; the *fêng huang*, or phoenix, the feathered tribe ; the *lung*, or dragon, the scaly races ; and the *kuei*, or tortoise, the shelly division. Among them all, however, the dragon stands pre-eminent and furnishes a comparison for everything terrible, imposing and powerful. From its divine origin and character, therefore, it has become symbolical of the emperor, who is called *T'ien Tzu*, or Son of Heaven, by his subjects, because heaven is supposed to be his father and the earth his mother. It is thus that his presence is spoken of as the *lung-t'i* or "dragon's body"; and his throne as the *lung wei* or "dragon's seat." On his robe of state, of imperial yellow, is embroidered the fabled monster, as the emblem of its wearer, and again, in the imperial standard, we find a blue dragon on a yellow field.

Three kinds of dragons are accounted for, the *lung* in the sky, the *li* in the sea, and the *chiao* in the marshes ; but the Chinese say the *lung* is the only authentic one. A real orthodox dragon is a truly marvellous production, as he is supposed to have the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, eyes of a rabbit, ears of a cow, neck of a snake, belly of a frog, scales of a carp, claws of a hawk and palms of a tiger. It is four footed and each foot has *five* claws if for use in pictures, embroideries or figures used by the imperial court or under its authority ; for all other uses the representation must contain but *four* claws. Turning to our stamps we find the five-clawed dragon, showing that they were issued under imperial authority. On each side of the dragon's mouth are whiskers and there is, generally, a beard ; its breath is sometimes changed into water and sometimes into fire ; and its voice is like the jingling of copper pans. If a real live dragon could be caught we are sure it would excite all the wonder that the Chinese claim for it, and make the fortune of any circus manager.

Pictures of the dragon are almost always accompanied by certain accessories which will readily be recognized in the cuts already given. The curved or wavy lines beneath represent the sea ; the "curls" scattered around him represent clouds, for this is the *lung* or dragon of the sky. The whiskers and beard are plainly seen on the Shanghai stamp but not so readily on the customs stamp. The latter, however, has the pearl or gem which the dragon is popularly supposed to carry on its forehead or in its beard and to which are attributed wondrous virtues and powers of healing. Its name is the *yeh-kuang chu* or "night shining pearl" and it is variously described as a diamond, pearl or carbuncle which is "as brilliant as a fire and shines like a star." It is the circular object beneath the dragon's head and within the curve of its body. The horns branching out from it are the conventional Chinese symbol for the irradiation of its inherent light.

Let us now turn to the inscriptions on the stamps, for many of them are as interesting as the designs themselves. But first let me say a few words about the characters forming these legends, in answer to many queries about Chinese writing.

The Chinese language possesses *no alphabet*, and anything approaching "spelling" is therefore entirely foreign to it. The characters are simply arbitrary signs to which sounds have been given, naturally, but which possess in themselves no indication of such sounds. A good illustration may be taken from our numerals: the figure 5, for instance, is merely a conventional form which a Chinaman, although he might have learned our alphabet, would be utterly unable to call by name until someone told it to him, because there is nothing in its make-up to indicate the sound of "five". The Chinese characters stand in the same relation to the Englishman; he cannot pronounce them until he learns from some source what their names may be.

Originally the characters were few in number and were derived from natural or artificial objects, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and were used, perhaps, like the more primitive picture writing of the American Indians. Chinese philologists have preserved many of the ancient forms from which the modern characters have become conventionalized, in the lapse of ages, until some are hardly recognizable offspring of the ancient morphograms. But imitative symbols obviously had their limitations and, as the use of writing increased and abstract ideas had to be represented, the symbols were combined to represent new ideas or qualities. Thus two "trees" together stand for *forest*; a "woman" and a "broom" for *wife*; a "door" with a "bar" across it means *to lock*, etc. But by far the greater bulk of the language is made up of compound characters which cannot be so readily dissected. They are called phonograms because they combine an imitative with a sound symbol; the former imparting at least some of its significance to the compound, as a rule, while the latter loses its meaning entirely but gives the combination its name. In this particular alone do we have any approach to alphabetic writing, namely: the use of a symbol phonetically and with no reference to its particular meaning; but it is only a rudimentary form.

Concerning the number of characters used by the Chinese various wild statements are made at times. It may be said, however, that the total number of really different characters sanctioned by good usage is not far from 25,000; while the knowledge of from three to five thousand is amply sufficient for all ordinary demands. Much difficulty was experienced by Chinese lexicographers in arranging the characters in dictionaries until about 500 years ago, when the most prominent part of each compound character was selected as its key or "radical" and all those having the same radical were arranged consecutively under it according to the number of strokes of the brush made in writing the remaining portion. All the radicals, or "classifiers", as they are sometimes called, are arranged in the same way, according to the number of strokes made in forming them and, as there are 214 of these, one will find that number of groupings in a Chinese dictionary. These characters are all common ones and among the most ancient in the language.

In pronouncing the words which will be given as transliterations of the characters it will be necessary to state only that the consonants have their usual familiar English sounds, except that "ch" is pronounced about like "j." The vowels are pronounced as in Italian, except that the "è" has the sound of 'u' in "but"; ü has the German pronunciation (the French "u"); "ü" is short as in "put;" and "ou" corresponds to "our" in English. A few other curious combinations of consonants can hardly be described, but the aspirate ('), which oc-

curs in so many words, must be mentioned. Greek scholars will recognize it as the "rough breathing" or equivalent of "h." It must be remembered that the use of the characters, each of which is a separate and distinct word and is pronounced with but one movement of the organs of speech, has kept the Chinese language monosyllabic and thus preserved to us the nearest approach to the form of speech of primeval man, which was, without doubt, in single syllables. It is apparent that a limit would soon be reached in the number of different sounds or monosyllabic words that could be formed, and the introduction of this aspirate is one method of increasing them. To the untrained foreign ear, however, the difference is hardly noticeable between the ordinary and the aspirated syllable, and in words commonly written by foreigners (such as *T'ai-p'ing*, usually written *Tai-ping*) the aspirate is dropped. Not counting the aspirated words, there are some 350 sounds used as words, if too minute variations are not noted.

In reading the characters one always begins at the right and reads downwards, if they are in vertical columns, taking the columns towards the left in turn. If horizontal, the characters are read from right to left. All the transliterations that follow are in the court or mandarin dialect, with the spelling according to the system adopted by Sir Thomas Wade and now in general use.

With this introduction we can now look at some of the inscriptions a little more understandingly, perhaps. On the stamps of the first issue, whose design has already been described, we find in the right upper corner the character 大, *ta*, which means "great", and in the left upper corner 清, *ch'ing*, meaning "pure". These two characters form the dynastic title of the present Manchu house, which has occupied the imperial throne since 1644. The custom of calling the country by the name of the dynasty then reigning was established by the same family of Chin of which we have already heard and, as each succeeding dynasty has sat upon the throne of China, they have called the country by the name chosen to designate their period of ascendancy. The last Chinese dynasty was called the *Ta Ming* or "Great Bright" but when the Manchus overthrew it they adopted the term *Ta Ch'ing* or "Great Pure" by which the empire has since been officially known.

In the right hand panel are three characters reading downward 郵政局, *yu-ch'eng chü*, the first two characters signifying "postal" and the last one "bureau", the whole being the Chinese designation for the Postal Bureau or, as we might call it, the Post Office Department. In the case of these stamps it was, of course, only that section of the Customs Administration which had postal matters in charge.

In the left hand panel are three more characters, the top one being a numeral and changed for each value. Inasmuch as most of the Chinese numerals appear on the stamps, it may be well to give them all together here for easy reference. They occur in two forms, the long and the short, which might be roughly compared to our word for the number and the figure representing the same. The long form is used in documents, on money, etc., and is the only one found on the Government stamps. The short form is a contraction and is used commercially where rapidity is desirable. These forms may be found on some of the Treaty Port issues.



Arabic.	Long Chinese.	Short Chinese.	Name.
1	壹	一	<i>i</i>
2	貳, 貳	二	<i>er</i>
3	叁	三	<i>san</i>
4	肆	四	<i>szu</i>
5	伍	五	<i>wu</i>
6	陸	六	<i>lu</i>
7	柒	七	<i>ch'i</i>
8	捌	八	<i>pa</i>
9	玖	九	<i>chiu</i>
10	拾	十	<i>shih</i>

On the Customs stamps we note the long form of the numerals and the inscription reads: 壹 (叁 or 伍) 分 銀. *i (san or wu) fên yin*, or "1 (3 or 5) candarins, silver." It must be explained that the *candarin* is a money of account and not a coin. The only coin in general currency throughout China is the brass *cash* which is known collectively to the Chinese as *ch'ien*, corresponding to "money". Some say this term was applied because the original cash piece weighed one mace (*ch'ien*); others, because the cash are generally strung by hundreds through the square hole in the center (100 cash being nominally equivalent to 1 mace). Larger amounts are represented by small ingots of silver, of various shapes and sizes, called *sycee*, a corruption of *hsi szu* or "fine silk", so called because pure silver under the application of heat, can be drawn out into threads of the fineness of silk. *Sycee* are often cast into a shape called a "shoe" but which more resembles a boat. These ingots usually have a "mint mark", so to speak, giving the district magistrate's title and the date, for purposes of verification.

The table of money of accounts is as follows :

- 10 cash (厘, *li*) = 1 candarin (分, *fên*)
- 10 candarin = 1 mace (錢, *ch'ien*)
- 10 mace = 1 tael (兩, *liang*)

It will be observed that the ordinary names by which foreigners designate the units are not those by which the Chinese know them. The names familiar to us are Portuguese adaptations of various Malay terms, for it will be remembered that the Portuguese were the first European traders who pushed their commerce as far as Malaysia and China, and who therefore, brought back much of the earliest information. The word *cash* is from the Portuguese *caixa*, a name given the tin coins found by them at Malacca in 1511, and which had been brought there from the Malabar coast in India, where they were known as *kasu*. *Candarin*, is from the Malay *kondrin*; *mace* from the Malay *mas*; and *tael* is the Portuguese form of the Malay *tahil*, meaning a weight—for the tael or liang is the Chinese ounce and the table we have been considering is really the table of weights, used for accounting because silver is used by weight in payment.

(To be continued)

## The Case of R. P. H. Wolle.

---

Philatelists have good reason to congratulate themselves that, in all reasonable probability, the notorious R. P. H. Wolle is to be entertained for some time at the expense of the State, during which period we may hope to be spared from the dangerous results of his misdirected abilities.

Wolle's persistent returning to the same line of swindling, despite the discouragement of several terms in prison, suggests that he is a believer in the old saying that "there is a sucker born every minute". Let us hope that before he is again at liberty the present generation of "good things", at least, will have been educated to an understanding of his ways and works.

After several weeks of preparation of the case by Assistant District Attorney Charles W. Appleton, it was brought before Judge Cowing and a jury on the 12th and 13th of this month, the presentation of the case being made by Assistant District Attorney J. H. Iselin. It was fortunate for us that the case fell into the hands of gentlemen who were able to take broad views of things, who were willing to believe that philately might be more than mere child's play, and who could understand how serious a menace Wolle's deeds were to established businesses and an entertaining pursuit. It is interesting to note that this was practically the first case of its kind which had been presented in the courts of this State, the only other case being a brief presentation before a magistrate. The District Attorneys were, therefore, without precedents to guide them and were under the necessity of establishing the case on its merits and through their own abilities. It is, of course, an honor to be able to successfully do this, but the result could only be attained by hard work. That a large amount of care and thought had been devoted to the preparation of the case, was clearly apparent to those who were present at the trial.

The action (grand larceny in the second degree) was brought in the name of Joseph F. Negreen. The only witnesses called were Mr. Negreen, his father, detective B. A. Flood (who made the arrest) and John N. Luff, as expert witness for the State. Messrs. Bruner, Herzog, Robinson, Doane and Krebs were present for the purpose of giving testimony, but the case was deemed sufficiently strong without calling them to the stand. The jury were out of the room about five minutes, apparently only long enough to take one ballot, and on their return rendered a verdict of guilty. Following the verdict, Judge Cowing congratulated the jury on the soundness of their finding and then detailed to them (as could not legally be done before) the past history and convictions of the prisoner, the dangerous nature of his offences and the desirability of restraining him from doing injury to stamp collectors and dealers. His Honor very justly held that though collecting and dealing in stamps were pursuits with which most people were not familiar, they were, none the less, amusements and industries in which large sums were invested and were as much entitled to the protection of the law as any other legitimate pursuit. While the case was remanded until the 18th, there does not appear to be any reason to anticipate the granting of a new trial, and the announcement was made from the bench that the full penalty (imprisonment for five years) would probably be inflicted. Making allowance for good conduct, this will mean an imprisonment of about three and one-half years.

The stamps which Wolle had sold to Mr. Negreen and others as well as

those which were seized at the time of his arrests in Boston and New York, were presented in evidence. They were a most interesting and dangerous lot of clever manipulations. His forte appears to be the turning of proofs and common stamps into rare varieties. Among the numerous items were many altered United States stamps, for instance :

Issue of 1851. 1c, type II, painted to resemble type III ; 24c, perforated, cut to shape and mounted on a large piece of paper to represent the imperf. variety, being also affixed to an original cover.

1857. 3c, type II, with the outer lines of type I added

1861, September issue. 5c and 30c. altered to resemble the August issue; 1, 2 and 3c stamps with fraudulent laid lines.

Bisected stamps of 1851, 1861 and 1869 issues on covers with bogus cancellations.

1869. 15, 24 and 30c with inverted centers.

Pan-American. 1, 2 and 4c with inverted centers.

Many varieties of proofs thinned, gummed and perforated. Among the envelopes were the 1874-82, 2c, die C, painted to resemble die D, and the 3c, die B, painted to resemble die C.

There were many other manipulated stamps, both U. S. and foreign. The work was usually very cleverly done and often required the most minute and careful examination to detect its fraudulent character. A man of Wolle's abilities should be able to earn a large salary at a legitimate occupation. When the time comes that he is again at liberty, it will behoove philatelists to be on their guard against purchasing ostensible bargains from sources that are not well authenticated. For the present, we have a wrong man in the right place.

Just as we go to press we learn that a sentence of imprisonment for four years has been imposed upon Wolle.



## Review.

### THE "OFFICIAL" CATALOGUE.

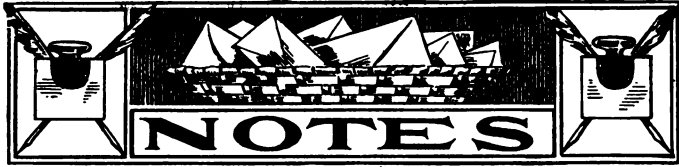
We have before us a bulky duodecimo bearing the title of "*Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie.*" This appears to be the first attempt to put into print the much discussed and long hoped for "ideal" catalogue, which was to be made by collectors for collectors, and to be all things to all men and as near perfection as may be in this world of uncertainties and failures. No catalogue has ever been entirely satisfactory to its makers and users and probably none ever will be; above all, we expect defects in the first edition of a work. But, making reasonable allowance for such shortcomings, we feel that this new catalogue may be pronounced a success.

On one of the early pages of the book we find an imposing array of names of prominent collectors throughout the world, who have assisted in the preparation of the work. On looking through the book we find that well-known specialists have compiled the lists of the stamps of many countries. This, of course, insures careful and reliable arrangements of those special parts, but it has a tendency to produce unevenness in the catalogue as a whole.

The letter press is good, but the illustrations are poor and the paper not sufficiently opaque. However, we must not expect too much when a book of eighteen hundred pages is sold for 85 cents. The normal varieties of stamps are listed in heavy-faced type, the minor varieties and shades in smaller type, the former being further distinguished by the addition of the letters *a, b, c*, etc. to the numbers and the shades by the addition of the words *bis, ter*, etc. The plan of pricing varieties of perforation in separate columns results in a saving of repetition and space.

In the matter of prices, we do not propose to offer any criticism. We wish merely to remark that, in such instances as we have noted or as have been called to our attention, the prices seem to be considerably below those given in the catalogues which have long been accepted as standard, as well as those prevailing in the market.

The catalogue includes both postage and telegraph stamps, and here we wish to call attention to the fact that, of the various issues of telegraph stamps in the United States, the only varieties listed are the stamps of the American Rapid Telegraph Co. and five others, which appear to be part of the series issued by the Western Union Telegraph Co. We cannot surmise why the other United States telegraph stamps are omitted. The list of the regular postal issues of the United States and Confederate States was written by Mr. John N. Luff, but, not knowing that telegraph stamps were to be included, he did not prepare any manuscript for them, and is, therefore, not to be held responsible for the omission.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have received a very decided shade of the 1c pelure paper chronicled by us last month. As originally issued the stamp was a bright green with a decidedly bluish cast, while the new shade is a pronounced olive-green.



FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The *London Philatelist* says: "The 3s is said to be upon C. A. paper, about three watermarks showing to each stamp. Are we to assume the stock of C. C. paper has at length come to an end? The change from C. C. to C. A. paper was made in 1882, but the printers had such an immense stock of the C. C. paper suitable for large stamps that it has only just become exhausted. If our supposition is correct, the next printings of the high values, at present watermarked Crown C. C., will be on C. A. paper."



HAYTI.—Mr. Albert Perrin has shown us the one cent stamp of the commemorative series with inverted surcharge.

Our correspondent at Port-au-Prince informs us that the officials have decided that there is no longer any reason for applying the control stamp to the current series and that, therefore, both the regular and commemorative stamps are now being issued without this disfigurement.



NEW SOUTH WALES.—We quote from the *Australian Philatelist*: "Our publisher has shown us a vertical pair of the current 3d stamps, perforated 11, all round and imperforate in the center. Mr Hagen has also shown us the 1d pale red of the series of 1871-84 on paper watermarked large crown (type II), but perforated 12½. The stamps printed on this paper with large crown watermark have not been known to be perforated 12½, although this perforation is the commonest of the varieties used for the small crown paper.



NICARAGUA.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the five pesos official stamp, series of 1892, imperforate horizontally.



PANAMA.—Upon page 81 of the February number of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY we reproduced the type of the surcharge which was applied by the postmaster at David to the stamps of the Colombian Republic.

We are gratified to observe that this cut was so eminently satisfactory to our worthy confrère, the editor of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, that he has reproduced it on page 140 of the May number of his journal. He has,

perhaps naturally enough, failed to state that he borrowed it from us—without our permission—but we are pleased to note that he does *not* say that he has seen any of the original stamps.

\* \* \* \* \*

PHILIPPINES.—Mr. John Zug has shown us a novelty from this country. It is the current four cent envelope on amber paper, size 7, bearing the following return card :

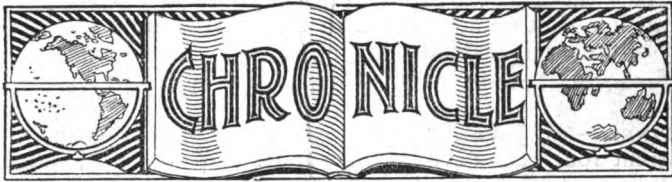
“ After 10 days return to  
Guillermo Perera Y Montanes,  
1903 Calle Real,  
Manila, P. I.”

In some way it has escaped the “PHILIPPINES” overprint so that, in reality, it is simply an U. S. envelope. We understand that only a small number were found in this condition.

\* \* \* \* \*

VENEZUELA.—We have seen an error of the 5c on 50c which we chronicled in February. The word “VALE” is misspelled “VELE.”





**UNITED STATES.**—The new series, in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was placed on sale April 30th.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

- 1c green
- 2c carmine
- 3c purple
- 5c blue
- 10c brown

**AFGHANISTAN.**—The *Monthly Journal* adds three new colors of paper to those upon which the 2ab (similar to our type A19) exists.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

- 2ab black on yellow
- 2ab " " blue-green
- 2ab " " purple

**AITUTAKI.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 1c stamp now comes in a new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked single lined Star and N. Z.

Perforated.

- 1s orange-red

**AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**

—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* mentions three new values of the postage due set as having been issued. They are type II, perforated 11½ and 12x11.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Watermarked Large Crown and N. S. W.

Perforated.

- ½p emerald green
- 6p " "
- 8p " "

**AZORES.**—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for the information that a new value has been added to the postage due set.

*Postage Due stamp.*

Perforated.

Blue surcharge.

- 2cr pale lilac

**BRITISH HONDURAS.**—Several of our contemporaries report having seen "Specimen" copies of a new value of the King's head type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 20c violet

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*The Philatelic Record* announces a new value of the King's head series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Anchor.

Perforated 14

- 2½p ultramarine

**CEYLON.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of the two high values of the King's head series, and says that they were issued to the public on April 12th and April 4th, respectively.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. C. (?)

Perforated 14.  
 1r 50c gray and dark gray (?)  
 2r 25c brown and green (?)

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Bolívar.**  
 —*La Cote Réelle* has received "three new stamps, horribly printed and revealing to us, also, the august features of three unknown person-ages."

*Adhesive stamps.*

5c black (J. M. del Castillo)  
 10c brown (Manuel Anguiano)  
 20c red (Panteleon G. Ribon)

**Cundinamarca.**—This province has followed the lead of the mother country and commenced the issue of a new set "upon a gold basis." We illustrate the four values already received.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12.  
 1c dull orange  
 2c dull blue  
 50c red-violet  
 1p gray-green

**ORTEB.**—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "A correspondent at Canea informs us, in a letter posted on St. Valentine's day, that, the supply of the current 1 lepton,

having run out the fiscal stamp of the same design, in *olive-yellow*, was issued for postage; in proof of which he kindly franked his letter with twenty five of these stamps."

*Revenue Stamp used Postally.*

Perforated.  
 1 olive yellow

**DAHOMBY AND DEPENDENCIES.**

—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new stamp for this colony.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 5c yellow-green

**EGYPT.—Soudan.** — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new official stamp.

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked Crescent and Star.

Perforated,  
 Black surcharge.  
 3m violet and green

**GUADELOUPE.**—Several of our contemporaries announce that some of the stamps surcharged last year have received an additional surcharge consisting of a rectangular frame with the date "1903" *La Timbrophile Belge* says that the date is sometimes at the top of the stamp, sometimes at the bottom and is found both vertically and horizontally The new surcharge is in red or blue Presumably this will add numerous varieties to the already long list which are found in the stamps with the original surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
 Black and red surcharge.  
 40c on 1fr bronze green  
 1fr on 75c deep violet on orange  
 Black and blue surcharge.  
 40c on 1fr bronze-green  
 1fr on 75c deep violet on orange

**INDIA.—Chamba.** — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the following



new stamps for this State; all but one are the King's head type.

- Adhesive stamps.*
- Watermarked Star.
- Perforated 14.
- Black surcharge.

- 1a olive
- 2a violet
- 3a green and carmine

*Official stamps.*

- 3p gray (Queen's head)
- 3p gray
- 1/2a green
- 1a carmine

**Bhishongarb.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 2 rupees now comes in vermilion instead of red-brown.

- Adhesive stamp.*
- Pin Perforated.
- 2a vermilion

**INDO-CHINA.**—We quote from the *London Philatelist*: "Messrs. Whitfield King & Co send us the 15c, the only value yet issued, of a new set for this Colony.

"The design consists of a mailed female figure to left with olive branch over left shoulder, and right hand resting on a sword; at the side of head is an anchor, 'POSTES' and value above, 'INDO CHINA FRANCAISE' at foot."

- Adhesive stamp.*
- Perforated 14x13 1/2.
- 15c brown on blue

**MADAGASCAR.**—According to *La Côte Réelle* some of the values of these stamps ran short and they supplied the deficiency by bisecting other values.

- Adhesive stamps.*
- Perforated 14x13 1/2.
- Blue surcharge.
- 5c red (1/2 of 10c)
- 15c brown on bistre (1/2 of 30c)

**MAURITIUS.**—We quote from the *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "The stock of 15c Labourdonnais Express Delivery which remained on hand has been surcharged with the additional word 'INLAND' in red (like the Express Delivery surcharge). We are officially informed that 5002 only were made and in order that no one might be disappointed not more than 100 copies were supplied to any one applicant

"Our information to the effect that all the 15c Labourdonnais had been surcharged was evidently incorrect, as the provisional issue mentioned above has been followed by another (or perhaps both were issued at the same time?). This time the whole surcharge—'Express Delivery' and 'Inland' were surcharged at one operation, 16,000 plain Labourdonnais stamps being appropriated for the purpose. At the time of writing our correspondent stated that only 9000 had been delivered by the printers to the Post Office. It is to be hoped no further variation will occur in the remaining 7000."

This gives us two types of the "INLAND" stamp. The first is described by the above journal as follows: "Same as I (the regular Express Delivery stamp) with 'INLAND' printed in afterwards between 'Delivery' and '15c', 4 mm. space between 'Express' and 'Delivery'.

"Type II. Same as last but both surcharges printed at one operation and the space between 'Express' and 'Delivery' measures only 1 1/2 mm."

*Special Delivery stamps.*

- Watermarked Crown and C. C.
- 15c on 15c ultramarine, Type I.
- 15c " 15c " Type II.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a new value to the official set.

- Official stamp.*
- Perforated.
- Perforated "o. s.—n. s. w."
- 5s violet

**PERSIA.**— *Le Timbrophile Belge* says that the 2s (our type A26), has been surcharged "P. L." for use in Teheran.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Perforated 12½.  
Blue surcharge.  
2s gray

**PHILIPPINES.**—We are indebted to Mr. John Zug for the following additions to our list of envelopes overprinted for use in these islands:

*Envelope stamps.*  
Green surcharge.  
1c green on white (size 6)  
1c " " manila (size 6)  
Carmine surcharge.  
2c carmine on white (size 8)  
2c " " " (" 10)  
Brown surcharge.  
4c brown on amber (size 7)  
Blue surcharge.  
5c blue on amber (size 5).

**PORTUGAL.**—Several of our contemporaries announce an additional value of the postage due set.

*Postage Due stamp.*  
Perforated.  
2or lilac

**RUSSIAN OFFICES ABROAD.**—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces a new value for these offices.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Vertically laid paper.  
Perforated 14½.  
Red surcharge.  
2op on 4k rose

**SOUTH ALGERIA.**—We quote from *La Côte Réelle*: "From an office lost in the desert of Sahara comes the first surcharge upon the stamps of the sower type.

The post office at Beni-Ounif, be-

ing out of postage due stamps, has taken the 30c lilac, of the sower type and surcharged it."

The illustration shows the following surcharge in two lines at the top: "Région Saharienne-Sud-Algérien," and, reading upwards at the right side: "A PERCEVOIR".

*Postage Due stamp.*  
Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge.

30c lilac

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a new value for this Colony.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
2½p ultramarine and black

**VENEZUELA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us that the provisional series (our type A32) has been surcharged "CORREOS" and the names of various towns, as follows:

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated 12.  
Inscribed "ESTADO MATURIN"  
at sides.

Surcharged "CORREOS MATURIN",  
in bright blue.

5c black on pink  
10c " " blue  
25c " " yellow  
50c " " red  
1b " " gray

Inscribed "DISTRITO MARIANO"  
at sides.

Surcharged "GUIRIA" in magenta.

5c black on red  
10c " " yellow  
25c " " gray  
50c " " pink  
1b " " blue

Surcharged "YRAPA" in magenta.

5c black on red  
10c " " yellow  
25c " " gray  
50c " " pink  
1b " " blue

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the following adhesives perforated "W A" for official use.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated 12½.  
 2p yellow  
 Watermarked Crown and W. A.  
 Perforated 14.  
 1p carmine  
 Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
 6p violet

---

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

---

The 105th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, April 11, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Scott and Perrin. In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M. by Vice-President Bruner. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and it was voted to incorporate therein the communication of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co

The Secretary reported that he had issued a visitor's card to Mr. John R. Keech at the request of Mr. Oney K. Carstarphen.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$187.34 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

Votes of thanks were tendered Mr. J. M. Andreini for a copy of the book on the "Stamps of Puerto Principe," and to J. W. Scott for three bound volumes of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the Stamps of *Straits Settlements* submitted their report as follows:

NEW YORK, April 11, 1904.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB:

*Gentlemen*—Your Committee of Judges appointed to award the prizes in competition for the Stamps of Straits Settlements, beg to report as follows:

Four collections were entered in competition for the two prizes donated. One collection exhibited under the name of "Sultan Ibrahim," although a very representative album collection, was not at all in the same class as the other three, and therefore did not enter into serious consideration.

The other three collections your Committee was obliged to examine with a great deal of care and attention, as they were all exceedingly fine collections of the Stamps of Straits Settlements and the Protected States, but it was soon apparent that the collection exhibited by "Sungei Ujong" although it con-

tained a number of very scarce stamps of the country, was not nearly as complete as the other two, and so the competition was narrowed down to two collections, exhibited respectively by "Malayan" and "E. Z. Mark." Both these collections showed wonderful care and study of the stamps and their varieties, and we were obliged to take each issue and compare every stamp thereof, paying regard to all minor varieties, and even the condition of the stamps themselves. By this careful process we came to the conclusion that the first prize or silver medal, should be awarded to the collection exhibited by "Malayan" and the second prize or bronze medal to that exhibited by "E. Z. Mark" and deem it only just that an "honorable mention" should be awarded to the exhibitor of the collection "Sungei Ujong."

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. MORGENTHAU.  
JOHN W. SCOTT.  
JULIUS HERZOG.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. John N Luff, and the bronze medal to Mr. P. F Brunner, that the collection entered under the name of "Sungei Ujong" was the property of Mr. Frank Koenig and that Mr. Jos. S. Rich had entered his collection under the name of "Sultan Ibrahim."

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U. S. Proofs and Essays), to be held May 9:

JOHN N. LUFF,  
P. F BRUNER,  
W. S. SCOTT,

and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to John N. Luff, 18 East 23rd Street, at least two days before the date of exhibition.

Adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The 106th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, May 9th, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, 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.

The resignation of Mr. J. W. Ehrich was read and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$207.18 exclusive of reserve fund was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Treasurer be authorized to sell the bond of the club.

Moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the Treasurer be authorized to open an account in his name as Treasurer with the Lincoln Trust Company and keep the funds of the Collectors Club on deposit there, subject to check drawn by him as Treasurer.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of U. S. Proofs and Essays submitted their report as follows:

NEW YORK, May 9, 1904.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB :

*Gentlemen* :—Your committee appointed to act as judges in the competitive exhibition of United States proofs and essays, beg to report as follows :

Three collections were entered in the competition. One of these exhibited by "Justinian" was much more extensive and complete than the others and to it the judges decided to award the first prize or silver medal. The smaller collection exhibited by "Essayist," containing some very fine proofs of revenue stamps which were not included in the "Justinian" collection, your judges deem to be well worthy of the second prize or bronze medal. We also desire to award honorable mention to the collection shown under the title "Not in it" which includes some interesting things, especially among the essays for envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN N. LUFF,  
P. F. BRUNER.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Edw. H. Mason and the bronze medal to Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, while honorable mention had been awarded Mr. Jos. S. Rich.

Adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.



# American Journal of Philately.

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

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

JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c. JUNE 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts]  
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.

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

## Some Stamp Designs.\*

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 184.]



In the center of the 1 and 9 candarin stamps we find a character somewhat resembling a Greek fret into which curved lines have been introduced. This is an ornamental form of the character 壽, *shou*, meaning "longevity". This character is used as a charm and is varied to an almost unlimited extent for ornamental purposes. Surrounding this central character are the figures of five bats, which might be taken for arabesque work unless examined carefully. These represent the 五福, *wu fu*, or "five blessings", according to Chinese ideas, which are enumerated as long life, riches, health (a sound body and a serene mind), love of virtue and a peaceful end. The allusion is a punning one, as the word for happiness or blessing is exactly the same as for bat, although written with a different character. Hence the five bats are used as a pictorial allusion to the chief desires of a Chinaman's life, and belie our English saying that "Happiness is found only in the dictionary." A curious fact, illustrating the Chinese ideas of zoology, is that the radical, or root, character of the compound signifying a "bat" is the character for an "insect". An enlargement of one of these little bats is here given, for which we are indebted to the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.



\*Copyrighted 1904 by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

On the 9 candarin stamps will be noted two of the five clawed dragons and in front of each will be seen the fiery pearl already described. In the upper right and left corners respectively are the characters *chiu fên*, or "9 candarins". At the top of the 1 candarin stamp is a large flower and some foliage, though a larger and better representation will be found above the "seal" on the 12 candarin stamp previously illustrated. This is the *mou-lan*, the giant, or tree, peony, reared for its large and variegated flowers. Another name, *hua wang*, or "king of flowers" indicates the estimation in which it is held, and it is also regarded as an emblem of illustriousness. At the bottom of the stamp is a sort of fungus called the *ling chih hua* which is emblematic of long life. It is supposed to be the food of gods and sprites. The value, *i fên*, is in the upper corners as before.

At either side of the central circle and between the Chinese and English inscriptions are two curious figures called by the Chinese *T'ai chi*, more commonly known as the symbol of *Yang* and *Yin*. It is a graphic illustration of the two principles of nature, illustrated by the male and female in animate objects, by the union of which all things were produced. It is curious how the cosmogony of the barbarous nations, as well as the more civilized which have been untouched by christianity, often runs along lines similar to those accepted by the christian and scientific world of to day. The Chinese say that at first was the "Indefinite" (*Wu Chi*); the bible says at the opening of Genesis: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form and void". This corresponds to what we call "chaos", but the Chinese *Wu Chi* carries the thought back of that and would correspond to "In the beginning was God", had the writer of Genesis opened his account in that way. The Chinese continue: *Wu Chi* the "Indefinite", or "Infinite", produced *T'ai Chi*, which may be called the "Great Finite", or "Definite". This corresponds to the biblical passage above quoted and, therefore to our chaos. The next step was the production from *T'ai Chi* of the *Yang* and *Yin* whose primitive significations are "light" and "darkness". We read next in Genesis: "And God said. Let there be light; and there was light. . . . . And God divided the light from the darkness". So far the two cosmogonies seem parallel, but now comes the divergence. In the bible the Supreme Being continues with "creation" in the next "six days", which is, of course, the allegorical description of the geological and biological development of the earth. The Chinese account ascribes the generation of all things to the dual principles, *Yang* and *Yin*, which were formed in chaos.



YANG AND YIN.



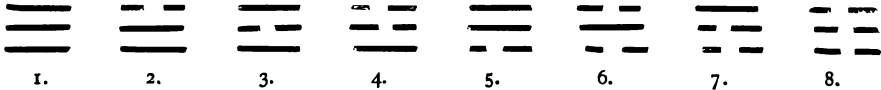
WATERMARK OF STAMPS.

The above diagram is an enlargement of the small symbol on the stamp and is the graphic representation of the two principles; the shading of the diagram carrying out the primitive meaning. Yet the Chinese idea of the two principles themselves does not ascribe any concrete form to them; they are simply unconscious, impersonal agents; the "energies of the universal

sexual system " to which the creation and preservation of the universe are attributed. The form, as given, is supposed to represent the two agencies in motion, revolving around each other and, by their mutual operation, creating and destroying, thus giving rise to the phenomena of nature. The white form is the *yang*, or male principle ; the dark form the *yin*, or female principle. The "eyes" are placed there as they are placed on the bows of Chinese boats, for the heathen says : "No hab eyes, how can see?"



Another Chinese diagram connected with the last will be found in the octagons in the corners of the 3 and 6 candarin stamps. This is the *Pa Kua* or "Eight Diagrams" which consists of a series of whole and broken lines, reminding one of the "Morse alphabet" of telegraphy but combined in groups of three. The invention of these combinations and their signification is ascribed to the Emperor *Fu Hsi*, the first of the "Five Rulers", who reigned from B. C. 2852 to B. C. 2737. This ruler is the reputed founder of Chinese civilization, through his history is, doubtless, largely legendary or even fabulous. The story is that he was one day walking beside the river Lo when a "dragon-horse" arose from the waters, bearing on his back a scroll upon which *Fu Hsi* saw these diagrams. On the basis of these forms it is said that he invented the Chinese system of writing, from which fact they are sometimes spoken of as "the original alphabet of all language". The eight combinations are here given :



The two original forms are the whole (—) line and the broken line (— —) which represent the *yang* and *yin* principles as previously described, only, in this case, they are seen at rest. These two forms are combined into four diagrams (the upper two of numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4), or into the eight as given. These latter are supposed to represent various aspects of nature, points of the compass, attributes and qualities, etc., and on them a system of philosophy and divination has been built up which none but an Oriental could or would spend the time to involve. The principal significations are these : 1. Heaven—the male principle ; 2. Still water, as in lakes ; 3. The sun, fire ; 4. Thunder ; 5. Wind, wood ; 6. Water in motion, as clouds, rain, streams ; 7. Mountains ; 8. The Earth—the female principle. The eight trigrams were later expanded to 64 hexagrams by combining them. This is supposed to have been done by King Wên, of the feudal state of Chou, about B. C. 1185, and it forms the basis of the *Yih King*, or "Book of Changes", the oldest of the Chinese "Classics", which consists of 64 short essays on the character and significance of these groups of lines. They do not interest us except that the obliterations, or "daubers" used for cancelling when the Imperial Post was instituted, in



1897, were taken from the 64 hexagrams, each city being provided with a certain one. For example, Soochow can be recognized by the following obliteration :



The second issue of the Customs stamps, made in 1885, is but a reduction of the design of the previous issue and, therefore needs no comment. The issue of 1894, however, deserves special notice as it is a commemorative one. The sixtieth birthday of the empress dowager, *Tzu Hsi*, occurred in November of that year, when great celebrations would, no doubt, have occurred, had not the war between China and Japan interfered and diverted the jubilee funds to other ends. A new and more extensive set of stamps was prepared for the use of the customs post and the designs, drawn by Mr. R. A. de Villard of the Statistical Department of the Customs, all exemplified the commemorative character. It must be explained that the completion of sixty years is a momentous event in the life of any Chinese and calls for special recognition and congratulation. Tennyson may have had an exaggerated meaning for it when he wrote in 'Locksley Hall':

“Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay”,

yet this sixty-year period is the true “Cycle of Cathay” or “Sexagenary Cycle” as it is generally called. It is the basis of Chinese chronology and thus corresponds to our centuries, though there is no trace of a serial numbering of the successive periods. It is supposed to have been invented by the Emperor Huang-ti the third of the “Five Rulers”, or his minister Nao the Great and begins with the sixty-first year of his reign, B. C. 2637. There have thus been 75 cycles, aggregating 4500 years and ending with the year 1863 A. D., the present year (1904) being the forty-first of the seventy-sixth cycle. The postmarks that the interior cities of China now use on their mail where the present postal system has established offices, express their dates in this ancient chronology. The year is expressed by two characters, the first being a series of ten characters, called the *shih-kan* or “ten stems”, six times repeated, and the second a series of twelve characters, called the *shih er chih* or “twelve branches”, five times repeated. This arrangement does not bring the same two characters together until sixty combinations have been made.

On five of the stamps of this series the inscriptions are in side panels, as on the first issue, and read: 大清國郵政局 *Ta ch'ing Kuo Yu Chêng Chü*, or “Imperial Chinese Postal Bureau”. The third character is a new one, *kuo* meaning “country”, the first three together being the *kuo hao*, or “national designation” used by the present dynasty as a name for the country, which has already been explained. On the 1, 5 and 9 candarins, however, the last character *chü* is omitted and the inscription, which stands just above

the central design in these cases, may be translated "Imperial Chinese Postal Service." On the 12 candarins the inscription is in the central circle in a



hardly recognizable form. It consists of the four characters *Ta Ch'ing Yu Ch'eng* or "Imperial Post" written in a very ancient form which is, in fact, the most ancient fashion of writing next to the primitive picture hieroglyphics or ideograms. It corresponds in a way to our "Old English" text or "black-letter" and is now used only in seals and ornamental inscriptions, being known as the "seal character". It is often quite difficult to trace any resemblance between these characters and their modern prototypes, at least without a good knowledge of their forms; but for those who care to trace it out we will say that the character *ta* is at the top of the circle, *ch'ing* beneath it, *yu* at the right side and *ch'eng* at the left. Who will recognize them first? The value is given as *shih er* (10 and 2) in the right upper corner and *fên* in the left.

The 2 and 4 candarin stamps, as well as the 3 and 6 candarins, all have the same center—the dragon and his fiery pearl. The 3 candarin has, at the top, a figure of the *p'an tao*, the flat or dwarf peach tree, a symbol of longevity as it is supposed to flower and bear for 3000 years. The 4 candarin has the giant peony again, while the 6 candarin presents another symbol of longevity in the shape of the Chinese immortelle. Its name is the *wan nien ch'ing* or "a myriad years green" which is as descriptive, if not quite as concise, as our "everlasting." The 2 candarin is stated by Mr. Villard to have "hydrangea leaves and fruit of passiflora (*hsu ch'ui hua*) above; a favorite emblem on auspicious occasions." The values are, as usual, in the upper corners: *er* (2), *san* (3), *szü* (4) and *lu* (6) at the right, with *fên* at the left.



The 5 candarin stamp presents us with a new subject, the carp, called by the Chinese the *li yü*, or "messenger fish." He is regarded as the king of fish by the Chinese, who have tamed and cultivated carp from the earliest times, and is fabled to turn into a dragon. He symbolizes literary talent because of his perseverance in surmounting obstacles when ascending rivers. Common Chinese expressions are "The carp has become a dragon—or has leaped the dragon-gate" when students are successful in getting degrees and promotions. Its term of "messenger fish" refers to an old legend that political intrigue was once carried on under the very nose of a suspicious prince by

the conspirators sending carp to each other, in each fish being a letter. For this reason letters were often folded into the rough shape of a carp, and even now letters are sometimes called *shuang li*, or a "brace of carp." On the stamp, however, he is represented alive and in his native element. At the top of the stamp is the *ling chih hua*, already noted on the 1 candarin, and at the bottom the Chinese immortelle again. The *yang* and *yin* symbol also appears as on the 1 candarin stamp. The value in the upper corners is *wu* (5) *fên*.



The last stamp of the series is a variation, showing a Canton junk under sail. At the top is the *p'an tao*, or flat-peach tree, already described. The value is given as *er ch'ien*, or "2 mace" in the upper right corner, and *sz i fên*, or "4 candarins" in the upper left corner, the total, of course, being 24 candarins as expressed in English.

On March 27, 1896, an imperial edict was issued extending the customs postal department and establishing an Imperial National Postal Service under Sir Robert Hart, as Customs and Post Inspector-General. It is thus seen that the Imperial Post was the outgrowth of the customs post and that the latter was practically under the imperial sanction and direction as the only national postal service until the Imperial Post began operations on Feb. 2, 1897.

When the new stamps were ordered they were to have their values expressed in terms of the Mexican dollar, as this was the currency of the treaty ports and had been working its way inland to some extent, while several provincial mints had been established and had coined silver currency based on the same coin. The latter currency usually had its exchange value in mace and candarins expressed on it as well. The new rates established required stamps of new values and, pending the receipt of the new set, the current customs stamps of the 1894 issue and even the remainders of the small 1885 set, which had not all been used up, were employed for a provisional issue. All of them were surcharged in black with six characters, the left two of which, being the value, were changed on the different denominations

半洋暫  
分銀作  
½  
cent

The two characters at the right, reading downward, are 暫作, *chan tso* meaning "temporary make" or, in other words, "provisional". The middle two are 洋銀, *yang yin*, or "foreign silver", and designate the Mexican dollar and its fractions. The character *yang* means literally "ocean" and "foreign" only by implication, since foreign articles are mostly things that come "over the ocean." The two characters at the left express the value, and on the half cent surcharge we find a new character 半, *pan*, which means a half." The character *fên*, used for the candarin or "tael cent" on the pre-

vious issues, is retained to designate the cent of the Mexican dollar, for its translation is literally "cent"—that is, *fên* means a fraction but particularly the *hundredth part* of anything and, therefore, is practically a synonym of our word *cent*. Up through the 5 cent we have already noted the numerals on the 1894 set, but this issue introduces a new one, *pa*, meaning "eight," which will be found in the table already given. When we reach the 10 cent and its multiples the characters of value return to 1 and 3 followed by a new character 角, *chiao*, which is used to signify a "dime."

All the stamps of the 1885 and 1894 issues used for surcharging bore the characters *Ta Ch'ing Kuo Yu Chêng Chü* in full or abbreviated, as noted previously, by omitting *kuo* or *chü*; but, when some stamps prepared for revenue purposes were used for surcharging into postage stamps, the inscription had to be supplied as they were without any Chinese legends. Thus we find *Ta Ch'ing Yu Chêng* on all the surcharged revenues. The 1 cent and 1 dollar values bear a new character 當, *tang*, which means "equal to" or "worth", and the character for dollar 圓, *yüan*, is new to us. This latter character means literally "circular", whence its application to the Mexican dollar is readily apparent.



At last the new stamps made in Japan began to appear. They were lithographed and did not prove entirely satisfactory, so a set in the same designs was ordered of Waterlow & Sons in London. These were finely engraved on steel and vary but little in their details from the Japanese designs. All bear the legend *Ta Ch'ing Kuo Yu Chêng* and its equivalent "Imperial Chinese Post" on the Japanese set or "Chinese Imperial Post" on the London set. The characters for the denominations and money units we have already described. The designs in two cases practically repeat what we found on the commemorative set of 1894. Through the 10 cent (1 dime) value we find the rampant dragon with his fiery pearl, and at the top the *wan nien ch'ing* or immortal. The 20, 30 and 50 cent (2, 3 and 5 dime) stamps have the carp or *li yü* and the *mou tan* or giant peony at the top. But the dollar values give us a new design in the shape of a wild goose on the wing. This is called by the Chinese *hung*.

According to legend the Emperor of China once sent an ambassador to the sovereign of a country at the North. The ambassador was treacherously detained and reduced to the position of a cattle driver. One day he captured a wild goose, and, remembering the migrations of these birds north and south, the thought occurred to him to attach to it a letter bearing the Emperor's name and to set it free. Of course it happened that the Emperor was out hunting one day and fortunately brought down this very goose, on which he found the letter. Needless to add the ambassador was soon rescued and the neighboring sovereign duly punished for his treachery. From this legend comes the common expression for the mail—*hung pien*, "the convenience of the wild goose."

## Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 14, May, 1904.

I have just received a catalogue which is offered as a "Special Catalogue for Speculators" It is a shame that any one should thus deliberately lacerate the feelings of our dear old philatelic Jeremiahs. It is bad enough that there should be a mere suspicion abroad that there is such a thing as speculation in stamps, but that any firm should dare to openly send out a catalogue and label it "Catalogue for Speculators" is adding insult to injury. However, the deed is done and, weep as they may, I fear the spirit of speculation will always be in evidence in stamp collecting.

And, as I have said before, why not? The dealers say they cannot afford to stock everything, now a-days, in the multitude of issues. That being so the speculator takes up the business they neglect and, if he makes a hash of it and burns his fingers, we shall not need to sympathize with him. He must take the fat with the lean, and I am inclined to think he won't lose much if he studies the philatelic signs of the times. Although I am a sincere worshipper at the shine of old issues I firmly believe that, in the long run, there is more chance of a rise in new issues than in old. New issues have certainly never suffered from such a slump as the cataloguers have meted out to old issues. There is no need to weep, in water cart fashion, over the parasitic growths in stamp matters. We had far better each pursue his own course in the matter and abstain from venting our jealous spleen on those who do the other business.

Here, for instance, is a stamp that the speculator might have stocked with advantage to us collectors, to wit, the Sarawak, 1901, 2 cents, watermarked cross or, as Gibbons terms it, "quatrefoils." It is best known as the watermark of the Johore stamps. Scott terms it a "flower." Apparently this 2 cents supply was, in 1901, printed on the Johore paper either in error, by way of experiment, or because other paper was not then available. Any way, the latest supplies are now issued on unwatermarked paper as before. When the watermarked 2 cents was issued it was naturally taken to be the forerunner of a watermarked series for Sarawak. But it has not turned out so, for Sarawak is continuing its unwatermarked stamps. From all I can gather, no one has troubled to stock this watermarked 2 cents, and if not, we shall have to regret that the speculator did not hoard up a few for us. I wanted a strip of three for my own collection and, much to my surprise, found that it was not to be had anywhere in the Strand. I live in hopes that the speculator has a few up his sleeve.

By the way, Sarawak is a nice little country. Its first issues are full of interest and varieties, and its later issues are neat and clean. There has never been any suspicion of any made-for-collectors stamps, and only a few

surcharges, none of which are expensive. It is also not a dear country. Its first issued stamp is only priced at 2s. but fine mint copies, well centered, are not common, despite the low catalogue price. The high watermark collection of Sarawak should, of course, have the issues of 1871-5 in sheets, as there are many types of the words of value on all the denominations.

---

LONDON, 28, May, 1904.

A variety of the current Trinidad one penny, black on red paper, has just been pointed out to me. In what seems to have been a first printing the lines of the background of the figure of Britannia are evenly strong and continuous. In what must be a second printing, the lines of this background have been cleared by the engraver and are, as a consequence, broken, more particularly in the foreground and on the line of the horizon. The intention probably has been to give a better idea of distance to the picture. The first print is on a duller red paper, and the black ink is a duller shade than on the retouch. The brighter paper of the retouch is very noticeable in the copies before me. The one shilling stamp is of the strong unbroken line type. It will be interesting to note whether that will also be subjected to the shading process.

---

The big drop in prices in Part II of Gibbon's catalogue must give the speculator food for reflection. It will probably clear out a few of them, but they will muster again, when prices improve, as all carrion do. There are also a few lessons for the glib tongued who do their little best to discourage the collection of new issues. Let them compare some of the prices in the latest Gibbons with the prices of 1896-7, and tell us what they think of their much vaunted old issues from the investment point of view. Europeans, which have been set down by interested old issue prophets for a certain rise, are more on the down grade than ever. All the same, I am not such a one-eyed and prejudiced collector that, because Europeans do not answer to the rise desired by the speculator, I should, therefore, abuse every collector as a fool who collects them or even speculates in them. On the contrary, from my point of view, now is the very time to collect those old favorites, and to stick to them.

---

But some of our dealers do not appear to think so, for they are doing very little trade in them, and, therefore, on the policy of allowing demand and supply to dictate the direction of business effort, they are stocking less and less foreign stamps.

---

This depression in trade is, however, affecting all the stamp trade, and there is little prospect of a recovery until the war in the East and our general election are over. The war in the East may hang on for years but, so long as it lasts, this country will have to face the unquestionable possibilities of complications, even in the final settlement. Still, if we could get the general election out of the way we should probably see a great improvement despite the trouble in the East.

Meanwhile the trade in stamps is all in favor of the collector, and the wise ones are filling up all the blanks they can afford to. Stock books, well filled, are lying idle. Grand things are knocking about, begging for purchasers. Some years ago I started a fresh country for study on specialist lines. I had the crack stock to pick from and made up a very nice lot, except the first two issues of the first issued stamp. Of these I could not find a single copy to satisfy me. This week I have had a choice of fine blocks of six to twenty stamps in grand, mint condition, well centred. It came from a stock thrown on the market by that great friend of collectors—a speculator. My fine block of six cost me half catalogue. Moral: Everything comes to the man who waits and watches his opportunity.

---

The following letter which I received the other day is an amusing example of some of the correspondence of the philatelic editor of a popular monthly:—"Dear Sir, I have a collection of stamps will you kindly let me know the true value of Foreign Stamps the different stamps that are most valuable to-day I hear enclose a few stamps for inspection you may keep for your trouble the enclosed Envelope is my address will you kindly write to the address as Early as Possible." The stamps enclosed were remnants of the very commonest kind in the various stages of decay.

---

Here's a good idea in a recent catalogue. Place commemorative issues in a list at the end of legitimate issues, just as we do officials, unpaids, &c. and leave those who have a fancy for such rubbish to add them as they please. They will not then puzzle the inexperienced. Where a commemorative issue has gone on solely supplying the needs of the postal service, as, for instance, our Jubilee issue did for fifteen years, then it is entitled to its place in the list of regular and honest issues, but where it is a mere issue to swindle collectors, like show yard labels, and some recent West Indian colonial stamps that are shamelessly kept in circulation alongside of regular issues, then let us ban and curse the rubbish out of the regions of profitable production. Personally, I should like to see the recently issued Leeward Island issues headed in every catalogue "Rogue Issues".

---

So long as dealers help the swindling governments by giving their "Rogue Issues" a place in the lists of regular issues so long will the inexperienced be swindled by needy, starving governments.

---

The old complaint against the monotony of the De la Rue designs seems to be having weight. The King's head stamps were started with a poverty-stricken key-design that could be economically used, by the alteration of the name, for all and sundry of our smaller colonies. But lately there has arisen a demand for separate and more fitting designs having some local application. For instance, the set design of the Straits Settlements is giving way to better designs, with little embellishments of local color. The Cape of Good Hope has nearly completed its issue of separate designs, and there are indications that the day of the dominant, common, mediocre design for many colonies is passing.

There can be no doubt that this change is being effected to cultivate the stamp collector, who is now a most important customer to every issuing post office in the world. A new issue means a considerable addition to revenue. And some day, if stamp collectors will only hang together, they will be able to compel every government under the sun that values their custom, to keep to honestly needed issues. Let us mercilessly boycott and expose the "Rogue Issues", and then we shall teach swindlers a lesson that will keep philately clean and enjoyable.





# The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

[Continued from page 91.]

## II. PAPER AND GUM.

### A. PAPER.

It is a noteworthy fact that the paper employed for the manufacture of Dutch postage stamps has become gradually and regularly thinner from the first issue to the present time. That employed for the first issue was cartridge paper. For the issues of 1864 and 1867, stout, white, wove paper; for the year 1872 somewhat thinner paper; for the later impression of 1890 thin paper; and for the current stamps the paper is semi-pelure.

*First Issue.*—Cartridge paper usually very thick, more rarely a thinner paper

*Issue of 1864.*—Usually stout, white wove; very rarely thinner.

*Issue of 1867.*—Stout, white, wove, hard; Stout, white, wove, spongy Medium white, wove, rarely thinner. Also pale bluish paper varying but slightly in thickness

*Issue of 1872.*—The stamps of this issue having been in use for 18 years naturally show a great variation in the texture of the paper employed. The earliest impressions are on paper similar to that most commonly met with in the 1867 issue but slightly thinner; more commonly they are on ordinary, medium, white wove paper of inferior quality. The majority of specimens between 1873 and 1886 are found with the last mentioned paper. From 1886 to 1890 a vast number of papers were employed, rivalling in difficulty and intricacy the New Zealand papers of the last few years. The following is the list of those which I have noticed:

A. A very white, perfectly opaque paper. This is only common for the 25 and 50 cent stamps.

B. A spongy, porous paper which, when viewed by transmitted light

shows a number of semi-transparent spaces, thus:



These markings may be horizontal or vertical; they are usually the former but nobody who is not graduating as an inmate of Bedlam would consider these differences of the faintest philatelic interest.

C. An extremely well marked paper which I have only found with the 5 and 50 cent values; it is very thin, showing the semi-transparent dashes so well marked that, by transmitted light, there appears to be practically no material in these dashes. The result of printing stamps on such a paper is peculiar, the impression being so much affected by the dashes that it presents quite a different appearance from those printed on ordinary paper. The 5 cents is extremely rare. I have only seen two copies, one of which is in my

own collection, but the 50 cents is more common, as I have seen at least a dozen of them, but never any of the other values, though I see no reason why they should not exist. The stamps on this paper are so well marked and can be so easily picked out that they can scarcely be regarded as minor varieties but should be more appropriately described as special printings. If a large number of stamps of this issue be glanced through those printed on this paper can be picked out at once by their tendency to completely curl themselves up into a roll parallel to the long axis.

D. The later printings, especially of those perforated by the 12½ machine, are frequently found on a slightly surfaced paper, which gives the stamps a glazed appearance. Only the stamps of the latest shades and tints are found on this paper.

E. The Rev Dunbar Dunbar described some years ago, in Theodore Buhl's *Annual*, a blue paper for all stamps of this issue. As nearly half a million of these stamps have been examined by me during the past ten years I think it curious that, if they exist, I should never have seen a copy, although I have seen many of the ½ and 1 cent arms type on bluish paper and these were in use concurrently with the 1872 issue.

F. About two years ago Messers. Senf, of Leipsic, discovered in their stock of Dutch Indies stamps several specimens of the 1 cent on a paper which showed vertical blue lines on the back. A few months later I discovered the 15 cent Dutch Indies on similar paper, but with the lines horizontal. Since then I have found the 10 cent, 12½ cent, 20 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent of the 1872 issue of Holland and the ½ cent and 2½ cent, figure type on this paper. It is a matter of great difficulty to account satisfactorily for these blue lines. They are exactly similar to those of the ordinary blue-lined foolscap. One way of accounting for them is by the suggestion that a number of these stamps has been stuck on sheets of foolscap by some adhesive material which had acted chemically on the blue pigment of the lines. But the lines on the stamps are so clear, regular and sharply defined that I think this suggestion will not hold, especially as the lines on blue foolscap are smudged and blurred when wetted, in some cases; or absolutely unaffected in others. Other possibilities are: that the sheets of stamps were sent out to local officers wrapped in blue-lined foolscap, the lines of which were transferred to the bottom sheets of stamps through a chemical action of the gum. This idea is also open to criticism, since the blue lines were found on specimens from which all gum has been removed, and it seems hardly possible that a sharp, hard blue line should appear on the paper of the stamp, when the gum, which was responsible for this transference, had been removed. Thirdly, ungummed stamps (if such exist) might have been stuck on blue-lined envelopes but under such circumstances, even if the lines could be transferred, one would expect to find the lines at various angles to the edges of the stamps, but I have only found them parallel to the horizontal axis of the stamp. Again, the 5 cent is by far the commonest stamp of this issue. Why, then, should the other values be found with these lines, and not the 5 cent, if any of the above hypotheses could be accepted. I am, therefore, forced against my will to believe that, either certain printings of certain values were made, intentionally or otherwise, upon blue lined paper, or that a few sheets of this paper were accidentally included in a supply of ordinary paper, and were not noticed at the time of printing. All the stamps with blue lines are very rare except the 12½ and 50 cent. Of the ½ and 2½ cents I have seen only single copies.

G. None of the stamps of this issue are watermarked, but a very

curious appearance is noticeable on some of the latest printings with  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation. It consists of a series of very close, wavy lines, which are visible on both front and back of the stamp by ordinary reflected light and, when seen by transmitted light, they are extremely noticeable. By those familiar with the stamps they may even be picked out by touch. An extremely ingenious theory was propounded to me by one of the greatest experts on these stamps, to account for this curious appearance. The theory was that the flannel used in the manufacturing the paper had been torn and very carefully stitched with silk, and it is these stitches which have been impressed on the pulp of the paper. I have a vertical pair of the 25 cent in which both stamps show the stitching marks. The only values with these curious, wavy ribbings which I possess are the 15, 25 and 50 cents.

#### 1890 ISSUE.

For the early printings of the Baby Queen series, the stock of papers for the last King's head printings was employed. I have most of the values in the early shades and tints on—

- A. Medium, somewhat soft, non porous, white wove paper.
- B. Slightly spongy, more or less porous paper.
- C. Slightly surfaced paper.

The later shades were not introduced quite simultaneously with the arrival of the thin, highly surfaced paper which superceded the above A, B and C. The result is that several of the stamps, noticeably the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cent, may be found in the new color on the old paper, and several others may be found in the old shade on the new paper. These over lappings of paper and shade are rare.

#### CURRENT ISSUES.

The first impressions were on the thin, glazed paper in use for the last Baby Queen printings, but all later impressions are on semi pelure, highly surfaced paper.

#### B. GUM.

The gum of the first issue was white, yellowish or brown ; of the 1864 issue white or yellow ; of the 1867, white, yellow or brown ; of the 1872 issue, first printings, yellow or brown, later printings white or yellowish; 1890 issue, later printings and current issues, white shiny gum.

NOTE.—Certain stamps of the Arms type and figure type have been recorded on the horizontally laid paper. I have the 2 cent of the Arms type and the 1 and 2 cent of the figure type on this laid paper, and a stamp which I consider to be very peculiar, viz., the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent aniline rose on semi-pelure, laid paper. These laid paper stamps are extremely rare and are totally distinct from stamps with those slight ribbings which are frequently produced by the laid paper envelopes on which stamps may have been struck.

*(To be continued.)*

## Notes on the Two Shades of the Belgian Five Franc Postage Stamp.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

Our readers will remember the article which we published in the number of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for October, 1895, on the Belgian 5fr. postage stamp. It was particularly stated therein that the first issue of this stamp, which was the subject of a ministerial order dated March 6th, 1878, included a first printing of 100 sheets of 300 stamps each, or 30,000 stamps, and that a second printing of 60 sheets (18,000 stamps) had been distributed, in 1884, among the Belgian post offices of the first two classes; we added that the stamps of the second printing, supplied to the aforesaid offices, were of a paler shade than those of the first printing, which had appeared in a red-brown color.

These statements (for a long time contested by certain philatelic journals, and especially by the German press, which until quite recently has not ceased to insist that the older shade of this important value was the pale and not the dark) have been confirmed a short time ago by precise data which it gives us pleasure to reproduce below, being certain that this point of philatelic history will not fail to interest all collectors.

As may be observed from the very tenor of the order relating to the creation of the 5fr. stamp, the Postal Administration of Belgium wished to create, in 1878, not a *pale* red-brown stamp but, a red-brown stamp. If it had been otherwise, when the essay sheets were submitted to it, it would not, in the order creating this value, have determined that it was to be of a red-brown color, for, with the pale tint, it would have been confounded with the 30 centime stamp, which, at that time, was still current. If the pale red-brown color had been adopted originally for the 5fr. stamp, the Administration would have been forced to decide to suppress the 30c brown stamp much sooner than it did.

It is, moreover, important to observe that—apart from the 1c and 10c stamps, issued in dark-green on November 15th, 1869, and which appeared in the pale green shade only as a sequence to the ministerial decision dated November 17th, 1881—all the Belgian stamps, (including that of 5fr.) the shades of which were changed in the course of their issue, were not so changed through any decree. We can also say that, with the foregoing exceptions, the dark shades always preceded the pale shades, contrary to the indications given in certain catalogues of postage stamps. It is, however, understood that, in this rule, we do not take into account the unintentional shades, not very striking, which are sometimes observed in the stamps of the same sheet.

Although it is very difficult to explain the reason for the almost general appearance of the issues in dark shades before those in pale shades, we must, however, admit the fact as reasonable, if we consider that, at the period when the 5fr. stamp appeared, the *modus operandi* of inking the plates always produced sheets of stamps of a deeper shade at the beginning than at the end of the printing. This was the case each time that the work was interrupted. It may be concluded from this that, in the first printing of the 100 sheets of the 5fr. stamp, there may have appeared copies in a color more or less dark and others in a pale color; these latter, rarer than the others, appearing in

an intermediate tint between the red-brown of the first issue and the pale red-brown of the second. It has happened, however, that this intermediate shade has sometimes been confounded with that of the pale red-brown but this is to be attributed solely to a discoloration of the stamp, the discoloration being produced by the prolonged action of light. Moreover, philatelists who have made examinations of important stocks of one and the same issue of stamps, and who have carefully examined entire sheets of stamps printed at that period, have been able to convince themselves of the truth of this observation.

These remarks (which may be considered as personal) whilst having their importance, are far, you will tell me, from being decisive in establishing per-emptorily that the first printing of the sheets of the Belgian 5fr. stamp was red brown and not pale red brown. Therefore, without further delay, we will hasten to point out that there are, in support of our theories, other important arguments.

As we indicated in our memorandum of 1895, the first stock of Belgian 5fr. postage stamps was furnished only to the offices of the first four classes; so much is clear from the instructions issued to these offices on March 4th, 1878. The stocks were dispatched from the 15th to the 25th of March and they were arranged in such a manner as to permit of the offices of the first four classes, in their turn, supplying the other offices. These were to obtain them for cash until the Administration could satisfy any specially urgent requisitions which these offices should make if the presumed importance of their immediate needs justified it. In sending the first stocks, the Administration notified the offices that they were to have them completed at once if they were known to be insufficient.

To permit the stamp keeper to comply with fresh requests which might be addressed to him in the future, it was necessary that he should have in stock a pretty large supply of the stamp in question, after having made the first distribution. Now, at the time that this first distribution was made, there existed in Belgium eleven post offices of the first class, twenty-five offices of the second class, twenty-seven offices of the third class and eighty-three of the fourth class.

The first distribution was made as follows :

1)	to the offices of the 1st class,	16	sheets,	or	4,800	stamps	“
2)	“ “ “ “ “ 2nd “	25	“	“	7,500	“	“
3)	“ “ “ “ “ 3rd “	27 1/2*	“	“	4,050	“	“
4)	“ “ “ “ “ 4th “	83 1/6*	“	“	4,150	“	“
						Total,	20,500 “

There remained, then, after this distribution only 9500 stamps of the first printing, which stamps were furnished to a few offices of the first and second classes, from 1878 to 1883 for the prepayment of drafts deposited for collection, a service the development of which was particularly marked during that period

After the exhaustion of this stock, and whilst waiting for the stamp

\*The apparent discrepancy in these figures is due to a curious way of figuring. It is evident that the twenty-seven third class offices received only half a sheet (150 stamps) each and that the eighty-three fourth class offices received but one-sixth of a sheet (50 stamps) each.

This being so, the figures 27 1/2 and 83 1/6 must be read as fractions, or 13 1/2 and 13 5/6 sheets respectively —Eps.

factory to proceed to a second printing, the Administration had recourse to the system which had been employed at first, that is to say, that a few large offices completed their stock by purchasing for cash from other and less important offices where this value had been but little employed up to that time.

The foregoing, therefore, proves that if the pale red brown stamp had been issued first, as has been wrongly stated, the printing of the 18,000 copies of this shade would not have sufficed for the first supply of the offices and another printing would have had to be made immediately afterwards, which would, naturally, have been in the same shade. This stamp would, then, have been less rare than its fellow, the red-brown, since it would have been issued in larger quantity. Now, exactly the contrary is the case, since to day it is no longer possible to obtain in Belgium the pale red-brown stamp except at the price of 50fr. new and 35fr. cancelled, whilst the red brown is sold commonly for 22. 50fr. new and 25fr. with the round date stamp cancellation.

In 1884, a second printing, of 60 sheets, of the 5fr stamp was made; it is from this printing that the copies of the pale red-brown shade came. They were distributed to the offices of the first and second classes and used for the purposes we have indicated by the large financial establishments of the country. They are found principally cancelled by the offices of Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent and Liège, which, however, took nearly ten years to exhaust their supply.

When, in 1894, the Administration decided on the suppression of this stamp, there remained on hand but an insignificant number of copies from the second printing, pale red brown, for the 2400 stamps which were put on sale at public auction came, in great part, from the first supply which had been delivered in 1878 to the offices of the 3rd and 4th classes, where they had been used but little or not all. In support of the foregoing considerations, we think we should add that a philatelic journal has recently pointed out, on the occasion of an identical refutation, the existence of a pair of Belgian 5fr. pale red-brown stamps attached to the margin of the lower border of the sheet bearing the date 1884.



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 178.]

### Offices in Egypt.

#### Port Said.

1900



Fig. 368



Fig. 369.

25c on 10c black on lavender.—Two varieties of this stamp are known. The normal one is of the type illustrated in figure 368 and surcharged as in figure 369.

Var. A.—This, in addition to the above surcharge, bears the surcharge in figures: "25".

### Offices in Zanzibar.

1900.



Fig. 370.

20a on 2fr yellow-brown on pale blue.—A variety is known in which the surcharge reads: "ZANZIBAS". It is of the type shown by figure 370.

1902.



Fig. 371.

5a on 30c lilac.—This is an error on the sheet of the 3a on 30c. The correct 5a stamp is surcharged upon the 50c value.

## French Congo.

1886.



Fig. 372.



Fig. 373.

25c on 20c red on green.—A variety of this stamp (Fig. 372) is known which has escaped the surcharge "25". It should, of course, be collected only *se tenant* with a normal stamp.

75c on 15c blue.—An error of this stamp (Fig. 373) exists which has received an extra surcharge reading "57"; evidently a reversal of "75". All known copies have this extra surcharge crossed out by penstrokes.

1889.

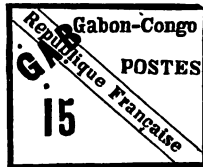


Fig. 374.

15c black on rose.—Two varieties of this stamp (Fig. 374) are known.

Var. A.—"GAB." omitted.

Var. B.—"Francaise" with a small "f".

25c black on green.—The same varieties are found that occur in the 15c value.

Var. A.—"GAB." omitted.

Var. B.—"Francaise" with a small "f".

1900.



Fig. 375.

2c brown and orange.—An error of this stamp is known printed in dark red and red the, colors of the 10c value.

4c scarlet and gray-blue.—This stamp exists with the background inverted.



## French Guiana

1887.



Fig. 376.

5c on 30c brown.—This value may be found in pairs, *se tenant*, one with the surcharge and the other without it.

1888.



Fig. 377.



Fig. 378.

5c on 30c brown.—Two principal varieties of this stamp (Fig. 377) are known.

Var. A.—“1888” omitted from the surcharge.

Var. B.—“FEBVRIER” in capital letters instead of upper and lower case as it normally appears.

10c on 75c carmine.—This stamp (Fig. 376) is found in *se tenant* pairs one with the surcharge and the other without it.

## Germany,

1871-72.



Fig. 379.



Fig. 380.

The differences in the stamps of these two issues lie entirely in the central, or embossed, portion.

1871.—The shield on the eagle's breast is very small; there are no streamers at the sides of the crown and the feathers of the eagle's wings all slant downwards. (Fig. 379).

1872.—The shield is much larger than upon the series of 1871; there are streamers at the sides of the crown and only the lower feathers on the eagle's wings slant downwards, those in the center being almost horizontal while the upper ones incline upwards. (Fig. 380).

1875-80.



Fig. 381.

These two series differ solely in the spelling of the monetary unit.

1875.—The monetary unit is spelled "PFENNIGE". (Fig. 381).

1880.—The monetary unit is spelled "PFENNIG", the final "E" being omitted.

1900-1902.



Fig. 382.



Fig. 383.

These two series may be easily differentiated as follows :

1900.—The inscription is always "REICHSPOST". (Fig. 382).

1902.—The inscription is always "DEUTSCHES REICH". (Fig. 383).

1900.

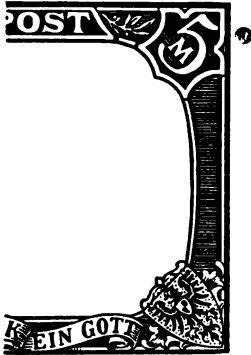


Fig. 384.

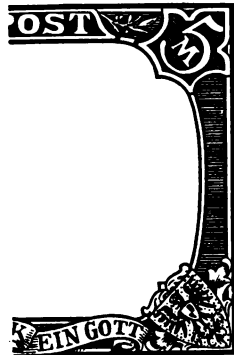


Fig. 385.

5m. Type I.—The numerals of value in the upper corners are rather heavy, the center of the curve of the body-stroke being noticeably so, and the point where the flag of the numeral meets the upright stroke is quite flattened.

All of the letters of the lower inscription are of the same size. The serifs of the "m", which is enclosed by the body-stroke of the "5", are very rudimentary, being hardly distinguishable to the naked eye. (Fig. 384).

5m. Type II—This is the last stamp redrawn. The numerals are

much thinner than in type I and the flag merges with the upright stroke in a sharp point. The "o" of the word "GOTT" in the lower inscription is shorter than the other letters and almost touches the "g" instead of being properly spaced, as in type I. The serifs of the "m" are all clear and distinct. (Fig 385),

1902.



Fig. 386.



Fig. 387.

3pf. bistre-brown.—An error of this stamp exists in which the word "DEUTSCHES" is misspelled 'DFUTSCHES'.

2m. gray-blue.—There are two types of this stamp, as follows :

Type I.—The inscriptions at the sides and bottom of the stamp are in Gothic letters (Fig 386).

Type II.—The inscriptions, as above, are in Roman letters. (Fig. 387).

### Offices in China.

#### *Tsingtau Issue.*

1900.



Fig. 388.

**5 Pfg. 5 Pfg. 5 Pfg. 5 Pf. 5 Pf. 5 Pf. 5 5 Pf.**  
 Fig. 389 Fig. 390. Fig. 391. Fig. 392. Fig. 393. Fig. 394. Fig. 395. Fig. 396

5pf. on 10pf. carmine.—There are six principal varieties of this surcharge, all of which are printed upon the same stamp. (Fig. 388).

It should be noted that the first three types read "5 Pfg." while the last three read "5 Pf."

Type I.—The "5" is thin except for its flag, which is quite heavy and curved. The ball is very thin and resembles a hook. (Fig 389).

Type II.—The "5" is thick and poorly shaped; the flag is straight and, as in type I, the ball resembles a hook. (Fig. 390).

Type III.—The "5" is small; its flag is straight and the ball is pronounced. (Fig. 391).

Type IV.—The "5" is tall, heavy and the flag is curved. (Type 392). There are two varieties of this type, as follows :

Var. A.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 389.

Var. B.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 390.

Type V.—The “5” is smaller than in type IV ; its body is quite broad and the flag is a straight line. (Fig. 393).

Var. A.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 389.

Type VI.—The “5” is very small and its flag is thin, straight and inclines slightly upward towards the right. (Fig. 394). There are six varieties of this type, as follows :

Var. A.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 390.

Var. B.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 391.

Var. C.—The surcharge reads “5fP.” instead of “5Pf.”

Var. D.—As last with additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 390.

Var. E.—As Var. C, with additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 395.

Var. F.—As Var. C, with additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 396.

### Gibraltar.

August, 1889.



Fig. 397.

25c. on 2p. brown-violet.—A variety is known in which the “1” of “CENTIMOS” is smaller than in the normal surcharge.

25c. on 2½p. ultramarine.—The same variety is found here as in the 25c on 2p.

### Offices in Morocco,

1898.

**Morocco**

**Morocco**

**Morocco**

**Agencies**

**Agencies**

**Agencies**

Fig. 398.

Fig. 399.

Fig. 400.

There are two distinct types of the surcharge upon these stamps besides several errors, or varieties, as follows :

Type I. Local Overprint.—The “M” of “MOROCCO” is wide and thick. (Fig. 398).

Var. A.—An inverted “v” for the “A” of “AGENCIES”. This error occurs once upon the sheet of 120 stamps (two panes of 60 each) and is found in all values of the series.

Type II. London Overprint.—The “M” of “MOROCCO” is thin and narrow. (Fig. 399).

Var. A.—The upper, left serif of the “M” is very long and prominent. It is found once on each sheet and on all values. (Fig. 400).

A variety has been noticed which has a so-called hyphen between the “N” and “C” of “AGENCIES”; but it is due merely to a piece of dirt having lodged between the letters and is not worthy of consideration.

## The Berlin Philatelic Exhibition.

We reprint herewith the revised prospectus of this exhibition, as translated in the *Philatelic Record*. We hope that collectors in this country will give the exhibition the attention and support which it deserves. We understand that the managers are working hard to make it a success, but the cooperation of collectors is, of course, most essential. We feel certain that there are collections in the United States which might be shown with great credit to their owners, and we hope that, for the honor of American philately and the furtherance of international good-will, our collectors will not neglect this opportunity to display their treasures.

### REVISED PROSPECTUS.

The classes for this exhibition which will be held from August 5th to September 4th, 1904, in the Exhibition Rooms attached to the Architects' House, Wilhelm Strasse, 92 and 93, near the Leipziger Strasse, are as follows :

#### DIVISION I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

##### *Stamps.*

- Class 1. Unused.
- " 2. Unused and used, mixed.
  - (a) Large collections.
  - (b) Medium collections.
  - (c) Small collections, up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement, as also by their clean condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

##### *Entires.*

- Class 3. Unused.
- " 4. Unused and used, mixed.
  - (a) Rather large collections.
  - (b) Smaller collections, up to 1,000 pieces.

#### DIVISION II. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

##### A. German Empire and Colonies.

##### *Stamps.*

- Class 5. German Empire.
  - (a) Unused.
  - (b) Used or mixed.
  - (c) In entire sheets.
- " 6. German Colonies.
  - (a) Unused.
  - (b) Used or mixed.
  - (c) In entire sheets.

## B. German States

*Stamps.*

- Class 7. General Collections.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used.  
 (c) Mixed.
- “ 8. Collections of one State.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used or mixed.

## C. Germany and Colonies.

*Entires.*

- Class 9. German Empire and Colonies.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used or mixed.
- “ 10. German States.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used or mixed.

## D. Great Britain and Colonies.

- Class 11. British Colonies. (General Collections).
- “ 12. Any one of the following: British Guiana, Ceylon, Great Britain, Mauritius, New South Wales, South Australia, Transvaal, Victoria.
- “ 13. Any one of the following: India, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Queensland, St. Vincent, Straits Settlements and Malay States, Tasmania, Trinidad, West Australia.
- “ 14. Any two of the following: Barbados, British East Africa, Fiji Islands, Grenada, Griqualand, Hong Kong, Cashmere, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Nevis, Orange River Colony, Turks Island, Uganda, Zanzibar.
- “ 15. Any two of the following: Bahamas, Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Honduras, Gambia, Indian States (surcharged on Indian only), Labuan, Niger Coast, New Republic, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Tonga.
- “ 16. At least three countries not included in Classes 11-15.
- “ 17. Entires.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used or mixed.

## E. France and Colonies.

*Stamps.*

- Class 18. France.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used or mixed.
- “ 19. French Colonies.  
 (a) General Collections.  
 (b) One or more of the following: Bénin, Guadeloupe, Nossi Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Réunion, St. Pierre and

Miquelou, Senegal, Tahiti.

(c) Two or more of the following : Congo, Diego Suarez  
Gaboon, Guyana, Madagascar, Soudan, Zanzibar.

(d) The remaining Colonies together.

F. Holland and Colonies.

*Stamps.*

- Class 20. Holland.  
 (a) Unused.  
 (b) Used or mixed.
- “ 21. Dutch Colonies.  
 (a) General collections of Dutch Colonies.  
 (b) Collections of one or more Colonies.

*Entires.*

Class 22. Holland and Colonies.

G. Single Collections of European Countries, except Germany, Great Britain,  
France and Holland.

Exhibits in this class can consist of one country alone, or also with one  
of its Colonies.

*Stamps.*

One or more of the under-mentioned :

- Class 23. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.  
 “ 24. Italy, Italian States, San Marino.  
 “ 25. Belgium, Luxemburg.  
 “ 26. Portugal.  
 “ 27. Portuguese India, Azores, Madeira, the remaining Portuguese  
Colonies.  
 “ 28. Spain.  
 “ 29. Spanish Colonies.  
 “ 30. Switzerland.  
 “ 31. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Montenegro.  
 “ 32. Russia, Poland, Finland.  
 (a) Russia alone.  
 (b) Russian Levant.  
 (c) Finland, Wenden.  
 (d) Russian Locals and Semstvo stamps.
- “ 33. Roumania.  
 “ 34. Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, South Bulgaria.  
 “ 35. Turkey.  
 “ 36. Greece, Crete.

*Entires.*

Class 37. Any country in Divisions E to G.

H. General Collections of Europe.

*Stamps.*

Class 38. (a) Unused.

- (b) Used.
- (c) Mixed.

*Entires.*

Class 39. Unused, used or mixed.

I. Non-European Countries.

*Stamps.*

One or more of the following :

- Class 40. United States of America and Confederate States.
- “ 41. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, San Domingo, Buenos Aires, Colombia, Mexico.
- “ 42. Argentine, Corrientes, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay.
- “ 43. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.
- “ 44. Hawaii.
- “ 45. Japan, Shanghai, China, Corea.
- “ 46. Persia, Egypt.
- “ 47. Congo State, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam, Samoa.
- “ 48. Indian Native States, Suatheli.
- “ 49. Countries and groups of countries not in Classes 40-48.

*Entires.*

- Class 50. United States of America.
- “ 51. Collections of one or more of the countries in Classes 41-49.

K. Stamps on Letters.

- Class 52. General collections.
- “ 53. (a) German Empire and Colonies.  
(b) German States.
- “ 54. One or more countries other than Germany and German States.

L. Rarities.

(Stamps and entires. N. B.—Pairs, blocks and sheets are taken each as one piece.)

- Class 55. Confined to collectors.
  - (a) Great rarities of the value of at least 500 marks each, without limit as to number.
  - (b) Collections up to 50 pieces.
  - (c) Collections of more than 50 pieces.
- “ 56. Confined to dealers.

M. Various.

- Class 57. (a) Cut square envelopes.
  - (aa) General collections.
  - (bb) Special collections.
- (b) Postmarks.
- (c) Curiosities and other specialties.
- (d) Essays, Proofs, etc.



- (aa) General collections.
- (bb) Special collections.
- (e) Reprints.
  - (aa) General collections.
  - (bb) Special collectiions.
- (f) Forgeries.
- “ 58. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
- (b) Fiscal Stamps.
- (c) Local Stamps.
- (d) Private Postage Stamps.

DIVISION III. APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS.

- Class 59. Literature.
- (a) Library indexes.
  - (b) Philatelic works and journals.
    - N. B.—Exhibited by the publisher or the author.
  - “ 60. Collecting books.
    - (a) With spaces.
      - (aa) For beginners.
      - (bb) For advanced collectors.
    - (b) Blank, *i. e.*, Permanent Albums.
  - “ 61. Albums for entires.
    - (a) For covers and post cards.
    - (b) For post cards alone.
  - “ 62. Technical aids.
    - (a) Glasses, Tweezers, etc.
    - (b) Hinges.

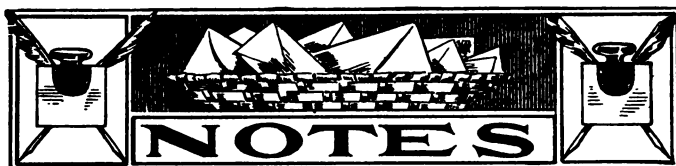
Applications for space must reach Dr. Lux, 8, Hauffstrasse, Friedenau, Berlin, by July 15th, at latest, with short description of the Exhibits.

Charges for space will be as under :

Cases to hold 9 sheets, 9 x 10 or 12 x 13, . 8s each.  
 Albums, . . . . . 7s 6d “

Special terms for Literature, Accessories, etc., as per arrangement.





UNITED STATES.—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* says that an entire sheet of the 2c St. Louis stamp, imperforate horizontally, was recently purchased at the post office at Cleveland (Ohio?) and that the plate number of the sheet is 2156.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes a vertical pair of the 4c, chronicled by us in January, imperforate horizontally. This pair came from a sheet (control number 00048) which was sent to the post office at Rosario de Santa Fé.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—BOLIVAR.—Regarding the new stamps which we chronicled upon page 191 of our last number we have received the following communication from our correspondent at Cartagena: "These stamps were made here last year but they had not been put in use because the Departmental Post Office of this city has not been completely installed until now. As you can see the stamps have no artistic value, but the issue was very limited (50,000 of each value).

"The following varieties are known :

- 5c.—1 sheet imperf. and 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.
- 10c.—6 " " " 1 " " "
- 20c.—2 " " " 1 " " "
- 20c.—1 " printed on both sides.
- 20c.—30 " " in dark red.
- 20c.—10 " " red-brown.

"A German dealer has bought 40,000 of each value and he is going to send them to Bremen."



CUNDINAMARCA.—We see by *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* that the 2c, 50c and 1p chronicled by us last month have been found imperforate.



EGYPT.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us some covers each of which bears a diagonal half of the 2 piastres postage due stamp (our No. 118) used as 1 piastre.



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA. LONG-TCHEOU.—We quote from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Post*: "We have received the following note which will put an end to the polemic upon the existence of the stamps of *Longtcheou*:"

' SAIGON, April 1, 1904.

According to your request I have the honor to make known to you that *all* the stamps prepared with the surcharge Longcheou have been burned.

*Le Directeur Général,*

Signed: LOURME "

This being the case we can eliminate the stamps of this office from our catalogues, etc.



GOLD COAST.—Several of our contemporaries mention copies of the first ten shillings stamp printed in the color of the one penny of the same series, i.e. lilac and carmine, instead of in the normal lilac and vermilion, as if it was a new discovery.

Our Mr. Luff bought one of these stamps from Mr. Kohl some time ago but, regarding it merely as a shade, no special mention has been made of it. It *may* be an error, it certainly *is* a distinct printing.



GREECE.—We have recently been shown a stamp of the provisional issue of 1899 which does not appear in our catalogue. This is a copy of our No. 16b, the 2 lepta of the 1863-71 issue, printed from the cleaned plate. It is surcharged "40 LEPTA" and perforated. This appears to be a companion stamp to our No. 131, which by the way, should be stated to be surcharged on No. 16b and not No. 16a.



INDIA—JHIND.—The *London Philatelist* lists the three annas, King's head series, with double surcharge.



MEXICO.—Mr. L. Lazarus has shown us two new varieties from this country. The first is an horizontal strip of three of the 1c green (our No. 279) imperforate vertically and the second is the 1 peso brown, watermarked Eagle and R. M. overprinted "OFICIAL". This should follow our No. 644.



PANAMA.—We have been shown a block of 50c brown, map stamps, of the issue of 1887-88 on thick paper, which is either a reprint or a fine counterfeit. We believe it to be the latter. The paper, gum, color and perforation differ from those of the originals and there are also slight variations in the design and measurements. Collectors will do well to be on the lookout for counterfeits of this issue.



PERSIA.—The *London Philatelist* says: "Messrs Bright & Son have shown us an interesting error of the 1 chahi of the 1902 issue. In these stamps the value is shown twice, in Roman and Persian numerals. The right hand stamp of a *pair* before us has the value correctly given, but in the left-hand stamp the Roman numerals and inscription are '1 CHAHI 1,' whereas the Persian equivalent reads '2 CHAHIS 2.'"

PHILIPPINES.—Several of our contemporaries announce that the 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c and 10c of the 1902 series of the United States have been overprinted for use here.

So far we have been unable to verify the assertion and will await for more detailed information before formally chronicling them.





**CHINA.**—We have received from a correspondent in Tientsin a set of postage due stamps which he says was placed on sale April 1, 1904. They are the regular series (our type A17) surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in an horizontal line with two Chinese characters below.

*Postage Due stamps.*

- Perforated 14 to 15.  
 Black surcharge.  
 ½c chocolate  
 1c ochre  
 2c scarlet  
 4c red brown  
 5c salmon  
 10c dull blue-green

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the five pence King's head with the surcharge "O. W. OFFICIAL."

*Official stamp.*

- Watermarked Large Crown.  
 Perforated 14  
 Black surcharge.  
 5p lilac and ultramarine

**INDIA.**—**Chinese Expeditionary Force.**—We have seen the 1a carmine, type A17, surcharged for use in China.

*Adhesive stamp.*

- Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 1a carmine

**INDIA.**—**Chamba.**—We have received the two annas of the Queen's

head type overprinted for use in this State, both regular and "SERVICE".

*Adhesive stamp.*

- Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 2a violet

*Official stamp.*

- Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14.  
 Black surcharge.  
 2a violet

**INDIA.**—**Gwalior.**—The *London Philatelist* notes the appearance of two more stamps of the King's head type surcharged for use in this State.

*Adhesive stamps.*

- Watermarked Star.  
 Perforated 14  
 Black surcharge.  
 2a violet  
 3a brown-orange

**MAURITIUS.**—We are in receipt of a new special delivery stamp from this country. It is of the design illustrated below excepting that the lower label has been left blank and a new value "18 CENTS" printed in afterwards in black. The "18" is tall and heavy while the word "CENTS" is in smaller, Roman capitals and the word does not always occupy the same relative position to the "18". This leads us to believe that the word "CENTS" was printed separately while the "18" was printed at the same time as the balance of the surcharge, which is in three lines of *sans serif* capitals and reads: "(FOREIGN) EXPRESS DELIVERY".

Our correspondent's letter was dated May 9th, last.

*Special Delivery stamp.*



Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
18c green and black

**PERSIA.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* notes the appearance of two new surcharges upon the stamps of 1902, our type A26.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12½.  
Black surcharge.  
3c on 5c rose  
6c on 10c yellow-brown

**PHILIPPINES.**—We find that we omitted to chronicle the 15c of the new series.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S  
Perforated 12.  
Black surcharge.  
15c olive

**RUSSIA.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us a new value upon vertically laid paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14½.  
Vertically laid paper.  
3½R black and gray

**SALVADOR.**—Messrs. W. Sellchopp & Co. have called our atten-

tion to two varieties of Official stamps which do not appear in our catalogue. These are the 2c and 5c of the 1900 issue, surcharged with anchor and shield in purple and "FRANQUEO-OFFICIAL" in an oval in black. The latter surcharge on the 2c is inverted. These stamps should be inserted in our catalogue as Nos 623a and 624a.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated.  
Purple and black surcharges.  
2c rose  
50c dull rose

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as follows: "In addition to the 4d. 6c and 1s values already chronicled (the 1s we have not personally seen) with the new perforation, the Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following:—perf. 12 even, 9d lake. Issued April 7, 1904 or earlier, probably considerably earlier.

"We have also succeeded in getting a sheet of the 6d perf. 12 with sheet-number, and find this to be '6d 009817' in blue. Previous printings of the 6d were on '2d' paper

"*Later.*—Since writing the above, we have received some most interesting news from our Adelaide correspondent, who writes:

"I have received early information that all subsequent printings of the long stamps will have the word 'Postage' engraved on the plate. Previously, as you are aware, 'Postage' and the various values were inserted at a second printing. The 1s value was issued yesterday, April 12. You will notice the word 'Postage' is of a different type'

"The word 'Postage' at top measures 17½x2mm instead of 18x-1½mm. The type is square instead of elongated and has the serifs, as before \*\*\*

"The reasons for this new issue are in all probability, the following:

(1) For the sake of economy the

old plate with 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' was made use of at first, these words having been erased. (2) The 'duty' plates of each value consisted of the word 'POSTAGE' and the value, these two inscriptions filling in the blank spaces at top and bottom. The space for 'POSTAGE' at top is, however, only half the height that the space at foot for the value is, and consequently the word 'POSTAGE' was frequently apt to get misplaced; off-center impressions are very common. (3) To remedy this, the original die has now had 'POSTAGE' substituted for 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' and, from the die so altered, a new plate has been made, in which each stamp has 'POSTAGE' already engraved on it and only a blank space at foot. The 'duty' plates are probably unaltered, except for the removal of the 'POSTAGES' which are now superfluous."

In another note they say: "Our Adelaide correspondent sends us another interesting novelty this week, \*\*\* 8d blue. The value 'EIGHT PENCE' measures  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm, instead of  $19 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm."

Having received the 1s value spoken of above we would add that the color is much darker and the impression is quite blurred instead of being clear and distinct as in the first stamp of this value.

We list therefore :

*Adhesive stamps*

Watermarked Crown and S.A.

Perforated 11½.

8p blue (value  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm)

1s brown ("postage" heavy)

Perforated 12.

3p olive ("postage" 19 mm)

4p red orange

9p claret

1s brown

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Johore.**

—The *Monthly Journal* says: "Messrs. Whitfield King & Co show us a new form of the 10c on 4c. The

overprint is now in *sans serif* type and there is a continuous bar across the lower part of the stamp".

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermark a Flower.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

10c on 4c yellow and red

**SWEDEN.**—Several of our contemporaries chronicle a printing of the 50c in a new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13.

50c olive-gray

**URUGUAY.**—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us a new five centesimos stamp, which we hope to illustrate next month.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11½.

5c dull-blue

**VICTORIA.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the following values of the current series perforated "O. S." in large letters for use on official correspondence.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated O. S.

½p green

1p rose

2p purple

3p brown-orange

4p bistre

6p emerald green

9p rose

1s orange yellow

2s blue on rose

**VIRGIN ISLANDS.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the King's head series as having been placed on

sale June 1. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 6p, as well as the 5s stamp, the values are in white upon a tablet of solid color.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and bright green  
1p " " scarlet  
2p " " bistre  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p " " bright blue  
3p " " black  
6p " " brown  
1s green and scarlet  
2s 6p green and black  
5s " " bright blue

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**— The  
*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*

chronicles the following values of the current set perforated "W. A." for official use.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated "W. A."  
Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14  
3p red brown (1882-85)  
5p bistre (1890-93)  
1s olive green ( " )  
Watermarked Crown and W. A.  
2p yellow (1899)  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p blue (1901)  
Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated 11,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
1p rose  
4p orange-brown  
8p pale yellow-green  
2s red on yellow  
2s 6p dark-blue on rose  
2s blue-green

## A Catalogue of U. S. Proofs.

We desire to announce that we have in preparation a "Tentative Check-List of the Proofs of the Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States," including all of the private proprietary stamps.

This work, as its title indicates, is designed primarily as a check-list, so that the collector of proofs may be able to form some idea of what exists as well as to enable him to check off what he already possesses.

With this idea in view we have first divided the proofs into two classes, die proofs and plate proofs; each of these classes has, in turn, been divided into three subdivisions: on india paper, bond paper and cardboard, and these, again, into normal and trial colors. Thus, each proof has twelve columns devoted to it and in each case we have denoted what we know to exist; this has been done in the majority of cases by the use of an asterisk placed in the proper column opposite the stamp in question; where we have been able to ascertain the value with any degree of definiteness we have inserted it in place of the asterisk.

The price will be fifteen cents, post free, bound in paper covers, and prepaid orders will be received now for delivery when published, which will probably be in two or three weeks time.



## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 107th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club house on Monday evening, June 13, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, 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.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,212, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

## Rand Philatelists.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held May 3rd, at the Masonic Hotel. There was present: Mr. M. Neuburger, in the chair, Messrs. S. Klagsbain, C. E. Lawson, A. G. Cohen, F. H. Brennan, A. Law, H. H. Robinson, E. Harford R. Syme, W. W. Green, W. R. Cohen, A. Sonn, F. H. Ansell and W. G. Byron, Acting Secretary.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report and balance sheet were received. The former showed that although the Society had not been all that could be desired, their efforts had not been entirely fruitless. There were at present 42 members of the Society, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Several exhibitions of stamps of various countries have been held during the year. Amongst the donations to the Society are three volumes of Stanley Gibbons' album, the gift of Mr. E. O. Meyers, to whom the thanks of the Society are due, while Messrs. Sonn, Byron and Neuburger have contributed to the library.

The financial position of the Society can also be considered satisfactory; the credit balance to date standing at £33 4s 8d. It is proposed to hold a banquet at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 10th, 1904.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and on Mr. Klagsbain seconding, it was carried unanimously.

The following officials were then elected: Mr. M. Neuburger, Chairman, Mr. S. A. Klagsbain, Vice Chairman, Messrs. E. Harford, C. R. Schuler and Dr. L. F. H. Brennan, Committee. Mr. W. P. Cohen was appointed

Superintendent of Exchange and Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. W. G. Byron as Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 4,967.

It was intimated that visitors will always be cordially welcomed to the meetings of the Society.

The members then discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming banquet, after which the meeting terminated.

---

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

---

*April 21*—Display: "West Indies"—Mr. W. Pimm.

Mr. F. T. Collier was elected a member.

Dr. Barclay Smith, Messrs H. W. Baron, J. A. Margoschis and G. E. Petty were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection.

Mr W. Pimm then gave a display of the stamps of West Indies with notes on them. The display included the collection of St. Lucia, which was awarded the silver medal at Manchester and also the medal itself. All the other colonies were equally well represented and Mr. Pimm was heartily congratulated on being the possessor of such a comprehensive collection of these most interesting and valuable stamps. The early issues of all the colonies were especially numerous.

*May 5*—Display:—"Straits Settlements" Messrs Stephenson and Grindall.

Mr E. U. Eddie was elected a life member.

Messrs H L. Hayman, J. G. Hawley and Dr. J. N. Keynes were thanked for valuable and interesting donations to the Permanent Collection.

The Programme for 1904—5 was decided as follows:—

- 1904—October 6th—Annual General Business Meeting.  
 " 18th—(Tuesday) Display. Great Britain, New Zealand and Germany. Mr. W. B. Avery  
 " 27th—Display. Tasmania Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.  
 November 10th—Paper. Turkey. Mr. P. T. Deakin.  
 " 24th— " Hong Kong. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.  
 December 1st—Auction.
- 1905—January 5th—Jantern Display Mr. J. A. Margoschis.  
 February 2nd—Paper. Railway Letter Stamps. Cap. M. W. K. Connolly  
 " 23—Display. Australian Colonies Mr R. Hollick.  
 March 2nd—Paper. Roumaina. Mr. H. Grindall.  
 " 33d— " Northern Nigeria and Seychelles. Messrs C. A. Stephenson and W. F. Wadams.  
 April 14th—Notes. Great Britain. Mr. W. Pimm.  
 May 4th—Paper. Mr. T. W. Peck.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data, including a list of all accounts and their respective balances. This information is crucial for understanding the overall financial health of the organization and for identifying areas where improvements can be made.

The following table provides a summary of the key financial metrics for the period. It shows a steady increase in revenue over the last quarter, which is a positive sign for the company's growth. However, there is a corresponding increase in expenses, particularly in the area of marketing and research and development. This suggests that while the company is investing in its future, it is also facing higher costs in the short term.

It is important to note that the increase in expenses is largely due to one-time costs associated with the launch of a new product line. Once this initial investment is made, the company expects to see a significant reduction in expenses and a corresponding increase in profit. This highlights the importance of long-term planning and the willingness to invest in innovation.

The company's financial performance is also reflected in its cash flow statement. While there is a net loss for the quarter, this is primarily due to the timing of the expenses. The company's operating activities generated a positive cash flow, which is a good indicator of its ability to generate revenue from its core operations. This suggests that the company is on a solid financial footing and is well-positioned to weather any short-term challenges.

In conclusion, the company's financial performance is a mix of growth and investment. While there are challenges ahead, the company's strong focus on innovation and its commitment to transparency are key factors that will drive its long-term success. The management team is confident that the company is on a path to sustained growth and profitability.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the company's assets and liabilities. It shows that the company has a strong balance sheet, with a significant amount of cash and other liquid assets. This provides a level of financial stability that is essential for the company's long-term success. The company's liabilities are primarily related to its operations and are well-managed, ensuring that the company remains solvent and able to meet its obligations.

The company's financial performance is also reflected in its income statement. It shows a steady increase in revenue over the last quarter, which is a positive sign for the company's growth. However, there is a corresponding increase in expenses, particularly in the area of marketing and research and development. This suggests that while the company is investing in its future, it is also facing higher costs in the short term.

It is important to note that the increase in expenses is largely due to one-time costs associated with the launch of a new product line. Once this initial investment is made, the company expects to see a significant reduction in expenses and a corresponding increase in profit. This highlights the importance of long-term planning and the willingness to invest in innovation.

# American Journal of Philately.

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

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.  
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, \$1.00.  
" " Foreign Countries, \$1.25.] JULY 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts.

The Beginning  
of the  
End.

VARIOUS British Colonial stamps have recently appeared on paper with a new watermark, called the "multiple Crown and C. A." We are told that this new paper will be used for the stamps of forty-two colonies, which are printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. In many other colonies changes of design, color

or paper are under way or, for various reasons, may be expected in the near future, so that, it is predicted by some, philatelists may anticipate a new issue for nearly every one of the seventy British colonies and protectorates. This is certainly enough to make us pause and ask ourselves, "Is not this the time to stop collecting new issues?" We have endured for years a flood of superfluous and unnecessary issues from the Colombian Republic and other parts of South and Central America, French Colonial surcharges, King's Head mediocrities, Australian monstrosities, Borneo zoology, United States exposition labels, etc., etc. Many of us have about reached the limit of our purses and patience. This threatened output of British Colonials is likely to be the last straw for the back of the philatelic camel.

The change of watermark is all right from the point of view of the manufacturer of the stamps, as it obviates the necessity of having in stock sheets of paper of numerous sizes to fit plates of various dimensions. With the old paper care was required to place it on the plates so that the watermark fell evenly on each stamp; with the new paper there is no occasion for such exactness. Hence, time is saved and the cost of production is decreased.

But, be the excuse good or bad, why need we burden ourselves with collecting the stamps? Most of the King's Head stamps are woefully commonplace. As for the pictorial issues of various countries, it is palpable that they are designed for advertising and sale to collectors more than for postal purposes. In the majority of recent issues there is precious little philately and less history, but there is a superabundance of finance. For blatant commercialism they outrank the much decried Seebeck issues. Running a bankrupt government on nothing a year and postage stamps is, no doubt, clever, but these department store issues drag philately down to the level of green trading stamps. And how the manipulators of these projects must laugh at us gulls of collectors who make their schemes succeed!

Some people say that, if we are not to be swamped with these worthless new issues, the dealers must cease cataloguing them. How can this be done so long as the stuff pays postage? Catalogues are only lists of stamps issued

by governments, responsible or otherwise, and recognized by those and other governments as vouchers for postage paid. By whom has authority been delegated to the compilers of catalogues to say that certain things should be included in the lists and others rejected, because, forsooth, in the opinion of the compilers, they were not issued in good faith? Let them be never so unnecessary, let the speculative intent be never so apparent, the cataloguer must recognize them so long as they may be or are used for postage. But with the collector it is otherwise. He is a law unto himself. There are no limits set to the scope of his collecting; he may, if he chooses, restrict himself to the narrowest and most circumscribed bounds, or he may extend his collection beyond what most of us would consider reasonable. If the collector is seeking only to please himself, his own fancy and his financial ability to gratify it are the only things which need to be considered. He may revel in any form of "stickers" that please his whim. But if he desires the approval of the older and more conservative philatelists, he will pause before he wanders far afield; he will consider whether every bit of paper that has a picture on the face and gum on the back is worthy to be considered a postage stamp. When collectors think for themselves, recognize the commercial issues of philately and reject them as they deserve, then there will be so little market for bargain-counter issues that they will cease to be profitable and will be discontinued. The collector, and he alone, can stop the flood of unnecessary issues.

We think most of us will agree that we are weary of new issues. They require a considerable outlay of money and take too much of our attention away from the older issues. There is little in them to repay study, while the old stamps still offer us fields for research. Now is a good time to halt and turn back to the grand old issues that were once our delight. If we go on, who can tell into what philatelic sloughs we may sink? Let us go back to the end of the nineteenth century or even further back than that. The majority of the stamps issued in the later years of that century—the Antilles and Seychelles types, for example—are monotonous and wearisome to the last degree. The man who stops at 1890 has practically all the interesting things in philately and escapes much of the trash. Let us go back to the stamps of the good old days, which were issued for postal uses, were honest, respectable, varied in design, usually finely engraved and printed, often historically interesting, and in every way worthy of our attention and regard.

—J. N. L.



## Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 11, June. 1904.

We are seemingly in for a far reaching change in British Colonial issues, a change that will be almost as far reaching as that from Queen's to King's heads. A few days since Mr. Oliver, of Messrs. Bright & Son, sent me what looked more like a freak in watermarks than anything else. It was a Cyprus, 9 piastres used, on which Mr. Oliver, who is a keen philatelist, noticed something unusual, and sent it to me with a query, thinking it a new watermark. Then came a couple of pairs of Gibraltar,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d King's heads with the same watermark, practically settling the question.

This new watermark will probably be known as the multiple Crown and CA. The design is slightly reduced but the great difference lies in the fact that the watermarks instead of being neatly placed, as before, once on each stamp, are now a jumble of watermarks, crowded as closely together as may be, and showing portions of two or three on each stamp. Therefore, the indications are that we are entering on a change of watermark in all the colonial issues printed by Messrs. De la Rue, and they are many.

I imagine the reason for the change must lie in some technical advantage in the process of printing. Obviously there will be no need to exercise such care in registering the fall of the printings, to ensure the neat centering of each of the watermarks as with the regular Crown CA. Philatelists will part with the old CA. with many regrets, for it has long been a mark of considerable import in matters of classification. The new watermark may have the virtue of being more easily discernable than the old single type. It follows in the class of such multiple watermarks as the TAS of Tasmania and the crescent and star of the Sudan. If some of the tiresome old watermarks had been similarly repeated I am not sure that we should not have reason to bless the multiple.

But what a groan this change will give the anti-new issueites. From their point of view it will be another step towards outdoing the Central American republics in roguery. It cannot fail to yield the sorrowing Jeremiahs some cold comfort in their philatelic troubles. They are in a very sad way, for they realize in the growing favor of new issues a possible neglect of the old to such an extent as to seriously affect their possessions.

What we want is not indiscriminate and ill judged attacks on imaginary evils, but some concentrated resistance to the unnecessary, avoidable and alarming multiplication of new issues and varieties. The dealer who publishes the catalogue is the stumbling block to effective action. If he would join in

we could soon reduce every government under the sun to terms. When collectors are worn out with sheer disgust and sales are fast growing less and less, you may rely on the publishers of catalogues to wake up and then originate a revolt—a trade revolt. Meanwhile, they are surfeiting collectors with Panama and other similar rubbish. How long collectors are expected to stand New Republic varieties Pietersburg, Panama, Hayti, and other similar refuse, by the page, is for them, in their own interest, to seriously consider. I can assure them, from the collector's point of view, that they are most absolutely and certainly jeopardising their business interests. The stamp trade here, at all events, is passing through a period of ominous depression, such as I have never known before in stamps, and it is most suicidal at such a critical time to go on piling up worthless rubbish by the page as they are doing.

---

And all this rubbish will have to be provided for in the printed album. What a glorious prospect for the printed album! What a magnificent dustbin it will be some day. It is a puzzle to me that the business men of the stamp trade do not see the easily avoidable bankruptcy into which they are deliberately steering their business.

---

The experienced collector is not such a fool as to provide room for the rubbish. It is the inexperienced collectors who are being loaded up with the stuff. A little of such collecting usually opens their eyes and, as a consequence, they are frequently lost to the ranks. They are simply killed off. As a writer I never lose an opportunity of warning collectors, especially young collectors, against wasting time and money on uninteresting, worthless, swindling rubbish.

---

There is too much catering for collectors on the part of postal authorities, and the tempter, in the shape of the speculator, is always at hand to suggest ways and means. Only recently I heard of a State that was hard-up. Its representative asked one of our London stamp dealers what more they could do, in the way of postage stamps, to raise revenue. The dealer, more in joke than in seriousness, said, "change the design or the watermark." He thought no more of his joke, but not many months elapsed before he was reminded of it by reading the chronicle of a new watermark for a country that shall be nameless, but which, I am sorry to say, is a British possession. Already there are three of a long series with the new watermark. And so the game goes on, and will go on, till the dealer, in self protection, is compelled to choose between the ruin of his business or the withdrawal of his organized encouragement to the multiplication of unlimited and unnecessary rubbish for sale to stamp collectors.

---

I am charmed with the rumor that childish show labels are beginning to prove unremunerative on your side. It must be most humiliating to American collectors to be treated with such childish and barefaced offers of postal rubbish. They must look back with many regrets to the time when they could point to series after series of postal issues of historic interest and absolutely free from the taint of speculation.

Patience is a virtue in stamp collecting, for the patient collector will often gather in scarce varieties at reasonable prices which the more hasty will "pay for through the nose," as the saying goes. There are numbers of scarce varieties that are not very high priced and which, somehow, are not plentiful in dealers' stock books. One such variety is the tête bêche of the 9c green, of China, of 1895. It is priced 30s by Gibbons. It is far from plentiful, but it is by no means a rare thing. All of a sudden some member of the invaluable fraternity of hoarding speculators finds it necessary to unload, and we are to have no less than eight lots of five tête bêche pairs offered us by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at their auction next week. I question very much if they will fetch a quarter of the catalogue price.

---

And yet, what a fine country China is for the specialist who does not mind stepping outside British Colonial boundaries. Let the collector who thinks it a too easy thing try and get blocks of the first issue. I have been giving some attention to this very interesting country for some years, but have found it very difficult to secure the blocks which are necessary for the study of those first printings. There must have been two, if not more, plates of some, if not all, the values.

---

The recently issued Sudan "5 milliemes" on 5 piastres is a sporting quantity in price and supply. Gibbons started it at 20s and that has remained about the figure, though in the Sudan it was selling at 2s. 6d. The supply does not seem to be great, though it is probably sufficient for the time, for the reason that it cannot be very easy to sell, at a big price, a current variety of a small country that is as yet of little account.

---

Some day the stamps of the Sudan will come to the front. There is more in them than appears in the catalogues. The first issue surcharged on Egyptian are worth looking into. The fact that they are kept at the early prices in the catalogues indicates their general neglect. Those who are wise will pick the minor varieties to be found in the series before they move in prices, as they must, some of those fine days when it leaks out that they are quietly receiving the attention of the specialist.

---

Even the simplest countries are every now and again developing into specialist countries. Specialists prefer countries which give plenty of scope for varieties which require a lot of searching for, and which are, more or less, out of the reach of the ordinary collector. Simple countries are passed over because they tell you: "There is nothing in them." But the far seeing collector does not treat any country in his favorite group with contempt for he knows that it may, any day, open out with a host of unlooked for varieties occasioned by some unforeseen emergency. Then there is a rush of specialists and the neglected issues are run up to unthought of prices.

---

Iceland and the Danish West Indies are cases in point. Hong Kong for years was a low priced and neglected country. Then a wealthy specialist



took it up. The watchful dealer read the signs of the times and up went prices. And now, those of us who would like to fill up the blanks we have neglected, just because they were cheap and could be had at any time, have to rue our neglect.

---

LONDON, 25, June, 1904.

The new multiple watermark is going to be a godsend to the new issue dealers. At least it will not be their fault if it is not, for they are booming it for all it is worth. One journal specially representing that branch of collecting comes out with an interesting gossip about the CC., CA. and multiples and heads it with a series of head lines in the best newspaper murder sensation style, leading off with the prime headline "A Philatelic Sensation."

---

But I am not so sure that it will be an unmixed blessing. There is an ample supply of new issues without any changes in watermark or perforation for the next few years, unless we have an unexpected big boom. Some are even complaining that the burden of new issues is getting to be a serious strain even on the new issue enthusiast. And it will certainly give the croakers and antiquities and fossils a text for a fresh homily. All of which grumbling and growling does more harm than all the new issues put together for a decade.

---

One thing is certain, collectors will have to be more exacting than ever in securing clearly outlined watermarks, for it strikes me that there are rocks ahead in the matter of distinguishing between the multiple and the single CA.

---

Benzine will be in much demand, or, what I am told by a specialist in the grand series of U. S. is even better, petrol. This he prefers as it is purer, and, as he is a motorist, it is always in stock. Then there will also be a boom in watermark discovery inventions. I believe there are one or two already in the market, but I have not tested any yet.

---

We are told that forty-two colonies will be affected by the change of watermark, that, in fact, practically every current issue of the British colonies and Protectorates is doomed. That, I fancy, is counting the chickens before they are hatched. One thing may probably be reckoned on, and that is that the old CC. on the large size high values will give place to the new multiple.

---

There will, of course, be some rushing after promising rarities, and among those the 9 piastres of Cyprus is likely to count for special attention. It came over mixed, some with the old CA single, and some with the new watermark. So it is surmised that some of the same supply of the 9 piastres, king's head, were printed on single CA and some on the new multiple CA. Hence, you may prepare for a boom of scarce king's head single CA watermarks. As ever, the judicious collector will quietly secure his copies at new issue rates and let others pay the high prices that wait on those who prefer to buy only those stamps that are acquiring the dust of antiquity.

What a lot of interesting little varieties there are in some countries that never seem to find their way into the catalogues. Yet they are well known to most specialists and are much sought after. The specialist is not always anxious to have them catalogued, for then they would be known all round and priced accordingly, and he would no longer be able to pick them up at the price of the normal type.

---

I do not profess, as a specialist, to be free from the little sin of now and again gathering in my own store before I take the philatelic public into my confidence. Indeed, just now I am busy making up a very nice collection of the varieties of the first issue of a country to which very little attention has yet been paid. Some day it will have to be opened out, and then I shall have reason to thank my stars that I secured my share before the prices went beyond the limits of my pocket.

---

That is how the painstaking studious specialist gets level with the millionaire collector. That is why the poor specialist often takes the shine out of the more wealthy collector in public exhibitions. He gets up early for his worms. And, in doing so, he often gets a pick that never recurs even to the millionaire. I know of many a poor collector's collection that can boast of copies that cannot be matched for beauty.

---

Among those interesting little varieties that have not yet crept into a catalogue is the 10c on 10c grey-lilac of the Dutch Indies with the diaeresis. The diaeresis, as every one knows, is a couple of dots placed over a vowel to show that it is to be pronounced apart from the adjoining vowel. This diaeresis is conspicuous in the overprint "NED-INDIE" on the issue of 1899 surcharged on the then current stamp of Holland. But an error crept into the setting of the 10c, one stamp on each sheet being set up with the ordinary type of the letter "E" instead of an "E" with a diaeresis, that is, minus the two dots over the final "E". It is not a case of a broken letter. It is undoubtedly an error of setting, for it is always clear however strong the imprint may be. It is well known to specialists but it is scarce. An unused copy was sent me by a collector in Java, but I have seen very few other copies. It was spotted at the time of issue in Java, and local collectors nailed all they could get hold of. Another variety of the same stamp is the final "E" with one dot instead of two. This, of course, is a case of a broken letter, for the letter "E" with one dot is not a printers type.

---

Another variety that was duly noted and explained is the large thick type of "REICHSPOST" on the current stamps of Germany, namely on the 25pf., 30pf., 40pf., 50pf. and 80pf. Only a small quantity of these stamps was issued. Mr. Reichemheim explained, in a paper read before the London Philatelic Society, that, "Of the 25, 30, 40, 50 and 80pf. a few sheets were first printed showing the word 'Reichspost' in the same size and thickness of the letters as in the one colored values (3, 5, 10, and 20pf.), but this size of print turned out to be too large for the tablet accorded to it and was, therefore, reduced."

As to the actual issue of these varieties, he said, "As far as I know some of the sheets in the first print were handed over to the Imperial Postal Museum, and its authorities used them for payment to dealers. Some of the latter, not noticing the difference, used them for franking purposes "

But the variety does not find a place in the catalogue. Nevertheless, it is much prized by collectors who have been fortunate enough to secure copies.

---

The German dealers who had let the Germania varieties slip through their fingers did find out their mistake, but too late. They tried to trace those they had sold or used, and endeavored to buy them back. What sort of luck they had I do not know, but I fancy the holders smelled a rat and stuck to their copies. I did, although it was some time before I got to know why such ordinary looking and current stamps, as I thought them, were wanted back on such favorable terms.

---

Some day some enterprising party will be issuing a catalogue of unlisted varieties. It would make an astonishing list. It might be made to pay if issued at a high price as a confidential document.

---

The issue and use of English Official stamps has been discontinued. That being so, it now becomes a question how far the trade in unused English official stamps may be resumed. It seems to me that there should be no reason whatever against its resumption. But it might be well in, order to avoid friction, for the stamp trade to get the consent of the authorities before attempting too much. There should be no reason now why prices for unused should not be restored to the catalogue.

---

The *Philatelic Record* has won its libel action. A fellow by the name of Dell brought an action against the *Record* for damages for libelling him in an editorial note. He had been sneering at the collecting of stamps in the *Connoisseur* and the *Burlington Magazine*, and the *Record* gave it him back in a style that went home. He did not like it and, without so much as asking for an apology, commenced his action right away. The proprietors of the *Record* are wealthy collectors, and damages, no doubt, were a tempting bait. But the fellow only afforded a couple days amusement in one of our courts. Even his counsel tried in vain to shield him from the ridicule to which the *Record's* counsel exposed him. The court roared at the fellow when he was in the witness box. The judge gave him a lesson, and the jury soon settled his little game with a verdict for the *Record*. Dell will probably have to pay a little bill of £200 to £300 in all for his little exhibition of petty spite against stamp collecting.

---

An unused block of four of the U. S. Columbus issue, 4c deep-blue, error of color, was sold at one of our recent auctions for £6.10 0. Yet there are not a few collectors here who are quietly specialising the grand issues of U. S. Still these issues are not nearly so popular as they deserve to be. The best copies are sent over to your side for sale, though now and then some grand things come over here from your side. Those terrible show labels tell

badly against U. S. with us. There is nothing more contemptible in the whole range of speculative issues.\* If dealers would agree to place them at the end of the legitimate issues a speedy cure would be effected and they might then be issued galore for every show and prize fight without interfering much with the regular issues.

---

The tête bêche pairs of China, 1895, 9 cent, green, to which I referred in my letter of the 11th. inst., have been sold, and, as I anticipated, fetched less than a quarter of catalogue price. They are catalogued at 30s and they went for 30s. per lot of five pairs. China is a most interesting country to specialise, but it is not at all popular, hence the low prices.

\*It is with extreme regret that we have to acknowledge that there is more truth than poetry in this sentence. We would, however, suggest to our correspondent that he should "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

We are unable to agree with him that the United States bears the palm for the contemptibility of some of its recent issues. In fact, with the possible exception of the Colombian Republic, *we* should have awarded the prize for this competition to the British Empire and, as a slight proof of this assertion, we will merely state that during the past eleven years, commencing with 1893, the United States has issued thirty-six varieties of "show labels" altogether. On the other hand, the British West Indian possessions alone have issued fifty-seven of these "labels" since 1899, or in about five years, and that, too, without even the excuse of a "show" to which they might have been dedicated.

Should we carry these comparisons so far as to include *all* British possessions we fear that our worthy correspondent would be overwhelmed, so we will considerably draw the curtain.—G. L. T.



## Corea, Its Postal Organization and Its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

The peninsula of Corea or Chösen (Kaoli), "land of the morning calm", is that independent empire of eastern Asia which is now invaded by the Japanese and Russian armies and the fate of which appears to be seriously compromised, whatever may be the result of the Russo-Japanese war. It seems to us, then, that the study of the stamps of this country should specially interest our readers.

Corea is situated to the north-east of the Chinese Empire; it is separated by the Yalu River, from its source to its mouth, from the provinces of Manchuria, Kirin and Liao-Tung; on the north it touches the Siberian province of Vladivostock. This empire comprises the peninsula of Corea, properly so-called, about 600 kilometers long and 200 wide (about 375 miles by 125), one part continental and one part—the western—composed of islands which are known by the name of the Corean archipelago and which are particularly numerous towards the west. The total length of the peninsula from north to south is 975 kilometers, its area about 250,000 square kilometers, and the population 10,500,000.

The Coreans belong to the Mongolian race and, while resembling the Japanese physically they are more like the Chinese in their manners. They speak a language which is equidistant from the Chinese and the Japanese, but which resembles the latter, however, in its polysyllabic form and its alphabet of 27 letters.

The territory of Corea is divided into thirteen "to", or provinces, at the head of each of which is a Governor. The affairs of state are administered by three ministers without departments and six with particular attributes. The provinces are subdivided into counties and these, again, into districts to the number of 335.

Seoul, which has about 150,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the empire; it is, we may say, the only large town, although there are about a hundred other walled towns. The principal port is Chemulpo.

In the thirteenth century, the greater part of Corea was incorporated in China, but in the fourteenth century, when the Mings obtained the power in China, the Japanese emperor, Taiko-sama, despatched to Corea a formidable army, which overran nearly the whole country and forced the king to acknowledge his domination.\* In the seventeenth century, the Manchu Tartars made an incursion into Corea, took Seoul and imposed a tribute on the Coreans. Corea thus found itself a vassal of Japan and of China, but its con-

\*NOTE.—The Encyclopedia Britannica states that Corea was considered a part of the Chinese Empire from 1122 B. C. on; that, in the eleventh century of our era. the king of Kaoli, Wang, united the whole peninsula under his sway; that in the fourteenth century, on the fall of the Mongolian dynasty in China, there was a similar revolution in Corea, and in 1392 Tai-tso or Li-tan became the founder of the present dynasty. But—and this is a very great discrepancy—the Encyclopedia Britannica says "in 1597 the great Japanese monarch Taiko-sama retaliated by a remarkable invasion." Mr. Bouvèz—probably in copying his article—seems to have left out a couple of lines or so.

dition of vassalage in regard to China imposed on it no other duty than the sending of an embassy annually. This situation came to an end after the Chino Japanese war of 1894, which brought about an alliance between Corea and Japan, by a treaty which had the effect of securing the independence of Corea and driving the Chinese troops from its territory. As is well known, the Japanese, who then undertook all the war operations, crushed China and, by the treaty of Shimonoseki, August 26th, 1894, Corea was declared independent.

After these few historical notes, let us come to the postal organization. There exists no historical information or any precise data with regard to the first organization of the transportation of correspondence in Corea. It may, however, be concluded from the facts related in various ancient works, that until the seventeenth century, about the time of the invasion of the Manchu Tartars, the postal service had been conducted in a very irregular manner, for it was frequently disorganized and even suspended on account of the changes introduced in the political and social conditions of the Empire. However, it may be said that at this period, and up to the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Corean post remained in the exclusive service of the Corean government and that it had never been accessible to commercial and private correspondence, which was transported by special messengers or entrusted to persons traveling. The Corean public, moreover, had at its disposal but little means of communication, and the means of transportation offered to commerce were very costly.

It was not till 1876, after the treaty of Seoul, that the first postal communications were created by organizing services of runners to connect the localities in the interior. At that time there was not any uniform rate for postal shipments; the rates were calculated according to the distance to be traversed and, furthermore, a difference was made between shipments for delivery within the local boundries of a town and those for delivery outside of these boundries, as also for official correspondence to be distributed within the limits of the administrative district.

About the end of the year 1884, all the private undertakings which had been in operation were suppressed, and the State was granted the monopoly of the transportation of correspondence. Finally, on January 1st, 1885, the first Corean postage stamps were created, which were to serve for the prepayment of letters exchanged between Jenchuan (Tong Chuen?) and Seoul.



The set comprised two values, the 5 mon or cash, of carmine color, and the 10 mon or cash, of blue color, of the above types. These stamps, typographed on plain white paper, measure 23x26 mm. They were perforated very irregularly, for which reason they are found  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ ,  $9, 9 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  and  $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ . In the 5 mon stamp, the characters at the side indicate the value in Chinese letters and those placed in circles in the upper angles give the indication of the value of the stamp in Corean letters. As to the Corean

and Chinese characters placed in the upper and lower frames of the stamp, they may be translated by these words : "The Post of the Great Kingdom of Corea." The concentric circles of the central part of the stamp produced in two colors, are the symbol of the opposing influences which enter into the coat of arms of Corea.

In the 10 mon stamp, the value is expressed in Chinese in the lower corners and the inscription "The Post of the Great Kingdom of Corea" is reproduced in the upper part of the large circle. The value in Corean, "Shep Mun," is found indicated in the upper corners, and the same inscription is repeated in French in the lower part of the stamp.

These two values were in use only until March, 1885, about which time the postal service was interrupted in consequence of the troubles which arose at Seoul and the death of the Director of the Corean Postal Department, who was killed in the Imperial palace on the day of the battle between the Chinese and Japanese troops, which caused the fire at the Seoul post office.

On account of the short time during which these two stamps were in use, it may be said that they are very rare in the canceled state ; in fact the only condition in which they are found quoted in catalogues is unused.

At the same time as these two stamps, the appearance of three other values was announced : 25 mon green, 50 mon yellow and 100 mon lilac ; but they were not used and, in April, 1886, a new lot of the same values was printed, the 25m in orange, the 50m in green and the 100m in blue and pink, but they had the same fate as the first lot. for, after they were printed, it was recognized that the organization of the service did not comprise rates which were a sufficient justification for the use of these values. Furthermore, the Corean public, having shown itself entirely hostile to the introduction of the changes decreed for the prepayment of correspondence by means of the three new stamps issued, their use had to be abandoned.

It was not until ten years later, July 26th, 1895, on the occasion of the declaration of the independence of Corea, that the re-organization of the postal service was undertaken and the use of postage stamps again was thought of. A set of four values, of the design shown herewith, was ordered from Washington by the Corean Government and was put in use on August 1st, 1895:



This set comprised the 5 poon yellow-green, 10 poon blue, 25 poon maroon and 5 poon purple. These stamps, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , measure  $22 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$  mm. They contain in the center, enclosed in a rectangle, the coat of arms of Corea, which represent a symbol, in two colors, surrounded by an inscription in ancient characters. This symbol, the oldest known and which must have been transmitted to the Orientals by the primordial people who inhabited the Central Asiatic plateau, is called in Chinese "Yn-yang" and signifies, as we have said concerning the stamp of the first issue, the two contrary influences : life and death, good and evil, heat and cold. The two

colors of which this symbol is composed are adapted exactly and seem to draw one another around an axis and, with a whirling movement, appear alternately. The small superimposed lines, some of which are broken, placed at the four corners of the symbol, have also their meaning: they are called in Chinese the "Pakona". They are ancient characters which were used by their inventor, the philosopher Fou-Hi, to write the "Y-king," or "Book of Changes," which may be considered as the most ancient manuscript of humanity. These four characters represent: the first ☰ at the upper right corner, heaven; the second ☷ at the upper left corner, fire; the third ☵ at the lower right corner, water; and the fourth ☴ at the lower left corner, the earth.

To complete the description and explanation of this stamp, we must add that the flower, in the form of a rose, placed in the four corners represents the imperial arms. It is the plum blossom (emblem of the dynasty), which in Corea is called "Hi," the name of the reigning family, which is also the patronymic of the sovereigns of Corea.

The four sides of the frame contain oriental inscriptions; those placed horizontally, in Chinese characters, are in color on a white ground, and those placed vertically, in Korean characters, are in white on a colored ground; furthermore, two curved bands surrounding the coat of arms bear the one, in the upper part, the word "Korea," the other, in the lower part, the indication of the value in "poon." We may say that the poon is worth 2 rin, or one-fifth of a Japanese sen. Ten poon are worth, approximately, 5 centimes in French money or 1 cent in U. S. money; the highest value, 50 poon, is, therefore, equivalent to the rate of 5 cents or 25 centimes.

Let it be remarked that, at the time of the issue of these values, which were to have but a restricted use, the queen had just been assassinated in her palace at Seoul and revolution was preached everywhere in Corea. The postal service, still in a rudimentary state, had taken on but very little development. Beside the courier service, which was re-established between Seoul and Yeng Chaung, another between Seoul and the port of Chemulpo had been organized, but there the exchange of correspondence ceased, for the prepayment of which the four new postal values were to be employed. Therefore, the stamps of this second issue, like those of the first, had a somewhat restricted use until January 1st, 1900, when Corea entered the Universal Postal Union and finally reorganized her postal service on a better basis.

*(To be continued.)*





## Some Stamp Designs.\*

By C. A. Howes.

[Continued from page 203.]

Although the Chinese "Customs stamps" have now been allotted their proper position by the cataloguers as regular postage stamps, there yet remains the host of so-called "Chinese Locals" which occupy a somewhat anomalous position. The forerunners of these were the Shanghai stamps, issued for a genuine public need and convenience in that important and growing community, whose Local Post Office for nearly thirty years supplied a large part of the mail communication between the various treaty ports. The exact date of opening the Local Post does not seem to be known, but it was apparently established in 1865 by the English Municipal Council. Mr. J. N. Luff, in his monograph on the first issue of Shanghai, places the date of issue of these stamps as about August 1, 1865, apparently basing his conclusion on a statement of Mr. W. B. Thornhill that he had seen an early impression of the 4 candarins bearing a postmark dated August 10th of that year. I am glad to corroborate Mr. Luff by stating that I possess a copy of the 2 candarins, likewise a very clear and evidently early impression, which bears a postmark of August 2, 1865, and is still attached to what appears to be a portion of its original wrapper. If this is approximately the date of issue, it may be surmised that the Local Post began its operations but a short time previously.

Though doubtless mainly local at its inception, the Municipal Post Office did not confine itself to Shanghai for very long, as a notice issued by the Council on December 4, 1865 says: "With a view of insuring security in the delivery of letters, a branch has been opened at Ningpo." As the port grew and its business relations with other treaty ports became more important the operation of the Local Post was extended to include most of them. Whether agencies for the sale of Shanghai stamps were established in all the ports thus brought within the scope of the Local Post I cannot say, but such was the case with some of them, for the writer possesses Shanghai stamps cancelled with the postmarks of the agencies at Ningpo, Hankow, Amoy and Foochow, and is aware that they were also employed at Kewkiang and Nanking. These facts put the Shanghai stamps on a rather unusual footing and show that they were something more than "local" in its usual sense. In fact they seem to have carried mail matter between treaty ports with as much facility as the Customs stamps did at a later period.

When the foreign settlements of some of the other treaty ports, however, finally waked up to the fact that there was money in the issue of "locals", which would be needed more largely for collectors' demands than for local postal requirements, they rather overdid the thing and the result was the flood of treaty port issues from 1893 to 1896. These issues however, did not partake of the breadth of service of the Shanghai stamps, for in no other case were agencies established in other ports and connected with the home office. The stamps of each port were, nevertheless, recognized as valid by the other treaty ports with which it had postal relations, and no fee was col-

\*Copyrighted 1904 by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

lected at its destination on mail matter fully prepaid by the stamp of the office of origin.

This interchange of mails between the ports and the mutual recognition of their stamp issues, lifts the status of these stamps somewhat above the ordinary "locals", whose use is confined to some city delivery company. This is particularly true of those ports where the foreign community was organized into a municipality, and the stamps issued under the authority of the Municipal Council. Private enterprises, like those of Wuhu and Chungking, and to a lesser degree perhaps in the cases of Ichang and Nanking, can hardly claim quite as good a standing as the municipal issues, to my mind. Still, the speculative character of so many of them, from whatever source, and their restricted use to a few foreign settlements in China have caused them to be excluded from a number of catalogues; but as many collect them, and their designs are mostly curious and often characteristic of the land they hail from, we will include them in our studies.



Returning to Shanghai, then, let us see what these pioneer locals have to offer. In the first place it may be well to explain that the Local Post Office inaugurated a subscription system by which, on the payment of 55 taels per annum, all mail matter was handled for the subscriber without additional charge and without the use of stamps. Later the subscription was reduced, so that in 1892, at the end of which year the system was abolished, it was but 30 taels per annum. This explains why cancelled stamps are so rare, especially in the early issues, for most of the business houses were subscribers and only the occasional patrons of the post used the stamps. In fact, all the evidence tends to show that the first issue of Shanghai was a *provisional* issue for the needs of non-subscribers. This can readily be accounted for by the following facts. If, as stated, the Municipal Council organized the Local Post in 1865, the issue of stamps about August 1st showed their original intention of using them; and the arrival and issue of a permanent set on March 5, 1866 which had been lithographed by Nissen and Parker in London, proves that this permanent set must have been ordered about the time the temporary stamps were issued, only seven months before.

Again, the method of making the stamps of the first issue exemplifies their temporary character. It is now known with practical certainty that the central design was engraved on wood by a Chinese, and that the single "block" was the only one used. This was surrounded by printer's rule, which enclosed it and the type (both English and Chinese) which made up the inscriptions. There being but a single "form", the stamps had to be printed one at a time, probably in a small hand press, for they were not struck by hand. This fact is shown by the irregular way in which they are printed upon several strips that are preserved. When a new value was needed, the form was loosened and the proper changes in the inscriptions made; the form was then tightened up and the new printing proceeded. Sometimes, through carelessness, the proper changes were not all made and we have as a result several "errors." Evidently no great demand for stamps could be

supplied by this primitive method, and probably none was expected. The stamps were employed, according to Mr. Luff's deductions, up to about March 1, 1867, or for a year after the permanent set arrived, and perhaps as supplementary to that set which did not contain the 1, 3, 6 and 12 candarin values. From the fact that Mr. Luff finds some 24 printings, as denoted by the "settings" of the frame and inscriptions, it can readily be seen that no very large quantity was printed at any one time during the year and a half, approximately, that they were regularly employed.

We have already described the design of the first issue of Shanghai in connection with the first issue of the Customs stamps, the latter being copied in all essentials directly from the former. The inscriptions on the Shanghai stamps, however, we said nothing about, so we will now look at them. In the upper right and left corners, respectively, are the two characters which form the name of the city, 上海 *Shang-hai*. The exact meaning of the name is somewhat obscure, but perhaps "Towards the Sea" or "Approaching the Sea" may express it as well as any. The usual meaning of *shang* is "above" or "on", but it is employed to express motion to a place, as in going to Peking a Chinaman would say *shang Ch'ing*, literally "toward the Capital".

In the lower right and left corners respectively are two new characters, 工部 *Kung Pu*, meaning literally "Work Board" but used here as the designation of the Municipal Council. One of the six great departments of the Chinese Government is the Kung Pu, translated freely as the "Board of Public Works", whence the application of the term to the Municipal Councils is at once apparent.

In the right panel, reading downwards, are three characters, 信官 *shu hsin kuan*, standing for "post-office". The first character, *shu*, means "to write"; the second, *hsin*, means a "letter" and the third, *kuan*, signifies a "hall" or "office". It may be of interest to note in passing that the character for "letter", *hsin*, is one of those which illustrate the "built up" style of character, where several simpler ones are used to express a new idea by their combination. The upright at the left with the diagonal top dash is the character for "man" as used in combination, the form when used alone being similar to an inverted v, thus  $\Lambda$ . The little square is the character for a "mouth", while the straight lines above ("units") may be taken for what issues from the mouth, this part of the combination when used alone signifying "words". Hence we have the combination for a "letter" made up of a "man" and his "words". The character also means "honest"—a man standing by his word, so to speak. To show the utter lack of any spelling or attempt at an alphabet, it is only necessary to state that the character for mouth is called *Kou*; the four units (*i* or *yi*) added to it make the character for "words", called *yên*; now add the character for "man", called *jên*, and we have the combination meaning a "letter", which is known as *hsin*.

In the left panel is the value expressed as on the first issue of the Customs stamps, the numeral followed by *fên yin* or "candarins of silver". With the 12 and 16 candarin values the character 錢 *ch'ien* or "mace" is used, as on the 24 candarin of the 1894 Customs issue, for it will be remembered that 10 *fên* equal 1 *ch'ien*. The arrangement is seen on the 16 cent stamp of the 1866 issue where the value in Chinese is expressed as *i ch'ien lu fên*, or 1 mace 6 candarins. The "cent" expressed in English on this issue is the same as the candarin, for the latter were often called

“ tael cents ”, being the one hundredth part of a tael. It will be noticed that in this second issue the character *yin*, silver, heads the inscription instead of ending it.

On all these stamps the “ short ” numerals are used instead of the “ long ” ones which the Customs stamps employed. The first 2 candarins issued, however, has a character which might be mistaken for an error, as it is the character 兩 *liang* which we gave in our money table for the “ tael ” or ounce. It so happens that the character also means a “ brace ” or “ pair ”, and is here used in that sense for “ two ”. A genuine error, nevertheless, occurs on some of the 4 and 8 candarin stamps where the character for mace — *ch'ien* — was accidentally used instead of the one for *fén*. From our previous description of the way in which all values were made from one form, it will be readily apparent that such an error was very possible in making changes in the type. Some of the 12 or 16 candarin stamps might have been made previous to the need of the 4 or 8 candarins, and, in changing the Chinese type the character, *fén* was removed instead of *ch'ien*. The Chinese value is thus made ten times the value expressed in English.

The surcharges of 1873-5 all have the value in Chinese expressed as in the panels of the second issue of 1866—*yin i* (or *san*) *fén*, “ silver, 1 (or 3) candarins ”, reading to the right.



With the issue of 1877 we find a change in the denomination of the stamps from the money of account to the ordinary money of the Chinese, the brass cash, worth nominally about 1000 to the tael or ten to the candarin, though the exchange fluctuates a good deal. Our Chinese numbers are therefore much larger, and we find the method of expressing the multiples of ten is by simply placing the unit character before the character for 10, thus: *er shih* or two tens signifies 20, *szü shih* is 40, *lu shih* is 60, and *pa shih* is 80. When we reach 100 a new character is introduced, so that on the 100 cash stamp the value reads — 百文 *i pai wén*. The last character, *wén*, is a new “ one ” (this happens to be its pronunciation) and is used to denote the brass cash. The character relates specifically to ornamentation and denotes the markings and designs so used; it was thus applied to coined money as *wén ch'ien*, and, though it can apply to any coin, it has become the particular designation of the universal Chinese coin, the brass cash.

All the issues, from the beginning, have borne the dragon which has already been described under China. The first Shanghai stamps have a rather rough cut, which bears out its reputation of having been made by a native artist. The succeeding issues, made in London, have a rather more pretentious looking beast, and we see below his head and between the curve of his body the fiery pearl which has also been described.

In 1890 another type was brought out with another change in currency. Instead of the Chinese cash we now find the Mexican currency adopted, and the new denominations expressed in cents of the Mexican dollar which had for so long been the commercial coin of Europeans in the far East. Why this had not long before been adopted as the basis for the stamp denomina-



tions it is hard to say. The Mexican dollar or "piece of eight" (it was of the value of 8 reales) was first coined about 1535, when a mint was established in Mexico by a royal Spanish decree. By the latter part of that century it was in circulation in the Antilles, in the countries of South America, and had reached the Philippines; while later it became current in the English colonies in America and was the basis of our own dollar, whose coinage was authorized in 1792 "to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar." The Spanish trade with the Philippines brought the Mexican dollars there in large quantities, and as trade with China and the neighboring countries was opened up the coin became the basis of practically all the trade in the far East.

The new design is a departure from the previous ones. In the center is a shield with the characters *Kung Pu* or "Municipal Council" on it, supported by a rampant dragon at either side. Just above the shield appear the characters for *Shanghai* and just beneath are the three characters for "post-office", *shu hsin kuan*. All these characters read correctly according to Chinese, *i.e.* downwards on the shield and from right to left on the inscriptions above and below it. At the top of the stamp, however, are some more characters expressing the value in Chinese and these, strangely enough, read from *left to right* as an Englishman does, but as a Chinaman does not. The result is curious in one case. The values are repeated in the upper corners of the stamp and for the 2 cent read *er fên*; for the 5 cent, *wu fên*; for the 10 cent, *i ch'iao* (1 dime); and for the 20 cent, *er ch'iao* (2 dimes). But the 15 cent has 角半 *ch'iao pan*, intended for "1 dime and a half", which should more properly have been expressed *i ch'iao pan*, when there would have been less chance for error. Now suppose a Chinaman buys the stamp; he naturally reads the value from right to left as *pan ch'iao* or "half dime", and might very properly object to paying three times the value expressed for what he would rightly consider a 5 cent stamp. The "long" form of numeral appears for the first time on this issue. The 10 cent (1 dime) stamp has the long 1, and the 2 cent and 20 cent (2 dime) stamps have the abbreviated form of the long 2 (see table on page 184). The 5 cent has the short form, however, and there is but one form of the character for "half".

The two characters at the very top of the stamp, which separate the values in the corners, are read properly from right to left as *ying yang* 英洋, and not *vice versa* as with the denomination—another mixture. The *yang*, as we have seen with the Chinese provisionals of 1897, means "foreign", while the *ying* is the designation of the English, *Ying Kuo* being the Chinese transcription of "England". The character itself means "brave" but is used phonetically without regard to the signification in Chinese. The combination thus means "English foreign (money)" and designates the Mexican dollar (used by the English throughout the treaty ports and Hongkong) in distinction from the rouble or the rupee.

In 1893 three surcharges were made,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent on 15 cents, 1 cent on 20 cents, and 2 cents on 5 cents. They had both English and Chinese inscriptions, the first having characters readily recognized as *pan* (or *i*) *fên*



yin, "½ (or 1) cent, silver." The 2 cents on 5 cents, however, brings us a novelty: the Chinese reads (reversed) 貳先時, *er hsien shih*, or "two ancient times", which is of course absurd. The explanation is that the second and third characters are used phonetically to represent the sound of the English word "cents", without regard to their meaning in Chinese. The dialectic pronunciation of the two characters at Shanghai is *sin sz'*, which approximates the sound of "cents" and is the reason for their use.

I am not positive what the little flower in the spandrels above the Arabic numerals may be, but its resemblance to the tea blossom and the appropriateness of that flower make the presumption a fairly good one in favor of it.



Another radical change in design was brought out in May, 1893. This is an entirely different conception from anything previously in use. The central portion of the design consists of three shields or coats-of-arms placed together at their bases. Each shield is "quartered" or divided into four portions, each part reproducing the flag of one of the nations having representatives at Shanghai. If we turn the stamp so that the upper left-hand shield is upright, we shall find that the first (upper left) quarter contains the crosses of the Union Jack of Great Britain; the second (upper right) quarter attempts to reproduce the Stars and Stripes of the United States; the third (lower left) quarter shows the tricolor of France (it being remembered that, in uncolored reproductions of heraldic designs, vertical shading represents red and horizontal shading blue); while the fourth (lower right) quarter has what is evidently an eagle with outstretched wings.\* We can only conjecture that this is meant for the imperial eagle of Germany, because the shield is evidently intended to contain the insignia of the four nations whose interests are greatest at the Treaty Port, and we cannot find Germany otherwise represented. The German flag, as all know, is in three horizontal stripes of black, white and red; but as there are three other nations represented on the remaining two shields by horizontally three-striped flags, it was presumably thought more distinctive to use the eagle which supports the imperial coat-of-arms, though Germany has no flag bearing this as its sole device.

Next, taking the shield at the right, we find in its first quarter a flag indicated by the shading as horizontally striped in white, red and blue. The only trouble is that there is no such national flag! It is undoubtedly meant for the Russian flag which is white, blue and red. In the second quarter is

\*This shows more plainly on the embossed envelope stamps of this issue than on the adhesives.

the white cross on a red field which indicates Denmark. The third and fourth quarters show very plainly the Italian and Portuguese flags, but again there is an error in the shading of the former. The Italian flag is green next the staff: in heraldry this is represented by diagonal shading to the *right*. The engraver of these stamps has made it diagonal to the *left*, which indicates purple instead of green.

Lastly, turn the stamp upside down and look at the lower shield. The first quarter has the red, white and blue horizontal stripes of Holland, the second the two bars of Spain, the third the Austrian merchant flag and the fourth the flag of Sweden. On the whole this triple coat-of-arms, (*en pairle*, to use the heraldic term), is a most curious piece of work. It is entirely fanciful and is not even strictly accurate, as we have noted. The motto surrounding the design shows what it is intended to represent:—OMNIA JUNCTA IN UNO, "All joined in one,"—the union of the various nationalities in the make up of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai.

The inscriptions are practically as before, *Shanghai Kung Pu* in tiny characters at the right and *Shu Hsin Kuan* at the left, in the small upper panels. Beneath the Arabic numerals is the Chinese value in cents in each case. The character for dime is not used on this issue, *yin shih* (*shih wu* or *er shih*) *fên* indicating directly "silver, 10 (15 or 20) cents," the figures all being in the "long" form. In the corners of the stamp will be seen post-horns representing the mail, and winged wheels representing speed—though we are forcibly reminded by complaints in the Shanghai papers of the time, that the Local Post was more productive of stamps for collectors than of speed for its patrons.

The special postage due stamps that were issued with this set of adhesives call for no particular comment. The inscriptions are exactly similar to those on the regular set, with the exception that the value in Chinese is preceded by the character 欠 *ch'ien*, which means "deficient" or "to owe." The upper corners are embellished with a post-horn and a fowl anchor.

工部

All these stamps, since the issue of 1889, have appeared upon paper watermarked with the design shown above, which will be readily recognized as the characters *Kung Pu* or "Municipal Council."



## Our Indian Letter.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

BANGALORE, May 23, 1904.

I am back again from nearly half a year's wanderings among the "last places made" when the "earth rose out of chaos". Once more a few hours may be snatched for the study of one's stamps, and a meal, which does not consist of monkey, goat or bat, helps to fit one for philatelic work of these months till the "rains" are over. Jungle work is all very well, but it is lonesome and, at times, depressing. There are few more melancholy sights than the little white cross at the wayside, which marks the burial of a soldier on march from Bellary or Hyderabad to Bangalore—

Only a lonely grave, alone in a lonely land,  
Only a burnished cross, alone in the burning sand,  
To say where a soldier died.

Only a soldier dead, only a soldier gone  
Alone to a soldier's bed, along by the soldiers borne,  
Who say where a soldier died.

And it is a great pleasure to be back from such surroundings and to hear again about perforations and surcharges and bargains, and the thousand and one other things dear to the heart of the stamp man,

We are amused out here by the bitter controversy waged by some dealers against one another on the subject of new issues, speculation, etc. There are not so very many collectors in India, but what there are do not speculate or buy for a rise. Why Mr. A., who deals in nothing but current Colonials at 5 per cent. over face value (except for misprints, etc., which he carefully picks out and prices for a sum about equal to the value of a mint Sydney view, because, forsooth, there is only one on the sheet), should worry himself about Mr. B., who admittedly sells only old issues and prefers Continentals; and Mr. C., who goes in for entires, fiscals, smudges, etc., I fail to see. There are enough collectors to go around, even if there are not enough of certain stamps, and as so few people collect on exactly the same lines, there should be scope for all dealers' energies, without a continual cutting of throats and prices.

Some of the most interesting philatelic reading in leading journals is to be found in the advertising column. "Messrs X. Y. Z beg to notify that they can sell *all* stamps at one-third anybody else's prices—all picked copies or immaculate mint." Messrs. A. B. C. state that they "are the only firm in Europe which sell really decent stamps at one-half catalogue, and they warn collectors against dangerous advertisements of stamps at a greater discount than theirs." Another firm state that their latest standard catalogue reflects the exact market prices and stamps cannot be bought less than their prices anywhere. And so it goes on. Every one of these people state definitely that they are the only firm worth dealing with, they all have the finest stock of rarities in the world, they all buy for the highest prices and sell at the



lowest. I dare say it is all right, but it doesn't sound good business—most people like to buy stocks, shares, etc., low and sell high. But the stamp man is clearly more disinterested! Nearly all of the above *disinterested* people can supply you with stamps from one penny to one hundred pounds, they all have a dozen or two collections in stock, they all ask you for "want lists", they are all the cheapest house in the trade,—and with all this one wonders how it is that the great firm ever sells a stamp at all, as everyone else *says* he can supply it for about half the price. As S. G. & Co. were still in existence when I was at home and showed no signs of diminution of business, I begin to doubt whether the phenomenal bargains really existed.

---

Mr. D. P. Masson continues his pioneer work on Sirmoor in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. He is now "worrying out" the surcharges for "Service"—there must be a boom in Sirmoor shortly. I don't know if anyone else has taken them up seriously, but there are very few about in India, except, of course, just the commonest varieties.

---

A sad, bad Moplat man has recently started a stamp business near here. He sent me a collection recently to look at—it was a great curiosity. The man evidently reads well but knows nothing about stamps—as evidenced by the fact that all stamps with inscriptions were mounted in the correct places, while a few blank pages at the end contained all stamps without inscription or with obscure names, such as the Austrian Newspaper stamps, Greece, etc., in rows, and the effect was most curious. The prices were amusing,—two annas each for ordinary stamps, four annas each for large stamps (mostly fiscals) and one anna for imperforates, including real imperforates, and also envelopes, post cards and perforated stamps with the perforations cut off. He could not distinguish them. The assemblage was also curious—England was represented by the 10d octagonal, the ½d newspaper wrapper, the 1d post card, the ½d, 1d, 2½d and 2s 6d Victorian and the 1d and 2½d Edwardian stamps, a dozen License and three embossed Deeds. U. S. A. was funnier still—the 12c black (Washington), the 10c, 1865 issue, four Proprietaries, two long revenues, a 2c Pan-American and a colored illustration out of a German journal made up his "little lot". Some of the stamps were worth two or three rupees each, but the majority were of the 6d per thousand brand.

---

Professor O. V. Muller, of Bombay, tells me that he has found two shades of all the Edwardian Indian stamps and three shades of several of the values. Prof. Muller has blocks of each and the shades are very noticeable. The ½ and 2½ annas show the maximum difference—these stamps are worth buying in shades, as they are obtainable at face value now and in a few years it may be found that one of the shades is a rarity. The entire set is, I believe, in use now, the three annas being about the last to appear in the south of India. Our present set compares very favorably with the set of any other portion of the Empire and, compared with the particularly hideous low value English stamps, they are "things of beauty and a joy forever".

BANGALORE, May 27, 1904.

The recent history of the Bhor State is interesting. Mr. Stewart Wilson wrote a year or two ago that the State now used British Indian stamps and that the postal arrangements were under British Indian supervision. Messrs. Whitfield King wrote to say that the new Bhor stamp could not be obtained in quantities and that it must be a genuine issue. Mr. H. J. H. Smith then wrote to the *P. J. I.* to say he knew how the issue had been *engineered* and that it was not a respectable issue. Now, Mr. Crofton, who knows the State well, defends the issue and fails to see where the "engineering" comes in. Who is right? There is one thing clear, however, and that is that the State has only issued one value and that is as low as possible, and, if it had been pure speculation, surely a whole set up to one rupee, and possibly over that amount, would have appeared.

---

More forgeries of the stamps of Native States are reported. Some of them are very well done, but I have seen some which resemble a very poor thumb impression. I am sorry for the poor, unfortunate person, who, not knowing much about these stamps, attempts to discriminate between the genuine and forged specimens which pass through his hands.

---

Bhopal is reported to be reprinting to *oblige stamp collectors*. It is very bad news, for, up to the present Bhopal has been very respectable, though difficult, and now, if the report be true, the respectability ceases and the difficulty increases. We can only echo the words of the old lady, who said, when she heard of the Deluge, "It's all very sad, but let us hope it isn't true."



# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 219.]

## Great Britain.

1840.



Fig. 401.

rd black.—This is the first adhesive postage stamp ever issued. It has letters in the lower corners and ornaments in the upper ones. (Fig. 401).

Var. A.—The ornaments in the upper corners are replaced by the letters “V. R.”

1854-57.



Fig. 402.



Fig. 403.

rd. Die I. (1854.)—This is the original die which was in use from 1840 until it was re-engraved in 1855.

The eyelid is practically without shading; the nostril is almost a straight line and the band around the hair, behind the ear, is very indistinct. (Fig. 402).

rd. Die II. (1855.)—The eyelid is distinctly shaded, there being eight distinct lines which are at right angles to the curve of the eyelid.

The nostril is more curved and distended and the band around the hair is quite distinct, being outlined below by an heavy line. (Fig. 403).

1864.



Fig. 404.

1d red.—This is the same as die II of the last series excepting that there are letters in all four corners and that, instead of their being Roman capitals as in the previous dies, the letters are *sans serif* capitals. (Fig. 404).

1840-69.



Fig. 405.



Fig. 406.

2d. Die I. (1840.)—Similar in all respects to die I of the one penny with the value altered. (Fig. 405).

2d. Die II. (1841.)—The same as die I with the addition of an heavy, colorless line below the upper label and above the lower one. (Fig. 406).



Fig. 407.



Fig. 408.

2d. Die III. (1857.)—As die II excepting that the colorless lines below the upper label and above the lower one are much thinner. (Fig. 407).

2d. Die IV. (1858.)—A reproduction of the last excepting that there are letters in all four corners and that they are *sans serif* capitals instead of Roman as in the first three dies. (Fig. 408).



Fig. 409.

2d. Die V. (1869.)—As last excepting that the colorless lines are very thin. (Fig. 409).

1855-56.



Fig. 410.



Fig. 411.



Fig. 412.

This series, consisting of the 4d, 6d and 1s values as illustrated above, is easily recognized by the absence of the letters which are found in all four corners of the stamps of the subsequent issues.

1862.



Fig. 413.



Fig. 414.



Fig. 415.



Fig. 416.



Fig. 417.



Fig. 418.



Fig. 419.

The distinguishing mark of this series, comprising the 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d and

1s values as illustrated above, is the small, colorless letter which is to be found in each corner of the stamps.

The following varieties of these stamps are known :

3d. Var. A.—There is a minute, colorless dot in the solid ground of the lower label just below the lower branch of the foliated ornament at each side. (Fig. 418).

4d. Var. A.—There is a very fine, colorless line drawn across the exterior angle of the square spaces in the corners.

6d. Var. A.—This is exactly the same as the variety of the 4d noted above.

9d. Var. A.—Identical with the last two varieties. (Fig. 419).

1s. Var. A.—This is, also, identical with the other varieties noted above. All four are commonly known as the "hair-line" varieties.

## 1865-72.



Fig. 420.



Fig. 421.



Fig. 422.



Fig. 423.



Fig. 424.



Fig. 425.



Fig. 426.



Fig. 427.



Fig. 428.

This series is easily differentiated from any other by the letters in the corners of the stamps. They are large and colorless upon a ground of solid color. It consists of the following values : 3d, 4d, 6d (three types), 9d, 10d, 1s and 2s, all of which are illustrated above.

6d. Type I. (1865.)—There is an hyphen between the "six" and the "PENCE". (Fig. 422).

6d. Type II. (1867.)—There is no hyphen between the "six" and the "PENCE". (Fig. 423).

6d. Type III. (1872.)—An entirely new type : the head being enclosed by an hexagonal frame instead of by a circular one. (Fig. 428).

## 1873-76.



Fig. 429.



Fig. 430.



Fig. 431.



Fig. 432.

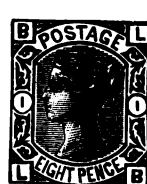


Fig. 433.



Fig. 434.

This series, consisting of the 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 1s values, all of which are illustrated above, is readily distinguished from the others by the fact that the letters in the corners are colored upon a colorless ground. In all values excepting the 2½d and 4d there is a colorless, circular disk at each side of the stamp which contains the plate number. In the 2½d value this number is to be found at the upper portion of the side labels and, in the 4d, it is in a circular disk at each end of the label inscribed "POSTAGE".

1881.



Fig. 435.

1d lilac. Type I.—There are fourteen colorless dots in each of the angles forming the corners of the design. (Fig. 435).

1d lilac. Type II.—There are sixteen dots in each of the angles, as above.

## Greece.

1900.



Fig. 436.



Fig. 437.

ΛΕΠΤΑ

20

Fig. 438.

The surcharge (Fig. 438), upon this series abounds in errors and varieties, the principal ones being as follows :

## Imperforate stamps.

20l on 25l blue. Fig. 437.—Athens print of 1889-92.

Var. A.—"20" above the word instead of below it.

Var. B.—Surcharged "20" only, the word having been omitted.

Var. C.—Pair, one without surcharge.

30l on 40l violet on yellowish. Fig. 436.—Athens print of 1880-82.

Var. A.—Broad "o" in "30".

- Var. B.—The first letter of the surcharged word is an "A".  
 40l on 2l yellow-bistre on cream. Fig. 436.—Athens print of 1863-71.  
 Var. A.—Broad "o" in "40".  
 50l on 40l salmon on cream. Fig. 436.—Athens print of 1876.  
 Var. A.—Broad "o" in "50".  
 Var. B.—The first letter of the surcharged word is an "A".  
 Var. C.—Surcharged "50" only, the word having been omitted.  
 Var. D.—"50" above the word instead of below it.

Stamps perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 20l on 25l blue. Fig. 437.—Athens print of 1891-92.  
 Var. A.—"20" above the word instead of below it,  
 30l on 40l violet on cream. Fig. 437.—Athens print of 1891-1900.  
 Var. A.—Broad "o" in "30".  
 Var. B.—The first letter of the surcharged word is an "A".  
 40l on 2l bistre on cream. Fig. 437.—Athens print of 1891-1900.  
 Var. A.—Broad "o" in "40".  
 Var. B.—The first letter of the surcharged word is an "A".  
 50l on 40l salmon on cream. Fig. 437.—Athens print of 1891-1900.  
 Var. A.—Broad "o" in "50".  
 Var. B.—The first letter of the surcharged word is an "A".  
 Var. C.—Surcharged "50" only, the word having been omitted.  
 Var. D.—"50" above the word instead of below it.



Fig. 439.

A M  
 ΔΡΑΧΜΗ  
 1

Fig. 440.

- 1dr on 5dr green.—Stamp as illustrated by Fig. 439, surcharged as Fig. 440.  
 440. Var. A.—The third letter of the surcharged word is the same as the first.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.  
 1875-78.



Fig. 441.



Fig. 442.



There are two types of these stamps, as follows :

1875. Type I.—The Greek words "LEPTA" or "LEPTON" above the numeral of value is in rather small lettering. (Fig. 441).

1878. Type II.—The Greek words "LEPTA" or "LEPTON" are larger than in type I. (Fig. 442).

### Grenada.

1875.



Fig. 443.

is purple, blue surcharge.—This stamp, which is of the type illustrated as figure 443, is found with the following errors of surcharge :

Var. A.—"SHLLIING" instead of "SHILLING".

Var. B.—"o" of "ONE" omitted.

1881.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d purple, black surcharge.—There are four varieties of this stamp, as follows :

Var. A.—"OSTAGE" instead of "POSTAGE". This is No. 100 on the sheet.

Var. B.—No hyphen between "HALF" and "PENNY". No. 88 on the sheet.

Var. C.—"ALF" for "HALF".

Var. D.—"PEN" for "PENNY".

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d claret, black surcharge.—This stamp, which is similar to figure 443, is found on the paper watermarked with the large, sharp pointed star and upon that watermarked with the large star with broad points. On the latter paper it is found in two shades, claret and lake. The varieties are found on stamps printed in both colors and upon both papers.

Var. A.—"PENCE" misspelled "PENC". No. 96 on the sheet.

Var. B.—No period after the words of value. Nos 28, 62, 87 and 103 on the sheet.

In connection with these two stamps, as well as the four pence of the same series, the following quotation from Bacon & Napier's hand-book on Grenada will not prove uninteresting : "The Halfpenny, Two Pence Halfpenny and Four Pence were printed from the same plate as the One Shilling of Issue IV., and the word 'POSTAGE' and the value were overprinted in the same way, but in a different color—black in place of blue. As in the case of the One Shilling the overprinting was carelessly done. It is apparent that two fonts of type were used indiscriminately, the letters of one measuring about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in height, and those of the other about 2 mm. The different combinations of the two types are so numerous that practically every overprint on the 120 stamps of each value is different. The word 'POSTAGE' on each of the values varies from 10 to  $11\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in length, while the words

HALF-PENNY vary from  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 12mm., and the words 'FOUR PENCE' from 11 to  $12\frac{1}{4}$  mm.\*\*

1883.



Fig. 444.



Fig. 445.



Fig. 446.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d orange and green, black surcharge.—There are two types of this surcharge, as follows :

Type I.—The word "POSTAGE" measures  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (Fig. 444).

Type II.—The word "POSTAGE" measures  $16 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (Fig. 445).

1d orange and green, black surcharge.—There are two types of this surcharge (Fig. 446), as follows :

Type I.—The words "ONE PENNY" measure 10mm. in length.

Type II.—The words "ONE PENNY" measure 11mm. in length.

1888.



Fig. 447.



Fig. 448.

4d on 2s orange.—There are two types of this surcharge :

Type I.—The "d" of the "4d" slants to the right. (Fig. 447).

Type II.—The "d" of the "4d" is vertical. (Fig. 448).

1890.



Fig. 449.

1d on 2s orange.—There are two types of this surcharge :

Type I.—The "1" measures  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in height and the "d" is 2mm. wide in its broadest part.

Type II.—The "1" measures 10mm. in height and the "d" is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide. (Fig. 449).

\*Cf. Grenada: by E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier with illustrations. London: Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Stand, p. 100.

1891.



Fig. 450.



Fig. 451.

1d on 2s orange.—A variety of this stamp is known in which there is no period after the "1d".

1d on 8d bistre.—As in the last a variety of this stamp (Fig. 450), is known in which there is no period after the "1d".

2½d on 8d bistre.—There are two types of the surcharge upon this stamp, thirty of each type being found upon each pane of sixty stamps.

Type I.—The head of the "2" of "½" is open. (Fig. 451).

Type II.—The head of the "2" of "½" curls inwards so that the ball is much closer to the body stroke.

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1892.



Fig. 452.

The specialist will find many varieties, mostly due to punctuation, among these stamps. We list all that we know to exist :

1d on 8d bistre.—Fig. 452.

Var. A.—Period after "SURCHARGE".

Var. B.—Period after both "SURCHARGE" and "POSTAGE".

Var. C.—Period after "POSTAGE".

Var. D.—Colon after "SURCHARGE".

Var. E.—Colon after "SURCHARGE".

Var. F.—Colon after "SURCHARGE" and period after "POSTAGE".

Var. G.—Comma after "1d".

Var. H.—Period after "G" of "POSTAGE".

1d on 6d red-lilac.

Var. A.—Colon after "SURCHARGE".

Var. B.—Colon after "POSTAGE".

Var. C.—Colon after both "SURCHARGE" and "POSTAGE".

Var. D.—Colon after "SURCHARGE" and period after "POSTAGE".

Var. E.—Colon after "G" of "SURCHARGE".

Var. F.—Colon after "G" of "POSTAGE".

Var. G.—Period after "P" of "POSTAGE".

Var. H.—Period after "G" of "POSTAGE".

Var. I.—"SURCHARGE" misspelled "SURCHARGF".

2d on 8d bistre.

Var. A.—Period after both “SURCHARGE” and “POSTAGE”.

Var. B. Period after “POSTAGE”.

Var. C.—Colon after “SURCHARGE”.

Var. D.—Colon after both “SURCHARGE” and “POSTAGE”.

Var. E.—Colon after “SURCHARGE” and period after “POSTAGE”.

2d on 6d red.lilac.

Var. A.—Colon after “SURCHARGE”.

Var. B.—Colon after “POSTAGE”.

Var. C.—Colon after both “SURCHARGE” and “POSTAGE”.

Var. D.—Colon after “SURCHARGE” and period after “POSTAGE”.

Var. E.—Period after “G” of “SURCHARGE”.

Var. F.—Period after “P” of “POSTAGE”.



## Reviews.

### "THE A B C OF STAMP COLLECTING."\*

This is the title which Mr. F. J. Melville has chosen for a bright little booklet dealing with many things connected with stamp collecting. The following list of titles of the various chapters will afford some idea of the scope of the work :

<i>Chapter</i>	
I	Concerning Hobby Horses.
II	The Story of the Stamp.
III	The Romance of Stamp Collecting.
IV	How Postage Stamps are Made.
V	On Starting a Collection.
VI	Further Hints for Collectors.
VII	Effect of Collecting upon Stamp Production.
VIII	Stamps of Great Price
IX	Provisional Issues and Surcharged Stamps.
X	Local Postage Stamps.
XI	Reprints and Reminders.
XII	Errors.
XIII	Forgeries and Fakes.
XIV	Many Inventions.
XV	Clues to Classification.
XVI	Postal Cards and Covers.
XVII	Philatelic Etcæteras
XVIII	Portraiture on Postage Stamps.
XIX	Philately and the Fine Arts.
XX	History in Postage Stamps.
XXI	Stamps as Instructors in Geography.
XXII	Stories about Stamps.
XXIII	The Religious Interest in Stamp Collecting
XXIV	Anent Postmarks.
XXV	Famous Collectors and their Collections.
XXVI	Philatelic Treasure Trove.
XXVII	Freak Collections.
XXVIII	The Philatelist's Bookshelf.
XXIX	Societies Learned in Philately.
XXX	Stamp Table Talk.
XXXI	Philately in Fiction.

Of course, much that is said in the book is not new to experienced collectors, but it is so well said as to be entertaining even to those who are well posted. However, the object of the book is not to instruct the experienced, but rather to attract the attention and arouse the interest of those who are not now collectors. For this purpose the book is very well fitted and we commend it as a gift to possible converts to the rank of philately. The author has a pleasing and chatty way of handling his subject, which makes even facts and figures acceptable reading.

In a letter to us he announces his willingness to accept from collectors in this country payment in U. S. postage stamps, at the rate of 30 cents per copy, postpaid.

\*The A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting, by F. J. Melville. London: Henry J. Drane, Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, Fleet St., E. C.

## THE HISTORY OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SICILY.†

Sicily is only a little country so far as the catalogues go. The catalogue of our publishers allots to it nine stamps, three shades and an error of color. Yet Dr. Diena has found enough material in them to produce a book of 143 quarto pages, supplemented by 20 autotype plates. We would scarcely expect a work of such magnitude to be founded on a single series of stamps, which was in use for a period of less than 19 months. This is only another proof that many of the older issues of stamps are storehouses of interesting material and that there is often much in a small and neglected country to repay research.

Preceding the table of contents we find an excellent feature, namely "Bibliography". While the author protests that he does not claim completeness for this feature, but merely to give a chronological list of the principal articles upon Sicilian stamps which are known to him, he quotes fifty six titles of articles, together with the name of the publication in which each appeared and also the volume, page and date. We commend this feature to other authors. The student of stamps is often interested in referring to such sources of information. Should he try to look up all that are listed by Dr. Diena he would need to be a linguist and have access to a philatelic library of unusual excellence.

The introductory chapter is devoted to a history of Sicily, its political administration, postal service, currency and geography. After this we come to Chapter I. which occupies fully half of the book and forms the most interesting part of it for collectors, since it deals with the introduction of postage stamps, the selection of the design, engraving, colors, paper, gum, the various printings, retouchings of the plates, etc. etc. In this chapter are quoted numerous official letters which contain many interesting and instructive details. It is almost amusing to note the worryment caused by the question of colors for the stamps and the extent to which the subject is discussed in these letters. One of many such references reads: "Among the different colors of the impressions of these stamps are *red*, *blue* and *green*. I would beg of Your Excellency to consider whether there will be any possibility of preventing the combining of these colors together, with the *white* ground of the paper to which they have to be affixed". And again we find: "I beg you to consider the possibility of forming by means of these various colors combinations that are neither approved nor permitted by our Royal government." Our readers will bear in mind that red, white and green formed the Italian tricolor and the addition of blue might be thought to hint at a Franco-Italian alliance. Perhaps the sticking of postage stamps upon an envelope may be made to constitute a serious political demonstration by an excitable Latin people, but to those of our more phlegmatic temperament it seems decidedly ridiculous. Another cause of official distress of mind was the cancellation mark. In the Neapolitan portion of the kingdom the stamps were cancelled by the word "Annullato" but that would appear too suggestive when applied to a stamp bearing the portrait of the King. Thus again we read: "Moreover, a more serious matter still, I would remind Your Excellency that the postal officials must strike upon these stamps the mark that cancels them; but this cancellation may sometimes, either through simple carelessness, or in the hurry of completing the work of the post office on the arrival or departure of the mails, chance to be struck upon the sacred effigy

†A History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily, by Emilio Diena, translated by E. B. Evans. London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand. W. C.

of the King, and I do not see how it will be possible absolutely to prevent such irreverence taking place". As the reign of King Bomba was a period of great political discord it is more than probable that many of his loving (?) subjects would have rejoiced at the defacement of the "sacred effigy of the King" and even would have accepted with equanimity the total effacement of his royal person. After much discussion they finally adopted the well known "picture frame" cancellation, which obliterated the stamp but left the portrait untouched.

A really serious difficulty was encountered when the die was delivered by the engraver. Accompanying it were "seven punches indicating the various values of the seven stamps". But the die had been engraved with a view to the making of line engraved plates, whereas, the holder of the contract to manufacture the plates and stamps had expected a die which could be duplicated by electrotyping and all his preparations had been for the making of plates for surface-printing. However, after protracted and expensive experiments, they succeeded in producing the necessary plates and in printing a sufficient quantity of stamps to carry out the royal decree which ordered their use to begin on January 1st, 1859.

An interesting feature of Chapter I is the description of the various plates prepared for each value and of the marks of retouching to be found on them. This retouching, by the way, was not made because of wearing of the plates but was done at the time of their manufacture in order to correct imperfections in the galvano-plastic reproductions.

Other chapters are devoted to the withdrawal of the Bourbon stamps, the remainders, proposed new issues, the introduction of the Sardo-Italian stamps into the Sicilian provinces, and the cancellations.

The paper, letter press and illustrations are deserving of sincere commendation. The fact that the translation was made by Major Evans is sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the work and the excellence of the English in which it is expressed.

---

### A CATALOGUE OF FISCAL STAMPS.‡

We have received from Messrs. Yvert & Tellier a copy of their priced catalogue of fiscal stamps. The collecting of this class of stamps appears to be rapidly gaining in favor, especially in Europe. In the United States many collectors are interested in our own fiscal issues but only a few specialists pay attention to those of other countries. It is certain that large and interesting collections of these stamps may be made at a comparatively small outlay, a point worthy of consideration by those of us who need to count the cost of their amusements.

The first edition of such a work, with its numerous illustrations and other expensive features, must represent quite an investment of capital. Doubtless the publishers feel that there is sufficient demand for the book to insure a profit on their outlay, or, as business men, they would not have undertaken it. It will probably be bought by many collectors who are not fiscalists in order that they may have it for reference. We frequently see labels which we assume to be fiscals but about which we would like more information. It is quite probable that this book would usually meet such requirements.

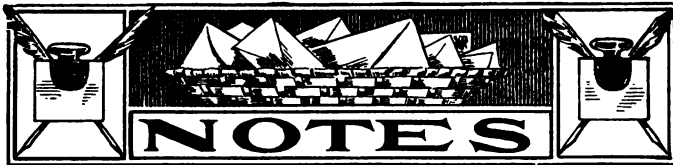
‡Catalogue Prix-Courant de Timbres Fiscaux. Amiens: Yvert & Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, 1905.

Collectors in the United States will naturally be interested in the treatment accorded our own revenue issues. It is certainly ample. About one-tenth of the entire work (59 out of 607 pages) is devoted to the issues of this country. It is almost startling to see not only the documentary, proprietary, match and medicine stamps fully illustrated but also the revenue stamps for beer, tobacco and snuff. The last three groups, owing to the fact that their collecting is officially prohibited, are quite unfamiliar to the majority of us.

We commend the book as a compact and useful work of reference even for those who are not collectors of the stamps of which it treats.







AZORES.—We illustrate herewith the type of the surcharge that is applied to the new postage due stamps :

## AÇORES



BENADIR.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* : " We have already stated that the postal service to and from Benadir was to commence November 1, 1903, but we appear to have omitted to formally record the fact that the service has actually started. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* adds that it believes this date should be antedated by a month, and that post offices are established at Brava, Guimbo, Merca and Mogadiscio. The letter rate is 2 annas to Italy and 2½ annas to other countries of the Postal Union."



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 5 shillings, King's head, now comes in a different shade, which they call "dark orange-brown." They say, further : " The shade is still orange-brown, but darker, and approaches to venetian red with a tint of orange."



CHINA.—We illustrate herewith the surcharge of the postage due stamps which we chronicled last month :

## POSTAGE DUE

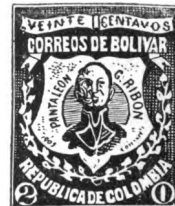
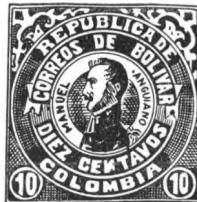
資欠



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Messrs. W. Sellschopp & Co. have sent us a number of new varieties, to be noted in the A. J. P. Among those of the Colombian Republic, we find of the 1901 issue, imperforate copies of the 1c blue and 2c light brown, with the rose surcharge of the interlaced links ; also, a perforated copy of the 2c dark brown with the surcharge omitted. Of the 1902 issue they show us the 5c purple, imperforate horizontally.



BOLIVAR.—We illustrate below the three new stamps which we chronicled in May :



COREA.—We have been shown by Mr. Wm. E. Ault, a pair of the 2ch on 25p, 1903 series, imperforate horizontally.



GUATEMALA.—Messrs. W. Sellschopp & Co. show us the 1c on 10c blue-green of the provisional issue of 1898 with the error "ENTAVO".



HAYTI.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as follows: "*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* gives the inner history of the two recent new issues. It seems that the authorities were anxious to show their solicitude for the Republic, and the centenary of the proclamation of Independence appeared a fitting occasion. What more natural than to have a new set of stamps, or even two? It was thereupon resolved to have a new series, but unfortunately, the State funds were all appropriated to more useful objects. In this unfortunate predicament, M. Borno, a millionaire member of the Council, kindly placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Government, and even came to Paris where he ordered, beyond the commemorative set proposed, another with the portrait of the President; all from M. Côte, the engraver and printer.

"The designs proposed by the latter, having been accepted by the Haitian Government, an order was given for a number of sets not over 100,000. The whole of the stamps were despatched from Paris in three consignments at intervals of one month, under the official control of a representative of the Haitian Embassy and the District Commissary of Police. The plates were included in the last consignment and defaced on arrival at Port-au-Prince. M. Borno refused to accept any monetary return for his outlay, but asked and received part of the stamps.

"These stamps were uncanceled and unsurcharged in any way. The Government had, in the meantime, ordered some handstamps 'Poste Payé, 1804-1904', and all stamps issued in the ordinary course through the Post Office were so surcharged, thus rendering the stamps supplied to M. Borno useless either for franking his correspondence or for sale to collectors. He, no doubt, protested against such a shabby trick and induced the Government to do away with the 'control' surcharge. This has now been done.

"The points not explained in this history are the facts that the stamps were on sale in Paris from the first, and may now be had unsurcharged at less than face value. We are elsewhere told that the reason the surcharged stamps were withdrawn was because an American firm bought them all up."



HONDURAS —We are shown by Messrs. W. Sellschopp & Co. the 50c yellow, Official stamp of 1891 with double surcharge.



INDIA.—CHAMBA.—The *Philatelic Record* notes the 3 pies, gray, Queen's head, with inverted surcharge.



MAURITIUS.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a copy of the 15c on 36c (our No. 97), without the thin line through the original value. We illustrate the stamp for the new "INLAND" and "FOREIGN" express delivery:



NICARAGUA.—We have seen the surcharged Official stamp, 5c on 3c green, with double surcharge, including the errors "CENTAVOS" and "CONTAVOS."



PHILIPPINES.—We are indebted to a correspondent in Manila for the following :

"On June 1st, 1904, an order was issued by the Director of Posts for the Philippine Islands, discontinuing the use of postage due stamps in the Philippines, and directing that all remainders be turned in to the main office for cremation."

He also sends us the following :

"U. S. Postage stamps surcharged 'PHILIPPINES' used for postage dues. Owing to the discontinuance of the use of the surcharged postage dues, hereafter regular postage stamps will be used in the Philippines instead of the surcharged ones. This action was not made public until it was all over. No chance to buy."



PORTUGAL.—We herewith illustrate the new postage due stamps :



SALVADOR.—Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. call our attention to copies of the 1889 2c scarlet, with double bar at top, and the 1896 15c on 24c violet, with double surcharge.



SAMOA.—Among the stamps which Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. show us is a block of the 1895 1½p on 2p orange, which has an extra surcharge printed partly on the margin and partly on one of the stamps. We suppose this might be considered a double surcharge.

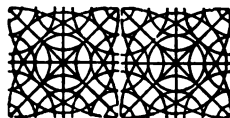
**SOUTH ALGERIA.**—We quote from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* :  
Information is completely lacking with reference to the so called postage  
due stamp issued by the office at Beni-Ounif. It appears that we are the  
victims of a simple farce whose author will take particular care not to let his  
identity become known."



**URUGUAY.**—We have seen the 1c brown-violet and black of 1897 with  
the red surcharge "PROVISORIO 1897" inverted.  
We are indebted to Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. for the sight of this variety.  
We illustrate the 5c stamp chronicled last month :



**VIRGIN ISLANDS.**—We illustrate below the type of the new series :





**CANAL ZONE.**—As our readers most probably know, "Uncle Sam" decided about a month ago to purchase \$1000.00 worth of the surcharged stamps of Panama and, by an additional surcharge of the words: "CANAL ZONE", make them available for postal purposes in that portion or Panama immediately contiguous to the line of the proposed canal and which is under the jurisdiction of this government. Of course these were in use only while awaiting the arrival of the regular United States stamps which are, already in use on the Isthmus.

We understand that eight post offices have been established in the "Zone", *i. e.* at Ancon, Bohio, Cristobal, Empire, Gatun, Gorgona, Labora and Tavermillia.

The surcharge on the only copy which we have seen is handstamped in bluish-black and the words "CANAL ZONE" measure  $18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The stamps used for this purpose were the second printed series issued in the city of Panama.

We have, also, just received three values of the current series of the United States stamps surcharged "CANAL ZONE" vertically, reading upwards, at left and "PANAMA" at right in Roman capitals measuring  $16 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and  $11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. respectively.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Bluish-black surcharge.

2c rose and carmine

5c blue and carmine

10c yellow and carmine

On U. S. Postage Stamps.

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

1c green

2c carmine

5c blue

**CEYLON.**—Several of our contemporaries announce the completion of the King's head series by the issue of the 75c value.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

75c blue and orange

**CHILE.**—Our correspondent writes us that "a surplus lot of small telegraph stamps, which are obsolete as such, are being surcharged 'CORREOS' for use in the post. The following are going to be the new ones: 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, and 12c. They will be in use until the new series arrive, about the last of the year, some, besides the word 'CORREOS', will also have a new value surcharged." We have seen the following:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

5c carmine

10c olive

1c on 20c dark blue

3c on 1p brown

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—**Antioquia, Medellin Issue.**—Three new

stamps have been issued for local use here. They are of a different design from those which we chronicled last October and we hope to illustrate them next month.

*Local Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11 ½.  
20c orange  
20c red  
50c purple  
1p yellow-green

---

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Cundina-marca.**—We have received the following additions to the "gold basis" set chronicled by us in May.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.  
3c rose  
5c olive green  
10c pale brown  
15c pink  
20c blue on green  
2c blue  
40c blue  
Imperforate.  
20c blue

*Registration stamp.*

Perforated 12.  
10c bistre

---

**CURACAO.**—*La Cote Réelle* announces a new series of stamps for this colony. The low values, from 1c to 25c, are of a similar type to our Netherlands A11, and the two higher values are the same as our Dutch Indies A9.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12 ½.  
1c olive-green  
2c brown  
2 ½c green  
3c yellow  
5c rose  
10c gray-blue  
15c deep brown  
25c violet  
30c brown-red  
5cc brown

**CYPRUS.**—We find that we have omitted to formally chronicle the values which have appeared upon paper with the new watermark. We see by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 18p with the old CA. watermark was printed in black and red-brown, while that with the multiple watermark is a distinct shade, also that the 30p and ½p have appeared on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
30pa lilac and green  
½p green and carmine  
6p olive-bistre and green  
9p brown and carmine  
18p black and dark chocolate-brown

---

**DAHOMÉY and DEPENDANCIES.**

—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the following new values, our type A1 :

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 4x13 ½.  
2c brown on buff  
4c claret on lavender  
2cc red on green  
3cc brown on bistre  
40c red on straw  
75c deep-violet on orange  
1fr bronze-green on straw  
2fr violet on rose  
5fr red lilac on lavender

---

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.**—

We find that we have omitted to formally chronicle the one-half anna stamp. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* mentions the re issue of the 5a on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermark Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
½a green and gray-green  
Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
5a yellow-brown and gray-black

**FRENCH CONGO.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us marked shades of the 1c and 2c stamps of 1900, our type A12.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Thistle.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c brown and gray-lilac

2c red-brown and yellow

**GIBRALTAR.**—Several of our contemporaries list the one-half penny with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p dull green

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—We see in the *Philatelic Record* that the 5d King's head has been surcharged "O. W.—OFFICIAL".

*Official stamp.*

Watermarked a Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

5p lilac and ultramarine

**INDIA—Gwalior.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the 3p Queen's head, surcharged for official use here.

*Official stamp.*

Watermark Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3p gray

**INDO CHINA.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us some new values for this colony. They are of the type described by us in May.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

1c lilac on blue

2c brown on buff

4c claret on lavender

5c yellow green

20c red on green

1fr bronze-green on straw

**IVOXY COAST.**—*La Cote Réelle* notes the appearance of a set of postal packet stamps which are made by surcharging, as usual. Upon the two lower values, of which 3000 stamps each were printed, this surcharge consists of the letters "C. P." (Colis Postaux) at the top and "COTE D'IVOIRE" at bottom with a thin line above it. On the two higher values, of which but 1000 of each were issued, it reads: "COLIS POSTAUX" at top and "COTE D'IVOIRE" at bottom, there being a thin line below the upper inscription and above the lower one. Diagonally in the center, between two lines, is the new value "4 Francs" or "8 Francs" as the case may be.

*Postal Packet stamps.*

Imperforate.

Black surcharge.

50c lilac

1fr rose on cream

4fr on 5c blue

8fr on 15c pale-green

**MARTINIQUE.**—The New England Stamp Co have shown us a new value for use in this colony.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.

2fr violet on rose

**NICARAGUA.**—We have received two new surcharges for the official stamps of this country, surcharged upon the regular official stamp. The type of the surcharge is the same as that described by us in our chronicle of November, 1903, excepting that the numeral of value in the upper, right corner is omitted. It is printed vertically upon the stamps, and there are four of the ornaments to each block of twenty-five stamps. The value upon the 1c reads: "1 CENTAVOS" and the errors of spelling of "CENTAVOS" have been corrected. We understand, also, that a new series, our type A15, has already been

received in Nicaragua. It is a commemorative series and the values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50c, and 1p.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Red surcharge.

1c on 10c purple

1c " 10c " (double sur.)

2c on 1p ultramarine

2c " 1p " (double sur.)

2c " 1p " (extra sur. on back)

**PANAMA.**—We have seen a copy of the registration stamp. 10c on 20c with a new handstamped surcharge consisting of the word "PANAMA" with an heavy bar below it. We hope to illustrate it next month.

*Registration stamp.*

Imperforate.

Rose surcharge.

10c on 20c blue on blue

**PARAGUAY.**—*La Cote Réelle* illustrates two stamps of a new series which it says "while printed, is not yet in use." The design for the centavos values closely resembles our type A32 with the date altered to "1904", while that for the peso values is an horizontal rectangle with the centre and the frame printed in different colors. Our contemporary gives the colors for both the 2p and 5p as blue and black which we hardly think is correct.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11½.

5c blue

10c yellow-bistre

20c violet

30c pale blue

60c brown

1p carmine and black

2p blue " " ?

5p " " " ?

**RUSSIA.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne advises us that he has two more of the new series, *i. e.* on vertically laid paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14½.

Vertically laid paper.

70k brown and orange

7r black and yellow

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—We have received the one penny, our type A6, perforated 12 and, also, the six pence with the new type of the word "POSTAGE" and perforated 12.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 12.

1p carmine

6p blue-green

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* notes a "Specimen" copy of the new 8c.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

8c dark lilac on blue

**SURINAM.**—*La Cote Réelle* announces a new stamp of the same type as the Curacao high values listed elsewhere.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12½.

12½c blue

**VENEZUELA.**—We have received several stamps of a new design from this country. The design consists of a central oval, containing the portrait of a military gentleman in uniform, within an arch. Above, in a straight line, "CORREOS DE"; "VENEZUELA" in a curved line forming the top of the arch and, below in a straight line, "CENTIMOS" with a large colorless numeral of value at either end of the word and within the corner blocks forming the supports of the arch.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12,

5c blue-green



10c carmine  
25c blue  
50c maroon  
1b maroon

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green  
1a red  
2a brown  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine  
3a gray  
4a dark green  
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black  
5a yellow brown  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red violet  
8a olive-green  
1r ultramarine and red  
2r green and red  
3r violet and red  
4a brown lilac and red  
5r olive-brown and red

**ZANZIBAR.**—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a new series for this country. As before, the anna values are of small size and the rupees values are large. The central design is the arms of the country.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Flowers.

Perforated 14.

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

The Johannesburg Philatelic Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening, June 8th, at the Masonic Hotel, when the first of the Society's auctions took place, which proved very successful both as to number of lots sold and the spirited bidding for some of the choice things.

There were present,—Messrs. M. Neuburger (in the chair) C. R. Schuler, Leon Schuler, W. Veary, R. Syme, A. I. aw, W. P. Cohen, Dr. Brennan, T. Henderson, W. G. Byron, Hon. Secy.—and also a number of visitors

Minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed two new members, namely Messrs. A. von Geusau and G. Aikman, were duly elected. The ordinary business of the meeting was then got through, after which the Auction began, at which Mr. M. P. Vallentine kindly consented to officiate, and as this was the first extensive auction held by the Society, the results must be considered as very satisfactory. Altogether there were some 75 lots disposed of, the principal being,—A pair of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V. R. I., Orange River Colony, with raised dots, used on original, and very fine, realising £5., 5sh, a pair of inverted 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d V. R. I. Transvaal, used on original £2-5-0—a fine specimen used on original of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  rappen, blue, black and carmine of Basle brought £1.-10sh., a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  rappen Zurich 18/6, a 4d blue Cape Wood block on original £1-2 6, besides several fine lots of Western Australia, Cape triangulars, Natal embossed, &c., &c. Altogether the sale realised a sum of £44-15 6., and taken all round some great bargains were obtained.

The meeting then broke up, a hearty vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Weddel, Manager of the Masonic Hotel, for his continued kindness in always placing a room at the Society's disposal.

Visitors will be always welcomed to meetings of the Society.

W. G. BYRON, *Secretary.*

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday,

June 21, at 8 p. m., at the Masonic Hotel, when there were present,—Messrs. S. A. Klagsbrun (in the chair) Leon Schuler, C. R. Schuler, E. Harford, F. H. Ansell, Dr. Brennan, Max Hirsohn, W. B. Cohen, A. S. Cohen, T. Henderson and W. G. Byron (Hon. Secy., Box 4967.), also one visitor—Mrs. N. Kitching.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, Mr. Klagsbrun then presented the Society with a copy of "Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain" by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, for which a vote of thanks was accorded him. Mr. Ansell brought up the subject of some remuneration for the late Secretary, and it was unanimously agreed that a certain sum be given him in recognition of past services.

The usual business,—correspondence, applications for membership, &c., was then got through, an encouraging feature being enquiries from different parts of the Transvaal for particulars of the Society's doings.

The exhibition of Errors and Freaks of the Postal issues of Africa was then proceeded with, and proved by far the most successful exhibition held by the Society for a long time. Mr. A. J. Cohen had a very fine lot, among which were—set of Wolmaranstad used on original,—Bechuanaland double and inverted surcharges,—a nice specimen of Bechuanaland on 2d. Great Britain,—Griqualand double surcharges,—Orange Free State half-penny on 3d. double surcharge, *one inverted*, and the same stamp with an additional large  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, in five varieties,—the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d, with Antique 2 in  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,—a strip of 3 V. R. I. 1d., O. R. C., two being *without* the V. R. I.,—a 6d. V. R. I., O. R. C., *with no figure 6*,—a fine lot of old Transvaals with inverted V. R.'s.,—a 3d. surcharge reading downwards "halve PRNNY",—a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1sh green "PENNIJ", a really fine block of twelve  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1sh *all double surcharge*.—all the inverted V. R. I's. used,—and also a large number of other interesting errors. Then Mr. Ansell showed a good lot of inverted and double surcharges, chiefly Transvaals, most noticeable being some specimens of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  on shilling green, both inverted and normal and used on originals. Mr. Henderson had a fine exhibit of complete sheets of the various V. R. I. values of O. R. C., with all errors &c. noted,—also some Transvaals, Natal's, &c. Mr. C. R. Schuler showed a fine block of six inverted  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. V. R. I. Transvaals used,—Griqualand 1d. and 6d., large type with "G" inverted,—also Cape Woodblocks, including error, Mafekings, Vryburgs, Petersburgs, &c. and mostly used on originals, Mr. L. Schuler had an interesting post-card *i.e.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ d green Transvaal, with very distinct double and invert surcharge. Mr. W. P. Cohen showed a good lot of almost all African countries.

Altogether a most successful exhibition took place, on conclusion of which Mr. Klagsbrun proposed and Mr. Byron seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to those members who had exhibited, as the exhibits betokened a vast amount of work in preparation.

A few lots were then put up for auction, Mr. Ansell acting as Auctioneer, after which the meeting broke up.

The next meeting will be held at same time and place on the 5th, July, when the chief item will be an Exhibition of Fiscals, and judging from the promises of members to contribute, it should also be most successful.

W. G. BYRON, *Secretary*.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

---

The 108th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, July 11th, 1904.

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 8.10 P. M., with Mr. Luff in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. Hamlin Russell, to take effect October 1st next, was read and accepted with regret.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$973.77, was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The Literary Committee acknowledged the receipt of a donation of Philatelic Literature from Mr. R. S. Nelson.

Adjourned at 8.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*



# American Journal of Philately.

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

---

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

JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

---

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, \$1.00.  
" " Foreign Countries, \$1.25.] AUGUST 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts.

---

## Corea, its Postal Organization and its Postage Stamps.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

[Continued from page 247.]

The year 1900 was, as we have already said, that of the entry of the Corean Empire into the Universal Postal Union. This important event necessarily brought about another, the stable and definitive organization of the postal service and the adoption of special measures for the dispatch, exchange and distribution of mail matter.

Beginning January 1st, 1900, the Corean post office was placed under the authority of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. At the head of the Administration was put a Director of Communications, whose duty it was to direct the postal service, the telegraph service, as well as the railways and navigation. A distinct budget was created for the postal service, and to the Director of Communications was entrusted the ordering of the expenses and the control of the receipts of this service. Independently of a central office, with the title of Office of the Management of the Postal Department, which was established at Seoul, there were organized in the empire 34 fully equipped offices and 321 secondary offices which worked successively from January 1st, 1900. Furthermore, 458 services of foot postmen (runners) were created, to ensure the daily service in the empire, both on the chief postal routes and on the secondary systems. The central office at Seoul, to which all the other offices were subordinate, gave employment, on January 1st, 1900, to one Director, 17 Secretaries (chusas), 33 foot postmen, 13 distributors and collectors and four service boys. To facilitate the exchange and transport of the shipments—which had been carried on until then only by runners—this service was, in a large measure, carried on by sea by means of Japanese boats serving the coasts. The international service could then be divided among the offices of Seoul, Chemulpho, M. kpho, Fusan and Wonson, which were thenceforth considered as central exchange offices. The Postal Administration placed in these offices Secretaries, former pupils of the Imperial French

College, who had followed the special courses given by an Instructing Counsellor whom the Korean Government had employed from the month of December, 1898.

Following this organization, the Korean Postal Administration at Seoul caused to be manufactured, by Japanese workmen who had been engaged by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, a new set of postage stamps which were to be used for the prepayment of correspondence concurrently with the stamps of the old type and until the complete exhaustion of the latter.

It is known that, according to the international convention, the postage stamps representing the type rates of the Union, or their equivalents, were to be prepared, as far as possible, in the following colors: 5 cents and its equivalents in dark blue, 2 cents in red and 1 cent in green. The Korean Post Office, being badly equipped for the manufacture of its stamps and wishing, first of all, to get rid of its stamps of the old type, thought it would conform to the provisions of the convention only as regarded the stamp of 4 cheun (20 poon), equivalent to 2 cents, and it gave to the stamps of 2 and 10 cheun (1 and 5 cents or 10 and 50 poon) the colors of their equivalents in poon which had been originally used. It decided, moreover, that, while waiting for the issue of the stamp of 1 cheun of the new set, the stamp of 25 poon, maroon, which denomination no longer represented any rate in the postal tariff, should be transformed by means of a surcharge into a 1 cheun stamp. This surcharge was applied in July, 1900, and the inscriptions in Chinese and Korean, placed in the vertical frames on each side of the stamp in the old issue, were also surcharged. This work, done by means of a hand stamp, produced several varieties as to the place occupied on the stamp by the surcharged figure; this was inclined sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left; it was even put upside down on some copies. There exist also some stamps on which the surcharge "1" is lacking, but these are very rare.

A few sheets of the 5 poon, yellow-green, of the printing of 1899, were surcharged in the same way, for the reason that the rate of 5 poon was exactly the equivalent of the stamp of 1 cheun green, the creation of which had been proposed.

The first two stamps of the new set, which appeared on January 15th, 1900, were the 2 cheun blue and the 3 cheun orange-red.

The 2 cheun was the value of which the need had been most felt, for the stock of its equivalent, the 10 poon of the old type, which was one of those most used, was almost exhausted at the time of the entry of Korea into the Universal Postal Union.

As to the 3 cheun, used concurrently with the 5 poon of the old type, it was to facilitate the using up of this latter stamp, for the simultaneous use of two stamps for one and the same prepayment represented the rate equivalent to 2 cents in American money or 10 centimes in French money; it is for this reason that the red color adopted by the Union was given to the 3 cheun of the new series.



These two values, of the types shown herewith, perforated 10, measure  $23\frac{1}{2} \times 19$  mm. and reproduce the same attributes and the same inscriptions, but arranged differently. In the 2 cheun, the coat-of-arms—which comprises the blossom of the plum tree and the Yn Yang, accompanied by oriental characters—is found in the center of an oval, whilst in the 3 cheun the same arms are found in the upper part of a circle. Other characters, oriental and European, surround the oval and the circle; notably, we read "IMPERIAL KOREAN POST." With regard to the value, it is found indicated in Korean characters in the upper right corner in the 2 cheun, and at the side of the value in Latin characters in the 3 cheun.

On July 15th, 1900, stamps of 2 rin and 1, 4, 5 and 6 cheun came to complete the new set.

It will not be without its use to give here a few notes in regard to Korean money, the unit of which is the silver dollar, equal to 50 cents of American money or 2fr. 50c in French money.

The dollar is divided into 5 yang or 100 cheun, the cheun is equivalent to 5 poon or sapec or cash, and the poon is worth 2 rin. We may say that the value of the Korean cheun is equal to that of the Japanese *sen*, that is to say that 100 cheun are equal to 1 yen. As to the poon, which is worth 2 rin, it is equal to 1-5 of a sen.



The five stamps which, on July 5th, 1900, completed the set in use were the following :

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 2 rin gray (1 poon)           | equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ centime or 1-10 of a cent |
| 1 cheun green (5 poon)        | " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimes or $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "    |
| 4 cheun bright pink (20 poon) | equivalent to 10 centimes or 2 cents                  |
| 5 cheun pale pink (25 poon)   | " " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " "            |
| 6 cheun dark blue (30 poon)   | " " 15 " " 3 " "                                      |

As will be seen by the illustrations above, all these stamps were issued in the same style as the first two, in frames entirely different, but with the same attributes and inscriptions, oriental and European.



On October 1st, 1900, there appeared a stamp of 15 cheun gray-violet and, on November 15th, another of 20 cheun red-brown, of the types herewith. In consequence of an accident to the machine used for printing them, it was not until March 15th, 1901, that they were able to issue the 10 cheun

violet stamp, the need of which had been felt for a long while, for it was to serve for the prepayment of registered mail and to take the place of the 50 poon, of the same color, of the preceding issue.



The 2 cheun blue stamp, the use of which had, by January 1st, 1901, exceeded anticipations, was, on the printing of the 10 cheun, replaced by a new stamp, of the type which is also shown. Finally, six months later, the



set was definitively completed by three high values, the last two of which were expressed in wen. They were the 50 cheun green and pink, the 1 dollar grey-blue and pink and the 2 dollars green and violet, like the illustrations shown above. The use of this set of thirteen values was not to have a very long duration for, in June, 1902, the Korean Postal Administration, which had recognized the insufficiency of its equipment for the manufacture of postage stamps, ordered from the factory on the Boulevard Brune, in Paris, a new set of fifteen values, of large size, destined to take the place of the current issue.

However, the execution of this order having been delayed, and the stock of 1, 2 and 3 cheun stamps being on the point of running out, the Korean Administration found itself under the necessity of having recourse to fresh provisional stamps. These were made by surcharging with 1, 2 and 3 cheun the stamps of 25 and 50 poon, a fairly large stock of which remained over from the last printing of 1899.



This surcharge, which we reproduce above, shows the word "cheun" in Korean characters: the word is surmounted by one, two or three horizontal bars, to represent the figures 1, 2 or 3 of the value.



About October 10th, 1902, a large-size, commemorative stamp of the type shown herewith was issued, bearing the imperial tiara in the center of a lozenge, having in each corner the blossom of the plum tree and on the sides the inscription "XL ann. Jubilé d'avènement" in the oriental language and in French. In a narrow frame at the top we read, in Chinese characters, the inscription "Postage Stamp of the Empire of Korea," and, in a lower frame of the same dimensions as the first, the inscription "Postes de Corée." The figure of value is repeated twice in the two languages in the four corners of the design. This stamp was engraved at Seoul, by an artist attached to the mint at Ryong San. It reproduces very exactly the design which appeared on commemorative medals struck off on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Emperor and which were distributed to the members of the consular diplomatic corps at Seoul.



The set of stamps ordered in Paris did not appear until the end of 1903; it was composed of the thirteen values following:

2 rin gray, 1c red brown, 2c green, 3c orange, 4c carmine, 5c bistre, 6c violet, 10c blue, 15c brown on yellow, 60c carmine on green, 1 dollar violet on lilac, 2 dollars violet on orange.

These stamps, printed on plain white paper, measure  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 36\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and are perforated 14. As is shown by the illustration above, the principal subject, with French inscriptions at the left, Korean at the right, represents a falcon in heraldic pose, holding to the left a sheathed sword and to the right a terrestrial globe. On its breast is the Yn-yang surrounded by Pa-koua, which have been already described; four minute Yn-yangs also appear on each of the wings of the falcon. The double circle surrounding the symbol is cut in the upper part by a small circle with a Chinese inscription. In the lower part is to be seen the coat of arms (plum blossom) which is also reproduced four times in the branches of the foliage surrounding the escutcheon. These stamps, although at present current, may be considered when cancelled as good values to collect, for it is with difficulty that they can be obtained,



as the present war, the issue of which can not be foreseen, has placed new and very serious obstacles in the way of the regular working of the Korean post.

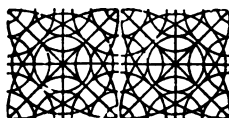
One fact which we can not pass over in silence before closing this study, is the issue of Korean surcharges on Japanese stamps.

It is not uninteresting to point out at this time that, in 1872, Korea having, for some unexplained reason, commenced hostilities against Japan by firing from the forts on a Japanese ship making a hydrographic survey of the coast, and having renewed this exploit the next day against boats sent from the ship to obtain provisions on the island of Koku, brought on herself the enmity of Japan, which hastened to make a naval demonstration. This event resulted in the opening of several Korean ports to international commerce, by which Japan very specially profited.

In March, 1900, the importance of business led the Japanese Postal Administration to establish post offices in Korean territory, as it has done in China, and there to make use, for the prepayment of correspondence intended for countries of the Universal Postal Union, of the set of thirteen stamps of Japan which were then in use, after having given them a surcharge. This surcharge reproduces the four Japanese characters shown below, which are translated by "Chosen" (Korea).

### 朝鮮

However, the maintenance of this decision was not of long duration, for, after April 1st, 1901, the Japanese Postal Administration made use of postage stamps without surcharge in the offices of Chemulpho, Chinampho, Fusan, Kousan, Mosan, Pingyang, Mukho, Seoul, Sungchin and Yuensan, which it had established in Korea.



## Some Stamp Designs.\*

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 254.]

In the fall of 1893 Shanghai prepared to celebrate her fiftieth anniversary, and naturally bethought herself of the jubilee stamp and the stamp collector. The report of the Commissioner of Customs for that year says: "1893 will remain memorable for the fact that it was the fiftieth year of the advent of Foreigners to Shanghai, and of the opening of the port to Foreign commerce. The occasion was fittingly celebrated on the 17th and 18th November by the entire Foreign community, supported by the Native population of the Settlement. The festivities arranged by the Municipal Council, which extended over the two days, were greatly enhanced by the tasteful decoration and illumination of the principal streets."

Shanghai was one of the five ports chosen by the British Government to be opened to foreign trade and settlement in accordance with the treaty of Nanking, to which we have already referred as closing the so called "Opium War" of 1840-2. The nucleus of the foreign settlement, which lies just outside the walls of the large native city, was the "British Concession", then mostly marsh, which was marked out in 1843 by the British Consul. In 1849 the French obtained a concession just south of the British settlement, and in 1863 a district north of the British town, known as Hong-kew and popularly called the "American Concession", though none was ever legally made to the United States, was incorporated with the British settlement for municipal purposes. The French settlement has its own municipal government, presided over by the French Consul, but the British and American sections, as stated, are under a single Municipal Council, of nine members elected by the land-renters, who are the voters.



The Jubilee stamp was ready and announcement of its issue made for November 15, 1893. A clipping from the *Shanghai Mercury* of that date gives us some interesting details:

"A Municipal Notification appeared in the papers yesterday informing the general public that the two-cents Jubilee Postage Stamps would be for sale at the Local Post Office on and after Wednesday, the 15th instant, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and that the number of stamps to be sold to each purchaser was limited to 250 or to the value of \$5. These had to be paid for in dollar notes. Our reporter arrived on the scene about 10.10. At that time there were about 200 Foreigners of all sorts, sizes and nationalities, all pushing, hustling, howling,

\*Copyrighted, 1904, by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

and some swearing, but all determined to have the first of the new stamps. By 10.15 the crowd had increased, when carriages and jinrickshas lined each side of the street for a considerable distance, and the people were so densely packed that those who had obtained an entrance to the small window, where it was only possible for one at a time to be served with the stamps, found it almost impossible to make an exit when served. \* \* \* \* \*

The Post Master had a terrible time. The total issue of the Jubilee stamps is 360,000, and some 200,000 were taken by the public before the office closed this afternoon. \$2,900 worth were sold before tiffin time. The stamps will be on sale again tomorrow, and we hope steps will be taken to prevent the scene that was witnessed this morning being repeated."

The stamp itself is somewhat larger the ordinary ones and is of rather neat design. The principal feature is a figure of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, surrounded by a glory and resting one foot on a winged wheel. At the bottom is the *fascies*, the badge of the old Roman magistrates, and across it runs the motto found on the regular issue—IN UNO OMNIA JUNCTA. The inscriptions correspond to those already given: *Shanghai Kung Pu Shu Hsin Kuan* beneath the oval, and the value at the top: *yin liang fên*, "silver two cents"

The whole issue of this stamp was disposed of in two days, realizing \$7,200 Mexican. The success of the venture apparently turned the heads of the Municipal Council, for the next step was the surcharging of the regular stamps into a Jubilee series. The following notice was issued:

LOCAL POST OFFICE.

The Council have decided to make one issue of a limited quantity of ordinary stamps surcharged "Jubilee 1843-1893".

By order,

A. ROMER, *Local Postmaster.*

SHANGHAI, 1st Dec. 1893.

The "limited issue" proved to be 10,000 sets, and it was announced that the stamps would be sold "in complete sets only" and only by subscription. In spite of this bare faced speculation the entire lot was subscribed for before they were "issued" on December 14th. No sooner were they sold, however, than the Council decided to put the lower values ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 5 cents) on regular sale for use up to New Year's, and graciously added the envelopes, wrappers, postal cards and letter card. The 10, 15 and 20 cent values were not included in this "re-issue"—perhaps to keep partial faith, at least, with those who had purchased full sets on the "limited issue" basis.

This speculation was roundly denounced by the press of Shanghai which termed the stamps an "indefensible issue for commercial purposes." One paper says: "The stamp business is so popular that the mail business in Shanghai has been neglected, and the inhabitants who have depended upon the mail service are complaining bitterly that their letters are not promptly delivered." Probably public indignation had some effect, for from that time until the suppression of the Shanghai stamps, with all the other locals, when the Imperial Chinese Post came into operation on February 2, 1897, there was no further change in the stamps and no new issues, save the 4 and 6 cent surcharges of 1896 which were soon replaced by regular stamps in the current design.

Although all the other local post-offices were closed when the Imperial Post began its functions, the large local collections and deliveries of the Shanghai Post-office led to its being continued in this capacity, as the Imperial Post seemed unwilling to take such a large contract on its hands. It is still operating in this manner, and though, of course, using the regular Chinese stamps in its local business it employs a postmark having the familiar legend "Shanghai Local Post", which one now and again runs across on a Chinese stamp.

# The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

[Continued from page 210.]

## III.

Twelve years after the introduction of the great penny postage scheme into England, the first stamps of Holland made their appearance.

I propose to adopt the following method in dealing with the stamps and their variations: After describing the stamps, I shall list them in four columns, as suggested in part I of my article. The first column will be for prime varieties, i. e., stamps intended to be different by the government; column II will contain such variations of type, color, perforations, paper, etc., as the majority of collectors would take; column III will contain the minor varieties, dear to the heart of the specialist; and column IV will be devoted to curiosities, trivialities, etc. The stamps in column I will be numbered, and letters (a, b, c, etc.) will be added to the numbers for the other columns.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1ST, 1852.

These stamps are "*taille douce*" engravings by Jacques Wiener of Brussels (the engraver of the stamps of the first issue of Belgium). They were printed at the mint at Utrecht (Mr. Melbourn mentions a first printing at Brussels, but this has not been confirmed), and the design consists of a portrait of King William III to right in an oval. The background is formed of horizontal lines. The frame is an upright rectangle with "POST" in the left and "ZEGEL" in the right upper corner. The numeral denoting the value occupies the left and the letter "c" the right lower corner. The paper is "cartridge", varying from thick—which is that usually met with—to medium (similar to the cartridge paper of the early Belgians). This paper is hand made, white wove, unsurfaced and slightly rough (consequently the stamps soil easily). The 5 cent stamps are on slightly bluish paper (surface only). Mr. Stewart Wilson states that this is due to the ink—I have large marginal strips and the blue tint extends fully a quarter of an inch from the edge of the stamps.

This is the only issue of Holland which is watermarked. The watermark is a posthorn, with mouth to the right, suspended by a sling with a single loop. I have never seen this watermark reversed or inverted. There were in the sheet four panes, each consisting of five rows of five stamps. Each pane was 98 mm. wide by 110 mm. high and there was a space of 10 mm. between the panes (This note is purloined from Mr. Stewart Wilson's article in the *P. J. L.*, for June, 1901). The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* illustrated this watermark with its top inscription and frame lines, and it clearly shows that all the watermarks were slightly different. So far, however, I have not met the lunatic who attempts to plate the stamps by their watermarks. A rectangular frame of four lines encloses the posthorns. At the middle of each of the four sides of this frame, the second and third of the parallel lines are interrupted by the inscription "POSTZEGELS". The

stamps were usually well placed in the sheet, so that copies showing the frame lines, or parts of two watermarks, were unusual.

The letter "c" in the lower right hand corner varies slightly. Mr. Stewart Wilson suggests that this may be due to the "c" not having been engraved on the original die.

The gum, as already mentioned, is nearly always tinted, brownish or yellowish—sometimes it is deep brown and in that case stains the stamps.

The plates were frequently badly cleaned, so that printings are frequent which show no white at all. The 10c is the chief sinner in this respect. Some of the prints are so carelessly done that the stamp might be described as rose on pale rose. All the stamps may be found printed from worn dies,—the 10c, again, is the value most frequently met with in this condition. I have a copy of the 5c in which practically all the fine lines are wanting. The 15c, being less frequently used, does not show the wearing of the plates to such an extent as the other two values, and in my notes in the *P. J. I.* I stated that I had never seen the 15c in this condition. Lately two copies from very worn plates have, however, come into my possession.

The tints and shades vary considerably. Only one variation was, however, due to a government order and that was the change of the 5c from dark blue to light blue (as the postmarks did not show up well on the dark stamps), hence there are two prime varieties of the 5c value.

The following is a list of the stamps of the first issue :

PRIME VARIETIES.		MAJOR VARIETIES.		MINOR VARIETIES.		TRIVIALITIES.	
For the beginner.		For the ordinary collector.		For the specialist.		For the microscopist	
						PRINTED FROM BADLY CLEANED PLATES.	
		SHADES & TINTS		WORN DIES.			
		IA	5c dark blue	ICb.	5c steel blue		
		IB	5c blue	IIIBb.	10c rose		
		IC	5c steel blue	IIICb.	10c pale rose		
		IIA	5c pale blue	IVBb.	15c orange		
		IIIB	5c milky blue				
		IIIC	5c ultramarine				
		IIIA	10c deep rose			IAc	5c dark blue
		IIIB	10c rose			IBc	5c blue
I.	5c DARK BLUE	IIIC	10c pale rose			IIIAc	10c deep rose
II.	5c LIGHT BLUE	IVA	15c rich orange	IA—IVC.		IIIBc	10c rose
III.	10c ROSE	IVB	15c orange			IIICc	10c pale rose
IV.	15c ORANGE	IVC	15c orange yellow			IVBc	15c orange
						IIIAc	15c orange yellow
							low
		ON THINNER PAPER.					
		IBa	5c blue				
		IIIBa	10c rose				



## Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, June 25th, 1904

I wonder how many sharp eyed specialists possess varieties in their collections that they have not noticed. Mr. Stamford, a well known and careful collector, announces the discovery in his collection of a singular and hitherto unknown variety of British Bechuanaland, dating as far back as 1888. It is the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d vermilion, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in block letters with the word "Protectorate" between, in what is known as the larger size lettering, inverted, but in Mr. Stamford's copy spelt "Portectorate" instead of "Protectorate". This copy, he says, he had from Mr. Tamsen about three years ago in a block of four. Neither of them noticed the error at the time and it has only just been spotted by Mr. Stamford.

I am inclined to believe that most of us could confess to something of this sort of oversight, though probably not many to quite such lucky finds as Mr. Stamford's. Some years ago Mr. Yardley and I were having one of our Transvaal chats over my collection, and we were talking about a certain scarce variety of raised "R" in the "V. R." on the 1d red on orange. I was remarking on the absence of copies *se tenant* with the normal. I noticed that Mr. Yardley's eyes were glued to a fine block. "Why," he said "there it is in that block." I expressed my surprise, and then he said he thought I had been drawing his attention to this block with the variety. As a matter of fact I had had that block for several years, and during those years I had frequently hunted for that very variety *se tenant*, and had actually been outbid at an auction for a pair, and yet there in my own collection was the very thing in, so far as we can say, the finest block known, being a block of twelve, fine rouletted, and mint.

Now, I am going to hunt through my Bechuanas, of which I have a good many, for a copy of Mr. Stamford's "Portectorate" in the hope that I may have overlooked it. I am not very hopeful, but you never know what may turn up in your duplicates.

And talking about duplicates, I have known of lots of discoveries amongst specialists' stocks of duplicates. Some collectors exchange their duplicates in the first market that comes a long. They go in for Exchange Clubs and do a fine trade in that method of building up their collections. They are generally more collectors than students of their stamps. Your specialist who makes a study of his stamps, and some day gives the philatelic world the benefit of his researches, huddles up his duplicates, fearing and hesitating to part with even the most insignificant copy. He knows from long experience that he cannot have too many duplicates whilst he is working at a country. I have never known a specialist part with his duplicates who did not later have cause to regret having done so.

During the twenty years that I have been specialising in Transvaals I have only now and again parted with a duplicate, and I have reason to thank my lucky stars that I have huddled them up so long and so well, for now that I have parted with my gem collection, I am able to build up out of my duplicates a second specialised collection of Transvaals that already takes rank with the other Transvaal "Greats".

---

To my mind it seems a pity for any specialist to scatter his duplicates in dribbles here and there. He would serve the cause of philately much more if he would arrange them into subsidiary collections, and dispose of them in that form to collectors who would be glad of the start thus given them in the systematic formation of a specialist collection. It is only the specialist who can map out the outline of arrangement for specialising, and if the less experienced collector could have the help of a specially outlined nucleus he could more quickly build up a very creditable collection. It is the preliminary study that is so fruitful of discouragement to the average man.

---

Dealers have not the time for much of this sort of work, but could, and no doubt would, be quite ready to have a finger in the pie of such transactions as intermediaries. So many wealthy people are now coming into stamp collecting that this form of help will probably be much more appreciated some of these days.

---

I am, of course, aware that the leading dealers get their stock books arranged by specialists on specialist lines. Still, even the best of them do not cover the ground or yield the help that a specially arranged nucleus would do. An album planned out by a specialist with the normal types sprinkled here and there to guide the beginner-specialist would afford just the sort of help that the printed albums gives to the general collector.

---

For years I have advocated this idea of nucleus collections. I have suggested it to dealers, but there is the old reply "no time". And yet, over and over again, we hear the reason given for not going in for the stamps of this and that country, "Dont know anything about them." Let the specialist help in this way and he will find it an excellent method of increasing the number of fellow specialists of his favorite country. I have done a little in this way for beginners in Transvaals with their own puzzling lots. We specialists are much too backward in helping fellow specialists. And yet we all deplore the scarcity of collectors of our favorite countries. The specialist can do a great deal to popularize his favorite country outside of merely writing it up in the philatelic journals, and the formation of nucleus collections should afford him much pleasure and profit and materially increase the number of competent and successful specialists.

---

What variety there is too, in our methods of collecting. The wealthy and experienced collector of the specialist type when he takes up a country forthwith buys up the rarities of the country on which he is making a start.

They are his first consideration. Get them first is his creed. He knows he will have no trouble in getting the common stamps of any country. That is all right as a method for the long pocketted collector. Not being a long pocketted collector most of us have to begin at the other end. We map out the outline of a country with the normal types from some big dealers well arranged stock book and trust to a kind providence for the rarities. And it is surprising how much a patient collector can gather together in the shape of rarities by quietly keeping his eye open and searching for what he wants in the by lanes and alleys of the philatelic world.

---

The wealthy collector labors under many disadvantages that do not afflict his ordinary confrere. When it leaks out that the wealthy man is going for the stamps of Timbuctoo, the stamps of Timbuctoo suddenly open out into all sorts of hitherto unheard of varieties at hitherto unheard of prices, and there is a general rise all along the line. There is such a run on the stamps of Timbuctoo, dont you know, that fine copies are at a premium.

---

The ordinary collector could collect the stamps of Timbuctoo to his hearts contents from year's end to year's end without raising the price of a single variety.

---

Hence the reason why the experienced dealers and collectors advise the ordinary collector to go in for the unpopular country which he can get cheaply, with the almost certain knowledge that he will some day be in the running, for every country comes to the front in its own good time if it is worth attention. Then, when the wealthy collector is paying fine prices for fine copies of the fashionable country, the poorer brother may gloat over his treasures, and boast of his fine copies, with the inner satisfaction that he has escaped the prohibitive prices of the latest catalogue.

---

There are many neglected countries to be found in the list to day that some of these fine days will in all probability be the fashion at high prices. The turn of the wheel comes round to all that are really fine. Look through the catalogues of the last few years and note, in face the steady decline of most prices, that here and there are stamps in little, neglected countries that no catalogue can cut down in price, even despite the lack of any active demand. Prices may be sordid bases for collecting, but there is no denying the fact that they are a very clear and keen index to the rarity and popularity of the general run of most stamps. For most collectors they are the only index. They also furnish very useful warnings to wise collectors as to scarce stamps that are running up out of reach.

---

LONDON, 30, July, 1904.

Our dear old philatelic Jeremiahs have had a great shock. As you know they have been copiously watering the banks of the river of Despondency with their tears; weeping piteously over the decadence of Philately, as shockingly evidenced by the wholesale speculation in new issues that has been



rampant. Poor things! they drew upon their sadly disturbed imaginations for their facts, and now, alas, their chief priest, has been compelled to admit that they have been wasting their emotions, and their tears, upon a miserable bogey of their own manufacture.

---

Hard facts have been too much for them. The hard facts are the published returns of our colonies showing the actual paucity of sales that have really been effected. In some cases there cannot have been even enough sold to go round the Jeremiahs. But an old issue dealer let the cat out of the bag in a conversation we had a few days since. He explained that the booming of new issues was seriously affecting the sales of old issues. Well now, if the devotees of the grand old issues, with all their historical associations and years of unstinted booming, cannot compete with the glitter of new issues they are to be pitied indeed.

---

Those who have not been present at meetings of the Philatelic Society of London when the croakers have been shaking their wise heads profoundly over the signs of the times have missed an impressive scene. I must not, however, describe those heartrending sights, for there is a special by-law, as you know, that would land me before the philatelic Star Chamber were I to attempt it. My irreverence for that ancient conclave has already run me perilously near the precipice of my reputation.

---

Let us be thankful, however, for the unmistakable signs of returning life in the premier society. The library is assuming splendid proportions. There is even the promise of something worthy of the society's long life of past work. I understand that it has been materially helped with duplicates from the Earl of Crawford's collection of philatelic literature. We have at all events an exceptionally experienced librarian in Mr. Fulcher, and the members ought to support him to the utmost of their means in his endeavor to complete the library as far as possible.

---

The coming session is to be begun with full steam ahead. We are to be gathered together for our first meeting at the town residence of our Vice President, the Earl of Crawford, when we shall again have the great pleasure of inspecting his magnificent collection. Last year, after the purely business part of the meeting was disposed of, we were shown into his lordship's laboratory and there given permission to take down and inspect any of the imposing array of philatelic albums. It was a real treat and we shall be glad of a further visit. Then we are to open the session with our annual dinner instead of having it at the fag end of the session. Altogether we may congratulate ourselves that the dry rot which seemed to have taken hold of the Society may yet be got rid of by an energetic programme.

---

Those readers of the A. J. P. who acted on the advice I gave them long since to fill up their blanks of Northern and Southern Nigeria while they could at new issue prices will have no cause to regret having done so, for

Northern Nigerias are rapidly going beyond the ordinary purse. The 10s is now a recognised rarity. When it became obsolete it soon ran up to double face at the auctions. Last month a copy fetched £2, and at a later auction this month it has run up to £2.10.0. The other high values of the same colony, Queen's head, are also getting very scarce. A pair of the 2s 6d. at a recent sale ran up to £1.14.0. Southern Nigerias are not likely to be near so rare, for there were larger supplies. Still, they are not plentiful, and should be secured at present prices. The 1s especially will probably go higher.

---

I hear that the sale of U. S. Panama Canal stamps is very brisk on this side. Apparently the printing of the overprint was done rather hurriedly for it is evident that there was no time to remove defective letters. There are several in the sheet before me, all of which will, I suppose, be eagerly seized on by those who add broken letters to their variety list. My sheet, or rather pane, is the left hand lower pane. In this in the last stamp in the second row the "L" has almost disappeared; in the eighth stamp of the third row the lower half of the "P" has gone; in the fifth stamp of the fourth row, the left leg of the first "A" in "PANAMA" is broken off; in the seventh stamp of the fifth row, the "A" and "N" of "CANAL" are broken badly; in the seventh stamp of the eighth row the second "A" and the adjoining "M" of "PANAMA" have little more than the tops left. There are other defects, but these are the worst I have noticed.

---

Will the anti-surchargite on your side withstand all these tempting historical surcharges? Surely he will be sorely pressed to keep a stiff upper lip over U. S. colonials, for is not the earliest history of U. S. colonial developments writ boldly and large in these same surcharges.



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 267.]

### Oriqualand.

1877.

These stamps consist of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope which were current at that time surcharged with a "G" of various types. There were three settings for this issue.

G G G G G G G

Fig. 453. Fig. 454. Fig. 455. Fig. 456. Fig. 457. Fig. 458. Fig. 459.

Setting A :—This consists of seven principal varieties of the letter "G" as illustrated by figures 450 to 459. There are, also, two sub varieties which very closely resemble figures 455 and 458.

The surcharge was printed upon half sheets of 120 stamps and is in black upon the one penny and in red upon the one half penny, four pence (both with and without outer frame-line) six pence, one shilling and five shillings.

Setting B :—This setting is only known from fragments of sheets and seems to have been largely made up of the "G" illustrated above as figure 456 and others which are very similar to it. It is also, prolific in broken letters. It is printed in red upon the one shilling and five shillings values.

G G G G G G G G G G

Fig. 460. Fig. 461. Fig. 462. Fig. 463. Fig. 464. Fig. 465. Fig. 466. Fig. 467 Fig. 468.

Setting C :—This setting consists of ten principal varieties of the "G" (one of which is the same as figure 459 of setting A), nine of which are illustrated above as figures 460 to 468. There are, also, three sub-varieties which closely resemble figures 460 and 466.

It was printed, in black, upon half sheets of 120 stamps on the one penny, four pence (without frame) and six pence.

1878.

G G

Fig. 469.

Fig. 470.

Setting D :—There are but two varieties of the "G" in this setting ; a small, antique letter (Fig 469) and a small, Italic one (Fig. 470), which are about equally divided in the setting.

The surcharge is in red on the one half penny and the four pence (without frame) and in black on the one half penny, one penny, four pence (with and without the frame), and six pence.

The surcharge exists inverted, double, double with one inverted and in both red and black with one or both inverted.

### G

Fig. 471.

Setting E :—This consists of a small, Roman "G" (Fig. 471) printed in black upon the one half penny, one penny, four pence (without the frame) six pence, one shilling and five shillings stamps.

### Guadeloupe.

1884.



Fig. 472.

20c on 30c brown on bistre.—Of this stamp (Fig. 472) two varieties are known, as follows :

Var. A.—The "2" of "20" is much larger and heavier than in the normal type.

Var. B.—There is an accent over the "E" of "G. P. E."

25c on 35c blue on orange.—Three varieties are known.

Var. A.—The "2" of "25" is much larger and heavier than is normally the case.

Var. B.—The "5" of "25" is larger and heavier than in the normal variety.

Var. C.—There is an accent over the "E" of "G. P. E."

1889.



Fig. 473.

5c on 1c black on lilac blue.—This stamp, of the type illustrated as figure 473, shows the following varieties :

Var. A.—The "s" of "CENTIMES" omitted.

Var. Surcharged "5" only, "CENTIMES" having been omitted.

10c on 40c red on straw.

15c on 20c red on green.

25c on 30c brown on bistre.

A variety of the above three values exists in which the left side of the upper portion of the surcharged frame is inverted.

1891.



Fig. 474.



Fig. 475.

30c brown on yellowish.—The following errors are to be found in the surcharge upon this stamp. (Fig. 474).

- |          |               |            |               |
|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE”  | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELCOUFP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE”  | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE”  | “          | “             |

8cc carmine on pinkish—The following varieties are found in this stamp, which is of the type illustrated as figure 474

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE” | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

The balance of this series, all of which are of the type illustrated as figure 475, also have the misspelled varieties, as follows :

1c black on lilac blue.

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE” | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

2c brown on buff.

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE” | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

4c claret on lavender.

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE” | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

5c green on greenish.

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE” | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

10c black on lavender.

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUPE” | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

15c blue.

- |          |              |            |               |
|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Var. A.— | “GNADELOUP”  | instead of | “GUADELOUPE”. |
| Var. B.— | “GUADELOUEP” | “          | “             |
| Var. C.— | “GUADELONPE” | “          | “             |
| Var. D.— | “GUADBLOUPE” | “          | “             |

- 2cc red on green.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADELONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “
- 25c black on rose.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADELONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “
- 30c brown on bistre.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADELONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “
- 35c deep violet on orange.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADELONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “
- 40c red on straw.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADLONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “
- 75c carmine on rose.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADELONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “
- 1fr. bronze-green on straw.  
 Var. A.—“GNADELOUPE” instead of “GUADELOUPE”.  
 Var. B.—“GUADELOUEP” “ “ “ “  
 Var. C.—“GUADELONPE” “ “ “ “  
 Var. D.—“GUADBLOUPE” “ “ “ “

1903.



Fig. 476.

G & D  
5

Fig. 477.

G & D  
5

Fig. 478.

G & D  
5

Fig. 479.

G & D  
5

Fig. 480.

G & D  
5

Fig. 481.

G & D  
5

Fig. 482.

**Get D**  
**10**

Fig. 483.

**Get D**  
**10**

Fig. 484.

**Get D**  
**10**

Fig. 485.

**Get D**  
**10**

Fig. 486.

**G & D**  
**15**

Fig. 487.

**G & D**  
**1 fr.**

Fig. 488.

This series is replete with errors and varieties but we think that, with the aid of the above series of illustrations, it will present no difficulties to the collector. The stamps surcharged are all of the type shown as figure 476. ~~10c~~ 5c on 30c brown on bistre.—There are eight varieties of this surcharge, differing only in the letters, the numeral being the same on all.

Var. A.—The "G & D" are all in Roman capitals (Fig. 477).

Var. B.—The "G" and "D" are Roman capitals but the "&" is *sans serif* (Fig. 478).

Var. C.—As last excepting that the "G" is narrow (Fig. 479).

Var. D.—The "G" and "D" are *sans serif* capitals while the "&" is Roman (Fig. 480).

Var. E.—The "G & D" are all *sans serif* capitals.

Var. F.—The "G" and "D" are block capitals while the "&" is Roman (Fig. 481).

Var. G.—As Var. F. excepting that "G & D" are all *sans serif* (Fig. 482).

Var. H.—As last excepting the error "c" for "G".

10c on 40c red on buff.—There are eight varieties of this surcharge as follows :

Var. A.—The numerals are as illustrated in figure 483.

Var. B.—Same as Var. A but "1" of "10" inverted.

Var. C.—The numerals are as in figure 484.

Var. D.—As last but "c" for "G".

Var. E.—The numerals are as in figure 485.

Var. F.—As last no space between the "G" and "ET".

Var. G.—Numerals as in figure 486.

Var. H.—As last but "c" for "G".

15c on 50c carmine on rose (Fig. 487).—There are ten varieties here, also, and they are identical with those of the 5c value as the same setting was used with a figure "1" placed before the "5"

Var. A.—The "G & D" are all Roman capitals.

Var. B.—The "G" and "D" are Roman but the "&" is *sans serif*.

Var. C.—As last excepting that the "G" is narrow.

Var. D.—The "G" and "D" are *sans serif* capitals while the "&" is Roman.

Var. E.—The "G & D" are all *sans serif* capitals.

Var. F.—The "G" and "D" are block while the "&" is Roman.

Var. G.—As last, but "c" for "G".

Var. H.—As Var. F, excepting that "G & D" are all block.

Var. I.—As Var. F, but numerals "15" inverted.

Var. J.—Entire surcharge inverted.

40c on 1fr bronze-green on straw.—There are four varieties, as follows :

Var. A.—The numerals are similar to those of Var. A of the 10c.

Var. B.—As last, but “4” of “40” is inverted.

Var. C.—As in Var. A, but “c” for “g”.

Var. D.—The numerals are similar to those of Var. G of the 10c.

Var. E.—As last, but “c” for “g”.

1fr. on 75c deep-violet on orange.—There are sixteen varieties of this value, due to combining the varieties of the lettering of the 5c with two varieties of numerals which, for brevity, we will call types I and II.

Type I.—The numeral is tall and thin. (Fig 488).

Type II.—The numeral is short and thick as in figure 486.

We will now proceed to the list of varieties, which is as follows :

Var. A.—Lettering A, numeral I.

Var. B.—Same as A, but numeral inverted.

Var. C.—Lettering B, numeral I.

Var. D.—Same as C, but numeral inverted.

Var. E.—Lettering C, numeral I.

Var. F.—Lettering D, numeral I.

Var. G.—Same as F, but numeral inverted.

Var. H.—Lettering E, numeral I.

Var. I.—Lettering G, numeral I.

Var. J.—Same as I, but numeral inverted.

Var. K.—Same as J, but numeral above “G & D”.

Var. L.—Lettering H, numeral I.

Var. M.—Lettering F, numeral I.

Var. N.—Same as M, but numeral inverted.

Var. O.—Lettering G, numeral II.

Var. P.—Lettering F, numeral II inverted.

#### POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1879.



Fig. 489.

15c blue.—Three principal varieties of this stamp, which is of the same type as figure 489, are known, as follows :

Var. A.—“PER EVOIR” instead of “PERCEVOIR”.

Var. B.—“PERCEVO’R” “ “ “ “

Var. C.—There is no “c” after “15”.

30c black.—There are two principal varieties of this stamp. (Fig. 489).

Var. A.—There is no “c” after “30”.

Var. B.—There are two dashes below the “3” of “30”.

1884.



Fig. 490.



5c black.—There are three principal varieties of this stamp (Fig. 490) as follows :

Var. A.—Small " u " after " G ", thus : " GUADELOUPE " .

Var. B.—Small " o ", thus : " GUADELoUPE " .

Var. C.—Small " A " before " PERCEVOIR " .

10c black on blue —Two varieties, as follows :

Var. A.—The second " F " of " CHIFFRE " and the lower line of the inside frame are missing.

Var. B.—The lower and side lines of the inside frame are missing.

15c black on violet.—Three varieties as follows :

Vcr. A.—The second " F " of " CHIFFRE " and the lower line of the inside frame are missing

Var. B.—The second " u " of " GUADELOUPE " is missing.

Var. C.—The " T " of " CENTIMES " is missing.

20c black on rose.—But one principal variety.

Var. A.—The " 2 " of " 20 " is italic.

30c black on yellow.—But one principal variety.

Var. A.—The second " F " of " CHIFFRE " and the lower line of the inside frame are missing.

35c black on gray.—But one principal variety.

Var. A.—The " G " of " GUADELOUPE " is missing.

50c black on green —Seven principal varieties, as follows :

Var. A—" IR " of " PERCEVOIR " sideways.

Var. B.—Second " F " of " CHIFFRE " missing.

Var. C.—The " T " of " CENTIMES " is missing.

Var. D.—The second " E " of " CENTIMES " is missing.

Var. E.—The " EV " of " PERCEVOIR " is missing

Var. F.—There is a wide space between the " G " and " U " of " GUADELOUPE " .

Var. G.—There is a wide space between the " D " and " E " of " GUADELOUPE " .

The above stamps are all of the type illustrated as figure 490, and there are other minor differences of the type and setting.

1903.



Fig. 491.



Fig. 492.



Fig. 493.

These stamps are the postage due stamps of the French Colonies surcharged in black, as above.

30c on 60c brown on cream —There are two varieties, as follows :

Var. A.—Tall and rather thin numerals, the " 3 " having a straight top. " G & D " in Roman capitals the lines of which are all of equal thickness. (Fig. 491).

Var. B.—Lettering as in Var. A. Ordinary numerals of value. (Fig. 493).

30c on 1fr. rose on cream.—Two varieties, as follows :

Var. A.—This is identical with Var. B of the 30c on 60c. (Fig. 493).

Var. B.—The " G " of " G & D " is Roman and the lines are thin where the body-stroke joins the upper and lower strokes. Numerals as in Var. A. (Fig. 492).

## Counterfeit Stamps of the Colombian Republic.

A number of our contemporaries, especially those of European origin, have lately announced the discovery of counterfeits of various stamps of the Colombian Republic of the regular issue of 1902 and the Barranquilla issue of 1902-03. Recent numbers of the *Revue Philatélique Française* and *La Côte Réelle* contain articles on the subject, with illustrations of the so called genuine and false stamps. After carefully perusing these articles and examining some specimens of the supposed counterfeits, which have been submitted to us, we venture to take issue with our contemporaries and express the opinion that they are mistaken in their conclusions, except in one instance.

The stamps in question are the 5c green on blue and the 20c brown on salmon of the 1902 issue, the 5 and 10 pesos of the Barranquilla issue (the color of the 10p is given as green but that of the 5p is not stated), and the 5cc of the 1887-88 issue of Panama. The last stamp is, as claimed, a counterfeit. It is very well made by some photo lithographic process. This counterfeit was described by us in the A. J. P. for June. It is in quite a different class from the other four stamps and a much superior piece of work to either the originals of the 1902-03 issues or the supposed counterfeits. As for the latter, it is our opinion that they are merely impressions from worn and badly cleaned stones and, in one instance, from a new stone made from a retouched die.

There are two reasons for counterfeiting stamps, which are: To defraud philatelists by selling the counterfeits as scarce genuine stamps or to defraud the government by using them to frank letters. When stamps are rare and bring large prices, it is easy to understand the temptation to counterfeit them and the possible profit in doing so. Philatelists know too well how frequently rare stamps are imitated. But, in case of the Colombian Republic, the stamps are neither rare nor in demand among collectors. They may be obtained for a few cents each from most dealers but, by the majority of collectors, they are despised and rejected. Let us remember that these stamps were sold freely in New York at very small prices—often as low as one cent for each dollar of face value. This would make the 5 centavos stamps worth one-twentieth of a cent each and the others proportionate amounts. It is not reasonable to suppose that counterfeiters would devote their efforts to such unpopular and low priced varieties, when they might as well turn their attention to imitating stamps which many collectors desire and are willing to pay liberally to possess.

As for making counterfeits to defraud the government, we have already pointed out the extremely low rates at which these stamps were sold to dealers in this country, but in the Colombian Republic itself, owing to the excessive depreciation of the currency, they were worth far less. Five and, at least, ten pesos was the postage on an ordinary letter. Could a large sale be found for the counterfeits to be used postally, it might possibly pay to make the 5 and 10 pesos stamps, but our understanding of conditions in the Colombian Republic is that postal transactions are very limited as compared to other countries. We have often wondered what use could have been made of stamps of 5 centavos face value at the time of the great depreciation in currency. How much less reason, then, to counterfeit them.

Turning now to the stamps themselves, let us consider the points of difference noted by our contemporaries. These are: That some lines of the designs appear to be too thick or too thin; that parts of the stamps are blurred; that some of the letters seem too large, too small or broken; that the rays behind the condor in the 20c stamps appear broken; that on the 5p the name "Valiente", on the small tablet at the bottom, shows only some irregular marks; and on the 10p the double lined circles around the figures "10", in the upper corners, have nearly disappeared. We maintain that all these defects are such as might result from inferior workmanship, allowing the lithographic stones to become worn or else clogged with ink for want of proper cleaning.

Considering only authenticated copies, known to have been purchased in the post offices at the time the stamps were in use, what do we find? The crudeness of the designs for these stamps and their very faulty reproduction on the stones, make it evident at a glance that those who did these parts of the work were indifferent workmen; yet they were, in all probability, the most skilled men in the establishments that produced the stamps. What, then, must we expect of the ordinary workmen who printed the stamps? In well conducted establishments the lithographic stones are kept clean at all times and, as they appear to require it the designs are sharpened, "rolled up", and made as good as new. The stamps made in the Colombian Republic, however, present abundant evidence of wear, clogging and general neglect. Sheets of the stamps often show an uneven distribution of ink—thin and pale at one side, heavy, blurred and dark at the other. It is easy to select several marked shades from such a sheet. We have copies of the 5 and 10p printed in the late colors and others, on the original covers, addressed to our publishers and received in the ordinary course of business, which show all the distinctive features which are attributed to the counterfeits. The 5c stamps which are submitted to us as counterfeits are positively genuine, and may be located on the original sheets by means of breaks and defects in the copies. The paper of these so called counterfeits is identical with that of the originals.

The 20c stamp is the only one in which we find real differences. The worn sunburst and the blurred lines of the coat of arms and flags do not count. These are very minor defects and may be set down to bad handling of the stones. But, in the lower part of the stamp, alterations have been made which, strange to say, have escaped the notice of those who described the supposed counterfeits. The white lines framing the figures "20" and the word "CENTAVOS" have been redrawn; instead of two faint lines below the word, there is now one strong one; the "20's" are of different shape, especially the ciphers, which are now oval instead of rectangular. The color is red brown, instead of orange brown, but the paper is identical. We maintain that even these twenty centavo stamps are not counterfeits, but merely impressions from a new stone made by means of transfers from a worn and recut die.

If evidence can be produced that our conclusions are incorrect, we are, of course, quite willing to be set right.

J. N. L.



## Official Announcements.

---

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

BUREAU OF POSTS FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF POSTS.

MANILA, P. I., June 16, 1904.

MR. N. C. COMFORT,  
Manila, P. I.

*Sir*:—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I beg to inform you that the use of postage due stamps as evidence of payments of postage due has been discontinued.

So far as now known, the use of this kind of stamps will not again be resumed in the Philippine Islands. Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the order in question on the subject.

The unused postage due stamps will very naturally be destroyed when the proper time comes.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. M. COTTERMAN,  
Director of Posts.

[Enclosure.]

---

BUREAU OF POSTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF POSTS.

MANILA, P. I., April 28, 1904.

General Order }  
No. 18. }

Immediately upon receipt of this order, postmasters will return by registered mail to the Director of Posts all unused postage due stamps on hand in their respective offices, and the use of postage due stamps for the payment of short postage on mail matter will be discontinued.

All the rules relative to the collection of unpaid and short paid postage will be in force as heretofore, except that ordinary postage stamps will be used as evidence of the payment of such postage instead of the postage due stamps heretofore used for that purpose.

Ordinary Philippine postage stamps of the proper amount will be attached to the article when payment is made, but cancelled with the impression of the postmarking stamp to show date of cancellation and not by cancelling stamp or dauber, as is done in case of stamps attached to matter when first mailed.

Hereafter postmasters will accept unused Philippine postage stamps as well as money from the public for the payment of postage due.

(Signed) C. M. COTTERMAN,  
Director of Posts.

---

### POSTAL SERVICE.—NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR NICARAGUA.

The President of the Republic, in view of the fact that the government has received a small quantity of postage stamps bearing the bust of General José Santos Zelaya, and for the purpose of celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the Revolution of July, 1903.

## DECREES :

Art. 1. That there be issued the sum of ten thousand six hundred dollars in special postage stamps, which will circulate from the 11th instant on, in accordance with the following details :

4,000	stamps	of	\$1.00
4,000	"	"	0.50
4,000	"	"	0.20
4,000	"	"	0.15
10,000	"	"	0.10
20,000	"	"	0.05
40,000	"	"	0.02
40,000	"	"	0.01

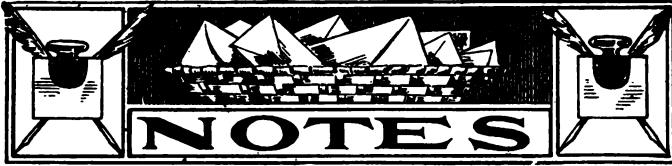
Art. 2. Their custody, supply and sale shall be in accordance with the existing laws ; but in the ordinary places of sale, these kinds shall be sold at retail.

Given at Managua, the eighth day of July, 1904.

J. S. ZELAYA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, according to law,  
FÉLIX ROMERO.





ANGOLA.—We illustrate the type of Postage Due stamps which is now in use in the Portuguese Colonies other than the Azores Islands.



AUSTRIA.—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* :

"Mr. F. Keitel informs us that the current issue of postage stamps is to be changed, as follows :

Values, 1 to 6 heller. The figures of value in the corners are to be in the same color as the stamp, on white ground.

10 to 30 heller. Figures, black on white.

35 to 60 heller. Figures, white on colored ground.

40 heller. This value also changes its color from green to violet.

The stamps will be issued as the present stocks become exhausted."



BULGARIA.—We have seen a specimen of the 10s on 15s, of 1903, with the surcharge inverted.



CANAL ZONE.—We illustrate a stamp of the first issue, as well as the surcharge on the United States stamps.



CANAL ZONE

PANAMA



CHILE.—Mr. Herman Schmidt shows us the 10 centavos olive telegraph stamp with the surcharge "CORREOS" inverted.

We show the designs of three stamps of this series :



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—MEDELLIN.—We also illustrate the latest issue of local stamps for use in the city of Medellin.



FRANCE.—OFFICES IN CHINA.—We quote from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* : " M. Pouget has told us of the 50c brown on pale blue, allegorical group type, with the surcharge ' CHINE ', and the 15c, Grasset type, with the same surcharge ; only here the word ' CHINE ' is below the Chinese characters instead of above them as before. Our correspondent believes, after careful investigation, that the Grasset series so surcharged will be used in all the offices (Hoi H'a, Packhoi, etc.,) until the appearance of the regular types."



GUADELOUPE.—We have seen an imperforate strip of the 10c red of the 1900 issue.



IVORY COAST.—We illustrate the type of surcharge for the postal packet stamps which we chronicled in February.



MAURITIUS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says :  
 " Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a strip of three of the 18c Foreign Express Delivery, chronicled last week, evidently Nos. 4, 5, 6 on the sheet, of which No. 5 shows the interesting error ' FORE'GN '."  
 " It would seem that the authorities tore their stock of sheets into blocks of fifteen (5 rows of 3) and whereas the Colonial Stamps Market had the first

or left-hand section, Mr. Peckitt was fortunate enough to get the middle section containing the above error. Who had the two right-hand sections, and are there any errors or varieties in them?"

If this variety is as described and not a defective impression, there must have been two settings up of this surcharge. The stamps in the stock of our publishers are in blocks of fifteen and consist of the first, second and fourth sections of the sheet. All three sections are surcharged with one setting of fifteen, as is plainly indicated by trifling breaks and minor defects in certain of the letters, but they show nothing which might be called a real error.



NICARAGUA.—We have received some specimens of the recently issued Official stamps of the value of 2c on 3c green, upon which the word "OFICIAL" is misspelled "OFICILA".





SALVADOR.—Mr. Alfred Greenebaum has shown us some new varieties in the Official stamps of the 1899 issue. These differ from the varieties described in our catalogue in the style of control mark punched through the stamps. Mr. Greenebaum shows us several pairs and strips of the 2c gray green (our No. 578), one of which has a double punch of the group of twelve small holes, and others show a large oval "O" or a "\$".

Mr. Greenebaum informs us that he only found one or two of these varieties in each sheet and sometimes none at all in a sheet.

He also shows us a vertical pair of the 1c bistre brown surcharged with

FRANQUEO  
OFICIAL

and  one of the stamps being punched with the 

and the other with the "\$".

We have no information as to whether these varieties are something newly created for the edification of philatelists, or if they have been in existence since 1899 but have hitherto escaped notice.



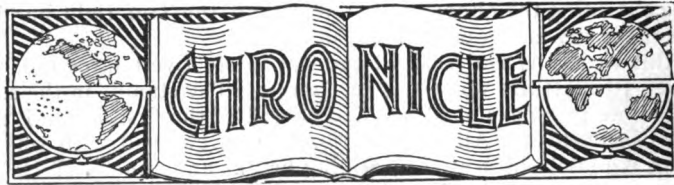
SOMALI COAST.—We have seen the following varieties with the centre inverted :

- 5c blue-green and yellow-green
- 5c blue green and black
- 20c brown-violet and black
- 25c indigo and light blue
- 25c ultramarine and black
- 50c green and black
- 75c brown-orange and black
- 1fr orange and black



SPAIN.—We are shown by Mr. Dorsan Astruc imperforate blocks of the current 10c red and 25c blue. The blocks are cancelled and bear dates in April and May of this year.





**CEYLON.**—*La Cote Réelle* announces the 25c value of the King's head type with the "ON SERVICE" overprint.

*Official stamp.*  
Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
25c bistre

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—Bolívar.**  
—We have received some new stamps from this department which, by the way, is now upon a gold basis, so far as its postal department is concerned, at least.

*Adhesive stamps*



Imperforate.  
3/8c black  
1c blue  
2c purple  
Variety :  
3/8c black, tête-bêche

*Registration stamp.*



Imperforate.  
5c black  
*Acknowledgement of Receipt stamp.*



Imperforate.  
2c red

**Cundinamarca.**—We have seen the following imperforate varieties of the stamps chronicled by us in May and July. We illustrate several of the new designs.

*Adhesive stamps.*



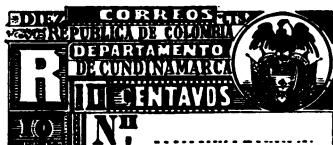
Imperforate.

2c slate  
3c rose  
15c pink  
40c blue

Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.

2c blue  
15c pink

*Registration stamp.*



Imperforate.  
10c bistre

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—We have seen three new provisional stamps from this country, made by surcharging new values upon stamps of the series of 1901, our type A18.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
Black surcharge.  
2c on 50c gray-black and violet  
5c on 50c gray black and violet  
10c on 1p brown and violet

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.**—Two more stamps have appeared upon the paper with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
½a gray-green  
1a scarlet

**ECUADOR.**—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* announces, upon the authority of an European journal, a new series of stamps, commemorative of the battle of Pichincho, on May 24, 1824, which was won by Captain

Abdon Calderon, whose head they are supposed to bear. The central portion of the stamps is in black.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1c red and black  
2c blue “  
5c yellow “  
10c red “  
20c blue “  
50c yellow “

**FRANCE.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces a new Military stamp, consisting of the customary “F. M.” overprint upon the 15c stamp of our type A20.

*Military stamp.*

Perforated 14x13½.  
Black surcharge.  
15c slate-green

**IOELAND.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us two high values of the head series, our type A4.

*Adhesive stamps.*

2k bistre-brown and ultramarine  
5k red brown and gray-blue

**INDIA.**—*Holkar.*—*La Cote Réelle* lists two new values of the current set, as follows:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
3a violet  
4a blue

*Jhind.*—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the 3 pies gray (Queen's head) overprinted for this State.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Star.  
Perforated 14.  
3P gray

**INDO CHINA.**—*La Cote Réelle* says: “The postage due stamp of 60 centimes has been transformed into 5 centimes by the addition of a large figure 5 in black.”

*Postage Due stamp.*  
Imperforate  
Black surcharge.  
5c on 60c brown on cream

**NICARAGUA.**—The new commemorative series has reached us and we understand that the lower values were printed in practically the same colors as those of the 1903 series through an error. They can, however, be distinguished both by paper and the shade. In the old series the paper was rather yellowish; in the new it is white and somewhat thinner than the old. The shade of the old 1c is yellow green; the 2c is carmine-rose; the 5c is ultramarine and the 10c is orange-yellow.

We have not seen the new 5c stamp so cannot give the exact shade; the others are as listed below:

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated 14.  
1c emerald-green and black  
2c dull-red and black  
5c ultramarine and black  
10c orange and black  
15c lake and black  
20c purple and black  
50c olive and black  
1p orange-brown and black

**NIUE.**—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* notes the one shilling upon the new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked single-lined Star and N. Z.  
Perforated.  
1s orange-brown

**PANAMA.**—Mr. A. M. Trujillo has shown us a number of the new stamps for this country and reports, in addition to those he shows us, a 50c of the same design as the other stamps of the regular postage set, but color not stated, and a peso "of different design and color."

The regular postage stamps have the map design, very similar to that

of the issue of 1892-94, with the inscription "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" across the top and "3 de Novembre de 1903" arched above the map. There are also registration, acknowledgment of receipt and too late stamps. All the stamps are handsomely engraved and printed and, we believe, are the work of the American Bank Note Co. We shall endeavor to show these designs next month.

In July we announced the appearance of a new registration stamp, made by surcharging a registration stamp of the Colombian Republic with the word "Panama" and a new value. We have recently seen the same surcharge on another registration stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
Perforated 12.  
1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue  
10c yellow  
50c  
1p  
*Registration stamps.*  
Perforated 12.  
10c green  
Imperforate.

Surcharged

in rose

10

10c on 20c red-brown on blue  
*Acknowledgment of Receipt stamp.*  
Perforated 12.  
5c blue  
*Too Late stamp.*  
Perforated 12.  
2½c carmine

**PENRHYN.**—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* notes the one shilling upon the new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
Watermarked single lined Star and N. Z.  
Perforated.  
1s orange-brown

Panamá

**PERSIA.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* notes another surcharge from this country. It is on our type A27.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11.

Black surcharge.

9s on 1k violet

**ST. LUCIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of one value of the current series upon paper with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac and carmine

**SALVADOR.**—*Der Philatelist* reports the 3 centavos orange, regular issue of 1903, (our number 285) surcharged for official use.

*Official stamp.*

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

Surcharged

in black

3c orange



**SIERRA LEONE.**—The one penny King's Head has appeared with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1p violet and carmine

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the appearance of three values of the current set with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green and black  
 1p rose and black  
 2p orange brown and black

**VENEZUELA.**—We have received two new series from this country. The first is very similar to those which we chronicled in July excepting that the upper label is inscribed "INSTRUCCION" instead of "CORREOS DE" and the lower label is curved instead of straight. The other is composed of official stamps of the same design as our O3 but in new colors.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

5c blue green

10c gray

25c red

50c yellow

1b claret

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50c claret

1b "

We illustrate the stamp chronicled in July.



**ZANZIBAR.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a provisional issue, made by surcharging stamps of the 1899-1901 issue, with head of the late Sultan, with new values. The surcharge consists simply of the

"Two  
 "One," "Two" or & in heavy-  
 Half"

face type.

There seems to be some mystery about this issue, which was put on sale for one day in June last. The

affair seems to have been managed in a very secretive manner, and the bulk of the issue (about 800 rupees worth) were purchased by a traveller, who is described as "the Frenchman," who appeared on the scene at the opportune moment. Very few of the stamps appear to have been secured by local people or post office officials, and there is much speculation reported in them. We chronicle

them with all due reserve.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Watermarked flowers.

Black surcharge.

1 on 4½a orange and red

2½ on 7½a lilac and red

2½ on 8a olive gray and red

Lake surcharge.

1 on 4½a blue black and red

2 on 4a dark green and red

## Review.

### UNITED STATES STAMPED ENVELOPES.\*

It is with much pleasure that we greet this addition to the philatelic literature treating upon so interesting a branch of the stamps of our own country.

To be sure it is called a "third edition", but to one who is at all familiar with those preceding it, it will come as an unqualified surprise; indeed, it would not be recognized at all in its new form.

It has been entirely rewritten and so amplified in every way that it has passed beyond the class of price, or check, lists and entered into that of textbooks and classics, philatelically speaking.

Its editor, Mr Victor M Berthold, is a newcomer among philatelic authors and, if we are to judge by this, his maiden effort, he is a most welcome and valuable addition to our ranks and we hasten to extend to him the right hand of fellowship and to congratulate him most heartily upon the results of the long and painstaking study and investigation which are so clearly revealed in the pages of the volume under consideration.

Starting with the Nesbitt issue of 1852-60 and continuing through those of 1861, 1863, 1864 and 1865, one is simply amazed at the results obtained and the clear and concise way in which every point is set forth and brought home. In this connection it must not be forgotten that this very field (the Nesbitt envelopes) was the subject of a special monograph by that talented student and writer, the late Gilbert Harrison and that, since that time, authors generally have been content to accept his conclusions as final and not attempt to throw further light upon some still mooted points or to improve upon his methods of differentiating the various dies and varieties.

\*Bartel's Catalogue—and Reference List—of the—United States—Stamped Envelopes—Wrappers, Letter Sheets—and Postal Cards—also those of the—Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba—Third Edition—Edited by V. M. Berthold.—Published by J. M. Bartel's Co., Boston—1904

This has not been so with Mr. Berthold: recognizing as have most of the envelope experts, that Mr. Harrison's measurements, by means of which most of his differences were indicated, were by no means absolute or true because they generally consisted of the distance between two letters of the inscriptions, or a letter and a numeral, neither of which were fixed quantities and, also, because it was not stated from what *point* of these letters or numerals the measurements were taken, he set to work to bring order out of chaos and to evolve a new and practically infallible series of measurements which, at the same time, would be clearly understood by even the novice.

This he has accomplished by using the space of ten millimetres as his unit for *all* measurements; applying one end of this unit to some fixed point upon the stamp and noting where the other end falls. This method is so clearly explained, both in the text and by outline drawings, that it is next to impossible for any one using it to go astray in any given case.

Other points, of course, are taken into consideration; such as the pointing of the bust to a particular letter of the inscriptions, etc.

Thus we are shown six die varieties in the one cent of 1860 and five in the three cent value of the same series. Among these we find but one point to criticize adversely, and that is of minor importance only. Of the six dies of the one cent value numbers 1a, 2a, 3 and 6 are those with the period after "Postage", while numbers 4 and 5 are from the die without the period. We should prefer transposing numbers 6 and 4, thus bringing all the varieties of the first die together instead of reparting them by numbers 4 and 5.

The three cents of the 1861 series comes in for an equally lucid explanation of its varieties but it is in the next two series, the 2c with the head of Jackson issued in 1863 and 1864, that the most remarkable results have been obtained. As is well known, these dies have always been the *bête noir* of all students and until now, no one has succeeded in clearly elucidating their multitudinous varieties.

Mr. Berthold starts off with the four well known "mother dies"; divides these clearly into five varieties, most of which are found in each of the four original dies, and, not content with this, he points out six sub-varieties of die A, which are easily distinguished by the relative position of some of the letters, or numerals of the inscriptions to certain fixed points of the design.

The three and six cent values of the 1864-65 series are equally clearly pointed out and illustrated and we must admit that it has been considerable of a shock to us to realize that although it is mentioned in the list of the National Philatelic Society, no one has thought it worth while to list the two dies of these stamps when the evidence of the fact was so clearly before us as to be readily seen at a glance. One die measures 23x27 mm.; the other 25x29 mm. Four varieties of these dies are also clearly indicated and listed.

The remainder of the United States portion of the work, including the official envelopes, letter sheets and postal cards, is on a par with that portion devoted to the Nesbitt issues; every little point is brought out clearly and distinctly and the lists are brought right up to date in every particular.

A new departure, and an admirable one in our estimation, is the listing of all those envelopes and wrappers which are known only with the word "Specimen" printed upon them, under a separate heading in the appendix upon pages 77 to 79 thus eliminating them from the list of those which were regularly issued to the public.

Another equally commendable feature is the list of "Knives of equal or similar dimensions; showing their characteristic features", which is to be found upon pages 81 to 88.

The outline illustrations of the various knives each annotated so as to make it easily recognized, is another praiseworthy feature.

That portion of the work dealing with the envelopes of our insular possessions and Cuba is, so far as we are aware, the only list of the kind which has ever been attempted and the only adverse criticism which we have to offer upon it is that Hawaii is omitted though, to be sure, the Islands have issued no envelopes since they became a part of the United States.

We do not intend to comment upon the prices further than to say that we know of nothing upon which it is harder to arrive at a definite conclusion than the true value of an entire envelope and that so far as our experience goes, we believe them to be eminently fair and conservative.

The work contains errors, both of omission and commission, but was there ever a book published that did not? and, taking into consideration the magnitude of the work as a whole, we are surprised that they are so few and relatively unimportant.

One point which should not be lost sight of is that, while it is intended primarily as a text-book for the collector of entire envelopes, it is equally indispensable to the collector of "cut square" who desires to thoroughly understand and be able to differentiate the various dies and varieties.

We desire to congratulate the publishers, J. M. Bartel's Co., for the enterprise and spirit which has enabled them to push to a successful issue two such works as the one now under consideration and that upon the stamps of the Philippine Islands, which they brought out only a few months ago, as well as upon being so extremely fortunate as to have been able to obtain the aid of such competent and indefatigable students as their collaborators have proven themselves to be.

In conclusion we desire to say that the paper and typographical execution of the work are admirable and that our advice to all collectors, whether they collect entire envelopes or not, is to *buy it before it is too late* as the edition, being of only 250 copies, should be sold out almost at once.—G. L. T.

---

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

---

The 109th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, August 8, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Dewing, Luff, Rich and Perrin.

In the absence of both the President and Vice-President the meeting was called to order at 8.10 P. M. with Mr. Rich in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary read a letter from "The British Numismatic Society" acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the silver medals donated by the Club to that society.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$908.10 was approved as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 8.40 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

The above Society held their usual fortnightly meeting at 8 P. M. on Tuesday, July 5th, at the Masonic Hotel. Mr. Neuburger took the chair a few minutes after 8, when there were present :—Messrs. C. R. Schuler, Leon Schuler, F. H. Ansell, E. O. Meyers, R. Syme, A. Law, Max Hirsohn, S. A. Klagsbrun, W. P. Cohen, E. Harford, and W. G. Byron (Hon. Secy., Box 4967.) also one visitor, Mr. F. Smallbones.

The minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, after which several letters of enquiry &c., from non-members were read. The Chairman referred to the subject of the B. S. A. stamps returned by Dr. Palm, who objected to the double ring cancellation, which he maintained is a fiscal cancellation. It was decided to hold the matter over until the Society hear from Dr. Palm in answer to the Society's last letter.

Mr. C. R. Schuler very kindly passed round the following rarities for the inspection of members :—

(1) Brit. Bechuanaland, 1888 issue, surchaaged "One Half Penny" on three Pence, in three varieties and all postally used. (a) Surcharge Inverted. (b) HAFL instead of HALF. (c) HALP instead of HALF.

(2) Half Penny vermilion 1888 issue, surcharged "Brit. Bechuanaland Protectorate in the center. (a) Protectorate inverted. (b) Protectorate twice impressed. (c) Protectorate twice inverted.

(3) ½d vermilion 1889 issue, surcharged in the center "Brit. Bechuanaland Protectorate four pence", in four varieties. (a) Protectorate inverted. (b) Four Pence inverted. (c) Four Pence and Protectorate inverted. (d) Four Pence and Protectorate twice inverted.

(4) Brit. Bechuanaland surcharged on Cape stamps, issue of 1886, in three varieties of ½d, 1d and 2d. (a) Inverted. (b) Double surcharge. (c) Double surcharge and also inverted.

The usual business having then been disposed of the Chairman declared the Exhibition of Fiscals to have commenced. The following members exhibited :

Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, all Foreign, which was a very extensive exhibit.

Mr. L. Schuler showed a couple of books of Brit. Colonial and Foreign, one interesting item being a £20.—unused Transvaal. The Secretary had an exhibit of Brit. Colonials and U. S. A. fiscals, his Canadian and U. S. A. being the most noticeable. But perhaps the nicest and prettiest arranged



exhibit of all was that of Mr. J. A. Smallbones, the specimens being all mounted on sheets of cardboard, and the arrangement and blending of colors was really very effective. Not only was it a fine exhibit to look at but was also so as regards intrinsic value of the stamps exhibited. At the conclusion the Chairman in a few appropriate words proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to those who exhibited, and in particular to Mr. J. A. Smallbones for his beautifully arranged and mounted exhibit. Mr. C. R. Schuler seconded, and passed unanimously.

Mr F. Smallbones, on behalf of his brother, replied thanking the Society for the kindly remarks, and hoping his brother would soon be a member of the Society.

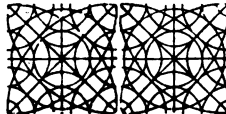
The meeting then terminated.

The next meeting will be held at the same time and place on Tuesday the 19th, July, when an exhibition of Postage Stamps of Brit. India and States will be the chief feature.

W. G. BYRON, *Secretary.*

---

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Philatelic Society was held on the 19th inst., at the Masonic Hotel, Pritchard Street, Mr. M. Neuburger presiding. There was a good attendance of members, and a number of visitors were present. A copy of the "Philatelic Hand Book," by Major Evans, was presented by Mr. A. J. Cohen to the Society's library. It was arranged to have the printing of the new rules proceeded with at once. The Secretary asked for a fortnight's leave of absence, and Mr. W. P. Cohen kindly agreed to act as secretary during the absence of Mr. W. G. Byron. An exhibition of the stamps of British India and the States was then held. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed a fine general collection, amongst which were noticeable a mint specimen, four annas, also a nice used pair of same, several 1 and 2 annas unused and all the high values of the more recent issues, service surcharges, both large and small, also Indian States including many varieties and errors of surcharges. An exhibition, etc., then took place. This concluded the business of the evening. Particulars of membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretrb, P. O. Box 4967.—*The Star*, July 26, 1904.



# American Journal of Philately.

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

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.  
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, \$1.00.  
" " Foreign Countries, \$1.25.] SEPT. 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 10cts.

AMEN! IN a late number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, their Washington Correspondent reports that the officials at the head of our Post Office Department have positively decided that there shall not be a special issue of stamps in connection with the coming Louis and Clark Exposition. As good philatelists and good Americans this decision should meet with our hearty approval. For that which we are *not* to receive, let us be duly thankful!

We have had too many "show labels," and it is high time that our postal affairs were conducted on a more dignified basis. The Columbian issue marked the anniversary of a very great event in the world's history, and, as such, a special issue of stamps was not unwelcome nor inappropriate. Because it was practically our first venture in this line, it did not seem an especial offense. Later expositions have commemorated events of less importance or none at all, but each has demanded its special stamps, though it was often too evident that they were more desired as advertisements than as historical souvenirs. With the possible exception of the Columbian series, these issues have involved a loss to the Post Office Department, which has been anxious to discontinue them but has been prevented by politics. Politics, unfortunately, gives little heed to national honor or glory and too much to individual and local aggrandizement.

But at last the authorities have decided that this pernicious practice shall be brought to an end or, at least, curtailed. We are reminded of the story of an old darky who sat in the "Amen corner," listening to the minister's prayer. With much fervor he supplicated that the power of the devil might be curtailed, whereupon the darky shouted out, "Dass right. Amen! Bress de Jawd! Cut him tail smack, smooove off!" Likewise, we feel that the restricting of commemorative issues cannot be too thoroughly carried out.

So far as our own country has been concerned, most of our World's Fair issue have served no useful purpose. They have not pleased the public at large and have mortified philatelists; the public press has scoffed at them, while philatelic papers at home have apologized and those abroad have sneered. There was a time when our postal issues were noted for their beauty, dignity and freedom from taint of speculation, but some of our late issues have been but little better than those of certain petty and impoverished governments, whose stamps are avowedly made to replenish their depleted treasuries at the expense of philatelists. This sort of thing is much to our discredit. The great governments of Europe do not indulge in such trifling—no matter what

sins some of their colonies may be guilty of. They have too much self-respect and national pride to let a great governmental department be subordinated to politics and made to advertise private enterprises.

We congratulate the officials of our Post Office Department upon having recognized the merits, or demerits, of these celebration labels and on having sufficient sense and good judgment to take a stand against them. Long may they continue in well doing and reserve us from peanut politics with its attendant disgrace and mortification —J. N. L.



# The Stamps of the Sudan.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

The older generation of philatelists have always maintained that the best training a beginner can have is to start as a general collector. They contend, and rightly, that an all round knowledge of the stamps of the world familiarises him with all kinds of varieties of engraving, printing, paper, perforation, &c., and that such knowledge, so necessary for a thorough philatelic education, is not to be had in the circumscribed issues of any one country. Moreover, once a collector begins to specialise the desire to collect everything dies a natural death, and there is rarely a return to general collecting.

He who has had a grounding in general collecting can always examine with intelligent interest the treasures of a fellow collector, whatever may be the country of his choice ; whereas he who has begun as a specialist, as some do, has, by his too early restriction limited his opportunities of understanding and enjoying those countries that lie outside his own speciality. Specialism, unfortunately, means exclusiveness in collecting, in sympathy, and in philatelic sociability. Nevertheless, it is a necessity of the times. It is, indeed, unavoidable. The stamps of the world are now so numerous that very few can even pretend to collect everything. As a matter of fact, general collecting for most people resolves itself into picking up odds and ends of a miscellaneous lot of countries, and making but a poor show at the best. The specialist on the other hand, by concentrating his attention on a single country or group may hope to reach some sort of completeness. The stamps of the world, like the coins of the world, are now far too large an order for any collector to manage with credit. But the modest one-country collector who is content to select a country within his means, may, by close study and patient and judicious collecting, win the admiration of his fellow collectors for completeness and condition, the high-water marks of all collecting.

## WHAT IS SPECIALISM.

Specialism is the concentration of attention on the stamps of one chosen country, or group. It means the collection and study of all clearly defined varieties of engraving, printing, paper, watermark, perforation, and shades of color, and some add cancellations, proofs, essays, reprints, and forgeries.

From a specialist's point of view a postage stamp is liable to many variations in the process of production. First the design is engraved. That engraving, in after years, may be retouched by the engraver to repair wear and tear, or to effect some improvement. Then the stamps are printed, first, it may be, from steel plates, then from lithographic stones. The paper used may be changed from wove to laid, from thick to thin from plain to colored. Printing ink, even in the best printing establishment, varies in shade. Perforating machines wear out and have to be changed. And all these changes, to which a postage stamp is liable, give rise to varieties that are duly collected, chronicled, and classified by the specialist.

## HOW TO CHOOSE A COUNTRY.

The choice of a country must be determined either by the money the collector is prepared to spend, the time he is able and willing to give to its collection and study, or by the facilities he may possess for securing such stamps as he needs, or by all three combined.

If the postal issues of a country stretch far back into the early days of postal history, then quite a little fortune may be needed. Some countries are

easy to understand and classify but, when the issues of a country are complicated, much time will have to be expended in their study.

The older British Colonies, such as the Australian, and some of the West Indian, make heavy calls upon the collector's purse, even in their cheapest form. But there are many of the newer colonies and protectorates whose issues have been few as yet, and are, therefore, still within the reach of modest expenditure. It is from these that the young collector should make his choice for his first experiment in specialising.

#### THE STAMPS OF THE SUDAN.

By way of an elementary lesson in specialising let us take one of these newer countries; go through its issues, and examine and classify them as for a specialised collection. For this purpose it would be hard to make a better choice than the stamps of the Sudan, an important territory under British administration, and ranking as a British Colony. Its postal history commences with 1897, in which year the then current stamps of Egypt were overprinted in native characters, and in English, with the word "Soudan," for use in the reconquered territory. Then followed, in the next year, stamps of special design with a camel and its rider, and inscribed "Sudan Postage." They are perforated 14, and watermarked with a cross. The "cross" of the watermark was said to be objectionable to the Mahomedan population, and it is being changed to a multiple crescent and star. There is but one provisional, a 5m. on 5 pias, issued in 1903. Very little attention has yet been paid to the stamps of the Sudan, for they are regarded as being too recent, too few, and lacking in sufficient varieties to attract the specialist. It will, therefore, be news to many that the stamps of the first issue are, like many other first issues, full of interesting minor varieties that have passed unnoticed and uncatalogued.

السودان  
SUDAN

السودان  
SUDAN

السودان  
SUDAN

السودان  
SUDAN

السودان  
SUDAN

السودان  
SUDAN

1897.—The first postage stamps issued for use in the Sudan were the current stamps of Egypt overprinted in black with the word "Soudan," and above it the equivalent in Arabic characters. These stamps were designed for use in the post offices between Wadi Halfa and the Egyptian frontier, under the management of the British authorities. The chroniclers at the time rather hastily announced that the overprint differed in type on every stamp in the sheet. On every row of the sheet would have been nearer the mark. There are six well-defined varieties of the Arabic overprint. What I shall term the normal setting has the comma like characters in the centre and the last character on a level. The varieties are as follows:—

1. Normal, *i.e.*, commas and last character level.
2. Commas level, but last character dropped.
3. Second comma and last character, both dropped.
4. Second comma tailless.
5. Last characters wider spaced.
6. Central dot omitted from first character.

I believe the stamps of Egypt which were overprinted were in sheets of 120, in two panes of sixty, each pane consisting of six rows of ten stamps. I have had the opportunity of examining complete panes of each value. Each row is made up throughout of one of the varieties in the above list. Taking them in their order, they appear as follows on the pane in horizontal rows:—

- 1st row, type 1. Normal.  
 2nd row, type 3. Second comma and last character, both dropped.  
 3rd row, type 2. Commas level but last character dropped.  
 4th row, type 5. Last characters wider spaced.  
 5th row, type 2. Same as 3rd row.  
 6th row, type 4. Second comma tailless

Type 6. Central dot omitted from the first character. This variety is the first stamp in the fifth row of the bottom pane. I have only found it on the 2m. and 3m. values.

The above photographic reproduction of a vertical row illustrates each variety.

Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf. 14. Type 1. Normal.

- 1 mil. brown
- 2 mils. green
- 3 mils. orange
- 5 mils. carmine
- 1 pias. ultramarine
- 2 pias. orange-brown
- 5 pias. slate
- 10 pias. violet

Type 2. Commas level but last character dropped.

- 1 mil. brown
- 2 mils. green
- 3 mils. orange
- 5 mils. carmine
- 1 pias. ultramarine
- 2 pias. orange-brown
- 5 pias. slate
- 10 pias. violet

Type 3. Second comma and last character both dropped.

- 1 mil. brown
- 2 mils. green
- 3 mils. orange
- 5 mils. carmine
- 1 pias. ultramarine
- 2 pias. orange brown
- 5 pias. slate
- 10 pias. violet

Type 4. Second comma tailless.

- 1 mil. brown
- 2 mils. green
- 3 mils. orange
- 5 mils. carmine
- 1 pias. ultramarine
- 2 pias. orange brown
- 5 pias. slate
- 10 pias. violet

Type 5. Last characters wider spaced.

- 1 mil brown
- 2 mils. green
- 3 mils. orange
- 5 mils. carmine
- 1 pias ultramarine
- 2 pias. orange-brown
- 5 pias. slate
- 10 pias. violet

Type 6. Central dot omitted from first character.

- 2 mils. green
- 3 mils. orange

#### OVERPRINT INVERTED.

It is stated that only one pane of sixty stamps of the 1 millieme value was found with the overprint inverted. It is, of course, to be found with all the varieties noted above.

1m. brown

In all six varieties of the overprint.

1898.—The *Journal Official* published at Cairo on the 28th February, 1898, contained the following announcement:—"New postage stamps of 1, 2, 3, and 5 mill., 1, 2, 5, and 10 piastres, will be issued on the 1st March, 1898, for the prepayment of postage of letters, &c., originating in the Sudan. A stock of these stamps will also be kept at the Financial Secretary's office, War Office, Cairo, where they may be purchased." In accordance with this



notice new stamps of the size and design illustrated were put into circulation. They were printed by Messrs. De la Rue, watermarked with what has been variously termed a Maltese cross, a quatrefoil, and a flower, and were perforated 14. They were printed in two colors, the centre in one color and the frame in another, and were arranged in two panes, one above the other, each pane consisting of sixty stamps in five horizontal rows of twelve. Each pane was surrounded on the three outer sides by two lines of color, the inner line of the color of the center, and the outer line of the color of the frame of the stamp. Across the centre of the sheet there is a single line to each pane, formed of the two colors, in alternate strips the width of a stamp; and in the space between the panes are two narrow labels, extending across the sheet, composed of vertical lines in a frame, all in the color of the centre of the stamp.

Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf. 14.

- 1 mil. frame carmine ; centre brown
- 2 mil. frame deep brown ; centre green
- 3 mil. frame green ; centre mauve
- 5 mil. frame black ; centre carmine
- 1 pias. frame brown ; centre blue
- 2 pias. frame blue ; centre black
- 5 pias. frame green ; centre brown
- 10 pias. frame mauve ; centre black

**1902-4.**—It is stated that the Soudanese sheikhs objected to the watermark of a cross on the stamps, and brought the matter to the notice of the Sirdar. Lord Kitchener, thereupon, is said to have given immediate orders that the star and crescent watermark was to figure on the next issue.

Whether this story be true or not the Maltese cross watermark is being changed for a multiple crescent and star watermark. The change was effected as the supplies of the objectionable watermark were exhausted. The colors remain unchanged.

**Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf. 14.**

- 1 mil. frame carmine ; centre brown
- 2 mil. frame deep brown ; centre green
- 3 mil. frame green ; centre mauve
- 5 mil. frame black ; centre carmine
- 1 pias. frame brown ; centre blue
- 2 pias. frame blue ; centre black
- 5 pias. frame green ; centre brown
- 10 pias. frame mauve ; centre black

**1903.**—Having run short of the 5 millieme value 50,000 of the 5 piastres value were surcharged "5 millieme," in black across the centre of each stamp. One sheet of 120 was found with the surcharge inverted.

**Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf. 14.**

"5 millieme," on 5 piastres, green and brown

**Inverted Surcharge.**

"5 millieme," on 5 piastres, green and brown





## Historical Notes on the Postal Organization and the First Stamps of the Portuguese Indies.

BY JULES BOUVÈZ.

The Portuguese colony of Goa, in Hindustan, which, with the small island of Diu, forms the present Portuguese Indies, is no longer of any great importance. The town of Goa, capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, has declined; it has now neither commerce nor industry and its population hardly reaches 12,000.

When, on February 17th, 1841, by an order of the Portuguese government, the first regular postal service was created in the colony of Goa, a main post office was established at Paujim and auxiliary offices at Mapuca, Margao, Pouda and Bicholim. Letters were carried three times a week into the interior of the colony. The postage was calculated on three degrees of distance. First, 30 reis up to five leagues, then 60 reis up to ten leagues, finally 90 reis up to fifteen leagues. For the dispatch of a registered letter 150 reis had to be paid. We may add that the prepayment of ordinary letters was not obligatory.

Following a decision of November 10th, 1845, eleven auxiliary post offices were added to the five already existing and, on the 10th of June, 1860, three letter-carriers were appointed to begin the distribution of letters at the houses. Each letter delivered was chargeable with a special rate of 15 reis, five of which went to the carrier. However, the public had the choice of having its letters delivered at the house or getting them at the post office.

In view of the numerous deficiencies which were manifest in the postal service of the Portuguese possessions in Hindustan, a royal decree, dated May 21st, 1871, instituted a commission which was to present proposals for the improvement of this service. As a consequence of the examination made by this commission, a new postal regulation was published on September 25th, 1871 and, on October 1st following, the first postage stamps of the colony, which had been manufactured at Goa, were put into circulation.

For two reasons, the stamps of the first issue of the Portuguese Indies have a great value: first, because they were used, for the most part, in the internal postal service of the colony, and second, because their use was very restricted in consequence of the small postal traffic and of the choice being left to the senders to prepay or not to prepay their shipments.



The first issue comprises five values, which are all typographed on white paper, thin and brittle. The design is very simple and, although the fac-simile herewith might excuse us from describing it, it is important, however, that the attention of collectors be specially called to certain peculiarities which permit us to distinguish these values, not only from those of the issues

which followed, but also from the counterfeits, of which we shall have occasion to speak to our readers.

In the stamps of the first issue the lined oval on which the figures of value appear has 33 vertical lines. The letters "s" and "r" of "SERVICO" are smaller than the others and the letter "E" is larger. The ornaments which separate "SERVICO POSTAL" from "INDIA PORT" are composed of four dashes, and the word "REIS", under the figures indicating the value, is in thin, capital letters. The stamps measure 18x21 mm. The perforation is simple and compound, and varies between 14 and 18. Of this type we find : 10 reis black, 20 reis dark carmine, 40 reis Prussian blue, 100 reis yellow green, 200 reis ochre.

Of these five values, the rarest is the 20 reis dark carmine, because it was used for the prepayment of letters, which was not obligatory, and, two months after the issue, it was found necessary to have a second printing of this value, which was made on thick paper.

In consequence of the postal regulation of September 25th, 1871, the staff of the post offices of the colony was increased. The main office at Paujim was provided with an Assistant Manager, a clerk, two first class assistants, five second class assistants an interpreter, a porter, a delivery clerk and a letter-carrier. The auxiliary offices of Margao and Mapuca received each a Manager and Assistant-Manager, as well as two clerks and four letter carriers. The auxiliary offices of Pouda and Bicholim were not provided with clerks, but with two letter carriers each. The number of auxiliary post offices was fixed at thirteen and the number of carriers at fifty-two. The delivery of correspondence at the residences of the addressees was established at the main office and at the four auxiliary offices ; this distribution extended to a "legua" (4 kilometers) from the town for the main office, and it varied between two and five leagues distance from the central locality for the secondary offices.

The extensions which we have just mentioned brought about a change in the postal tariff, which was transformed into a single tariff. The rate on letters was fixed at 20 reis per 2 drachmes ; that on newspapers at 10 reis per number ; that on other printed matter and samples of goods at 20 reis per 2 ounces ; lastly, the rate on books was fixed at 40 reis per half "arratele", that is to say, per 8 ounces.

This new rating justified the issue, in February, 1872, of the following values, which completed the set of the issue of October, 1871 :

300, 600 and 900 reis, all red-violet. These stamps, the rarest of the set, differ from the preceding ones in the perforation, which is 13, 13½ and 16, simple and compound ; they were printed on thick paper.

At the same time that these three values appeared, a fresh printing was made of the stamps of 10, 20 and 200 reis, which were also printed on thick paper and perforated 13, 13½ and 16. They were in use until May 16, 1872, at which time a printing of the same stamps was made from a new plate, which did not have the same characteristics as the preceding one.



This printing took place after the organization of the rural postal ser-

vice in all the offices which had been provided with foot messengers for the distribution of postal shipments in the country on payment of the delivery rate of 15 reis per article.

The stamps of this printing are distinguished by the following characteristics :

- 1) Impression on thick, plain white paper.
- 2) The background of the oval bearing the indication of value is formed of 44 vertical lines, instead of 33 as in the stamps of the first printing.
- 3) The letters "S, E" and "R" of the word "SERVICO" have the same dimensions as the other letters of the same word.
- 4) The two designs separating "SERVICO POSTAL" from "INDIA PORT" are formed of five dots
- 5) The figures of value and the word "REIS" are given in thicker and wider characters than those on the stamps of the first issue.
- 6) The perforation, simple and compound, varies only between 12½ and 14½.

The set is composed of the following values :

10 reis black	100 reis blue green
20 reis vermilion	200 reis yellow
40 reis ultramarine	300 reis violet
40 reis Prussian blue	600 reis violet
100 reis yellow green	900 reis violet

We may add that the 40 reis ultramarine exists tête bêche and that the 300 reis violet exists imperforate.

After this second issue, of May 1st, 1872, although the same type of postage stamp remained in use until July 15th, 1877, (the date of the admission of the Portuguese Indies into the Universal Postal Union) we find, in the printings which took place until the end of the issue, numerous different types which tend to establish the fact that new plates were engraved for certain printings. However, it has been ascertained that, in order to reduce the expenses of the postal service so as to keep them within the limits of the receipts, the government had decided as far back as 1873 to restrict them in a large degree.

To form a just idea of the great rarity of the first stamps of the Portuguese Indies, it is interesting to go back to the time when the postal service was established and to consider what was then the importance of the business in this colony.

Although the Portuguese government did not furnish any statistical information on this subject until the time that the East Indies were admitted into the Universal Postal Union, yet it is acknowledged that the postal business in 1871 scarcely reached one quarter of what it was ten years later. Now the official statistics give the following figures for the year 1881 :

I. Objects dispatched in the internal service of the colony :

83,548 ordinary letters, 292 registered letters, 77,518 newspapers and other printed matter, 1,331 samples and business papers.

II. Objects dispatched abroad (international service):

113,117 ordinary letters, 2,801 registered letters, 40,288 newspapers and other printed matter, 463 samples and business papers.

As to the product of the sale of postage stamps, it had reached for the year 1881 the sum of 18,657 fr. 27c. (\$3731.45).

This statistical information is altogether of a nature to convince philatelists that there has never been anything exorbitant in the exceedingly high prices at which most catalogues have hitherto marked the stamps of the first issues of this interesting colony, the proceeds of the sale of which in 1871-72 did not reach the sum of 400 dollars.

*(To be continued.)*

## Some Stamp Designs.\*

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 290.]

The first of the Treaty Ports to follow the example of Shanghai in issuing stamps for its local use was Hankow. That it was a perfectly legitimate proceeding on the part of the Municipality, and not a scheme to exploit collectors, seems certain. It will be remembered that Shanghai had had an agency of her Local Post at Hankow for many years, and we know that the "subscription" system was in vogue at the agencies as well as at the head office. This obviated the necessity for the use of stamps except by non-subscribers, and explains why stamps cancelled at these agencies are so infrequently met with. On January 1, 1893, however, the subscription system was abolished and the use of stamps required from all. The result was a large demand for stamps which the agency could not fill. They applied to Shanghai for more but none could be obtained; in fact the Shanghai Post Office had not provisioned itself for this change of system. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 cent surcharges of 1893 were the result, pending the arrival of the new issue which came from England in May, and even later when the low values of the regular set ran short.

With regard to the trouble a local paper said: "Here then was a fix. Stamps were insisted on, and none could be obtained. What was to be done? 'Why not get stamps of our own', asked Hankow, 'and thus save many a dollar which would otherwise go into the Shanghai pocket?' It was so resolved and so done." It will thus be seen that, as the same paper puts it: "It is to the machinations of Shanghai that Hankow is indebted for being able to boast of a set of postage stamps of her own, and not to any desire on the part of moderate-minded Teapopolis to do the grand, as if she considered herself fit to be numbered among the world's great governing Powers."

The Municipal Council of Hankow took over the Shanghai agency and constituted it a Local Post of their own. Because of the reasons already given, the issue of stamps was a prime necessity; and as there was no time to send to Shanghai, Japan or Europe for their production, it was done at home, and we have in the Hankow issue the first stamps made in China wholly by Chinamen. The issue of the three lower values took place on May 20, 1893. The stamps were printed in vertical strips of ten, with the exception of the 5 cent which was in a horizontal strip of the same number. They were coarsely rouletted in color between the stamps, so that all values except the 5 cent are imperforate at the sides and rouletted at top and bottom while the 5 cent reverses these conditions.



\*Copyrighted, 1904, by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

The designs were novel and characteristic. The three lower values were alike, representing a Chinese coolie carrying two boxes of tea suspended from a bamboo pole across his shoulders. On the chests can be seen tiny characters which the newspaper quoted explains as "Superior Heavenly Tips". Hankow is in the very heart of the country, 600 miles up the Yang-tsz river from Shanghai, and has always been a great mart for tea, which forms one of the largest items of its export trade. The coolie with his chests of "Ningchow" was, therefore, a truly representative figure.



On the 20 cent stamp of the first issue is shown *Huang Hao Lou* or "Yellow Stork Tower," a pagoda which formerly stood on the city wall of Wuchang, just across the Yang-tsz from Hankow. It was on a rocky point which jutted out into the river, and was held in great repute by the natives who came to visit it from far and near. The 20 cent stamp of the second issue shows it perched upon the wall, where it formed the most conspicuous object in the neighborhood of Hankow. But one night in 1885 it caught fire and was entirely destroyed. An American gun-boat in port had turned its search-light on the pagoda the night before, and the natives aver that this was the cause of its destruction.

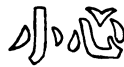


The 30 cent stamp gives a picture of the Municipal Building of the foreign settlement. The native city of Hankow (the "Mouth of the Han") lies in the angle formed by the junction of the Han river with the Yang-tsz, which here flows northward. To the Chinese it is but a suburb of the city of Hanyang, just across the Han to the south, in the other angle formed by the rivers. To the east, across the mile wide expanse of the mighty Yang tsz, is the important city of Wuchang, already spoken of, which is the capital of the province of Hu-pei and the seat of the Governor General (sometimes spoken of as one of the "Yang-tsz Viceroys") of the provinces of Hu-pei and Hu-nan. This locality commands the most extensive network of river communication on the face of the globe, and has, therefore, been commercially important from a very early period. When Hankow was opened as a Treaty Port, in 1861, the British obtained a concession along the river front just north of the native city, but did not restrict settlement to their own nationality. One of the first proceedings after the establishment of foreign residences was the formation of a Municipal Council, patterned after the one at Shanghai and elected by the land-renters. The fine Municipal Building shown on the stamp was erected by the Council and finished in March, 1891.

It is at the south end of the Concession, facing the "Bund" or embankment along the river front, and with its back towards the native city.

Turning now to the inscriptions, we find most of them familiar. On the first 2 cent stamp we find in the left panel *Han K'ou Shu Hsin Kuan* or "Hankow Post Office"; but on the 2 cent stamp which soon succeeded it, as well as on the other values of the set, instead of the full name *Han-k'ou* 漢口 (the characters being side by side) we find it abbreviated to the first character only, *Han*. As already stated, the name means the "Mouth of the Han", but just why the second character *k'ou* was dropped I cannot say, unless because the Chinese sometimes abbreviate names and it was found inconvenient to crowd the little character into the small space.

The right panel contains the value, *er* (or *wu*) *fén* for the 2 and 5 cent stamps, and *er* (or *san*) *chiao* for the 1, 2 and 3 dime stamps, the figures all being "short". Following the value are the characters *yang ch'ien*, "foreign money" which have already been explained and, of course, refer to the Mexican currency. On the second and third issues (the large stamps) the characters *yang ch'ien* precede the value in each of the lower corners, while the *Han Shu Hsin Kuan* is found on either side of the words LOCAL POST at the bottom.



The second issue, lithographed by Waterlow & Sons in London, was on watermarked paper and bore on each stamp the character *Hsiao Hsin* (reading to the right in the illustration) which signify a "precaution", or to "be careful". Quite apropos for a watermark!

Postage due stamps were made by surcharging the first issue with these words in English and adding the Chinese characters 欠工項 *ch'ien hsiang*, meaning "to owe funds", or a deficiency or debt to the amount represented by the stamp.

The success of the Hankow stamps inspired Chefoo to follow suit. The claim made was that both the Customs service and the native postal agencies (of which there were a great many in China previous to the inauguration of the Imperial postal service) charged too much for carrying mail. As a consequence a committee of citizens, known as the "Chefoo Local Post Committee", organized a local postal service which entered into relations with the other Treaty Ports as Shanghai had done. The inevitable stamps appeared, but this time "made in Germany", where they were lithographed by Messrs Schleicher & Schull of Düren, Prussia. The issue took place on October 6, 1893.



The name Chefoo (more correctly *Chifu*) has been erroneously applied to this Treaty Port by foreigners. On the opposite side of the bay from the Port is a peninsula in the form of a T, and on this is the small Chinese town

of Chifu which gives its name, on the Admiralty charts, to the cape at the eastern end of the peninsula and a lone hill about 1000 feet high. This cartographic prominence resulted in the use of the name for the Treaty Port which otherwise has no connection with it. The foreign settlement was located directly across the bay from Chifu at the town of Yentai. At this place a small promontory juts out from the shore and terminates in an elevation of some 200 feet, overlooking the bay. This is known as "Tower Point" from the fact that a small, fort-like structure occupies the summit. The "tower" is a relic of ancient times when the state of the country was signalled by beacon fires at night or a column of smoke by day.

Though this method of signalling has long been obsolete, the circumstance has given the name to the native town, *Yen-t'ai* 烟臺, which means literally "Smoke Tower", and this explains why these characters appear in the upper corners of the Chefoo stamps instead of those corresponding to the name in English. The second character, *t'ai*, signifies any height, so that the name may be as readily translated "Beacon Hill" and thus furnish an Oriental original for the more modern Boston prototype.

The old tower is still used as a signal station, but in a different manner than formerly. The lower values of the Chefoo stamps give a very good picture of it, with a mast beside it on which are displayed marine signals showing the approach of shipping. The foreign settlement has been built up mostly on Tower Point, and the three higher values of the stamps give a view of the European town clustering around the little hill crowned with the signal station. In the harbor is some shipping and in the distance can be seen the Kung-tung group of islands which shelter the bay on the north and east.

The small stamps are watermarked with the single character *Yen*, but the large ones have both the characters *Yen-t'ai*.



# Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 304.]

## Guatemala.

1881.



Fig. 494.



Fig. 495.

1c on  $\frac{1}{4}$ r brown and green.—Three varieties of this surcharge are known. (Fig. 494).

Var. A.—“ECNTAVO” for “CENTAVO”.

Var. B.—“CCNTAVO” “ “

Var. C.—“EENTAVO” “ “

5c on  $\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green.—Five varieties are known. (Fig. 495).

Var. A.—“ECNTAVOS” for “CENTAVOS”.

Var. B.—“EENTAVOS” “ “

Var. C.—Surcharged “20” instead of “5” and then resurcharged “5”.

Var. D.—There is a wide space between the “N” and “T” of “CENTAVOS”.

Var. E.—There is a wide space between the “A” and “V” of “CENTAVOS”.

10c on 1r black and green.—Four varieties are known. (Fig. 494).

Var. A.—The “S” of “CENTAVOS” is missing.

Var. B.—“ECNTAVOS” instead of “CENTAVOS”.

Var. C.—There is a wide space between the “V” and “O” of “CENTAVOS”.

Var. D.—“EENTAVOS” instead of “CENTAVOS”.

20c on 2r carmine rose.—But one variety is known. (Fig. 495).

Var. A.—There is a comma after “CENTAVOS”.



Fig. 496.



Three values of this series, figure 496, are known with inverted centres. This is due to feeding the sheet to the press upside down at one of the printings. They are :

- 2c brown and green.
- 5c red and green.
- 20c yellow and green.

1886.



Fig. 497.



Fig. 498.



Fig. 499.

The stamps of this series are prolific in errors of surcharge. The following is a list of those with which we are acquainted :—

25c vermilion.—There are eight varieties of this value.

Var. A.—“CENTOVOS” instead of “CENTAVOS”.

Var. B.—“CENTAÑOS” “ “ “

Var. C.—“CENTVOS” “ “ “

Var. D.—“255” “ “ “25”.

Var. E.—The “T” of “CENTAVOS” is missing.

Var. F.—The “OS” of “CORREOS” and the first “NA” of “NACIONALES” are missing.

Var. G.—The “S” of “NACIONALES” is inverted.

Var. H.—The “A” of “CENTAVOS” is of a wrong font.

Var. I.—There is no period after the “c” in the fourth line,

50c vermilion.—Six varieties of this value are known

Var. A.—“CENTOVOS” instead of “CENTAVOS”.

Var. B.—“CENTAÑOS” “ “ “

Var. C.—“CARREOS” “ “ “CORREOS”.

Var. D.—“NACIONSXTV” “ “ “NACIONALES”.

Var. E.—The “S” of “NACIONALES” is inverted.

Var. F.—There is no period after the “c” in the fourth line.

75c vermilion.—Seven varieties of this value are known.

Var. A.—“CENTOVOS” instead of “CENTAVOS”.

Var. B.—“CENTAÑOS” “ “ “

Var. C.—“CARREOS” “ “ “CORREOS”.

Var. D.—The second line of the surcharge reads “75c-50c” instead of “75c-75c.”

Var. E.—The “S” of “NACIONALES” is inverted.

Var. F.—The “A” of “CENTAVOS” is of a wrong font

Var. G.—There is no period after the “c” in the fourth line.

100c vermilion.—There are two types of the surcharge upon this value.

Type I.—The letters composing the word “GUATEMALA” are rather tall and thin. (Fig. 498). Three varieties are known.

Var. A.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is colorless excepting for a small dot.

Var. B.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is of solid color.

Var. C.—The second line of the surcharge reads "1100-1000" instead of "1000-1000".

Type II.—The letters composing the word "GUATEMALA" are heavier than in type I. (Fig 499). But two varieties are known.

Var. A.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is colorless excepting for a small dot.

Var. B.—The centre of the ornament below "GUATEMALA" is of solid color.

150c vermilion.—There are three varieties of this value, as follows:

Var. A.—The ornament below "GUATEMALA" is inverted.

Var. B.—"GUETMALA" instead of "GUATEMALA".

Var. C.—The "G" of "GUATEMALA" is inverted.

1886-87.



Fig. 500.



Fig. 501.



Fig. 502.

Lithographed — Usually these can be easily told from the engraved series by the surface of the paper which, upon these stamps, is white while, on the engraved stamps it is more or less tinted but the easiest test is to observe the horizontal lines forming the groundwork at the top of the stamp. In the lithographed stamps these lines are of about equal thickness while, in the engraved stamps, the upper lines, four at the left and six at the right, are heavier than the others and produce a shaded effect. The numeral of value on the 2c is thinner on the engraved stamp than upon the lithographed one. There are two types of the engraved 5c stamp which differ mainly in the shape of the "5".

Type I, which is the same as the lithographed stamp, is illustrated as figure 500, while type II is shown in figure 501.

1886, 1c on 2c brown. (Fig 502).—This is the lithographed stamp and there were two settings of the surcharge

Type I.—The date, "1886" was printed separately from the rest of the surcharge, so that its position varies greatly with reference to the other portions. It had no period after "1886". There are three varieties, as follows:

Var. A.—The "1886" is printed twice.

Var. B.—The "1886" is inverted and is below the "1".

Var. C.—"1886" is omitted and the "N" of "PROVISIONAL" is inverted.

Type II.—The whole surcharge is printed at one impression and there is a period after the date.

1894.



Fig. 503.

1c on 2c yellow-brown.—A variety of this stamp, which is of the type of figure 503, is known.

Var. A.—“CENTAV” instead of “CENTAVO”.

All the stamps of this series are lithographed with the single exception of the 2c, which is engraved.

1895.



Fig. 504.

1c on 5c purple.—An error of this stamp, figure 504, is known in which the date reads “1894”.

1898.

1898  
—  
**1**  
centavo

Fig. 505.



Fig. 506.

6c on 5c purple.—Of this stamp, type as in figure 505, two errors are known.

Var. A.—The date reads “1988” instead of “1898”.

Var. B.—Surcharged in error on the 2c brown.

1c on 10c blue-green.—An error is known in which the “c” of “CENTAVO” is missing. Type as figure 506.

## Guinea.

1879.



Fig. 507.

As will be seen by the illustration above, these stamps consist of the regular series of Cape Verde surcharged with the word "GUINÉ" in small capitals. Therefore, as the sheets of the 40 reis value each contained one stamp inscribed "MOCAMBIQUE" instead of "CABO VERDE", the same error is to be found here.

40r. blue, inscribed "MOCAMBIQUE" instead of "CABO VERDE" (error).

All of the values of this series are known without any accent over the "E" of "GUINÉ".

1879-84.



Fig. 508.

In this type (Fig. 508) the surcharged word "GUINÉ" is in larger type than that of the preceding series. The following varieties are known:

Var. A.—No accent over the "E" of "GUINÉ": 5r., 10r., 20r., 25r., 50r blue, 50r green and 100r.

Var. B.—Grave accent instead of acute accent over the "E" of "GUINÉ".

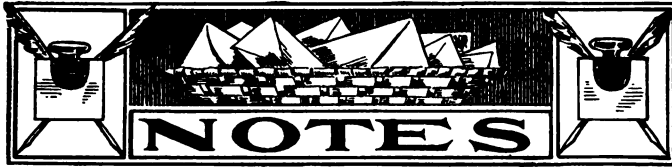
Var. C.—Circumflex accent over "E" of "GUINÉ". 25r., 50r. green.

1885.

Var. A.—No accent over "E" of "GUINÉ". 10r., 20r., 25r. and 40r.

Var. B.—Grave accent over "E" of "GUINÉ". 10r., 20r., 25r., and 40r.





CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We illustrate the 2½p. stamp which we listed some months ago.



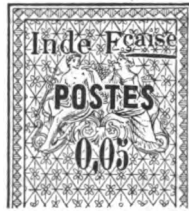
COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We illustrate the ½c and the 5c A. R. stamps which were chronicled by us in May.



FALKLAND ISLANDS.—We illustrate the stamps chronicled by us in May last.



FRENCH INDIA.—Although it is rather late we illustrate the 5c provisional which we listed in February.



GREAT BRITAIN.—*The London Philatelist* says that, in future, the one-half penny stamp will be printed in pale yellow green.



NEW CALEDONIA.—*L' Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the current 50c is now printed with the name in blue instead of in carmine.



NICARAGUA.—We have seen a copy of the 10c on 2p. series of 1901, our number 147, with inverted surcharge.



NORTH BORNEO.—*The Monthly Journal* reports having seen the 18c postage due stamp of 1895 our number 307, with inverted surcharge.



VENEZUELA.—We illustrate the stamp listed by us last month.





**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that the four cent stamp has been surcharged with a new stamp. It consists of a large figure "5" in the lower left corner and a "C" in the lower right corner.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Sun with rays.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

5c on 4c yellow

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**—The *London Philatelist* announces the one penny Great Britain, King's head, surcharged "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" vertically in small *sans serif* capitals. "BECHUANALAND" is at left reading upwards and "PROTECTORATE" at right reading downwards.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

1p carmine

**CHILE.**—Mr. J. Miguel Besoain of Santiago, writes us, in re the recent surcharges upon the telegraph stamps: "I wish to call your attention especially to the two different types of the 2, 5 and 10c stamps, which are distinguished by the fact that the Huemul\* has a tail in one type and no tail in the other. This is explained by the fact that some of these stamps were prepared by the

\*A legendary, or at least extinct, animal which is represented on the left of the shield in the Chilean coat of arms.

American Bank Note Co., of New York, and others by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London."

We find, also, that those animals which rejoice in the possession of a tail are also blessed with a luxuriant mane while their tailless brothers are completely lacking in this respect.

In the head type there are distinct differences to be found in the plates and rivets of the armor, the shading of the face and ruff and minor differences in other portions of the design.

So far we have not been able to ascertain which type was printed in New York and which in London but, in the stamps submitted by Mr. Besoain, the 1c on 20c value is assigned to the tailless series, while the other series includes a new stamp, which we understand is an error, i.e. 3c on 5c, and the 12c on 5c. We also list the 2c and 12c values and illustrate the latter, the 2c being the same design as the five cents.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

2c brown (Arms)

3c on 5c red (Head) *error*

12c on 5c red ( " )

**CHINA.**—A correspondent sends us the 2c, 5c and 10c in new shades.

The 10c is a deep yellow-green, instead of blue-green, the 5c a dull orange-red, and the 2c practically the same shade, quite different from the deep scarlet and deep brown red in which it has previously appeared. In regard to the 2c in this new color, our correspondent says it is "almost the identical color in which the 5c has appeared, after having passed through a number of shades of salmon, pale rose, orange-rose, etc."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
2c dull red  
5c dull red  
10c deep yellow green

**COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—Four new stamps are the product of this country since our last number, as follows:

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 12.  
1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue

*Registration stamp.*



Perforated 12.  
10c purple

**CYPRUS.**—We make the following additions to the list of the current stamps which have appeared on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
45p purple and blue

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—We have seen some additional surcharges of the same type that we chronicled last month. These stamps, we are told by a correspondent, are intended for foreign postage and another series intended for internal postage only, was created by surcharging the official stamps, our type O1, "16 DE AGOSTO—1904" in two lines of large type, the month and day being at the top of the stamp and the "1904" at bottom. On the 1c on 20c a large figure "1" is surcharged over the numerals of value in the lower corners of the stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.  
For Foreign Postage.

Surcharged in black

2

dos cts

2c on 1p brown and violet  
5c on 1p brown and violet  
10c on 50c gray-black and violet  
For Interior Postage.  
Black surcharge.  
1c on 20c yellow and black  
2c scarlet and black  
10c yellow-green and black  
Red surcharge.  
5c dark blue and black

**FIJI ISLANDS.**—*The Monthly Journal* notes the first of the current series upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamp*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
1 p. violet and black on red.

**INDIA—Jalpur.**—We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:



"A set of postage stamps was issued here 1.8.04. The design consists of a rectangle of solid color,  $25 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. ( $25 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  probably) with a single outer line or frame, making the whole stamp measure  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 23$  mm. On the solid ground is drawn a small rectangle in white,  $17 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  mm. within which is an almost undecipherable representation in white of the favorite God of the State, seated sideways, cross legged in a car, with an umbrella over his head, whilst in his two hands he is holding flags; the driver is mounted on the horse. (Few of the stamps show all these details).

"Outside this inner rectangle is the inscription, also in white on the solid ground of color, "JAIPUR STATE" in *sans serif* letters at the top, and "HALF ANNA" at right, reading up, with the corresponding native inscriptions respectively opposite. They are lithographed in sheets of twelve; colored line round sheet; wove paper; blind perf. 14."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue
- 1a red
- 2a green

**INDO-CHINA.**—Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us the complete set of the Grasset type. They are as follows:

*Adhesive Stamps.*

Perforated  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 1c olive-green
- 2c violet-brown on buff
- 4c claret on lavender
- 5c deep green
- 10c carmine
- 15c orange-brown on blue
- 20c red on green
- 25c deep blue
- 30c brown
- 40c black on lavender
- 50c gray-brown
- 75c red on orange
- 1 fr. bronze-green on straw
- 2 fr. brown on orange
- 5 fr. deep violet on blue
- 10 fr. orange-brown on green

**MOZAMBIQUE CO.**—*La Cote Reelle* chronicles the following new values. We presume that they are our type A2.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- 115r rose on rose
- 130r green on rose
- 400r black on blue
- 700r violet on yellowish

**PANAMA.**—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau informs us that he has seen undoubtedly genuine copies of the 50c brown on pelure paper, bearing the second Colon surcharge, i. e., the word "PANAMA" in capital letters.

These stamps are originals and not reprints. They were purchased by a local collector at the time that this particular variety of surcharge was in use, and Mr. Morgenthau is informed by very reliable authority that the handstamp with which the surcharge was made has been destroyed, so that there is no possibility of reprinting that variety at least.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Pelure paper

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

Violet surcharge.

- 50c brown

**RUSSIA.**—We have the 50 kopecs upon the vertically laid paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

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

Vertically laid paper.

- 50 k. violet and green

**Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the following variety.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Vertically laid paper

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

Blue surcharge.

- 20p. on 4k. rose

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of two more values of the long stamps with the large "POSTAGE". We also quote from it as follows: "Our Adelaide correspondent writes, concerning the "EIGHT" error:— 'I have had an interview with Sir Charles Todd, the Deputy Postmaster-General of South Australia, and he assures me that not more than 45 sheets got out with the error. I have succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of 30 of these, used and unused'."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A.  
Perforated 11 ½.  
8p blue (error "EIGHT")  
Perforated 12.  
2s 6p violet  
5r rose

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the issue of the first of the current series upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
3c lilac

**TRANSVAAL.**—Several of our contemporaries announce the issue of a portion of the current set on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
1 p scarlet and black.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 110th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, September 12, 1904.

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

The meeting was called to order at 8.20 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$816.66 was read and approved.

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

Mr. Charles A. Bornn's name was dropped from the membership roll for non-payment of dues.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

---

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 16th, at the Masonic Hotel. Mr. Neuberger took the chair a few minutes after 8 p. m., when there were present thirteen members and five visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several letters from correspondents in U. S. A., Australia, etc., were read, and one from Dr. M. Palm, being rather lengthy, was, on the proposal of Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, second by Mr. C. R. Schuler, left to be dealt with by the committee at their next meeting.

The Secretary intimated that the proofs of the new rules had been received, and it was agreed to leave the final arrangements to the committee.

A proposal for membership was received from Mr. W. E. Fairbridge, proposed by Mr. Neuberger and seconded by Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun.

The Chairman referred to the exchange sheets, hoping that more members would avail themselves of this medium of procuring additions to their collections, especially so now, as under the new rules the sheets would not be more than a month in circulation, perhaps less.

It was intimated that the next meeting, to be held on the 6th September, would chiefly be devoted to the second quarterly auction, when it was hoped most members would be present.

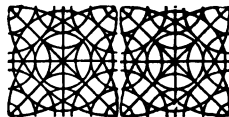
The Secretary intimated with regret that he would be compelled to give up the duties of hon. secretary, as, owing to the probability of his being away from Johannesburg often in the future through business causes, he felt he could not give the requisite attention to the post.

Mr. E. O. Myers kindly presented the society with four forgeries for its collection of counterfeits, as follow:—British Bechuanaland on Great Britain 2d., used; Hong Kong 50 cents on 30 cents, and 10 cents on 12 cents; and Zululand on Great Britain 2½d.

This terminated the general business, when the Chairman declared the exhibition of the stamps of British East, and Central Africa, and the British South Africa Company, as commenced. Some very fine displays of these countries were exhibited, notably those by Messrs. C. R. Schuler, Ansell, We P. Cohen, and E. Harford.

The Chairman having thanked those members who had exhibited, the business of the meeting terminated.

W. G. BYRON, *Hon. Secretary*



# American Journal of Philately.

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

**PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.  
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.**

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, \$1.00. ] OCT. 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 10cts  
" " Foreign Countries, \$1.25.]

## A Provisional Issue for Ponce, Porto Rico?

We present herewith the translation of certain documents which have been placed in our hands and which appear to point to the issue of a provisional stamp in the town of Ponce, Porto Rico, in August, 1898. Unfortunately the information is not as complete as might be desired and we are not informed that the proposed issue was actually made or, if made, whether adhesive stamps were used or only a hand stamp denoting the prepayment of the postage. We, however, reproduce the documents as being of historical interest if nothing more.



The first document consists of three leaves (six pages) of foolscap size. At the top of the first page is a large seal handstamped in purple. This seal consists of a double-lined, upright oval with olive branches curved about the

lower half. Within the oval is the inscription "ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL DE LA CIUDAD DE PONCE—PUERTO-R." It will be observed that the illustration shows the centre of the seal to be blank, while the document quoted below describes it as bearing the Spanish coat-of-arms. Below the seal are written in Spanish "Provisional postage" and "Authorized by the Hon. Military Commandant of the District". These two endorsements are in purple pencil.

The second page is blank. At the top of the third page the large seal is again stamped in purple. Then follows the petition, which is so written as to occupy the right-hand half of four pages. We translate it as follows:

PONCE, August 1st, 1898.

*To the Hon. General commanding the Army.*

Sir:—

The important postal service between this and the other towns of the island was entirely interrupted from the moment at which, on the departure of the Spanish army, all the employees of that government gave up their positions, rendering useless all the apparatus of the telegraph and postal Stations. There is no need for me to point out the importance and necessity of re-establishing these services, seeing that your Excellency is fully aware of it. This petition is addressed to you only to request your honorable authority for and acquiescence in the establishment of a provisional postal service between this city and the towns in which the sovereignty of the American Government is being recognized or established. For which reason I propose to your Excellency to be good enough to give to your approval to the following:

1 The corporation of Ponce would establish a postal service between its town, La Playa, and the towns of Adjuntas, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Sabana-Grande, San German, Juana-Diaz and Santa Ysabel.

2 The service will be extended gradually to the other towns which the American army may take or with which, by a spontaneous recognition of American sovereignty, the exchange of correspondence may be possible.

3 The Mayor of Ponce will dictate the arrangements necessary for the safety and regularity of the service, coming to an understanding for this purpose with the authorities of the towns to which it may be extended.

4 To provide for the expenses or part of them, occasioned by the service. the Mayor of Ponce is authorized to issue a stamp of the single value of five cents—bearing in its upper portion "POSTAGES" and in its lower portion "CORREOS" and in the centre "5cts."—stamped on common paper and over it another rubber stamp of the present special seal of the Mayor, which bears the coat of arms of Spain; which stamp shall be charged for on each letter with a maximum weight of 15 grammes.

5 Also for the same purpose of paying the expenses caused by the postal service, the Mayor of Ponce shall make arrangements or agreements with the other Mayors or corporations which may make use of the postal service.

6 This postal service shall exist only until the complete organization of the service which the Government of the United States is establishing, by means of its delegates, for its creation is intended to answer the need of the moment, so that mercantile relations between the towns be not interrupted.

Very Respectfully

R. M. COLON,  
*Mayor of Ponce.*

Turning back to the third page we find, endorsed in English, at the top of the petition.

“ Approved: -

By command of Mayor General Wilson.

TASKER H. BLISS.

*Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff.*”

At the left of the page are two indorsements in Spanish:

“ To be published in the periodical *The New Era* for information.

R. M. COLON.”

“ Facsimile of the Stamp.”



At the left side of the sixth page we once more have the large seal, below which is written in Spanish.

“ PONCE, P. R. Aug 2, 1898.

To attend to the duties of the local Administrator of Postes, by this document created and authorized, I appoint D. Julio Miraila y Ortez, a person of responsibility and competency.

R. M. COLON.”

In addition to the foregoing we are shown a copy of the *New Era* newspaper, dated August 4th, 1898, in which appears in the following advertisement.

“ Being duly authorized by Mayor General Wilson, the Mayor has established provisionally a postal service between this city and the following towns: Adjuntas, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Sabana Grande, San German, Santa Isabel and Juana Diaz. To provide for the expenses which it may cause, there shall be paid for each letter, on depositing it in the letter room situated in the Public Library on the lower floor of the Town Hall, five cents. To the carriers of correspondence from house to house one cent for each letter is to be paid. Newspapers free. Hours of departure and arrival of the mails:

Leave Ponce.

Adjuntas, 3 P. M.

Guayanilla, 4 P. M.

Juana Diaz, 7 A. M.

Sta. Ysabel, 3 P. M.

Arrive at Ponce.

3 A. M.

8 P. M.

9 A. M.

Midnight.

Naturally, correspondence should be in the letter box at least half an hour before the hour for departure.”



## Our English Letter.

---

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 24, September, 1904.

Hoity-toity! We have been having a grand old flare up in the July number of the A. J. P. The English Correspondent happened to mention, in a gossipy way, a new watermark introduced by the English printers of British stamps to cheapen and facilitate production, and his dear friend Luff gets up on the philatelic pinnacle and shouts his loudest to all and sundry to forthwith boycott that said watermark, and every blessed stamp issued since 1890.

---

Then the other editorial magnate drops on to the same unfortunate English correspondent for daring to swear at the show labels of the Great Republic. After many weeks of undue prostration the said correspondent ventures out into the open once more.

---

Now, a word as to the 1890 game. The ancient fossils tried to work it systematically years ago. How many devotees have they to day? Why, you could put them all into one pot! They are still weeping in the wilderness of their own making. You hear an occasional groan from them. They award themselves the prizes at the shows, now and again, but, as an influence in the live world of stamp collecting for the limitation or diversion of the activities or sympathies of stamp collectors, they are as dead as the dodo. Let us bury them and their paltry, prejudiced advice, and have done with them. They are vainly endeavoring to handicap the free pursuit of philately. Why should those who prefer old issues want to dominate the choice of other collectors? We are to follow their advice that, forsooth, we may win "the approval of the older and more conservative philatelists." That is to say, we are to collect not what *we* please, but what *they* consider we should collect. Could anything be more absurd?

---

Once more, let me protest against this attempt to create division in the philatelic ranks. We are all devotees of the same hobby. Some prefer one country, some another. Some one period, some another. There is abundant scope for all, and no need whatever for one section to abuse the other, or to assert the right to dominate or dictate to the other.\* There is quite enough for all to do to stem the tendency to make stamps for sale to collectors, with-

---

\*We welcome this line of thought on the part of our Correspondent. Hitherto he has often devoted much of his letters to such earnest advocacy of the collecting of new issues and such fervid abuse of those who preferred to collect the old that he apparently had lost sight of the possibility of merit in both branches. Our personal preference is for the older issues and it is our opinion that the flood of new issues is detrimental to philately and should be discouraged but, having expressed these views, we do not propose to re-iterate them to the annoyance of our readers. So far as we are concerned the matter ends with this number of the JOURNAL.—J. N. L.

out inanely cursing everything issued since 1890. There were bogies before 1890, as well as since, and there always will be bogies, and it will take all our forces to keep the bogies within manageable bounds.

---

It wants a long purse to collect the old issues satisfactorily, but a modest purse may do a lot of satisfactory collecting in new issues, and reach a completeness never to be hoped for in the costly and grand old issues of the favorite countries of the philatelic Moguls. We are not all blessed with long purses and we must collect accordingly, despite the ill-natured sneers of old issue fossils. To shut down at 1890, and to ignore all the historic changes that have marked the progress of nations since that date, as recorded in new issues, is the sorriest of philatelic advice.

---

My friend says the dealers, as publishers of catalogues, can do nothing to boycott unnecessary issues. I fear it is not a case of cannot, but dare not. They have not the courage to do it. They claim that their catalogues are merely their own price lists of what they have for sale, or intend to keep for sale as opportunities for getting the stock occur. That being so, why include the rubbish? If they contend that they must issue complete catalogues, then I say, of my own knowledge, that no catalogue is complete. I do not know a single catalogue that does not omit things that exist, and include things that do not exist. Therefore, the high and mighty line of being compelled to publish a complete catalogue does not count for much.\*

---

If all collectors would adopt a simple expedient there would be no trouble with bogus issues. My rule is to omit all stamps of an ephemeral character made solely for sale to collectors. Such blanks are not blanks in my eyes, nor in the eyes of any philatelist whose good opinion is worth having. If a commemorative set takes the place of the ordinary issue altogether, then I include it. If it is issued side by side and does duty with the ordinary stamps, then I regard it as a swindling issue intended solely for sale to collectors, and I exclude it. I do not collect the West Indian Leeward Island swindles, nor the Columbus, nor the show labels of the United States. My plan is a very simple and automatic one, and saves all doubts and much unnecessary expenditure.

---

Ah! but, say my friends of the complete order, what about showing your collection in exhibitions. Well, that does not trouble me. I have no ambitions in the medal hunting direction. I have had one experience of exhibiting, and that will be sufficient for my philatelic life-time. My collection is always on show to friends.

---

\*The publishers of the Standard Catalogue do not make any such claims. Their catalogue is intended to be a list of all postal issues with prices which, according to their judgement, the stamps are worth and at which they are willing to dispose of such as they have in stock. That they may make errors, both as to the stamps listed and prices quoted, they do not attempt to deny. To do otherwise would be more than human.—J. N. L.



Those collections that are always travelling about gathering up medals can not fail to suffer from the fastidious collector's point of view. I have, as a member of exhibition committees, had some experience and know what I am talking about. I have seen rarities going off color daily. Of course, I do not wish to discourage exhibitions. On the contrary, I revel in them—at others expense. If the medal hunters like to sacrifice the bloom of their unused rarities for the glory of medals it is no business of mine. I am foolishly fastidious enough to prefer to retain the bloom, and they need not be influenced by my selfishness.

---

Now, a word as to the editorial note to my letter in the *A. J. P.* for July. Mr. Editor has altogether misread what I said. I ventured the opinion that "there is nothing more contemptible in the whole range of speculative issues," than the United States show labels. Mr. Editor reads this as awarding the palm for speculative issues to the United States. I did nothing of the sort. My words are clear enough, "nothing *more* contemptible." That means what it clearly says, not that United States show labels take *the palm*, but that there is nothing *more* contemptible. Then, as to taking "the beam out of my own eye" in the matter of British colonial swindles, I would recommend Mr. Editor to read back over my letters that he may enlighten himself on that point. My readers can be under no delusion as to my prompt and unmeasured condemnation of British colonial swindles.\*

---

Our auction season has already commenced. Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper started the ball on Thursday. Prices ran very fairly up to the average and the lots sold readily. I attended last evening and got a few bargains in Chinese inverted surcharges. The 5 dollars on 3 cents revenue sold for £2.10 0. It was unused, but the bloom was off it. Still, at the price, it was cheap. I was not the buyer, for I am rarely tempted to buy a stamp otherwise than mint. Its a difficult stamp to get. But the rarest stamp of China is the 1 dollar on 3 cents revenue with the Chinese character immediately above the English word "dollar" condensed to less than half the width of the ordinary type. There are very few of us who specialise in China who can even boast of having seen a copy. I saw three in one dealer's stock book last night, the first I had seen—but the price! Oh, my stars and garters! Such luxuries are for the millionaire. Still, we must not complain. China is one of the most interesting and, at the same time, one of the cheapest all around countries for the modest specialist. It is full of interesting varieties, many known only to the specialist, and there is very little that is at all high priced. And, what is more, you can frequently pick up bargains in little known varieties.

\*We have no desire to enter into a hair-splitting contest over philological trivialities with our worthy correspondent and, again, we are aware of his consistent denunciation of all speculative issues, no matter from what source they hail. It was for this very reason that we were surprised at his selecting the "show labels" of the United States for his vitriolic rhodomontade.

However, we merely wish to state that, while we may be somewhat obtuse, we fail to see wherein there lies any great difference between the phrases: "There is nothing more contemptible in the whole range of speculative issues", as he puts it, or: "We are unable to agree with him that the United States bears the palm for the contemptibility of some of its recent issues", as we wrote it.

The subject, "*Speculative Issues*", being understood, we did not deem it necessary to repeat the exact words, and we are equally at a loss to understand wherein lies so great a difference of meaning in the phrases "Nothing more contemptible" or "the palm for the contemptibility", indeed *we* thought them practically synonymous and see, as yet, no reason to change our opinion.—G. L. T.

In specialising we are always learning—if we keep our eyes open and are not too engrossed with the idea that, if we have specialized in a country for years, it is absurd to expect that we may get a wrinkle from the crowd. One of the lot I bought last night had a variety marked that I had not noticed before.

---

Stamp matters seem to be getting into a bit of muddle in Chile. The surcharges on telegraph stamps came as a surprise, and now it is stated that the American Bank Note Co. claims that it holds a contract for supplying Chilean stamps for the next five years. But for some months we have been expecting to hear more about the local competition for locally produced stamps which has been announced. How is all this to be straightened out? Shall we be flooded with surcharges while the dispute is being arranged? Let us hope not at all events. The anti-surchargities might step in and see what they can do towards adjusting matters and so avoiding the possible flood.

---

I was very much amused to learn last evening that one of our well known London Philatelic Society specialists of the wealthy type instead of following "the up to 1890" little party, starts where they leave off. And I see in the report of the Berlin exhibition that a gold medal was awarded to a collection in thirteen albums "from 1890 only," and it is described as a really beautiful collection. And why not? There is no reason why beautiful collections may not be made of any period, according to the collector's fancy. But sane collectors will naturally object to have any dictation as to collecting only up to 1890, or any other year. The probable reply to the 1890 lot will be, "you can collect up to 1890, or go and hang yourselves, we are going to collect just what periods we please."\*

---

We have recently had a great deal of discussion about catalogue values, much of it very misleading and, therefore, harmful. The question has largely hinged upon the old point: how much a collector may be able to make out of his collection, or to put it more bluntly and more pertinently, how much money stamp collectors may make of out stamp collecting. The answer must be most disappointing to the money grubbers, and I, for one, hope it will always be so. We don't want any additions to the ranks of stamp collecting from those who think there is money in it and, therefore, go in for stamps solely with the money end in view. The genuine stamp collector is entitled to a legitimate return on his investment, and in nine cases of ten genuine, efficient collecting will yield the return. But the ephemeral collector who amasses stamps to day that he may waylay some share of dealers profits is much more likely to burn his fingers than make profits, and serve him right. He is a parasite of the most injurious type. He howls at stamp collecting if he burns his fingers, and curses the hobby as a rotten and deceptive pursuit.

---

\*It was the intention of our unfortunate editorial (which appears to have been the cause of much of this blowing of horns and beating of drums) to *suggest*, not to *dictate*, and to do so without being vituperative. Would it be too much to ask that we, who have presumed to prefer the issues before 1890, may be granted the privilege of collecting what *we* choose?—J. N. L.

Hence we get the general press taking up the question and drawing their own ludicrously ignorant conclusions. Here is such an article before me in a popular general weekly, headed "Are Stamps Worth Collecting? Cold facts that may be hard to refute." The article is made up of an ignorant display of extracts from the correspondence that has been going on in the philatelic press.

---

On this topic of catalogue prices and realizations Mr. Castle speaks with an authority and an experience second to none in the philatelic world. In the current number of the *London Philatelist* he puts the matter into a nutshell. He says: "1. The modern catalogue is issued primarily in order that the dealer may sell his wares. 2. To effect those sales the publisher must have a good and reliable catalogue. 3. The information as to the chronicle and issue of the stamps is given to the customers. 4. The information as to the inner value of each and every stamp is not given to the public, but constitutes the basis on which the dealer—like other traders—makes his living by buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. It is, therefore, futile to imagine that the dealer is open to repurchase from his customers on the basis of 'catalogue value'. If a sale is effected it is on the basis of the net cash value to the purchasing firm, practically irrespective of the quoted price. We would, therefore, earnestly counsel all young collectors or beginners to make their purchases with caution until they have felt their feet, and not to rely too much on 'catalogue value'."

---

The experienced collector often does pick up bargains and not unfrequently makes a profit off purchases that enables him to secure stamps otherwise out of reach of his pocket, but it must not be thought that the ordinary dabbler can come in and do the same without the experienced collector's years of study. As stamps increase, and despite the pages upon pages of writing up that we get now-a-days, the collection of stamps for the quick returns that the dabbling, interfering, dealer-collector wants must be attended with increasing risks and disappointment. In the end this tendency will largely rid us of the pestiferous attentions of the dabblers attracted like moths to the flame.



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 339.]

Hawaii.

1851-52.



Fig. 509.



Fig. 510.



Fig. 511.

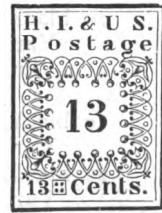


Fig. 512.

There are two varieties of each of the above stamps, as follows :

Var. A.—The upright stroke of the "P" of "POSTAGE" is directly beneath the first upright stroke of the "H" of "HAWAIIAN", or, in the case of the 13c stamp illustrated as figure 512, the "H" of "H. I. & U. S."

Var. B.—The upright stroke of the "P" falls a little to the right of the first upright stroke of the "H."

1852.



Fig. 513.

5c blue.—Two varieties of this stamp, figure 513, are known as follows :

Var. A.—There is a vertical line before "FIVE" in the lower label, this is the second stamp on the sheet.

Var. B.—The "H" of "HONOLULU" has no cross-bar. It is the nineteenth stamp on the sheet.

1859-65.



Fig. 514.

The numeral stamps, all of which resemble figure 514 in a general way, were printed in sheets of ten, each stamp differing from the others in some minor details. As all have been reset many times we will content ourselves with noting the prominent varieties only.

2c. black on grayish.—

Var. A.—The "1" of "INTER" is missing.

Var. B.—The "2" is at the top of the rectangle instead of in its centre.

1c black.—

Var.—The "1" of "INTER" is above the level of the other letters of the word.

2c black.—

Var. A.—The "1" of "INTER" is missing.

Var. B.—The "1" of "INTER" is above the level of the other letters of the word.

1c black, laid paper.—

Var. A.—"HA" instead of "HAWAIIAN".

2c black, laid paper.—

Var. A.—"1" of "INTER" missing.

Var. B.—"s" of "POSTAGE" missing.

1893.

**Provisional  
GOVT.  
1893**

Fig. 515.

In this year the native government was overthrown and the stamps remaining in the post office were surcharged as shown in figure 515. Several varieties, or errors, of this surcharge are known upon one or more of the long series of stamps which were subjected to this surcharging process. They are: A.—No period after "GOVT."; B.—The "3" of "1893" omitted; C.—The "9" of "1893" omitted, etc.,

**Hayti.**

1881-86.



Fig. 516.



Fig. 517.



Fig. 518.



Fig. 519.

1881, 1c.—The shading of the face is entirely composed of horizontal lines and the upper line of the serif of the "1" is concave (Fig. 516).

1886, 1c.—The shading of the face is composed of vertical and horizontal lines while the upper line of the serif of the "1" is perfectly straight. (Fig. 518).

1881, 2c.—The shading of the face is the same as in the one cent of the same series.

1886, 2c.—The shading of the face is as in the one cent of the same series.

1881, 5c.—The numeral of value is tall and rather narrow, its flag measuring not over 2mm. in length. (Fig. 517).

1886, 5c.—The numeral of value is larger and more squatty, its flag measuring a strong  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length. (Fig. 519).

1890.



Fig. 520.

2c. on 3c.—This surcharge, having been applied with a hand stamp, is prolific in so-called "errors," such as "EUX" for "DEUX" etc., which are due entirely to poor impressions. We do not consider them worthy of any mention and the same remark will apply equally to the same surcharge upon the 3c. of 1891 and the 20c. of 1896.

1890-96.



Fig. 521.



Fig. 522.

1890.—In this series the distinctive feature is the palm tree which occupies the center of the design. The trunk shows the rough bark very clearly and part of it is hidden by the foliage. There are nine branches, which leave the trunk at various angles and are, comparatively speaking, straight and bushy. The four upper branches very nearly touch the scroll-like ornaments below the ends of the label inscribed "CENTS" and the frame of the rectangles containing the numerals of value. (Fig. 521).

1893-95.—Here the trunk of the palm tree looks as if the lower half of it had been through a turning lathe while the upper third had been sharpened, like a pencil. No portion of it is hidden by the foliage, of which there are ten branches.

All of the foliage droops in a very aenemic manner (probably superinduced by the vicissitudes through which the trunk has passed) and none of it approaches any portion of the upper part of the design.

The ground upon which the cannon, drum, etc., stand is composed of wavy lines. (Fig. 522).

1896.—This series, which is that of 1893-95 re-engraved, is easily recognized by the ground; which is composed of straight lines instead of wavy ones.

1902.



Fig. 523.

There are two types of this surcharge, as follows :

Type I.—The “o” of “1902” is decidedly smaller than the other figures.

Type II.—The “o” of “1902” is of the same size as the other figures. There are, also, other minor differences, but none so easily recognized as that above given.

1904.



Fig. 524.

There are two types of this surcharge which may be distinguished as follows:

Type I.—The word “POSTE” measures  $10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., “PAYE” measures  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and the letters are thin and quite widely spaced. (Fig. 523).

Type II.—The word “POSTE” measures  $10 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., but the letters are thick and close together.

### Heligoland.

1867–68.



Fig. 525.



Fig. 525.

$\frac{1}{2}$  sch. green and rose.—There are two types of this stamp which may be distinguished as follows.

Type I.—The curl which is pendant from the Queen's back hair is large and shaped like a corkscrew. (Fig. 525).

Type II.—The curl, as above, is small and its shape resembles a comma. (Fig. 526).

1873.



Fig. 527.

$\frac{1}{2}$ sch. rose and green.—This stamp is found with the colors reversed, i. e. with the frame in green and the centre in rose. By some it is considered as an error while others regard it merely as a second printing with the colors reversed intentionally.

### Honduras.

#### *Tegucigalpa.*

1877.



Fig. 528.

“POR UN REAL” on 2r. black on green.—A variety of this surcharge is known on which the word “REAL” is omitted.

### Hong Kong.

1890.



Fig. 529.

20c on 30c gray-green.—

50c on 48c lilac.—

\$1.00 on 96c brown on red.—

There are two varieties of each of the above stamps besides the double and inverted surcharges.

Var. A.—Without the surcharge in Chinese characters.

Var. B.—With Chinese surcharge at both sides instead of only upon the left.



1891.



Fig. 530.

2c rose, black surcharge.—Three varieties of the surcharge upon this stamp are known.

- Var. A.—With the "u" of "JUBILEE" shorter than the other letters.
- Var. B.—With the "j" of "JUBILEE" shorter than the other letters.
- Var. C.—With the "k" of "KONG" taller than the other letters.

1897.



Fig. 531.

10c on 30c gray-green.—There are two varieties of this surcharge.

- Var. A.—Without Chinese surcharge.
  - Var. B.—With Chinese surcharge in larger characters.
- \$1.00 on 96c black.—Two varieties of the surcharge are known.
- Var. A.—Without Chinese surcharge.
  - Var.—With Chinese surcharge at both sides instead of at the left only.

### Iceland.

1882-1902.



Fig. 532.



Fig. 533.

3a 1882.—The numeral in the center is thin and small and the same is true of the entire lower inscription. (Fig. 532).

3a 1902.—The numeral in the center is thick and heavy as is, also, the entire lower inscription. (Fig. 533).

1902.



Fig. 534.

20a. deep blue.—Through an error a cliché of the 20 aur official stamp was included in the plate of this value. It is inscribed "PJONUSTA" at right instead of "FRIMERKI."

1902-03.

1 GILDI

'02-'03

Fig. 535.

This surcharge is prolific in varieties. Below is a list of what is known to exist.

"1" of "1 GILDI" omitted.

5a, yellow-green,	perforated	12½,	red surcharge.
3a, orange, type I,	"	"	black "
3a, " " II,	"	"	" "
4a, rose and gray,	"	"	" "
5a, yellow-green,	"	"	" "
16a, brown,	"	"	" "
50a, blue and carmine,	"	"	" "
10a, carmine,	"	14x13½,	" "
100a, brown and violet,	"	"	" "

"'03-'03" instead of "'02-'03".

5a, yellow-green,	perforated	12½,	red surcharge.
6a, gray,	"	"	" "
20a, dull blue,	"	"	" "
25a, yellow-brown and blue,	"	"	" "
3a, orange, type II,	"	"	black "
4a, rose and gray,	"	"	" "
16a, brown,	"	"	" "
40a, red-violet,	"	"	" "
50a, blue and carmine,	"	"	" "
20a, dull blue,	"	14x13½,	red "
40a, red-violet,	"	"	black "
50a, blue and carmine	"	"	" "

"'02-'03" instead of "'02-'03"

5a yellow-green,	perforated	12½,	red surcharge.
6a gray,	"	"	" "
20a dull blue.	"	"	" "

25a, yellow brown and blue, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ , red surcharge.				
3a, orange, type I,	"	"	black	"
3a, " " II,	"	"	"	"
4a, rose and gray,	"	"	"	"
16a, brown,	"	"	black	"
50a, blue and carmine,	"	"	"	"
5a, yellow-green,	"	14x13	red	"
3a, orange, type II,	"	"	black	"
100a, brown and violet,	"	"	"	"

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1902.

These stamps, overprinted as shown in figure 535, are also prolific varieties, as follows :

"1" of "1 GILDI" omitted.

3a, yellow, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ , black surcharge.			
4a, gray	"	"	"
10a, ultramarine,	"	"	"
10a, " "	14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	"	"
16a, carmine,	"	"	"

"'03—'03" instead of "'02—'03."

5a, brown, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ , black surcharge.			
10a, ultramarine,	"	"	"
20a, yellow-green,	"	"	"
5a, brown,	14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	"	"
10a, ultramarine,	"	"	"
20a, yellow-green,	"	"	"

"'02—'03" instead of "'02—'03."

5a, brown, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ , black surcharge.			
10a, ultramarine,	"	"	"
20a, yellow-green,	"	"	"
5a, brown,	14x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	"	"
10a, ultramarine,	"	"	"
20a, yellow-green,	"	"	"
50a, red-lilac,	"	"	"

All except "L" of "1 GILDI" missing.

10a, ultramarine, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , black surcharge.



## Commemorative Postage Stamps.

REFUSAL TO ISSUE SERIES FOR LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION FORESHADOWS END OF THIS PRACTICE—THE ADDITIONAL COST A BURDEN, AND THE SPECIAL ACCOUNTS REGARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT AS AN UNMITIGATED NUISANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The refusal of the Post Office Department to issue a commemorative series of postage stamps for use contemporaneously with the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland probably foreshadows the end of this practice. Having in mind the advertising value of postage stamps of distinctive design and shape officially known by the title of the exposition, the promoters of the Portland enterprise, headed by the Congressional delegation from Oregon, camped at the Post Office Department, and persistently pleaded their case. Every other world's fair had received recognition at the hands of the Department; why should not they?

At the outset Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, who has charge of the issue of all stamped paper, gave the Portland delegation to understand that the application for a series of commemorative stamps would not have favorable consideration. He pointed out many reasons in support of this position: the commemorative stamp has been worked to death; the people and the postmasters were tired of it; stamp collectors protested that the issuing of a special set of stamps every two years was rapidly bringing the United States into ill repute with philatelists throughout the world, who look upon it as a speculative scheme of the Government. Exposition stamps also impose additional and wholly unnecessary work on the Department without any compensating profit to it.

The Portland promoters replied that every other exposition of a national character, with the single exception of the Charleston fair, which was held at the same time as the Pan-American at Buffalo, had obtained the advantage of a set of stamps. These expositions had all been Eastern enterprises; did the Government intend to discriminate in favor of one section, and would the first national fair held in the Far West be denied what similar enterprises in the East had been accorded?

This argument, backed as it was by pressure from senators, representatives, and the Western press, was driven home with vigor. For a time it appeared that Madden would have to yield, but he was reinforced from an unexpected quarter, and his final answer remained "No." The St. Louis experience furnished this reinforcement. The series of stamps issued for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has proved a drug on the market. The obvious indifference of the public to them, as shown in the slow sales, furnished Madden an effective demonstration of the fact that the country was weary of special stamps.

To the Department the commemorative stamp is an unmitigated nuisance. It costs hundreds of dollars to make the designs and plates, and twice as much per thousand for printing as for ordinary stamps. Postmasters are obliged to make separate requisitions for them and the Department must keep 50,000 separate accounts and in making settlements the regular stamp transactions and the special sales must be treated as distinct. This makes work all along the line. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which supplies the stamps, is regularly rushed to the limit of its capacity. Its great work is printing money, revenue stamps, and bonds. Night shifts are employed a

good part of the year, and the bureau rarely catches up to the demand of the Treasury for "ones," "fives," "tens," and "twenties," which has become almost a continuous call. The consumption of postal supplies has also increased enormously, so that every stamp press is working full time to maintain the required reserve in the Department.

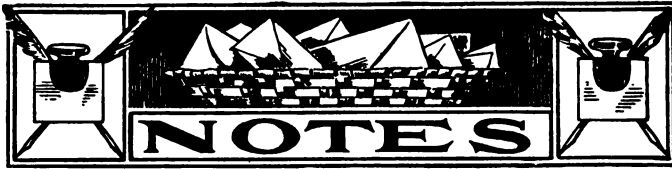
The third assistant postmaster-general stands between the "fair" people, demanding special stamps and bringing pressure from influential quarters, and the already overworked Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Now, that one exposition has been made to get along without special stamps, it is predicted in official circles that many years will elapse before the field of the regular stamps is again invaded.

Four sets of commemorative stamps have been issued since 1890. The Columbian series proved popular and profitable to the Government. The denominations were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 30, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars. The stamps were large, of exquisite design and workmanship, and brilliant coloring. Millions were hoarded by speculators, who have lost heavily on their investment. Within a year it has been possible to buy these stamps, especially those of high denominations, at a discount of 10 to 15 per cent from their face value. In 1896 a Philadelphia man attempted to corner the \$2 denomination, paying anywhere from \$2 to \$4 for each copy. After holding them a couple of years and finding no great sale he dumped the lot on the market at a discount of 25 per cent. off the face value. It is estimated that he lost \$20,000 in the deal. The \$1 denomination is the only Columbian stamp that now commands a premium; it sells, if unused, at about \$1.50.

The Trans-Mississippi, or "Omaha," series, which followed in 1898, was practically a failure. In this set the \$3, \$4, and \$5 denominations were omitted. The stamps were of the same size and general appearance as the Columbian, but the novelty had worn off, so far as the public was concerned, and collectors and speculators had been burned so badly with the Columbians that they would have nothing to do with the Omaha stamps, and vast quantities were returned to the Department, at the close of the Exposition, for destruction.

The Pan-American or "Buffalo," series in 1901, was perhaps the most popular set of commemorative stamps the Department has issued, due to the limitation of the issue to six denominations, with a total face value of only thirty cents. The stamps were small in size, and were printed in a colored border with a black centre. This increased the public and philatelic appreciation of them. The Department and the Engraving Bureau, from the director to the plate printers, were kept in a constant anxiety during the progress of this set, lest stamps should be printed and issued with the picture upside down. One sheet of the two-cent and three sheets of the one cent denomination actually escaped the vigilance of the inspectors, getting into the hands of collectors. A sheet of the four cent denomination was accidentally misprinted and afterwards overprinted with the word "specimen" on each stamp. This resulted in charges which led to an investigation of the third assistant postmaster-general, who was said to have sold these stamps at a big price, pocketing the proceeds. He was exonerated. A copy of the four-cent Pan-American stamp with inverted centre sold by auction, in Boston, for \$310. This copy did not have the overprint "specimen."

The current St. Louis stamps, put on sale May 1, met quite a demand at the outset. This quickly fell off, however, and postmasters have been recently ordered to make every effort to work off their stocks before December 1, when the stamps must be retired from sale.—Special correspondence of the *New York Evening Post*.



UNITED STATES.—Mr. H. J. Douglas has shown us the 1c blue Documentary stamp of the 1898 issue in an imperforate pair without the horizontal rouletting.

Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the Wells Fargo & Co. Newspaper stamp (No. 2773) in a strip without vertical perforation.



BARBADOS.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us a number of oddities from various countries, among which is the five shillings Barbados of 1873 in an imperforate pair.



BECHUANALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "We are informed that £1 stamp are now obsolete. They were only used at two places, Francistown, in the North Protectorate, and the Court House, Gaberones, and at both these places they have none left. In *E. W. S. N.* we reported that the store-keeper at Capetown had sold out and at Mafeking, the Post Office which acts as 'G. P. O.' for the Bechuanaland Protectorate, no stamps of higher value than 10s. are kept in stock. Of course no more £1 Queen's heads will be printed, so there is an end of this stamp. We should be inclined to think it will prove a rarity. Will the £1 King's head of Great Britain be surcharged to take its place? We shall not be surprised if the King's head set does not contain this value, as there does not seem to be very much demand either for it or for the £5."



BELGIUM.—Mr. Morgenthau has shown us the 1c green Newspaper stamp of 1861 on laid paper.



CANAL ZONE.—We wish to warn our readers to be extremely careful when purchasing any of the first series of the stamps of this Territory, those surcharged upon the stamps of Panama.

The market is flooded with counterfeits of this series, both good, bad and indifferent, and new ones seem to be making their appearance almost daily. This applies both to unused and used stamps and, in the case of the latter, the postmarks are sometimes forged as well as the surcharges.

So far all the counterfeits which we have seen may be distinguished by a trifling peculiarity which, always present in the originals, seems to have escaped the notice of the counterfeiters as it is not reproduced in any of the false surcharges which we have seen.

We would strongly advise our readers to purchase these stamps only from dealers of established reputation and, even then, to insist that each stamp should bear the initials, or private mark, of the dealer as even the most careful of us become the victim of the counterfeiter at times.



CHILE.—*The London Philatelist* has seen a specimen of the 5c. on 30c. our number 39, with double surcharge *both* of which are inverted.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—SANTANDER.—Mr. Morgenthau shows us the red revenue stamp, surcharged for postage, in a pair, one of which is without surcharge.



GERMANY.—*The Monthly Journal* notes the 25 pf. of 1889 in a more orange shade than the normal and the 1 mark of 1902 in a new tint—lake.

Among the oddities shown us by Mr. Morgenthau are imperforate blocks of the following stamps of the German Empire :

1880, 10pf. rose (No. 39)  
1889, 10pf. carmine (No. 47)  
1900, 10pf. " (No. 55)



GREECE.—We have to report part perforate pairs of the 1dr on 40l brown on blue and the 2dr on 5l green (Nos. 157 and 158). These are shown us by Mr. Morgenthau.



GUATEMALA.—We are shown by Mr. Morgenthau the 5c brown of 1871 in an imperforate block, one stamp of which is tête bêche.



HONDURAS.—We wish to warn collectors against counterfeits of the 1877 surcharges, which are now in the market. Sometime ago a lot of these things were sent us from Paris, mostly in pairs, showing inverted, double and tête bêche varieties. We found the surcharges were very clearly impressed and did not agree in colors or measurements with the accepted varieties. At a later date more of the same things were offered us by a man in this city, who claimed to be acting as agent for someone in Honduras. On our expressing an unfavorable opinion of the stamps, he volunteered to procure used copies for us and did so, but they were not to our satisfaction.

At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society the subject was very thoroughly gone into and evidence was produced which left no doubt in the minds of those present that the surcharges were counterfeit. Many of them are offered on letters which appear to have contained official correspondence, (which was forwarded without stamps), and the story which accompanies them is that they represent a batch of letters found in the Dead Letter Office. There is some reason to believe that the envelopes are genuine, but it is evident that the stamps have been applied at a later date and cancelled, probably with the old cancelling marks. There is evidence, however, that the

dates had been tampered with, and in one or two instances they were cancelled with a later date than that of the receiving mark on the back of the envelope.



INDIA—JAIPUR.—We illustrate below the type of the stamps which we chronicled last month.



MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Morgenthau shows us the 2fr and 5fr stamps of the current issue (Cow and Monkey design) imperforate. The 2fr. has a double impression. These are probably nothing but printers' waste.



PERSIA.—A few more oddities have turned up in this country and are shown us by Mr. Morgenthau.

These are the 1 kran ultramarine (No. 129) of the surcharged issue of 1899, having the surcharge of type "G" in our catalogue instead of type "B," which properly belongs on that stamp. Next, the 3 shahi type-set stamp of 1902 with the Lion surcharge (No. 224), in which the stamp has the French word "Persanes" without the second "e." Lastly, the 8s on 5k of the 1903 series with the multi-colored surcharge inverted.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. J. W. Scott has shown us the 5c of 1899 (No. 206) with the surcharge inverted.



SARAWAK.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* notes the 4c. red brown on yellow of 1875 in a vertical pair imperforate between the stamps.



SPAIN.—We quote from *Gibbons Monthly Journal*: "In giving a history of the 5c. imperforate, ten sheets of which (2,000 stamps) were, we are told, sent to Cadiz and duly sold to the public, *Madrid Filatelico* adds that imperforate sheets of the 15c of the current type, both in *blue* and in *lilac*, were also regularly issued—the *blue* at Talavera de la Reina and the *lilac* at Madrid. At what date these issues took place and whether more than one unfinished sheet of either variety got into circulation, is not stated.

The following stamps in imperforate blocks are shown us by Mr. Morgenthau: 1876: 5, 10, 25, 50c and 1p (Nos. 222, 223, 225, 227, 228 in our catalogue.)



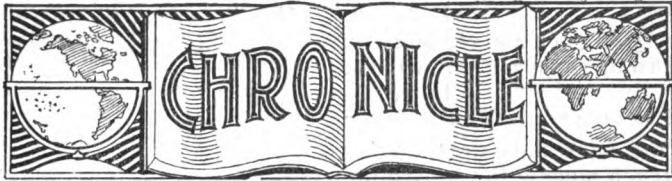
URUGUAY.—We have received the 5c stamp illustrated by us in July in a deep blue shade and some of our contemporaries record it in ultramarine.

Among the other curios shown us by Mr. Morgenthau is our No. 116, the 1c brown-violet and black, with the surcharge "PROVISOIRE 1897" inverted.



WURTEMBERG.—Mr. Morgenthau shows us the 5pf green of 1890-94 in an imperforate block. We have previously seen this stamp imperforate, with printing on the back and without gum. This variety, we are told, comes from waste or trial sheets, but the stamps shown us by Mr. Morgenthau appear to be on the regular paper and have gum, from which we infer that they may properly be considered as an imperforate variety of the regular issue





**CANAL ZONE.**—We find that we have omitted to formally chronicle the 8c and 10c, which omission we herewith rectify.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

8c puce

10c orange-brown

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We have received three more values of the new series chronicled last month and also an acknowledgement of receipt stamp.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

½c buff

10c purple

20c black

*Acknowledgement of Receipt Stamp.*

Perforated 12.

5c blue

**Antioquia.**—Several of our contemporaries mention a variety of the 10c of 1902, our number 136.

The stamp is printed in sheets of three different sizes, one of which contains a single stamp with the head much smaller than normally.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Wove paper.

Perforated 12.

10c rose-lilac (small head)

*Stamp News* lists another value on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p gray-green

**FRANCE**—Offices in Zanzibar.—Under the heading: "THE LAST SURCHARGES OF THE FRENCH OFFICE IN ZANZIBAR", *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* discourses as follows:

"The word 'last' is used here with a double meaning, because these surcharges are the last and, at the same time, the most recent.

"Is it the song of the swan? No one will complain because they have finally wrung the neck of this swan, which sang, truly, too much and too loudly.

"Suppressed by the terms of the French-English agreement, the French office at Zanzibar has not wished to close its windows without making itself talked about and it has consecrated the moments of its last agony to a new issue of surcharges,

"They have been made upon the 30c brown and the 40c red of the group type; upon the 5c, 10c and 15c postage due stamps; and upon the 5c, 10c and 30c of the Blanc and Mouchon types of postage stamps. As per the following list:

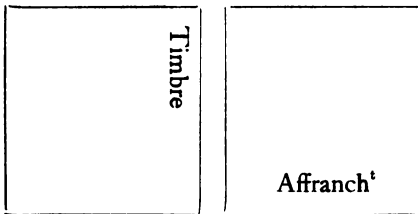
I.—Stamps of the group type surcharged.

25 ■ 2½ 50 ■ 5 1fr ■ 10

**FIJI ISLANDS.**—*Ewen's Weekly*

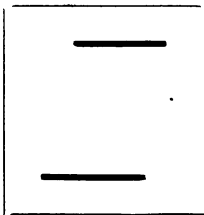
25c and 2½ on 4a on 40c red on straw  
 50 and 5 on 3a on 30c brown on  
 bistre  
 50 and 5 on 4a on 40c red on straw  
 1fr and 10 on 3a on 30c brown on  
 bistre  
 1fr and 10 on 4a on 40c red on straw

“The first figure indicates the value in the French money; the second the value in annas. They are separated by a black mark, obtained by turning a type upside down and printing from its foot. This mark is applied over the figure of the original surcharge, which it annuls. It is quite ingenious.  
 II.—Postage due stamps surcharged.



A

B



C

½a blue (A) (red surcharge)  
 1a brown (B)  
 1½a green (C) (red surcharge)

“It is, naturally, the postage due stamps current in Zanzibar, that is to say those with the word ‘ZANZIBAR’ and value in annas, which have received these surcharges.

“The word ‘TIMBRE’, of type A, is placed in an unforseen position, but the word ‘Affranché’, of type B, is printed over the word ‘TAXE’ of the stamp and the two lines of type C efface the inscriptions ‘CHIFFRE’

above and ‘TAXE’ below. It is not a bad combination.

III.—Stamps of the Blanc and Mouchon types surcharged.

2 25° 50° 1 fr

25 2½ cinq dix

2 and 25 on ½a on 5c green (red surcharge)  
 2½ and 25 on 1a on 10c rose-red  
 2½ and 25 on 3a on 30c lilac  
 cinq and 50 on 3a on 30c lilac  
 dix and 1fr on 3a on 30c lilac

“On the 5c the surcharge is printed in red in such a position that the large ‘2’ falls before the numeral of the old surcharge ‘½’. This makes it 2½. The numerals ‘25’ a little more than cover the original figure 5 of the stamp.

“On the others the value in centimes is printed over the small shield containing the original value and the indication of the new value below falls upon the first surcharge in annas.

“All this is admirable, but was it necessary? We doubt it very much.”

The illustrations shown above are not exact and only resemble the genuine in a general way. We use them only to show the relative positions of the new surcharges and to give an idea of their style.

**GAMBIA.**—The first of the set on the new paper has made its appearance.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p carmine

**MARTINIQUE.**—*L’Echo de la Timbrologie* says: “Two series of surcharges have made their appear-

ance. The first contains but two values. The surcharge is composed only of the numerals '10' in large figures followed by the letter 'C.'

"The second series is better supplied, since it presents six values, all transformed into stamps of the 10c value. It is also more complicated because it bears the date" (1904) above the value which reads "Of. 10."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½

Black surcharge?

10c on 30c brown on bistre, value only

10c on 5fr lilac on lavender, " "

10c on 30c brown on bistre, value and date

10c on 40c red on straw, value & date

10c on 50c carmine on rose, value and date

10c on 75c deep-violet on straw, value and date

10c on 1fr bronze-green on straw, value and date

10c on 5fr lilac on lavender, value and date

---

**MEXICO.**—We have seen the current type of the two cent stamp (our type A26) in a new color.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked.

Perforated 14, 15.

2c bright blue

---

**NICARAGUA.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* announces a provisional stamp made by surcharging the 10c of 1902 (our No. 161) "15 CENTAVOS" in *bronze-blue* together with a short ornament, consisting of three wavy lines, which partly covers the word "CENTAVOS" at the bottom of the stamp. "The ink of the overprint is very thick and stands up from the paper like paint. The stamp is used, on a piece of the cover and was mailed at Cornito, Sept. 7."

Mr. Alfred Greenbaum sends us an envelope bearing the 5c and 15c stamps of the 1900-02 issue, which

have been hand-stamped in black with a large, capital letter "B", the words 'DPTO. ZELAYA' and a curved dash. We are told that this surcharge is used in Bluefields and the cancellation confirms this. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds some other values with the Bluefields surcharge and also a letter from Cabo Gracias à Dios, on the Atlantic Coast, franked with three 10c violet (our type A14) surcharged "GR." and "CABO". and, besides this, a letter from San Carlos which is franked with five fiscal stamps of the 1894 series overprinted "1904" at top, a shield containing "CENTAVOS" and, below that, "5".

It is said that the Bluefields surcharge is due to the fact that the currency in the coast towns is upon a silver basis while the rest of Nicaragua uses paper money, which is very much depreciated. This being so the same reason will explain the Cabo Gracias à Dios surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Bronze-blue surcharge.

15c on 10c violet

*Provisionals for Bluefields.*

Perforated 12.

Black surcharge.

1c red-violet

5c blue

10c violet

15c ultramarine

50c lake

*Provisional for Cabo Gracias à Dios.*

Perforated 12.

Violet surcharge

10c violet

*Fiscal used for Postage.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

5c yellow

---

**PERSIA.**—*La Cote Réelle* adds two values to the current series and the *Monthly Journal* mentions a variety of the two tomans on 50 krans; the

word "TOMANS" being in *sans-serif* capitals, all of the same height and the new value given, also, in Persian characters.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11.

2t on 50k yellow-green blue sur.  
20kr orange  
30kr green

**ST LUCIA.**—Another value has appeared upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p violet and green

**SERVIA.**—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the new coronation series. They are large stamps and are in two types, which we shall illustrate next month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

5p yellow-green  
10p rose-red  
15p red-violet  
25p blue  
50p gray-brown  
1d bistre  
3d blue green  
5d purple

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**—Several of our contemporaries mention another value on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1s green and black

**TRINIDAD.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of two stamps upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

1p black on red, type II.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Johore** We have received a new provisional from this country. It is of the type listed by us in June.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a Flower.

Perforated 14.

Black Surcharge.

10c on 4c green and rose.

**VENEZUELA.**—We have just received a novelty from this country. It is the 5c orange (our No. 144, type A25) without surcharge and makes a companion to the 50c (our No. 162, type A28) issued last year. Is it possible that all of the series, numbers 144 to 153, are to appear unsurcharged? Several of our contemporaries list some high values of the "Instruccion" series chronicled by us in June.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

5c orange

*Instruccion type.*

3b blue

10b violet

20b rose

## Parcel Post To France.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR SERVICE FROM UNITED STATES  
TO BEGIN ON NOVEMBER 1.

PARIS, Oct. 12th.—It is officially announced that the arrangement of a parcel post between the United States and France, including Corsica and Algeria, will come into force on November 1, under contracts with the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique and the American Express Company.—*New York Herald.*

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

*Oct. 6th. Annual General Business Meeting*,—The Report and Balance Sheet, showing a cash balance in hand of £74.8.4½, were passed. The following amended programme was adopted.—

- Oct. 18 (Tuesday). Display—Gt. Britain, N. Z., Germany—Mr. W. B. Avery.  
 “ 27 “ —Australian Colonies—Mr. R. Hollick.  
 Nov. 10. Paper—Turkey—Mr. P. T. Deakin.  
 “ 24. “ —Hongkong—Mr. C. A. Stephenson.  
 Dec. 3. Auction at Acorn Hotel.  
 Jan. 5. Lantern Display—Mr. J. A. Margoschis.  
 Feb. 2. Paper—Railway Letter Stamps—Capt. M. W. K. Connolly.  
 “ 23. Auction at Acorn Hotel.  
 Mch. 2. Paper—Roumania—Mr. H. Grindall.  
 “ 23. “ —N. Nigeria & Seychelles—Messrs. Stephenson & Wadams.  
 Apl. 14. Display—Gt. Britain—W. W. Pimm.  
 May 4. Paper— ——— —T. W. Peck.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

£26 was voted towards the Permanent Collection, which now contains 12,064 varieties. The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal for the ensuing year. Votes of thanks were given to the following donors to the Permanent Collection—Dr. R. Lyon (unused triangular Capes, etc.), Messrs. E. U. Eddis, J. N. Marsden, H. F. Lowe, L. Lloyd, A. Spetsiotis, C. F. Tanner, C. McNaughtan, F. C. Krichauff, J. J. Smith, G. E. Petty, while Messrs. C. T. Reed and F. J. Durrant were thanked for donations of catalogues and periodicals, Dr. R. Lyon for Mount Brown's Catal. 5th Edition and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, H. L. Ewen, Alfred Smith & Son, W. Brown, W. Morley and Th. Lemaire for their periodicals, The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for their Tentative List of Adhesive and Revenue Proofs of the U. S. A.

In view of the great increase in the value of the Society's possessions, amounting to many hundreds of pounds, it was decided that “All persons elected members on and after Oct. 1st, 1905 and all, whose membership shall have lapsed and who desire re-election shall pay an entrance fee of 5sh.”

The following were unanimously elected members.—Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, J. V. Dorman, M. A., J. G. Cuthbertson, B. B. A. Bittencourt, T. A. Cunningham, S. C. Skipton, W. H. Terry, S. E. Anthonisz, P. Guerin, W. T. Taylor, G. Schmidt, B. C. Baylis, Aug. Marbes, T. B. Widdowson.

The membership now stands at 320 an increase of 2 on last year.

It was decided to send special diplomas to all those members who have contributed £10 in value to the Permanent Collection as an interesting souvenir of the assistance so generously given to the work of the Society and to philately in general. They have given of their best and the Society is extremely grateful to them and, by research, is making splendid use of the gifts. The 12064 (4478 in the Colonial album and 7586 in the Foreign) have been got together in less than 3 years and although this rate of progress may not be maintained the Committee are determined to do all they can to this end, having had the experience of the great use it has already been to the members.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 111th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, October 10th, 1904.

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

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. Herrick, our first president, was read and accepted with great regret.

The resignation of Messrs. Berlepsch, Carstarphen, Corwin, George, McLellan and Nelson were received and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$768.43 was read and approved

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

Adjourned at 8.45 p. m.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth meeting of the stockholders and eight annual meeting of the club was held at the club house on Wednesday evening, October 12th 1904.

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, John N. Luff, P. F. Bruner, J. C. Morgenthau, W. W. Dewing, George D. Morse, N. Dieschbourg, Albert Perrin, H. E. Deats, Jos. S. Rich, W. F. Gregory, J. W. Scott, B. von Hodenburg, P. Stypmann, F. E. P. Lynde.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders was dispensed with.

The reports of the following officers and committee wereread and accepted:

The President's report. The Treasurer's report. The Secretary's report. The Executive Committee'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 Biograhpy Committee's report.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Lynde and carried, that the Librarian be requested to furnish a complete catalogue of the books in the library at his earliest possible convenience.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Rich for the care and work he has given the Library during the past year.

Moved by Mr. Lynde, seconded by Mr. Dieschbourg and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to all the officers of the Club for their efficient work during the past year.

There being no other business before the meeting, the President appointed Messrs. Luff, and Rich tellers in order to proceed to the election of three Governors, to serve until October 1907, and the following result was announced.

Total votes cast 12, W. W. Dewing 12, B. von Hodenburg 12, Albert Perrin 12.

The chair thereupon declared Messrs. Dewing, von Hodenburg and Perrin duly elected.

Adjourned at 9.20 p. m.

## GOVERNORS MEETING.

The 112th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Wednesday evening, October 12, 1904.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenburg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 9.25 p. m. with Mr. Scott 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 were appointed by the President to serve during the ensuing year.

## EXECUTIVE,

*Executive*—J. C. Morgenthau, *Chairman*, J. O. Hobby, Jos. S. Rich.

*House*.—John N. Luff, *Chairman*, G. E. Jones, G. R. Tuttle, Albert Perrin, F. E. P. Lynde.

*Amusement and Exhibition*.—P. F. Bruner, *Chairman*, John N. Luff, J. A. Klemann, N. Dieschbourg, Julius Herzog.

*Auditing*.—J. M. Andreini, *Chairman*, Wm. Thorne, Henry Clotz.

*Literary*.—Jos. S. Rich, *Chairman*, H. E. Deats, E. M. Carpenter, M. H. Lombard, I. A. Mekeel.

*Membership*.—B. von Hodenburg, *Chairman*, H. E. Robinson, W. F. Gregory, A. Krassa, E. B. Power.

*Biography*.—John W. Scott, *Chairman*, Chas. Gregory, Jos. S. Rich.

Mr. Scott was authorized to have the annual report and membership list printed.

Mr. Dewing was instructed and authorized to have the Treasurer's bond renewed for one year.

On December 12th the competitive exhibition of United States stamps will be held at the club house for the gold, silver and bronze medals offered by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

---

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday Sept. 6th when there were present thirteen members and five visitors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several letters from correspondents were read. The next business brought up was the hiring of a room for the Society. The Chairman proposed that they have a room in the Masonic Temple, which would be very suitable for holding the meetings. The Society would also be able to keep its library there.

Mr. W. E. Fairbridge was elected as a member of the Society.

The second quarterly auction then took place, Mr. M. E. Valentine officiating as auctioneer.

J. GLASSER, *Hon. Asst. Sec'y.*



## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held Sept. 20th, 1904, at Ohliger's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I.

Members present, President Oscar Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, A. R. Richter, Adolph Lienhardt, Hugo Kessler and R. H. Benary.

The meeting was called to order at 8 30 P. M.

In the absence of the Secretary Mr. R. H. Benary was appointed to act in his stead.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The bill of expenses for the outing of last year was accepted and the unexpended balance returned to the treasury.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Richter for his successful management of the affair.

The resignations of Messrs. Crawford Capen and Eugene Angell were accepted with regret.

The names of Messrs. E. R. Carter, Dr. Charles Diena and Theo. Van den Huvel were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

Rev. Wm. L. Glenn notified the Society that he had changed his address to Emmontton, Md.

Upon motion the Secretary pro. tem. was instructed to cast the ballot for the candidates for the board of officers for 1904-1905.

The election resulted as follows: President, Oscar Dejonge; Vice-President, A. R. Richter; Treasurer, Henry Clotz; Secretary, R. S. Lehman; Exchange Manager, John A. Klemann; Librarian, Adolph Leinhardt; Executive Committee, Oscar Dejonge, C. Witt and A. R. Richter.

Several donations of literature for the Library were accepted with thanks.

— Adjournalment followed at 10.15 P. M.

— Next meeting Oct. 18, 1904.

ROBT. H. BENARY, *Secy. pro. tem.*



# American Journal of Philately.

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

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.  
JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, \$1.00.  
" " Foreign Countries, \$1.25.] NOV. 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 10cts.

## A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

*Copyrighted. All rights reserved.*

When a country comes to the front in a political sense, it is quite certain to attract the attention of philatelists ; more especially is this the case when, as a nation, we are interested in the other country. Thus, the recent *coup d'etat* in Panama, the cession of the Canal Zone to the United States, the probability that the Isthmian Canal would be completed by American efforts and dollars, served to turn the attention of philatelists, as well as of the world in general, toward that part of the Western Hemisphere.

A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish prince omitted. Evidently Panama was not a country to omit anything, for we have been blessed (?) with not only one but many provisional issues, sent forth from the two leading cities and two others of lesser rank. The merry game of "follow the leader" began in the City of Panama with the surcharging of the words "Republica de Panama", by means of a handstamp, on the map stamps, which were issued in the years 1892 and 1896 while Panama was a state of the Colombian Republic. This example was promptly followed by the cities of Colon, Bocas del Toro and David, all converting the old stamps of the state into provisionals for the Republic, through the medium of handstamped surcharges. These surcharges all appeared at about the same time. Bocas del Toro and David had no subsequent issues, but in Panama and Colon the first output was followed by others. So far as we are aware, the subsequent issues of the City of Panama were, each in turn, honest attempts to improve on earlier efforts by eliminating typographical defects. But in the case of Colon as much cannot be said. There is too much evidence that some of the issues which emanated from that town were designed to increase the receipts of the post office—and, probab'ly, to swell private gains—by pandering to the weakness of stamp collectors.

It need scarcely be said that handstamped surcharges are usually prolific of oddities in the way of double and inverted impressions and similar varieties, caused by careless and unintelligent workmen. As a rule, the more unskilled the labor employed, the more interesting the result from a philatelic

standpoint. The handstamped surcharges of the Panama Republic presented a brilliant example of inversions and perversions before their philatelic possibilities had been discovered; when these became known, the result was chaos.

The typeset surcharges indicate, at least, good intentions. The first issue that was surcharged in this manner was made in the City of Panama and is bristling with errors, which, however, we have no reason to think were intentional. We must not forget that Panama is comparatively a small city and that the local printing office, where the surcharges were made, would have only a limited stock of type, of which only a small percentage would be capital letters. When we recall that the surcharge was set up to cover fifty stamps, with the word "PANAMA" twice on each stamp and each word containing the letter "A" three times, we need not be surprised that the supply of that letter proved inadequate and that the compositor made shift with a liberal sprinkling of inverted "v's". As for the other typographical errors, anyone who has ever read proof will be fully prepared to make allowance for hem.

The prime object of this paper is to set forth, as fully as may be, the various provisional issues of the Republic; for the sake of completeness the earlier issues of the State of Panama are also listed:

I. ISSUED UNDER COLOMBIAN DOMINION.  
1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness.



A. Thin white wove paper.

Imperforate.

5c gray-green  
5c yellow-green  
5c blue-green  
10c pale blue

10c blue  
10c dark blue  
20c rose-red  
50c buff

*Varieties:*

Pin Perforated.

5c gray-green  
10c blue

20c rose-red  
50c buff

The pin perforation is unofficial. I have seen only the 5 centavos with this perforation but I assume that the other values exist as they have long been catalogued.

B. Medium thick wove paper.

5c blue-green  
10c blue

50c brownish orange

These stamps have been reprinted a number of times, on a variety of papers, with and without gum. Many of the reprints of the 50 centavos appear to have been made from the original stone. They are finely printed but differ in shade from the original stamps. All values have been reprinted from new stones made from retouched dies. The marks of retouching are most notable in the lines of the sea and sky. The reprints of the 10 centavos have a feature by which they may be readily distinguished from the originals. In each corner of the stamp is a small shield bearing the coat of arms of the Colombian Republic. This shield is divided by horizontal lines into three sections. On the original stamps the shield in the upper left corner has the middle and lower sections blank. On the reprints this shield has the design completed, as in the other corners.

I have not been able to ascertain at what date the reprints were made. All the sheets which I have seen contained fifty stamps each. I am told that the original sheets contained one hundred stamps each. I have grouped the reprints according to my best judgement. I think it quite possible that other varieties exist.

*Reprints.*

*Imperforate.*

*A. Yellowish white paper.*

*Yellow gum.*

<i>5c (?)</i>	<i>20c dull-red</i>
<i>10c blue</i>	<i>50c buff</i>

The 50c appears to be printed from the original stone and the impression is very clear. The 10 and 20c are printed from new stones made from retouched dies. The impressions are not as clear as that of the 50c but would not be called blurred.

*B. Yellowish white paper.*

*Without gum.*

<i>5c deep gray-green</i>	<i>50c pale yellow orange</i>
<i>10c light blue</i>	<i>50c yellow orange</i>
<i>20c pale dull rose</i>	

Impressions as in the preceding group. The 5c is from a new stone made from a retouched die.

*C. White paper.*

*White gum.*

<i>5c deep gray green</i>	<i>20c dull rose</i>
<i>5c dark blue-green</i>	<i>50c orange</i>
<i>10c blue</i>	

Impressions as in groups A and B except that the 5c dark blue-green is heavily inked. The paper of the 20c has a slightly yellowish tint.

*D. Medium thick white paper.*

*White gum.*

*5c pale yellow-green*

*E. Thin white paper**White gum.*

5c yellow green  
20c deep dull rose

50c deep yellow

The impressions of this group are blurred, especially in the case of the 50 centavos. For this printing of the 50c a new stone was made from a retouched die.

*F. Thin white paper.**Without gum.*

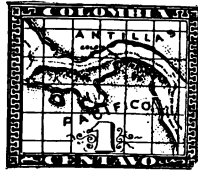
5c yellow green

10c brownish rose

Impressions blurred, as in group E.

1887-92.

Lithographed on various papers. The 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c are on colored papers; the 50c is on white paper of two qualities. The 1, 5, 10 and 50c were issued in 1887, the 2 and 20c in 1888 and the 50c on pelure paper in 1892.



Perforated 13½.

*A. Colored wove paper.*

1c black on green	5c black on gray-blue
1c black on blue-green	5c black on gray
2c black on pink	10c black on yellow
2c black on salmon	10c black on buff
2c black on bright rose	20c black on lilac
5c black on dull blue	20c black on pale lilac
5c black on blue	20c black on reddish lilac

*Variety :*

Vertical pair imperf. between

1c black on green

*B. White wove paper.*

50c yellow brown	50c dark brown
50c brown	

*C. Pelure paper.*

50c yellow-brown	50c dark brown
50c brown	

The colored papers vary considerably in thickness, especially that of the 5 centavos. Sheets of the 1 centavo are sometimes watermarked "C. S. K. P. & C. A." in double lined capitals 12 to 13 mm. high. The 1 centavo exists in sheets of two sizes: one hundred stamps (ten rows of ten), and

ninety stamps (nine rows of ten). Presumably, some damage to the lithographic stone caused a reduction in the size of the sheet. We have no information regarding the sizes of the other sheets except that which is supplied by the provisional issue of 1894. In that issue the 5c on 20c and the 10c on 50c, white wove paper, are, so far as we know, always in blocks of forty-five (nine rows of five); while the 10c on 50c, pelure paper, is in ten rows of five. It is, however, possible that, for some reason, the sheets were reduced from ten rows to nine at the time of printing.

There are on the market certain impressions of this series of stamps—as well as the registration stamp of 1888—whose status is unsettled. These stamps were brought to the United States by an enthusiastic collector of (and something of a speculator in) the stamps of the Colombian Republic. He had visited that country and had placed its Government under obligations. To show their appreciation he was given letters to the Post Office Department which ordered that every courtesy should be shown him. I have been told by a reliable gentleman that the original owner of these stamps admitted to him that they were reprints; that he had construed the official order for courtesies to mean that he might request any reprintings which he should desire and that this was an instance in which he had made such a request. On the other hand, another reliable witness says that the former owner of the stamps (he is, unfortunately, now deceased) declared they were not reprints. This latter witness considers the stamps to be from unfinished sheets or printers waste.

As these statements offset one another we must look to the stamps themselves for further evidence as to their position. We find as follows: The shades of the various papers and the brown ink of the 50 centavos are not the same as those of the stamps known to have been issued. All denominations of the series are to be found perforated, imperforate, imperforate horizontally or imperforate vertically. We should scarcely expect a lot of printers waste to include every stamp of a series in four conditions of perforation. None of the stamps are gummed yet, as stamps are always gummed before being perforated, we might expect some copies to have gum, if they were really sheets spoiled in the course of manufacture. As will be seen by the list which follows, the series includes 5, 10, 20 and 50c stamps printed on papers of other colors than those originally assigned to them, I list such of these "errors" as I have seen but I am told that many others exist, as well as an extensive array of perforation varieties. Furthermore, all values are to be found printed on glazed and surface-colored papers, bright green, magenta, vermilion, bright yellow, bright blue, gray blue, white and probably other colors. All copies which I have seen on these papers have been perforated or part perforated but, doubtless, they exist imperforate also. The 50 centavos stamps are printed from a very worn stone. We do not find any worn copies among used stamps nor are there any among the stamps surcharged in 1894 and 1903-04. All this appears to point very clearly to reprinting. I therefore list:

*Reprints.*

*Perforated 13½.*

<i>1c black on yellow green</i>	<i>10c black on straw</i>
<i>2c black on deep rose</i>	<i>10c black on pale lilac</i>
<i>5c black on light blue</i>	<i>20c black on violet</i>
<i>5c black on bright blue</i>	<i>50c light brown on white</i>
<i>10c black on pale yellow</i>	

## Varieties :

## a. Imperforate.

1c black on yellow green	10c black on violet
2c black on deep rose	10c black on yellow green
5c black on light blue	20c black on violet
5c black on bright blue	20c black on blue
5c black on pale yellow	50c black on yellow-green
10c black on pale yellow	50c black on blue
10c black on straw	50c light brown on white
10c black on pale lilac	

## b. Imperforate horizontally.

1c black on yellow-green	10c black on straw
2c black on deep rose	10c black on pale lilac
5c black on light blue	20c black on violet
5c black on bright blue	50c light brown on white
10c black on pale yellow	

## c. Imperforate vertically.

1c black on yellow-green	10c black on straw
2c black on deep rose	10c black on pale lilac
5c black on light blue	20c black on violet
5c black on bright blue	50c light brown on white
10c black on pale yellow	

## d. Glazed or Surface-colored Papers.

## Perf. or part-perf.

1c bright green	10c bright yellow
2c vermilion	20c vermilion
5c magenta	50c bright green
5c bright blue	50c brown on white

I have not been able to learn at what date these reprints were made but some of them were chronicled as perforation varieties in 1892.

1892-96.

In 1892 the first four values of a new series made their appearance. The design was very similar to that of the 1887-92 issue but finely engraved in *taille douce*. In 1895 the 20 centavos was added to the series, which was completed, in 1896, by the issue of stamps of 50 centavos and 1 peso.



Perforated 12.

1c green	10c orange yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	20c gray-violet
5c light blue	50c bistre-brown
10c yellow	1p lake

In 1894 a provisional issue appeared. This was made by surcharging "HABILITADO"—"1894" and new values on the 2c rose of 1892, the 20c black on lilac of 1888 and the 50c brown of 1887 and 1892 (i.e. ordinary and pelure paper). There are two principal types of the 1c surcharge, three of the 5c and two of the 10c, as illustrated below. These types may be readily distinguished by the shapes of the numerals "1" and "5". There are numerous minor varieties. The surcharge is printed in black on the 2 centavos and in carmine on the 20 and 50 centavos. To avoid needless repetition the colors of the surcharges will not be given in the list which follows. Copies of the 5c on 20c are known with the surcharge printed in green, these are understood to be from trial sheets and not to have been placed in use. The inverted impressions, of course, contained all the minor varieties of the settings which were so printed but we do not know which of these settings were and I, ther fore, list only such inverts as are reported by reliable authorities or as have been seen by myself.

1894.

Stamps of preceding issues surcharged.

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**1**  
CENTAVO.  
*a*

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**1**  
CENTAVO.  
*b*

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**5**  
CENTAVOS.  
*c*

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**5**  
CENTAVOS.  
*d*

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**5**  
CENTAVOS.  
*e*

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**10**  
CENTAVOS.  
*f*

HABILITADO.  
1894  
**10**  
CENTAVOS.  
*g*

Perforated 12 and 13½.

A. Surcharge 15½ mm. high.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>a</i> 1c on 2c rose            | <i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown                |
| <i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose            | <i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown                |
| <i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac | <i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper) |
| <i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac | <i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper) |
| <i>e</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac |  |

*Varieties :*

a. Comma after "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS".

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>a</i> 1c on 2c rose            | <i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown                            |
| <i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose            | <i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (exists as a variety only) |
| <i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac | <i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)             |
| <i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac | <i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)             |
| <i>e</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac |  |



## b. Raised period after "HABILITADO".

<i>a</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac
<i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown
<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

## c. "CCNTAVO" or "CCNTAVOS".

<i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

## d. "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS".

<i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	

## e. "CENTAVO" ("s" omitted).

<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
---------------------------	--

## f. Without "HABILITADO".

<i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac
<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

## g. Without "1894".

<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
---------------------------	--

## h. Without "CENTAVO".

*b* 1c on 2c rose

## i. Without period after "HABILITADO".

*g* 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

## j. Horizontal pair, imperf. between.

<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>e</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	

## k. Vertical pair, imperf. between.

*c* 5c on 20c black on lilac

## l. Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.

<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

## m. Vertical surcharge, reading downwards.

<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

## n. Double surcharge.

<i>a</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>e</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac
<i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	

## o. Inverted surcharge.

<i>a</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown
<i>b</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown
<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
<i>e</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	

## p. Inverted surcharge with "CCNTAVO".

*b* 1c on 2c rose

## q. Inverted surcharge with "HABILITADO" and "CENTAVOS".

<i>a</i> 1c on 2c rose	<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac
<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	

## B. Surcharge 13mm. high.

<i>c</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown
<i>d</i> 5c on 20c black on lilac	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown

*Variety:*

## Comma after "CENTAVOS".

<i>f</i> 10c on 50c brown	<i>g</i> 10c on 50c brown
---------------------------	---------------------------

There are numerous settings of these surcharges; we know five of the 1c on 2c, five of the 5c on 20c, two of the 10c on 50c on each variety of paper, and it is quite possible that still others exist. These settings do not differ enough, one from another, to trouble the general collector, but they add much to the opportunities of the specialist. The reason for so many settings is not easy to discover. From the fact that certain minor varieties are to be found in nearly all the settings—though not always in the same relative positions—I am inclined to think that the original setting for one surcharge was altered to make the other two, and that subsequent alterations followed as further supplies of each provisional stamp were needed.

The 1c on 2c and 10c on 50c, pelure paper, are surcharged in panes of fifty (ten horizontal rows of five stamps each); the 5c on 20c and 10c on 50c, ordinary wove paper, are surcharged in panes of forty-five (nine horizontal rows of five stamps each). I am not able to offer any explanation of this difference in the sizes of the panes. The following is a brief description of such settings so I have seen; the order in which they are placed being merely one of fancy, for we have no information to guide us in arranging them.

## 1 CENTAVO ON 2 CENTAVOS ROSE:

Setting A. Groups of ten (two rows of five) impressed five times. Numbers 1 and 8 are of type *b*, the others of type *a*. Nos. 2 (*a*) and 6 (*a*) have a comma after "CENTAVO". No. 8 (*b*) has "CCNTAVO" instead of "CENTAVO" and the period after "HABILITADO" is raised above the line, i. e. it is inverted.

Setting B. Also in groups of ten. Nos. 5 and 10 are of type *b*, the others of type *a*. Nos. 2 (*a*) and 4 (*a*) have a comma after "CENTAVO". No. 8 (*a*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting C. Groups of fifteen, impressed three times beginning at the top of the pane, the first row of the setting being repeated to form the tenth row of the surcharge. Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 11 to 15 are of type *a*, the others of type *b*. No. 3 (*b*) has a comma after "CENTAVO", No. 10 (*b*) has "CENTAVO", and No. 13 (*a*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting D. Groups of 15, impressed three times, beginning at the bottom of the pane. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 are of type *a*, the others of type *b*. No. 3 (*a*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO", Nos. 5 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) have a comma after "CENTAVO", and No. 15 (*b*) has "CENTAVO". The third row of the setting is repeated to form the top row of the pane but, strange to say, it has not the inverted "A" in "CENTAVO".

Setting E. This is only a possibility. Some years ago there came on the market a quantity of inverted surcharges of the 1c on 2c. So far as I can recall this lot did not contain any blocks or sheets but was composed of pairs of types *a* and *b*—the former always with raised period after "HABILITADO"—and single copies of type *a*, having the first "A" of "HABILITADO" omitted and the last word in the plural, "CENTAVOS". The pairs are usually cancelled but retain the full gum. These surcharges appear to be genuine but further information about them would be welcome.

#### 5 CENTAVOS ON 20 CENTAVOS BLACK ON LILAC :

Setting A. Vertical rows of nine, impressed ten times to make the panel. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9 are of type *c*, the others of type *d*. Nos. 3 (*d*) and 8 (*a*) have the period raised after "HABILITADO", No. 7 (*c*) has a comma after "CENTAVOS", and No. 8 (*d*) has the error "CCNTAVOS".

Setting B. Vertical errors of nine, repeated to form the pane. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are of type *c*, Nos. 1, 2 and 9 are type *d*, and No. 7 is type *e*. Nos. 1 (*d*) and 7 (*e*) have a comma after "CENTAVOS" and No. 4 (*c*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting C. Groups of ten (two rows of five), impressed four times, beginning at the bottom of the sheet. The first row of the setting is repeated to make the top row of the pane. Nos. 1 and 6 are type *d*, Nos. 2 and 7 are type *e*, and the others type *c*. No. 3 (*c*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting D. We have no definite information in regard to this setting. We merely know that stamps exist without period after "HABILITADO" and others with the error "CENTAVOS". Pending further discoveries, collectors have assigned these varieties to the same setting and called it "D".

Setting E. We know that the stamps with the surcharge 13mm. high exist in types *c* and *d* but we have no further information regarding the setting.

#### 10 CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, ORDINARY PAPER :

Setting A. Rows of nine, repeated to form the pane. Nos. 7 and 8 are of type *g*, the others of type *f*. Nos. 4 (*f*) and 7 (*g*) have a comma after "CENTAVOS", Nos. 8 (*g*) has the period after "HABILITADO" raised and the error "CCNTAVOS". It will be observed that there is no normal type *g* surcharged on the 50 centavos on ordinary paper, that is to say, the figure "1" with slanting serif is only found in combination with the variety having the comma or the error "CCNTAVOS".

Setting B. The stamps with the surcharge 13mm. high are known in types *f* and *g*, also both types with comma after "CENTAVOS". This is all that we know of this setting but it is quite probable that it is merely setting A with some of the leads between the lines of the surcharge removed.

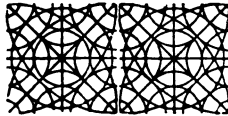
#### 10 CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, PELURE PAPER :

Setting A. Groups of ten (two rows of five), impressed five times. Nos. 8 and 10 are of type *g*, the others of type *f*. No. 3 (*f*) has the raised period after "HABILITADO" and No. 8 (*g*) has a comma after "CENTAVOS".

Setting B. Groups of ten, impressed five times. Nos. 5 and 10 are of type *g*, the others of type *f*. Nos. 2 (*f*) and 4 (*f*) have a comma after

"CENTAVOS", No. 8 (*f*) has raised period after "HABILITADO", and No. 6 (*f*) has the date, "1894", omitted except on the twenty-sixth stamp where it duly appears. In the first row on the pane No. 5 (*g*) has no period after "HABILITADO" and, in the second row, No. 10 (*g*) has only the left half of the final "O" of that word. These varieties occur only in the first and second rows of the pane; in subsequent rows the same numbers in the setting do not show these defects,

Setting C. All we know of this setting is that stamps of type *f* exist with the error "CENTAVOS".



## Some Stamp Designs.\*

By C. A. HOWES.

[Continued from page 334.]

The ball was now set fairly in motion. We have just considered an issue made by a Municipal Council with some justification; then an issue by a citizens' committee with less to be said in its favor; and we now come to a private speculation on a par with the many delivery companies in this country, that formerly issued so many "locals." We refer to the Chungking stamps. There is this to be said in favor of the first issue, that it was not heralded to the philatelic fraternity with the "please send your order" style of most of the other locals. It was reported by Mr. David Benjamin of Shanghai, the correspondent of several of the leading stamp journals, who said the postmaster at Hankow had sent him a copy that arrived on a parcel at the latter city about the middle of February, 1894.

Further inquiry developed the fact that the stamp had been issued as a private speculation by Mr. Archibald J. Little, a British merchant who resided for a number of years in Chungking. He was the General Manager at that port of the Chungking Transport Co., Ltd., a venture which had its head office in London. For this reason the stamps are often mentioned as having been issued by the aforesaid company; but such was not the case, however, and Mr. Little was alone responsible for them.

The city of Chungking is the westernmost treaty port of the Yang tsz valley, being some 1,500 miles from the sea and 400 miles beyond Ich ng, which had previously been the farthest inland treaty port. When Chungking was opened in 1891 and the Customs began operation, it was naturally supposed that the public could avail themselves of the Customs post in communicating with the city. So they could but, strangely enough, the residents of Chungking were not so favored. Just what the reason was I have never been able to find out but, though the Customs post would receive letters for Chungking at 3 candarins each, it absolutely refused to bring any letters back. The residents were therefore obliged to use the native postal agencies, which were very reliable, by the way, but which changed more. There were three of these agencies in the city, all having their head offices at Hankow and, according to the Commission of Customs at Chungking, the usual charge for mail to Hankow, in 1892, was 60 cash per cover irrespective of weight and 300 cash per "catty" for parcels—say 30 candarins per 21 ounces.

Mr. Little therefore conceived the idea of collecting mail at 2 candarins per cover from those desiring to send and enclosing the whole in large covers or parcels. The difference went into his own pocket. We have here, then, the origin of the first "issue" of one stamp, valued at 2 candarins.

It may be interesting to quote here from the *China Gazette* a short sketch of the methods employed and the difficulties overcome by the native postal agencies in carrying mail between Hankow and the far western ports.

In the winter season, when the water is low and the current of the down flowing Yangtze not over strong, letters are carried from Hankow by small steamer to Ichang, not uncommonly grounding on Sunday Island or some other low lying sand bank for a day or two on the way. In summer time when a freshet makes the current hard to stem, the letters proceed from Hankow at once by messenger, who partly runs, partly carries them in a boat through creeks and along cut-offs. In either case they are delivered at Ichang to a man like the hero of Dr. Kipling's "The Overland Mail," whose "soft sandalled feet and broad brawny chest" then have to make their way for at least 12, more often 17, days across rivers in flood, over broken-down rope bridges, mountains, and down break-neck flights of steps, till he reaches the Poppy Regions and for five days hurries forward, in the spring time breast high in flowers.

The distance is divided out so that each courier is said to run for three days, then rest for three. Each carries as big a load as he conveniently can, fastened onto a split bamboo across his shoulders, and if he falls by the way it is the duty of the next messenger coming afterwards to take on his burden. But if this one is too heavily laden, he cannot, and so one after another will sometimes press on swift footed till, as we know in one case, the letters were three weeks late in Chungking, while the courier lay dying in one of the wretched wayside inns.

Very different is the lot of the down coming missives our Chungking friends send to us. Packed up in oil-paper they are stowed beneath the net roof of a swift Wu-pan, that speeds down with the current and with the aid of lustrous rowers, day and night if there be moonlight, or even sometimes by the aid of stars, thus doing the 500 miles distance, that has taken the upgoing courier 12 or 17 days, in rather less than 5. Then from Ichang the lot of the down coming letter is monotonous enough on board a steamer.

From the report of the Chungking Custom Commissioner in 1892, I supplement the above extract with the following :

On the upward journey from Hankow and Ichang the couriers (weather permitting) are timed to cover 2 stages, aggregating 200 li [about 70 miles], in 24 hours, there being relays of men all along the line at stated intervals. Downward mails are water-borne in small craft, the property, as a rule, of the different offices. Those more regularly employed are of about 10 piculs capacity [two-thirds of a ton], carry a crew consisting of one or, at the most, two men and afford accommodation for the couriers with their bags, the contents of which, in addition to mail matter proper, are restricted to 50 or 60 catties weight [about 80 pounds] of parcels, and treasure to the extent of Taels 1,000. The mail matter, made up in oiled-paper packages, is enclosed in waterproof bags, which on the downward trip are attached by lines to the oars of the boat, in the hope that in the event of a capsizing the oars may serve as buoys. Post-boats proceed hence to Ichang and Shasi, and on reaching their destination are usually disposed of for 3,000 or 4,000 cash each, the couriers and boatmen returning to Chungking overland.

During 1891 the fastest time in which a Customs mail reached Chungking from Hankow was 14 days, and the slowest 33 days; and from Ichang the fastest was 9 days, and the slowest 15 days. The fastest time in which a Chungking mail was delivered in Ichang was 4 days, and in Hankow 11 days from date of despatch hence.

Thus we see that these labels, even though they were but private locals, tell an interesting story of conditions of travel and communication in the heart of the Celestial Empire. It should be remarked, perhaps, that Ichang is the head of steam navigation on the Yang-tsz, and from thence to Chungking and beyond navigation is rendered difficult by the frequent rapids. Junks and smaller craft are towed up these rapids by many men dragging a tow line on shore. Descending the river they shoot the rapids—with more or less success.

The first production for postal purposes was a most wretched looking affair. The stamp was lithographed by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh of Shanghai and printed in horizontal strips of ten, perforated between, thus leaving the top and bottom imperforate as well as one side of each end stamp. It served its purpose, however, until orders from collectors began to arrive and the idea of a more pretentious set borne in upon Mr. Little. The result was a series of five values, lithographed in Japan by the Tokio Tsukiji Co, and issued at Chungking about November 1, 1894.



## POSTAGE

欠  
項

DUE

These stamps reproduce the design of the first one in a much clearer and more artistic fashion. The view presented is one on the opposite side of the Yang tsz from the city. Chungking lies on the west bank of the great river, which is usually called the "Min" in that region, in the angle formed by the confluence with the "Chialing" river. Abreast the city the Yang-tsz is about half a mile wide, and the opposite shore rises to a steep range of hills with numerous peaks and ridges. The great eastern highway from Chungking ascends these hills by stone steps, passing between two elevations as it leaves the river, the right and highest of which is crowned by a seven story pagoda known as the *Wên Fêng Ta* or "Pinnacle Pagoda," which is shown on the stamps. From its top is a fine view over the city and surrounding country. If I am not greatly mistaken, Mr. Little had his headquarters in one of the buildings shown at the foot of the hill, or else in a "hulk" moored near the shore at this point.

With regard to the inscriptions we find 重慶信局票 *Chung-ch'ing Hsin Chü P'iao*, the first four being down the right side and meaning Chungking Letter Bureau, while the last stands at the top of the left side and means a "stamp" (literally a "ticket.") The remaining characters at the left side should be familiar by this time, for we find *yin er (szü or pa) fên*, "silver 2 (4 or 8) candarins," with *i ch'ien lu fên* and *er ch'ien szu fên* for the 16 and 24 candarins values, all in long numerals. The postage due surcharge is the same that we found on the Hankow stamps, *ch'ien hsiang*, meaning to owe funds, or a deficiency in amount.

The next treaty port to join the ranks was Kewkiang, which brought out a set on June 1, 1894. There is a Municipal Council at this port which took over the Shanghai postal agency and constituted it a local post office. They then made a barefaced bid to philatelists by announcing a set of stamps from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 40 cents. For convenience in selling full sets (!) they arranged the values so as to sum up an even dollar, but in doing so they had to provide *two* half cent stamps, a dilemma which was overcome satisfactorily for both seller and buyer by printing that value in two different colors. I do not know how well the postal needs were looked out for, but certainly the collector was well taken care of.



The stamps are very mediocre productions, most of them simply having the characters for Kewkiang (*Chiuchiang* in Mandarin) in the centre, surrounded by flowers and foliage. I dare not say what the latter represent without an interview with the designer. The 1 cent and 10 cent stamps have the characters in modern form, but the other values have it in the ancient style, now used only for cutting seals and therefore usually known as the "seal character."

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp is more distinctive, for it gives a pretty poor picture of one of the two pagodas which Kewkiang possesses. One of them is within the native city while the other is on a bluff which juts out from the river bank just below the city. The two pagodas are as like as two peas in a pod and the stamp seems to give no clue as to which is intended; but as the one on the river bank is naturally the more prominent and doubtless best known to Europeans, this is probably the one depicted.

Following up our remarks about the bid for collectors' favor, we find it announced that only 100,000 of each value would be printed. Result, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamps were bought up and cornered. A new supply was necessary, and to keep faith with their declaration the first ones could not be reprinted. We therefore have a half cent stamp in a new type—and also in the two colors.



Kewkiang, which means "Nine Rivers," is so named from the tributaries of the great Po-yang lake which lies south of it. The native city is on the south bank of the Yang tsz, which here flows east, and the foreign concession lies just west of it along the river, extending from near the city walls to a creek called the *Lung K'ai Ho*. Southward is an undulating country leading to a chain of hills called the *Lu Shan*, about nine miles distant. These rise to a height of four or five thousand feet and afford much fine scenery, but they cut off the southerly breezes from the city in summer. The Europeans have therefore established a resort at Kuling, in the mountains, where they resort for rest and recreation. The new  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp gives a view of the range in the background, while the foreground shows a bridge across the Lung K'ai Creek. The usual "camel-back" bridge of the Chinese will be readily recognized.

Before long the 1 cent stamps also gave out and another new design was forthcoming. The "Views of Kewkiang" being exhausted also, they went some 35 miles down the river to a famous spot and made us acquainted with the *Hsiao Ku Shan* or "Little Orphan Rock." The traveller coming up the Yang-tsz finds many features to claim his interest and admiration, but perhaps none more so than at this point. The channel of the river is here narrowed to scarce a quarter of a mile by steep mountains on either side, while from its very midst rises a precipitous rock to the height of 300 feet above the water. The steeper front of the islet, facing up stream, has had a Buddhist temple built or rather let into the perpendicular cliff about half way to the summit. It is approached by steps hewn out of the rock and presents a most



striking and picturesque effect. A fantastic two story pagoda tops the rock mass, which is unfortunately not shown in its most effective aspect on the stamp.

Legends cluster thickly as vines around this picturesque place. Tradition tells of a woman swept away in a flood and cast on this rock, who perforce remained, fed by attendant cormorants, until pious river folk, regarding hers as a holy life, sought the orphan's intercession with the gods. Another tells of a whole family drowned by a capsized boat, save two small children whom a big frog put on his back and swam away with toward Lake Po-yang. The little orphan, grieving and comfortless, threw himself from the frog's back and was drowned, afterwards rising as this solid rock memorial in the river gorge. The other orphan, grieving at his second loss, leaped from the frog's back as he entered Lake Po-yang, and the Big Orphan Island, situated just within the entrance to the lake, stands as his monument.

More fanciful still is the legend of the lone fisherman who dropped his anchor under Little Orphan Rock and could not find it again. He applied to a priest, who gave him an invocation to place upon his forehead and then dive for his anchor. The spell succeeded to a miracle, for not only did he find his lost property, but discovered a charming river-nymph asleep on its fluke. Stealing a tiny shoe from the crushed foot of this Chinese Naiad as a memento, he rudely tripped his anchor and sailed away for Lake Po-yang. Our old song tells how "the villain still pursued her," but as usual the case is reversed in China and the angry lady pursued the villain, who was finally so hard pressed that he threw the shoe overboard at the mouth of the lake. On the spot where it fell arose the solitary rock which we have already spoken of as Great Orphan Rock, but which is also known as Shoe Rock, and is so named on the Admiralty charts.

The Kewkiang stamps are meagre with their inscriptions. Outside of the name which appears so prominently on all stamps of the first set the only Chinese characters are the values. The numerals are in the upper right corner and have the long form up to the 15 cent, which has the *shih wu* (10 plus 5) in short numerals. The 20 and 40 cent stamps are labeled *er* and *ssu chiao*, 2 and 4 dimes, but the others all have the character *fên* for "cents" in the upper left corner.

The second or "landscape" design has "Kewkiang" in microscopic characters at the right of the picture, above and below, while at the left side, in the same positions, are the characters *hsin kuan* or "letter office" which we found first on the Shanghai stamps. The second type of the 1 cent stamp, however, besides the value and the names has *shu hsin kuan* or "post office" at the right side, as on the Shanghai stamps, but at the left has an entirely new inscription. Most of the treaty ports call their Municipal Council the *Kung Pu* or "Board of Works"; but Kewkiang has another name, 公務局 *Kung Wu Chü* or "Bureau of Public Business."

The postage due stamps have simply the character *ch'ien*, meaning "deficient," which we have already noted on several other sets.

Next on the list comes Chinking, which issued a set of stamps on August 6, 1894. Though put forth by the Municipal Council, they thought best to defend themselves by stating that "our service is a legitimate need, and the denominations have been carefully selected with a view to postal requirements, limited as it is to 28½ cents, differing materially from others whose sets are unnecessarily high." The sum total was later raised by a 15 cent stamp.

Chinking is the first treaty port at which the traveler stops on ascending.

the Yang-tsz. It is situated about 150 miles from the sea, at the point where the great river begins to widen into a tidal estuary. The name, 鎮江 *Chên-chiang* in Mandarin, signifies "Guarding the River," and the significance of the appellation is seen when it is known that the Grand Canal, that stupendous work of years gone by, over which all the tribute in grain from the southern provinces was formerly transported to the capital, crosses the Yang-tsz at this point. In fact the south branch of the Canal enters the river after skirting the west wall of the city.

The foreign settlement extends westward along the river bank and is separated from the native city by the Grand Canal. About a mile west of the settlement rises an abrupt and rocky hill with its north side projecting into the river. This is *Kin Shan* or Gold Hill, usually known as Golden Island. The latter name is now a misnomer. It is known that in 1842 the British fleet under Sir Hugh Gough anchored on the south, or what is now the land side of Golden Island, after the capture of Chinkiang in the Opium War. At the present time, however, this region is all paddy fields, having gradually filled up in the past sixty years.



On this "island" is a picturesque and antique pagoda, once beautiful, but shorn of its external decorations and battered by the Taiping rebels. Kinshan is said to be about 190 feet high and the pagoda to be 213 feet high. It is a picture of this spot that is shown on the Chinkiang stamps. Of its former appearance Sir John Davis said years ago: "The celebrated Kinshan, or Golden Island, with its pagoda and the ornamental roofs of its temples and other buildings, looked like a fairy creation rising out of the waters of the Kiang. This picturesque place is celebrated all over China."

Like Kewkiang, Chinkiang contents itself with few Chinese inscriptions. A simple heading, *Chênchiang Kung Pu* or "Chinkiang Municipal Council," and the value in the upper corners. All the numerals have the long form and "cents" is rendered by *fen* as usual. The postage due stamps, both surcharged and regular are distinguished by the characters *ch'ien yin*, both familiar and signifying "to owe silver."



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 362.]

### India.

1854.



Fig. 536.



Fig. 537.



Fig. 538.



Fig. 539.

½a.—There are two types of this stamp which may be distinguished as follows:

Type I.—The colorless, arabesque ornamentation at the sides is composed of nine and one-half arches or curves and the stamp was only printed in red. (Fig. 536).

Type II.—The colorless, arabesque ornamentation at the sides is composed of but eight arches or curves and the stamp was printed in blue only. (Fig. 537)

1a.—Here, also, two types are known, the second being a retouch of the first.

Type I.—The base of the bust of Queen Victoria is quite rounded in front. (Fig. 538).

Type II.—The base of the bust is sharply pointed. (Fig. 539).

1855-79.



Fig. 540.



Fig. 541.



Fig. 542.



Fig. 543.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. Type I. (1855).—The mouth is closed and the shading of the face and nose is continuous excepting for a very slight, colorless space upon the cheek at the side of the mouth and nose. (Fig. 540).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. Type II (1879).—This is a re-engraving of the former. The lines of the mouth, being more deeply cut, make the lips appear fuller and more open, while the nostril is defined by a curved line of color. (Fig. 541).

8a. Type I. (1855).—The upper portion of the diadem upon the Queen's head is composed of jewels; the lettering is rather small and thin and the head does not touch the frame line of the oval containing it. (Fig. 542).

8a. Type II. (1868).—The upper portion of the Queen's diadem is composed of a row of diamonds above which is a row of small pearls; the letters are larger and thicker than in the first type and the diadem touches the frame of the oval just below the second upright stroke of the "N" of "INDIA". (Fig. 543).

1866-68



Fig. 544.



Fig. 545.

4 annas. Type I.—The lips are slightly parted. The slanting line at the corner of the mouth extends downwards only. There is a shadow about the mouth and chin. (Fig. 544).

Type II —The lips are closed. The line at the corner of the mouth extends both upwards and downwards. The mouth, chin and throat are defined by a thin line of color, but there is no shadow. (Fig. 545).

1866.



Fig. 546.

6 annas.—There are two types of the surcharge upon this stamp.

Type I.—The letters are 3 mm. in height.

Type II.—The letters are 2½ mm. in height.

**Indian Native States,**

*Alwar.*

1877-99.



Fig. 547.

1877. ¼a. ultramarine.—There is an heavy line of color forming the outer frame at the bottom and left side of the stamp. (Fig. 547).

1899. ¼a. slate-blue.—The heavy line of color is found only at the bottom of the stamp. There are quite noticeable differences in the shapes of several of the native characters of the inscriptions and in the shading of the pandrels in the corners.

*Bamra.*

1890.



Fig. 548.



Fig. 549.

The stamps of this State, like most of the type set varieties, abound in typographical errors, most of which can be found upon all values. In this series "POSTAGE" may be found spelled "POSTGE" and also "POSTAGE" with the "g" inverted.

In this series the following errors are known :

"QUATRER" for "QUARTER"; "EUDATORY" and "FOUDATORY" for "FEUDATORY"; the "E" of "POSTAGE" inverted; "POSTAGE" with a small "P"; "POSTAGE" with a "C" instead of the final "E"; "BAMBA" instead "BAMRA" and, in the one anna stamp, "ANNAS", plural instead of singular.

1893.

This series is of the same design as the last one and the following errors may be found on the stamps: Small "P" in "POSTAGE"; "BAMBA" for "BAMRA" and, in the one-quarter anna stamps, "BVWRA, BAWRA, BVWRV" and "BVWRV" for "BAMRA" and "ANNA" with the first "A" inverted.

### Bhopal.

#### SQUARE STAMPS.

1877.



Fig. 550.



Fig. 551.

The English inscription upon these stamps should read: "H. H. NAWAB SHAHJAHAN BEGAM" but, probably owing to the ignorance of the native workmen, the spelling is frequently erroneous. We will first take up the square stamps and, after having considered all the varieties of that type, follow with the rectangular ones.

In the one-quarter and one half anna stamps of the type illustrated as figure 550 "BEGAM" is found spelled "EGAM" and "BEGAM", while on the one-half anna of the type illustrated as figure 551 "NAWAB" is spelled "NWAB", this is No 6 on the sheet of twenty stamps (five horizontal rows of four).

The two types may be most easily distinguished by the fact that in type I the outer frame of the octagonal label which contains the English inscription consists of two lines, excepting at the bottom where there is only a single line (Fig. 550), while in type II it consists of a single line only. (Fig. 551).

1878.



Fig. 552.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a black.—This type is most easily distinguished from either of its predecessors by the spelling of the word "BEGAM" which is invariably "EJ CAM". The lettering, also, is decidedly larger than in the earlier types. It is known with the embossing inverted and sideways.

1881.



Fig. 553.

In this series there are five values;  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4a. In all of the preceding types the values, which are to be found in the lower label between the end of the English inscription, are given in two kinds of Indian characters, the label being divided into two portions by a vertical line through its center in order to separate them. In this type the value appears in but one style of characters, the Arabic, and the label is not divided into two portions. (Fig. 553).

All values are known with "NWAB" for "NAWAB".

1886.



Fig. 554.



Fig. 555.

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, red.—This may be distinguished from its predecessors by the following points: The stamp is not square but oblong; the letters of the English inscription are taller, which makes the octagonal band containing them rather wider and correspondingly reduces the size of the octagonal center.

It is printed in sheets of thirty-two, eight horizontal rows of four, and, excepting No. 5, all of the stamps have the error "BEGAN" for "BEGAM". On No. 12 is the error "NWAB". (Fig. 554).

4 annas yellow.—Like the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, this stamp is more of an oblong than a perfect square; the lettering seems thicker and is never so clear as in its predecessor and the color is a rather greenish-yellow instead of the yellow-buff of the earlier stamp. It is found with the error "EFGAM" for "BEGAM" upon Nos 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 21 of the sheet which consists of twenty-four stamps arranged in six rows of four. (Fig. 555).

1889.



Fig. 556.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a black.—This is a redrawing of the 1881 type and may be distinguished from it by the fact that every stamp on the sheet, excepting No. 28, has the error "BEGAN" for "BEGAM". On No. 28 it reads "EEGAN". It is also found with the embossing inverted. (Fig. 556).

1890.



Fig. 557.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 4 annas.—These are all redrawings of the 1881 series and may be most easily distinguished from them and the other types by the shape of the "m". In the preceding varieties it is fairly well drawn while in this series it is very poor and resembles an inverted "w". There are but twenty-four stamps to a sheet in this series excepting the one-half anna, which has thirty-two.

The following errors are known :

- 1 anna ; "EEGAM" for "BEGAM", No. 7 in the sheet.
- 2 annas ; "BBEGAM" for " " " 2 " " " and  
"NAWAH" " " "NAWAB" 13 and 14 in the sheet.

1894.

1 anna, brown.—Here again we have type of 1881 redrawn and in a sheet of twenty four varieties. As in the 1890 type it has the inverted "w" for "m" but it is easily distinguished from any of its predecessors by the following point : In all types, commencing with 1881, there is a mark resembling an accent over the second character (reading from the left) of the indication of value in the lower label. This mark is always inside the label proper in the earlier drawings while, in this type, it is above the label and upon the ground of the central octagon in all of the stamps excepting No. 10 on the sheet, where it is missing altogether.



1895.



Fig. 558.



Fig. 559.



Fig. 560.

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna, black.—This is smaller than any of the types with the value expressed in Arabic only, measuring 26x25 mm., while the others vary from about 29 mm. square to 29x25 mm. The lettering, also, is smaller and all the stamps on the sheet have "EEGAM" for "BEGAM". (Fig. 558).

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna.—There are two types of this value, as follows :

Type I.—This is easily recognized from all others of this value as it is the only one printed in black. The lettering is small; the stamp is about 25 mm. square and the lower label is very narrow, being of the same width as the rest of the octagonal band. (Fig. 559).

Type II.—This stamp, probably intended as a reproduction of the first type of 1877, has the outer frame of the octagonal band composed of double lines excepting at the top and bottom. It is, however, easily distinguished from the earlier type by having the value expressed in one form only instead of two, and by the large size of the lower label. (Fig. 560).



## Historical Notes on the Postal Organization and the first Stamps of the Portuguese Indies.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

[Continued from page 330.]

Notwithstanding the desire manifested by the Administration of the Portuguese Indies, in 1872, to reduce the expenses of its postal service, it had, during the period from 1872 to 1877, to touch up numerous plates which had been manufactured for the issue of its first postage stamps. The proof of this is found in the varieties which appeared during this period of five years which preceded the issue of stamps of the crown type, which was brought out successively, beginning in 1877, in all the Portuguese colonies.

To facilitate the classification by our readers of the values which came from these different printings, we shall give below the enumeration of them, accompanying it with a note of the characteristics peculiar to certain varieties.

(1.) The first printing took place on January 1st, 1873; it produced a stamp of 20 reis vermilion, printed on medium weight bluish paper and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . In this stamp the oval bearing the indication of value in the center is formed of 44 vertical lines, as in those of the second printing of May 1st, 1872.

(2.) A printing made six months later, July 1st, 1873, supplied the five values which follow: 10 reis black, 20 reis vermilion, 300 reis violet, 600 reis violet and 900 reis violet. These stamps, printed on medium weight bluish paper, are perforated from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , but in the oval bearing the figure of value we find only 33 vertical lines, which are thicker than those of the preceding type. Moreover, there exists in this series a variety of the 10 reis black in which the figure "1" is upside down.

(3.) On August 15th, 1874, there appeared a stamp of 100 reis blue-green, printed on heavy bluish paper, perforated 14, with 44 vertical line in the oval, as in the 20 reis stamp of the printing of January 1st, 1873.

(4.) The preceding printing was followed a few months later—October 20th according to some, November 1st according to others—by a printing of the 10 reis black and 20 reis vermilion. These two values, like that of the 100 reis of August 15th, present this peculiarity: that the paper used for printing is white with gray "burelage" and that it has for a watermark crossed lines forming lozenges. Certain sheets of this printing have, in consequence of a slight blurring, shown broken vertical lines in the oval bearing the indication of value; we also find copies of the 10 and 20 reis without the horizontal bar to the letter "A" of "INDIA" and of the 10 reis with the figure "1" slightly out of the perpendicular.

(5.) The application of a new rate of 15 reis for newspapers and printed matter led, on the 15th of April, 1875, to the issue of a new stamp of this value, which was printed in rose, a color which had not previously been used. This new stamp, which was at first printed on thick plain paper, slightly blued, appeared a short time afterwards on paper bearing the watermark

"Hodgkinson & Co." Like those of the preceding issue, it was perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , with the figure of value printed in small characters. There exists also a variety of this stamp with the figure of value upside down.

(6.) On the 1st of May, 1876, a fresh printing was made of all the stamps of the series then current, on the same paper as that which had been used for the impression of the 15 reis. In the various values of this printing we find the following peculiarities: (A.) Perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . (B.) The groundwork of the oval bearing the figure of value is formed of 41 to 43 vertical lines. (C.) The letter "y" of "SERVICO" is barred horizontally and forms an inverted "A."

The stock of paper available for this printing proving insufficient, it was necessary to print, shortly afterwards, the first four values (10, 15, 20 and 40 reis, the values which were in greatest demand) on a special paper bearing, in capital letters 18 and 15 mm. high, the name of the manufacturers, "Spicer Bros." Therefore, on the stamps of this printing we find very diversified watermarks, reproducing the whole or part of the letters of the words "Spicer Br s.," as is found in the Canadian stamps of the issue of 1868.



Independent of the printing of which we have just spoken, there was another, made on white paper with gray burelage, the impression of which, more or less defective, gave rise to numerous counterfeits, which were not long in being discovered. To remedy this, the Director of Posts of the colony proposed to the Governor to surcharge with a little star, placed on the upper part of the stamp, the whole of the stock remaining in the warehouse; the proposal was agreed to and, from the 1st of June, 1877, all the stamps of the series appeared bearing a seven-rayed star above the figure of value.\* As may be noticed in the illustration above. In addition to the star there is also, under the word "reis," a white horizontal line; moreover, the oval is surrounded by a very thin white line which comes from a touching up of the plate. In this issue numerous varieties are found, arising either from errors in the impression of the letters forming the inscriptions around the oval or from very fine white lines under the figures indicating the value or under the word "reis." They are found specially on the 10 reis black, which exists also imperforate.

To sum up; the stamps of the Portuguese Indies which were in use from 1871 to 1877 comprise no less than 87 varieties, without taking into account the numerous surcharged copies which appeared a short time after the issue of the stamp of the crown type.

After the Congress of Paris which, in May, 1879, revised the agreement constituting the Universal Postal Union, concluded at Berne on October 9th, 1874, the Portuguese Indies charged for its postal shipments to destination the following rates: (1.) 50 reis for letters and commercial papers; (2.) 10 reis for newspapers and printed matter; (3.) 20 reis for samples.

\*It will scarcely be necessary to say to our readers that this star was not surcharged on stock on hand but was added to the dies, from which new plates were made and new stamps printed.—Eds. A. J. P.

These new rates, adopted in consequence of the law voted by the Portuguese chambers, calling for the creation of new postal values, the crown type, which was already in use in several Portuguese colonies, was adopted.



These stamps, of which we illustrate the type herewith, were sent out in April, 1879, to the State Administration of the Portuguese Indies at Goa, to be put in service on and after July 15th following. They are typographed on plain white paper and measure 21 x 24 mm. They represent, on a colored background, the royal crown in the center of a dotted circle surrounded by a Greek border adorned with arabesques at the corners. A frame above bears the word "CORREIO," and a lower frame bears the value in reis. The set comprises nine values, as in the preceding issue, but, as may be observed, the values of 15, 600 and 900 reis were replaced by those of 5, 25 and 50. This series, therefore, comprises: 5 reis black, 10r yellow, 20r bistre, 25r rose, 40r blue, 50r green 100r lilac, 200r orange and 300r brown.

In September, 1880, to the 10 reis stamp, which was then the equivalent of the 1 cent American and 5 centimes French money, the green color was given, and to the 25 reis the slate-gray. Finally, in the following year, the yellow color of the 10 reis was given to the 40 reis, so as to be able to print the 50 reis stamp in blue, which was in future to be specially used for the prepayment of single letters going to countries of the Postal Union. These changes of color took place on January 10th for the 50 reis blue, and on February 15th for the 40 reis yellow. At the same as this last stamp, the 25 reis appeared in deep violet instead of slate-gray. These last three values, the rarest of the set, had the most restricted use, for, on the 1st of April following, the internal postal service of the Portuguese Indies was the subject of a reorganization which led to important reductions in the rates and the appearance of a considerable number of surcharges made on the various stocks of stamps remaining from the preceding issues. The period during which these surcharges were applied began on April 1st, 1881, to end on January 1st, 1882; it lasted therefore nine months, and, in spite of this short duration, no less than 110 varieties were issued, among which were a score of copies which may be considered as rarities. Before giving our readers the details which we have been able to gather on this provisional issue, it may not be uninteresting to enter here into a few details with regard to the regulation of the rates which justified the surcharges in question.

The superintendence of the postal service of the Portuguese Indies, including Anjediva, Damao, Diu and Simbor, is exercised by a commission which has its seat at Goa, and which works under the authority of the Governor.

By virtue of the laws in force, the Postal Administration of the Portuguese Indies has the monopoly of the transmission of letters, letter cards, postal cards, judicial documents and closed correspondence of all kinds, except :

- a) Simple letters of recommendation ;

- b) Correspondence and documents which have already passed through the post ;
- c) The same correspondence prepaid, which has been presented at the post offices to be marked with the date stamp, and also that which is destined for a post office.
- d) The same shipments carried by private individuals within a locality, excepting the case of a distribution made at the expense of a contracting firm.

As the Portuguese Indies form only one postal department, the rates indicated below are those applied to correspondence despatched to any destination in the interior of the state.

- 1) The rate on ordinary letters, the prepayment of which is optional, is fixed at 6 reis or  $\frac{1}{2}$  tanga (the tanga is equal to 12 reis).
- 2) The rate on postal cards is fixed at 3 reis for the single card and at 3x3 for the card with reply paid. Cards manufactured by private industry are admitted on condition that they be prepaid and that they have the same form, the same arrangement and the same weight as the official card.
- 3) The rate of prepayment on journals and periodical publications, which is obligatory, is fixed at 1 real.
- 4) The rate on printed matter other than journals is 2 reis per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes ; the weight of the packets is not to exceed 2 kilograms.
- 5) The rate on business papers is 6 reis up to 150 grammes and 2 reis additional for each 50 grammes or portion of 50 grammes in excess.
- 6) The rate on samples is fixed at 2 reis per 50 grammes, with the maximum of weight limited to 350 grammes.

All correspondence may be subjected to registration. The rate for registration is fixed at 2 tangas per shipment, and prepayment of the object shipped in this way is obligatory,

A notice of receipt may also be required for every registered shipment made, on payment of the rate of 6 reis

C. O. D. shipments may be made by registered mail ; in this case a supplementary rate of 2 tangas per shipment is charged.

Independently of the foregoing rates, other and higher rates were established for the issue of money orders and for postal packets. Thus, notably for the provincial money orders, the maximum for which was fixed at 25,000 reis, the rate was 25 reis for any sum not exceeding 2500 reis; 125 reis for orders of 2500 to 5000 reis; 225 reis for sums of more than 5000 reis up to 10,000 reis, and so on, adding 100 reis per 5000 reis or part of that sum.

Inter-provincial and trans-oceanic orders were subjected, moreover, to higher rates as well as to a fiscal stamp.

With regard to postal packets destined to circulate in the colony, the rate to be paid was 12 tangas.

Whilst waiting for the arrival of the new stamps destined to represent the new rates to be charged, the Governor of the colony ordered the surcharging of the stamps remaining from previous issues.

These surcharges may be divided into three categories, in each of which numerous varieties are found.

- 1st category : surcharges applied to stamps of the issues of 1871 to 1876 (first type).

2nd category: surcharges applied to stamps of the issue of June 1st, 1877 (second type with star).

3rd do. surcharges applied to the stamps of the issue of July 15th, 1877 (third type, crown).

The first category comprises only the surcharges "5" and "1½"; the first surcharge was applied only on the stamps of 10 reis black, 15r rose, 20r vermilion, 20r orange and 20r deep carmine.

As to the second surcharge, "1½", it is found only on the 20r value in three colors: orange, vermilion and deep carmine. The surcharge "5" presents three different types. Seven varieties of the first type are found, seven also of the second and ten of the third.

The surcharge "1½" also exists in several types, but the differences are not very marked and relate only to the height of the figure "1", which varies between 3 and 5 millimeters. This second surcharge is found in five varieties.

The second category, which comprises the surcharges applied on the stamps of the star type of the issue of June 1st, 1877, is also composed of the surcharges "5" and "1½", which were applied only on the 10 reis black and the 20 reis vermilion. For the surcharge "5" eight varieties are found, of which four are applied on the 10 reis black and four also on the 20r vermilion. As to the surcharge "1½", it exists in only one variety on the 20r vermilion. Finally, the surcharges applied to the crown type, of the issue of July 15th, 1877, which are the most numerous, comprise 95 varieties which may be catalogued as follows:

1)	surchage	on	the	6	reis:	3	types	in	5	varieties.
2)	"	"	"	10	"	7	"	"	12	"
3)	"	"	"	20	"	7	"	"	16	"
4)	"	"	"	25	"	15	"	"	21	"
5)	"	"	"	40	"	8	"	"	11	"
6)	"	"	"	50	"	12	"	"	14	"
7)	"	"	"	100	"	5	"	"	9	"
8)	"	"	"	200	"	6	"	"	6	"
9)	"	"	"	300	"	3	"	"	3	"

These numerous provisional stamps were replaced on January 1st 1882, by a set of the crown type which comprised the following seven values:



1½r black, 4½ reis olive, 6 reis green, 1 tanga rose, 2 tangas blue, 4 tangas lilac and 8 tangas orange.

This set, the first printing of which produced numerous stamps that were defective as regards impression, notably in the lower frame reserved for the figures of value, was followed, beginning October 1st, 1882, by numerous surcharges applied to the stamps remaining from preceding issues. These surcharges are, like the preceding ones, very numerous and very varied, for



they did not come to an end until December, 1835, when there appeared in the Portuguese Indies, as in the other colonies, the stamps bearing in relief the portrait of Dom Luis I, of which we give an illustration above.

Note. We regret that our correspondent has seen fit to ignore a number of issues and several recuttings of the two dies which produced well known varieties of the stamps.—Eds. A. J. P.



## Where Philatelists Are Mulcted.

THE SO-CALLED "SPECULATIVE STAMP" A SOURCE OF INCOME OF  
SOME OF THE SMALLER REPUBLICS—INSTANCES IN WHICH THE  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS COME VERY NEAR  
COUNTEANANCING THE ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR PROFIT.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

*N. Y. Evening Post*, Oct. 24, 1904.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The "speculative stamp" is one of the sources of income of the cheap-John republics of this hemisphere, to the great disgust of the philatelic, or stamp collecting guild. Since 1859 the United States of Colombia has issued nearly 1,200 varieties of postage stamps. During the same period Russia issued no fewer than 100 varieties. The United States has of late years come perilously near in several instances, to countenancing the issue of stamps for profit, but its postal officials now promise to guard the subject more carefully.

A speculative stamp, according to philatelists, is one for which no legitimate postal need exists. If the Department should issue a 19½ cent stamp, this would be regarded by stamp collectors as simply a bid for their money, since the public could make no use of such a stamp. Philatelists would be the only possible buyers, and the United States would not, except in rare instances, be called upon to render any service for the money received. This is an extreme illustration.

In 1896 the "periodical" stamp was abolished. This was something affixed to the stubs of receipts for second-class matter, and issued in denominations from one cent to \$1.00. The public never saw it. When the discontinuance of these stamps was ordered, approximately 50,000 complete sets of all denominations were found on hand. This fact was printed in philatelic journals, and many collectors wrote to the Department requesting that a nominal price be placed on sets, the face value of which was about \$200, and that they be sold direct to collectors, who it was suggested, would willingly pay \$5 per set and probably absorb the entire stock of remainders. Here was a chance to put \$250,000 into the treasury, an amount sufficient to pay for the printing bill of all the postage stamps used in the United States for a year, and after considering the subject at some length, the Department gave the order to make the remaining periodical stamps into complete sets and offer them at \$5 each.

While it is true that collectors were the instigators of the plan to sell the stamps, the great body of philatelists throughout the world, and more particularly those in Europe, protested against the order in most vehement terms. Uncle Sam was characterized as a speculator, even below the level of Central American countries. Foreign philatelic journals roundly denounced the Post Office Department and, incidentally, American collectors, for permitting such a rank violation of the ethics of the business. But the worst was to come. In making up the sets it was found that the stock of the \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 stamps was short, and additional supplies of these denominations, called reprints by collectors, were brought out to complete the 50,000 sets. This information fortunately did not reach the philatelists for some time.



Meanwhile orders for sets, accompanied by the cash, poured into the post office. In spite of the outcry against the speculative side of it, collectors here and abroad bought the stamps to complete their holdings, and within a week 30,000 sets had been sold. This large sale, with hints that 50,000 sets would be inadequate to supply the demand, aroused a speculative ambition in collectors, who laid in supplies. A number of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington men bought them by the hundred sets. One enthusiast in Washington invested \$5,000.

About this time the information leaked out that reprints of the higher denominations had been made to complete the 50,000 sets. Then the philatelists felt themselves tricked and began to protest vigorously. The demand for these sets came to a standstill, after 40,000 had been sold. The rest were burned. Since that time the sets in circulation have steadily lost in favor, the price declining until they may be bought now for \$2.50, and it is said the Washington investor already alluded to unloaded his holdings at an even lower figure.

The Department unofficially explained its position and protested its innocence. It had been its original purpose to destroy the remainders, as usual, until collectors urged the plan of selling them, and in acquiescing the Department had been moved solely by a desire to please philatelists. In view of its record this explanation was generally accepted, although the speculators who had loaded up with extra sets never wholly forgave the Government.

A second lapse from postal propriety occurred when Capt. Richard P. Leary was appointed governor of Guam. Before leaving for his post he was supplied with a few thousand postage stamps, for the use of the American forces on the island. These stamps were the current issue of the 1, 2, and 5 cents denominations, but with the word "Guam" printed in black ink across the face of each stamp. The day before Capt. Leary sailed, the fact that he was carrying these in his valise became known. Political and social influences were exerted by stamp dealers to get some of this stock from him. But he refused all overtures. The steamer on which he took passage carried hundreds of letters from stamp dealers and collectors to Guam, containing money orders for the purchase of Guam stamps as soon as they arrived. The next steamer brought a further avalanche of orders, which, of course, could not be filled; in fact, the supply had been intended only for actual use, and was not super-abundant.

Capt. Leary soon discovered that money would be a great convenience on the island, and decided to accept the generous contributions of philatelists. By first return steamer he made requisition on the Post Office Department for thousands of each denomination of the entire list of United States stamps, from 1 cent to \$1 including the special delivery. The Department officials were surprised by the size of the order, and hesitated in filling it, under the impression that Leary had made a mistake; but there was no cable, and so no opportunity to discuss the matter; the order was promptly filled. In the meantime orders for stamps had continued to arrive by the bushel, and Capt. Leary detailed a soldier to act as philatelic clerk, and all letters were filed, awaiting the new supply. Capt. Leary deposited not far from \$20,000 as a result of this transaction.

The course of the Department in filling this tremendous order for stamps for which no postal demand existed called down upon its head the wrath of philatelists. It was declared that the surcharging of the special delivery stamp for Guam, when mail came only once a month and everybody was on hand to await the opening of the mail bag, was a prima facie case of fraud on

the part of this Government, and that the whole scheme was devised for the purpose of getting money for which no equivalent would be rendered. Unofficially the Department retorted that it had filled the requisition of Capt. Leary in the ordinary course of business, and that he had sold the stamps in the usual way and at current rates. However, when Leary made another large requisition for surcharged stamps to supply orders from philatelists, the requisition was cut down and filled with current United States stamps without the word Guam appended. This action of the Department had the effect of re-establishing the United States in the favor of the stamp collecting world, and the refusal of Gen. Madden to order a series of commemorative stamps for the Lewis and Clark Exposition strengthened the good feeling.

It is the practice of certain Central and South American and African countries to replenish regularly a depleted treasury by issuing series of highly colored stamps, in many denominations. The actual demand for them is small but thousands of collectors buy the sets, and as the stamps never do postal duty the revenue received is clear profit. When the demand for a new series falls off, with all the collectors supplied, the Government will suddenly discover that certain values are running low and meet the deficit by surcharging denominations of which there is a surplus with the figure representing the denominations exhausted. In this way a "provisional" is created which, of course, collectors must have, and business is brisk again.

Such countries as Russia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, and Norway and Sweden are in high favor with philatists because their stamps are issued only to supply actual postal demands, and new series are issued only at long intervals. On the other hand, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Columbia are in bad repute.



## Reviews.

---

### THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SIAM.\*

---

A new handbook is always welcomed by those collectors who desire to know more about their stamps than the bare lists to which priced catalogues are necessarily confined. For this reason, if for no other, we should be glad to have the treatise on the stamps of Siam, which Mr. Holland wrote for the prize essay competition of the Boston Philatelic Society and which that Society has now issued in book form. It is all the more welcome because the subject is not an over-familiar one and has not been worn threadbare by much writing and discussion.

Siam is one of the interesting small countries which has been neglected by the majority of collectors and has never, so far as we are aware, been thoroughly exploited. We do not wish to be understood as saying that there are no specialized collections of Siamese stamps,—Mr. Holland's collection is evidence to the contrary, and the writer of this review has a few pages of the stamps which he is not ashamed to show. What we wish to say is that Siamese stamps have never been made the subject of the advanced and extreme specialism which has been devoted to many other countries. We do not think anyone has ever attempted to gather or restore sheets of all the settings of the numerous surcharges. Here is a wide field awaiting some ambitious and patient collector; he will have plenty of work before him and ample opportunity to learn many new things. The book gives us an illustration of a full sheet of 120 of the 64 atts stamps overprinted "2 atts". This contains six varieties of the figure "2" and is perhaps the most interesting of all the settings. But there are many other settings which are full of oddities and minor varieties, and it would be very interesting to be able to compare all of them and note the alterations which took place from time to time, as the setting was changed to serve for different values and as various styles of type were introduced.

Probably no one realizes better than Mr. Holland that he has only begun the study of Siamese stamps and that anyone who will make an advanced hobby of them can add much to what has now been written. The book gives us much useful information and a very complete list of the minor varieties, inverted and double surcharges, etc., which were known at the time it was published. We understand that quite a number of new varieties have been brought to light since the book appeared.

Mr. Howes is too modest to say anything in his introductory remarks about his own part in the book, but we understand that it owes not a little to his careful editing and superintendance. The typographical work is very satisfactory. There are two editions—the ordinary and an edition de luxe of fifty signed copies.—J. N. L.

---

\*The—Postage Stamps—of—Siam—with special reference to the—issues of 1889-1900. By Alex. Holland. Published by the Boston Philatelic Society, Boston, Mass., 1904.

**BRITISH INDIAN ADHESIVE STAMPS (QUEEN'S HEAD) SUR-  
CHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES.†**

---

The second edition of this admirable work has reached us and is, naturally, even more complete and full of interesting facts than its predecessor, which has always been classed among the philatelic classics

The sub-division of the various errors into two classes—major and minor—meets with our hearty approval. We are, however, surprised at the following statement in the preface: "We also exclude the 'STATE' errors, as we are convinced that the so called '8' is only an 's' with excess of ink."

This statement is, to our mind, altogether too broad to be upheld by the facts for, while we do not question the facts that *some* of these errors may have been due to an excess of ink, there can be not the least room for doubt that some are true "8's". We have before us several of them, none being other than the clearest possible printings, without even a suggestion of smudging or over-inking, in which the "8" stands out clearly and with every line distinct. No possible stretch of the imagination could, for an instant, induce one to think they were damaged or poorly printed "S's". Their shape is not at all that of an "s"; the upper portion is shorter and thinner than the lower and the whole thing is an "8" pure and simple.

Indeed, some years ago some of these very copies were sent to Mr. Stewart-Wilson by our Mr. Luff and, in his reply, the former gentleman admits that he was in error in assigning them to imperfect "S's" or anything else than the figure "8". We are under the impression that Mr. Stewart-Wilson published these facts at the time but have been unable to find the note at this time.

Notwithstanding our difference of opinion upon this point we have only the highest praise for the book, which shows evidences of the greatest care and research upon the part of its well-known authors.

We regret that the official documents, which were published in the first edition, should have been omitted from the present one. They always add considerably to the weight and authoritativeness of many statements, besides throwing not a little light upon the historical side of philately.—G. L. T.

---

**THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.\***

---

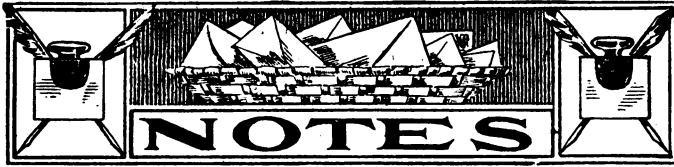
We are in receipt of a neat little volume of some fifty six pages and eight plates bearing the above title and, while it is intended for the younger collector and, therefore, is not so complete and verbose as several of the older monographs upon the subject, it is an admirable and concise exposition of the stamps upon which it treats and we congratulate the author upon the success which has crowned his efforts.

It is of a size suitable for the pocket; on good paper; clearly printed and Mr. Melville has treated his subject in a very entertaining manner.—G. L. T.

---

†British Indian—Adhesive Stamps—(Queen's Head)—Surcharged for—Native States.—C. Stewart-Wilson—B. Gordon Jones.—Calcutta—Cambrian Press.—British Indian Street.—1904.

\*The Postage Stamps of—Great Britain—By—Fred. J. Melville,—President of the Junior—Philatelic Society of London—With an appendix: "Notes on the Postal Adhesive—Issues of the United Kingdom during—the present reign," by—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales—59 Illustrations—The Junior Philatelic Society, London.—H. F. Johnson, 11 Trigon Road, Clapham, S. W.



**CANAL ZONE.**—We judge, from the reports in the daily press, that one of the results of Secretary Taft's negotiations with the Government of Panama will be that the United States will abandon the use of its own stamps surcharged "CANAL ZONE—PANAMA", in the territory contiguous to the proposed canal.

It is stated that the United States will buy the regular Panama stamps, paying therefore about forty per cent of their nominal, or face, value and use them to replace the surcharged series now in use.



**CHILE.**—We have seen a variety of the 12c on 5c red, Telegraph stamp which has no star at the left of the word "Centavos".



**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—One of our Colombian correspondents sends us four used copies of the 5c carmine, pelure paper, handstamped in blue-black with the letters "A R" in small, Roman capitals. Regarding them he says: "These stamps are extremely rare as only 200 of them were surcharged to replace the acknowledgement of Receipt stamps for two days. They are extremely rare and very hard to find".

This looks very plausible upon its face but there are a few facts which are hardly to be reconciled with our correspondent's statements. He says that they were only in use for two days; the only copy which shows the postmark clearly is dated "16 SET. 1904" so that the stamps could not have been in use prior to the 15th of September; the date of our correspondent's letter is Sept. 19th, and, pasted upon the envelope which contained the stamps, is a clipping, endorsed by him as having been cut from Champion's price list, wherein the stamp is not only listed but *priced* at 6 francs.

We thought that we were fairly active in the United States but we must admit that, as yet, we know of no way by which we can issue a stamp, send news of it to Paris and receive a French price list incorporating said stamp, all in the space of *four days*.

Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 10 pesos black on rose of 1883 (our No. 128) in an imperforate pair.

They also show us the 10 pesos blue of 1888, of the same design as our No. 157 but printed on a thin pale rose paper. The perforation is 13½.



**TOLIMA.**—Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 20c blue on yellow (type A23) perforated 13½, apparently a companion to our Nos. 70-72.

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us some oddities in the stamps of these offices as follows :

Mongtse—the 25c blue with the word “Mongtse” printed twice.

Packhoi—the 1c black on lilac blue with the surcharge inverted.

Chunking—the 5c yellow-green of 1903 with the word “Chunking” printed diagonally.



GUATEMALA.—The following varieties are listed by the *Monthly Journal* :

2c on 1c lilac-rose, red surcharge.

2c on 1c lilac-rose “ “ inverted.

2c on 1c lilac-rose, red and black surcharge, the red one inverted.

2c on 5c purple, black surcharge, inverted.

2c on 5c purple, red “ “

All are of our type A25.



HAYTI.—Mr. D Menaldi has shown us the current 10c orange-brown imperforate vertically,



HONDURAS —*Meeke's Weekly Stamp News* reports having seen a copy of the 6c 1898, in *red-orange*, the color of the 50c value.



ICELAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us blocks of four of the 6a gray and 20a dull blue, perforated 12½ and surcharged in red “1 GILDI”, etc. In each of these blocks two of the surcharges are printed tête bêche to the other two.



NEW CALEDONIA.—We have just received some pairs of the 5c and 35c, series of 1892 (our Nos. 23 and 30) showing one stamp without the surcharge.



NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 4 pence brown and blue, unwatermarked (No. 90 in our catalogue) in an imperforate pair.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. F. H. Tows has shown us the 25c of the 1875-76 issue printed in deep blue, instead of green. Mr. Tows has the stamp both unused (with gum) and cancelled, and it appears to be a genuine error of color.



PORTO RICO.—In the last number of the JOURNAL we published some documents relating to a possible provisional issue for the City of Ponce. One of our friends has now been kind enough to show us not only an adhesive stamp but unused and used envelopes, bearing the provisional handstamp which we illustrated last month. These things were obtained in a way which,

apparently, gives every reason to think they are genuine. The adhesive stamp is unused, has full gum, and is made by the use of the handstamp and the seal of the mayor on a small, rectangular piece of white paper. The envelopes are of white wove paper, size 142x110mm. The unused copy has the stamp in the upper right corner and the used copy has it in the upper left. The used copy has every appearance of having done postal duty.

Mr. F. H. Tows shows us the 15c dark olive of 1879 in an imperforate pair, and also the same stamp printed in brown, the color of the 10c.



SERVIA.—We illustrate the designs of the stamp described by us last month.

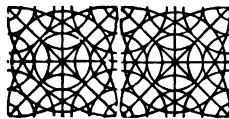


SOMALI COAST.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the following stamps with inverted centers :

- 2 francs green and black
- 5 " orange and black
- 5 " orange and blue



VICTORIA.—Mr. A. J. Barrett has shown us the one penny stamp of type A6 in our catalogue, watermarked with the value in words and perforated 12, which is plainly cancelled "July 25, 1861". It is, therefore, evident that the date 1862, given by other cataloguers as well as ourselves, is not quite correct.





**AUSTRIA.**—Mr. Witt has shown us the new stamps for this country, which we announced in the August number of the Journal. The designs are the same as those now in use, the differences consisting in the corner numerals, which are either colored on a white ground, black on a white ground or white on a colored ground. All the stamps have the diagonal stripes of varnish. Of the set shown us the 50h is perforated  $13 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$  and the other values  $13 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$ .

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated  $13 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13 \times 13 \frac{1}{2}$ .

Color: d numerals.

5h slate

6h deep orange

Black numerals.

10h carmine

20h brown

25h ultramarine

30h red violet

White numerals.

35h green

40h deep violet

50h dull blue

60h yellow-brown

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the appearance of the last value of the King's head series and, as nothing is said about the watermark, we presume it to be the old Crown and C. A. simple.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p brown

**CANADA.**—A new value of the current set has made its appearance.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

2cc olive-green

**CEYLON.**—The following values have appeared with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4c yellow and blue

6c carmine

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We have seen some of the lower values of the pelure paper set, chronicled by us in April, perforated, and are told that they are very scarce.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Pelure paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow-brown

1c green

2c blue

**Boyaca.**—The *Monthly Journal* notes the discovery of the five and ten pesos stamps (our types A6 and A7) on the wrong papers.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

5p black on buff, *error*

10p black on rose, *error*



**DENMARK.**—We have received the two recent surcharges and illustrate them herewith. The first of the new series with the head of king Christian is also at hand.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x12½.

Black surcharge.

4ö on 8ö slate and carmine

15ö on 24ö brown

Regular Issue.

10c scarlet

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**— We glean the following information from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: Another new provisional has appeared; this time upon a postage due stamp, which is surcharged in five lines, "REPUBLICA—DOMINICANA—1—CENTAVOS—CORREOS". Also that the *Santo Domingo Postal* gives the following notes upon the provisionals lately chronicled: "The lower values having become exhausted, the Government decided to make use of the large quantities of the higher values which were in stock, and for which there was but little requirement. Accordingly the following quantities were surcharged:

" 2c on 5c	6,000
2c " \$1	6,000
5c " 50c	5,500
5c " \$1	5,500
10c " 5c	5,750
10c " \$1	5,750

"Of these there was a small proportion with surcharge inverted, which should be of high value owing to their rarity.

"The above issue being bought by collectors in quantities, the Adminis-

trator-General of Posts proposed to the Government, who gave their authorization, a further issue of provisional stamps surcharged on the official series. The following quantities were authorized:

" 1c on 20c yellow	20,000
2c " 2c scarlet	10,000
5c " 5c dark blue	10,000
10c " 10c yellow-green	5,000

"These stamps will be available solely for interior postage and not for foreign postage like the preceding set. In this set there are two errors. The 5c blue was at first surcharged in black, but one sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in red. Of the 1c on 20c, 500 stamps had the surcharge inverted."

We therefore list the two new varieties:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

16 de Agosto

Surcharged in  
black

1904

5c dark blue and black

REPUBLICA  
DOMINICANA  
1  
CENTAVOS  
CORREOS

Surcharged in  
carmine

*Upon Postage due stamp.*

1c on 2c brown and olive

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATE.**—Some of our contemporaries announce new stamps of the set with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

3a gray-green and brown

4a black and gray-green

8a pale blue and black

**ECUADOR.**—Messrs. Sell'schopp & Co. have shown us the Commemorative issue of 1896 surcharged like our No 126. We therefore chronicle the balance of the series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11

Surcharged in black.

- 1c rose
- 2c blue
- 5c green
- 20c red-orange
- 50c violet
- 1s yellow

**GABON.**—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new set for this colony. They are of the Allegorical Group type and are all on tinted papers.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14x13½.

- 1c black on lilac-blue
- 2c brown on buff
- 4c claret on lavender
- 5c yellow-green
- 10c rose
- 15c gray
- 20c red on green
- 25c blue
- 30c yellow brown
- 40c red on straw
- 50c brown on azure
- 75c deep violet on orange
- 1fr bronze green on straw
- 2fr violet on rose
- 5fr lilac on lavender

**GIBRALTAR.**—The *Monthly Journal* announces another of the current series with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
1p violet and carmine

**GOLD COAST.**—The *Monthly Journal* notes the one penny of the current series with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

1p lilac and carmine

**HONG KONG.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the following stamps of the current series have appeared upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 2c gray green
- 4c violet on red
- 5c orange and gray-green
- 20c orange-brown and black
- 30c black and gray-green
- 50c red-violet and gray-green
- \$1.00 olive-green and lilac
- \$2.00 scarlet and black

**HUNGARY.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 10 filler stamp with a new watermark. The watermark is a crown of the same design as that on the issues of 1889 to date, but of a smaller size and not surrounded by the interlacing circles.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.

Watermarked Crown  
1of carmine

**LAGOS.**—The *Philatelic Record* announces the appearance of two values with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 6p lilac and mauve
- 1s green and black

**MALTA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces two of the series with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p ultramarine and red-violet

---

**MAURITIUS.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new 15c value. Also one value with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

15c black on blue, value in ultramarine

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

6c lilac and carmine on red

---

**MEXICO.**—The one centavo stamp has reached us in a new color.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANO".

Perforated 14, 15.

1c carmine

---

**MONTERRAT.**—Several of our contemporaries announce several of the series with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

2p brown and gray

3p orange and purple

6p lilac and olive-brown

---

**NATAL.**—The *Monthly Journal* notes the first of the series with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p rose

**NEW ZEALAND.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the following new variety on Cowan paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked single lined N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 14, 11 and compound.  
2p violet

---

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—We have received the 2p with the new perforation.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 12.

2p purple

---

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—The *Philatelic Record* announces another value of the current series with the new watermark

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c green

---

**Federated Malay States.**—We have seen two values of the current series upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c dull green and black

3c brown and black

---

**Johore.**—Several of our contemporaries announce a new series, of the same design as before but with the head of the present Sultan. The 10c has the value on *white*. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds that the set includes \$10, \$50 and \$100 values, but we have no doubt that the two latter values are for "revenue only".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

- 1c lilac and green
- 2c lilac and orange
- 3c lilac and black
- 4c lilac and red
- 5c lilac and olive-green
- 8c lilac and ultramarine
- 10c lilac and black
- 25c lilac and green
- 50c lilac and carmine
- \$1.00 green and lilac
- \$2.00 green and carmine
- \$3.00 green and ultramarine
- \$4.00 green and chocolate
- \$5.00 green and yellow

---

**SWITZERLAND.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the current 40c gray in a modification of the design of the 1882-88 issue. This is readily distinguished by the smaller size of the figures "40" and differences in the shape of the figures, as well as other details of the design.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.  
40c gray

---

**TRANSVAAL.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes another value with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
6p orange and gray-black

---

**URUGUAY.**—We illustrate two new stamps which seem to be lithographic modifications of the old series. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that these two stamps, together with the recently issued 5c lithographed have

been surcharged "PAZ-1904" and that they were on sale and receivable for postage upon October 15th and 16th only; the two festival days.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 11½.

1c green  
2c orange  
Surcharged  
1c green, carmine surcharge  
2c orange, black "  
5c dull blue, carmine "

---

**VENEZUELA.**—We have just discovered that the official stamps described in our August number are not, as there stated, of the same design as our O3 but differ from it materially.

There is no date in the upper corners; the value is at the extreme bottom of the stamp and is repeated, without the figures, in a straight label at each side of the stamp, which is now outlined, excepting where broken by the labels at bottom and sides, by a frame consisting of two colored and two colorless lines. The whole series comes in this new type, which we will illustrate next month.

*Official stamps*

Perforated 12.

5c emerald-green and black  
10c rose and black  
25c blue and black  
50c claret and black  
1p " " "



## American Collectors Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held November 15th and 16th, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year :

A. W. Batchelder,	John N. Luff,
H. L. Calman,	J. S. Rich,
E. M. Carpenter,	G. L. Toppan,
E. H. Fallows,	A. C. Wall,
A. Holland,	Dr. W. Woodman.
W. Knight,	

At the annual meeting of the Directors, held Nov. 17th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

Webster Knight, *President* ;  
 E. M. Carpenter, *First Vice President* ;  
 John N. Luff, *Second* " " ;  
 Geo. L. Toppan, *Secretary* ;  
 Jos. S. Rich, *Treasurer*.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 113th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club house on Monday evening, November 14, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by the President.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. H. O'Donohue was read and accepted with regrets.

Messrs. A. H. Greenbaum and B. C. Williams tendered their resignations to take effect September 30, 1905, which were accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,050.48 was accepted as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The application for membership of Mr W. S. Thorp 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 Judges were appointed to award the gold, silver and bronze medals in the competitive exhibition of United States stamps to be held on Monday, December 12th, 1904 :

F. H. Tows, B. von Hodenberg, John N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, Walter S. Scott, and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to the office of Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau Street, at least two days before the date of the exhibition.

Adjourned at 8.50 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Oct. 18th.—Display.—Great Britain, West Australia, Germany—Mr. W. B. Avery.

Messrs. Oswald Barnes and W. H. Whittingham were elected members: The following were thanked for donations to the Collection—Messrs. C. McNaughton (nice selection of Barbados and South Australia), C. A. Stephenson (3csh.), Major G. S. Strode, Lieu. Col. S. P. Peile, W. F. Wadams. Messrs. F. E. Wilson and the Sterling Stamp Co. (New Zealand) were thanked for contributions to the Library.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave a display of his superb collection and by his careful explanation of type and die varieties, especially in the rare issues, made the display not only interesting but very instructive. A very hearty vote of thanks was given and very suitably responded to.

Oct. 27th.—Display.—Australian Colonies—Mr. R. Hollick. Messrs. A. J. Ecclestone and L. O. Trivett were elected members. Mr. J. W. Dorman and Dr. R. Lyon were thanked for contributions to the Collection and Library respectively.

Mr. Hollick afterwards displayed his fine collection of the Australian Colonies, with notes on the same, which was heartily appreciated. Mr. T. W. Peck also showed his New Zealand.

Nov. 10th.—Paper—Turkey.—Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Messrs. H. Barnwell and J. A. van Rooij were elected members, while Messrs. H. W. Baron, P. T. Deakin, C. L. Larssen, and Mrs. Livingston were thanked for contributions to the Collection. Messrs. Wilmot Corfield (the recently published handbook "British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for Native States) and C. A. Stephenson were thanked for donations to the Library.

Mr. P. T. Deakin gave his paper on the Stamps of Turkey with special reference to varieties of type and postmark. It was a most valuable addition to philatelic research and has entailed a vast amount of work and artistic skill. The collections of Mr. Hollick and the Society were very useful during the evening for still further reference and we hope shortly to publish the paper with illustrations for the benefit of members.

The Auction takes place on Thursday, December 1st (not Dec. 31d).

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at the Masonic Temple, Plein Street. Mr. M. Neuburger, president, occupied the chair, and there were present 21 members and 7 visitors. It was agreed to send a letter of thanks to Mr. R. Weddell, proprietor of the Masonic Hotel, for the room which the society had made use of for some time. The Chairman stated that a bookcase would be placed in the room, in which the meetings were held, and that the albums containing some of the forgeries and reprints might be seen there by the members. As there would be an increased

expenditure, he hoped that the members would give as much financial support as the necessities demanded. Mr. M. P. Valentine volunteered to place the stamps in the albums containing forgeries, reprints, etc. The Chairman announced that the sales from the exchange sheets amounted to more than 25 per cent. of the value of the sheets. This was very satisfactory. He then referred to the encouraging state of the society's finances, which amounted to £39 4s. 6d. Mr. A. J. Cohen presented the society with a copy of the French official catalogue. The exhibition of stamps of the German Empire and States, Zu'uland, and Swaziland was declared open. Mr. Ansell exhibited some fine sheets of Swazilands including errors, and Mr. W. P. Cohen some Zululands. Mr. C. R. S. huler gave an excellent display of German Empire, Zululands and Swazilands, including a pair of twopenny and error without "d." A small auction then took place, which resulted in a small sum being realised on behalf of the society.

I. GLASSER, *Hon. Asst. Sec'y.*







*Varieties :*

## a. Double surcharge.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	

## b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	50c bistre-brown

## c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1c green

## d. Pair, one without surcharge

1c green	50c bistre-brown
----------	------------------

## e. Pair, one without surcharge and one with inverted surcharge.

1c green

## f. Vertical surcharge reading upward.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	

## g. Same as "f", double.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	

## h. Pair, one without surcharge and one with vertical surcharge.

1c green

## i. Vertical surcharge reading downward.

1c green	5c blue
----------	---------

## j. Surcharge reading upward and downward.

1c green

## k. Diagonal surcharge.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
----------	------------------

## l. Diagonal surcharge, double.

1c green

## m. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

50c bistre-brown

## Blue-black Surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

*Varieties :*

## a. Double surcharge.

2c rose

## b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

## c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

2c rose

## d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

2c rose

## e. Pair, one without surcharge.

2c rose                      50c bistre-brown

## f. Vertical surcharge reading upward.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

## g. Vertical surcharge reading downward.

1c green	5c blue
2c rose	10c yellow

## h. Same as "g", double.

2c rose

## i. Surcharge reading upward and downward.

2c rose

## j. Diagonal surcharge.

2c rose

## k. Pair, one without surcharge and one with diagonal surcharge.

2c rose

It not infrequently happened that a number of varieties of the hand-stamped surcharges occurred in the same sheet ; blocks and pairs exist showing many combinations of the different varieties.

The stamps with this type of surcharge struck in purple and magenta have caused considerable discussion, some claiming that they are reprints and others maintaining that they are originals. It is quite possible that they were made before stamps with the first surcharge had been replaced by those of the second issue but, if so, they were not put in use until after the second series had appeared. The stamps with the surcharge in these abnormal colors were offered for sale in New York in February, 1904. Quite a few cancelled copies are known but it is probable that even the reprints, if affixed to letters, would be accepted for postage to day. The earliest date of cancellation known is December 18th, 1903, while the stamps of the second issue appeared on December 3rd. The best we can call these stamps is re-issues. I have seen only one or two copies which showed the broken letters which characterize the accepted reprints.

#### Re-issues.

Dec. 1903.

#### Purple Surchage.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
10c yellow	

#### *Varieties :*

##### a. Double surcharge.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake

##### b. Inverted surcharge.

2c rose

##### c. Diagonal surcharge reading upward.

2c rose

##### d. Diagonal surcharge reading downward

2c rose

##### e. Pair, one without surcharge.

1p lake

#### Magenta Surchage.

5c blue	50c bistre-brown
20c violet	

#### *Varieties :*

##### a. Double surcharge.

5c blue	20c violet
---------	------------

- b. Inverted surcharge.  
     5c blue                      50c bistre-brown  
   20c violet
- c. Double surcharge, one inverted.  
     20c violet
- d. Double surcharge, both inverted.  
     5c blue                      20c violet
- e. Diagonal surcharge reading upward.  
     20c violet
- f. Diagonal surcharge reading downward.  
     20c violet

This series of stamps has been reprinted. At least three lots of the reprints have been offered in the New York market. Whether they represent one reprinting or several we do not know, but it is to be feared that, so long as they prove salable, means will be found to keep up the supply. It is not always easy to distinguish between the reprints and the original stamps, as, owing to the nature of the surcharge, certain defects which characterize the reprints sometimes appear in the originals. However, it is not probable that all the defects are to be found in any original stamp. Frequently the letters of the reprinted surcharge are filled up and appear as blots, suggesting that the handstamp is nearly worn out (may it soon fail entirely!). The impressions in dark red and rose-brown should give collectors no trouble, since those colors were never used for the original surcharges. The rose ink used for the reprints also seems a trifle too bright and the black is deeper and of a less bluish or grayish tint than that used for the originals. However, in the case of stamps surcharged in the last two colors, it will be well to look for the following marks of identification. In the reprints the "R" of "REPUBLICA" is much shorter than the adjacent letters and the lower part of the letters "LI" has been broken off, so that they usually appear only as two short vertical dashes. The top of the "P" of "PANAMA" leans much to the left, the first "A" appears to have moved up toward the "U" above it, and the third stroke of the "N" and the top of the second "A" have been broken off. As will be seen by the list which follows, varieties are over plentiful. I have seen more misplaced and double surcharges than normal ones and it is apparent that, when the reprints were made, the collectors' interest in oddities was not lost sight of.

In the table which follows I have, for the sake of brevity, reduced the words "upward" and "downward" to "up" and "down".

*Reprints.*

*June 18, 1904.*

*Rose-brown Surcharge.*

1c green                      50c bistre-brown  
 5c blue

*Varieties :**a. Inverted surcharge.**1c green**b. Diagonal surcharge reading down.**1c green**Rose Surcharge.**2c rose**Varieties :**a. Inverted surcharge.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
<i>5c blue</i>	

*b. Double surcharge, one inverted.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
<i>20c violet</i>	

*c. Double surcharge, both inverted.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
----------------	----------------

*d. Vertical surcharge reading up.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
<i>5c blue</i>	

*e. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
----------------	----------------

*f. Vertical surcharge reading down.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
<i>5c blue</i>	

*g. Vertical surcharge reading down, double*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>5c blue</i>
----------------	----------------

*h. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
----------------	----------------

*i. Vertical surcharge reading down, triple,**2c rose**i. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.**2c rose**k. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down.**2c rose*

*l. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.*

2c rose	1p lake
---------	---------

*m. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading down.*

2c rose
---------

*n. Diagonal surcharge reading up.*

5c blue
---------

*o. Vertical reading down and diagonal reading down, inverted.*

5c blue
---------

*p. Vertical reading down and diagonal reading up, inverted.*

5c blue
---------

*q. Pair, one with inverted surcharge and one without surcharge.*

2c rose
---------

*Dark red Surcharge.*

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	20c violet

*Varieties :**a. Inverted surcharge.*

2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	50c bistre-brown
10c yellow	1p lake

*b. Double surcharge.*

2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	

*c. Double surcharge, one inverted.*

5c blue	20c violet
10c yellow	50c bistre-brown

*d. Double surcharge, both inverted.*

5c blue	50c bistre-brown
10c yellow	

*e. Vertical surcharge reading up.*

2c rose	20c violet
10c yellow	

*f. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.*

5c blue	50c bistre-brown
---------	------------------

*g. Vertical surcharge reading down.*

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

*h. Vertical surcharge reading down, double.*

2c rose	20c violet
10c yellow	50c bistre-brown

*i. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.*

5c blue	20c violet
10c yellow	50c bistre-brown

*j. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.*

20c violet	50c bistre-brown
------------	------------------

*k. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.*

20c violet

*l. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted.*

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

*m. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted.*

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

*n. Diagonal surcharge, double.*

50c bistre-brown

*o. Diagonal surcharge, inverted, double.*

50c bistre brown

*p. Vertical reading up and diagonal reading up, inverted.*

5c blue

*Black Surcharge.*

5c blue	50c bistre-brown
10c yellow	

*Varieties :**a. Inverted surcharge.*

2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	50c bistre-brown
10c yellow	1p lake

*b. Double surcharge.*

20c violet

*c. Double surcharge, one inverted.*

2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	50c bistre-brown

*d. Double surcharge, both inverted.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>20c violet</i>
<i>5c blue</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>10c yellow</i>	<i>1p lake</i>

*e. Triple surcharge, two inverted.*

*5c blue*

*f. Triple surcharge, two inverted, one vertical reading down.*

*5c blue*

*g. Vertical surcharge reading up.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>20c violet</i>
<i>10c yellow</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>

*h. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>20c violet</i>	

*i. Vertical surcharge reading down.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>20c violet</i>
<i>5c blue</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>10c yellow</i>	<i>1p lake</i>

*j. Vertical surcharge reading down, double.*

<i>5c blue</i>	<i>20c violet</i>
<i>10c yellow</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>

*k. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>20c violet</i>	

*l. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down.*

*20c violet*

*m. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.*

*20c violet*

*n. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading down.*

*50c bistre-brown*

*o. Diagonal surcharge reading up.*

*5c blue*

*p. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted.*

<i>20c violet</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
-------------------	-------------------------

*q. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted.*

<i>5c blue</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>20c violet</i>	



*r. Double surcharge, one diagonal.*

*50c bistre brown*

*s. Pair, one without surcharge and one with inverted surcharge.*

*20c violet*

*Surcharges in two colors.*

*a. Rose, vertical reading up, and black ditto.*

*5c blue*

*b. Rose, vertical reading down, and dark red ditto.*

*5c blue*

*c. Rose, vertical reading up, and black, diagonal reading up.*

*5c blue*

*d. Rose, diagonal reading up, and black diagonal reading down, inverted.*

*5c blue*

*e. Rose, diagonal reading down, and black ditto.*

*5c blue*

*f. Dark red, normal, and rose, inverted.*

*5c blue*

*g. Dark red, inverted, and black, vertical reading down.*

*10c yellow*

*h. Black, normal, and rose, inverted.*

*5c blue*

*i. Black, inverted, and rose, normal.*

*5c blue*

*j. Black, inverted, and rose, diagonal reading down, inverted.*

*5c blue*

*k. Black, normal, and rose, vertical reading up.*

*5c blue*

*l. Black, normal, and rose, vertical reading down.*

*5c blue*

*m. Black, vertical reading up, and rose, vertical reading down.*

*5c blue*

*n. Black, vertical reading down, and rose, vertical reading up.*

*5c blue*

*o. Black, inverted, and dark red ditto.*

<i>2c rose</i>	<i>20c violet</i>
<i>5c blue</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>10c yellow</i>	<i>1p lake</i>

*p. Black, normal, and dark red, inverted.*

*5c blue*

*q. Black, inverted, and dark red, normal.*

<i>5c blue</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
<i>50c bistre-brown</i>	

*r. Black, inverted, and dark red, vertical reading up.*

*5c blue*

*s. Black, vertical reading up, and dark red ditto.*

*1p lake*

*t. Black, vertical reading up, and dark red, vertical reading down*

<i>5c blue</i>	<i>50c bistre-brown</i>
<i>10c yellow</i>	

*u. Black, vertical reading down, and dark red ditto.*

*50c bistre-brown*

*v. Black, vertical reading down, and dark red, vertical reading up.*

<i>10c yellow</i>	<i>1p lake</i>
-------------------	----------------

Surcharging by means of a handstamp proved to be slow and laborious so the printing press was resorted to. The first of the printed surcharges required two impressions. By one a bar of color approximating that of the stamp was printed across the top of each row, obliterating the word "COLOMBIA". By the second "PANAMA" was printed vertically at each side of the stamp, reading upward at the left and downward at the right. The second surcharge was set up to cover fifty stamps. "PANAMA" is normally 13 mm. long by 1¾ mm. high but on ten stamps in each fifty, it is composed of larger letters and measures about 16 mm in length by 2 mm in height. On six stamps the larger word appears at both sides of the stamp while on the other four it is at one side only. The setting was arranged to cover ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. After a sheet had received an impression on one half it was reversed and the other half was overprinted. Thus it happens that the stamps with "PANAMA" 16 mm. long occupy the outer vertical rows at the right and left sides of the sheets. In addition to the two sizes of "PANAMA" we find various combinations of the letters from the two founts, as well as one, two or three inverted "v's", an inverted "y", an inverted "N", an "A" with accent, and a letter "P" which appears to have a curved vertical stroke. This letter is from another fount of type and has the angles formed by the vertical and horizontal strokes filled in, thus

producing the curved effect. It is No. 16 in the table below but I am, unfortunately, not able to show the exact shape of the letter. The various combinations of letters are given in the following table :

1 PANAMA	9 PANAMA
2 PANAMA	10 PANAMA
3 PANAMA	11 PANAMA
4 PANAMA	12 PANAMA
5 PANAMA	13 PANAMA
6 PANAMA	14 PANAMA
7 PANAMA	15 PANAMA
8 PANAMA	16 PANAMA

Owing to misplaced impressions stamps exist with " PANAMA " once only, twice at one side, or three times on the same stamp.

Dec. 3, 1903.

████████████████████

b. Surcharged

PANAMA	PANAMA
--------	--------

Bar in similar color to stamp.

Black Surcharge.

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

*Varieties :*

a. " PANAMA " 16x2 mm. at each side.

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

b. " PANAMA " 16x2 mm. at one side.

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

c. " A " with accent.

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

d. Inverted " N " and " v ".

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

e. " P " with curved vertical stroke.

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

## f. Inverted "v".

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

## g. Two inverted "v's".

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

## h. Three inverted "v's".

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

## i. Inverted "y" and "A" with accent.

2c rose	10c yellow
5c blue	

## j. Violet bar.

2c rose

## k. Horizontal surcharge.

10c yellow

## Gray-black Surcharge.

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

*Varieties :*

## a. "PANAMA" 16x2 at each side.

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

## b. "PANAMA" 16x2 at one side.

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

## c. "A" with accent.

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

## d. Inverted "N" and "v".

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

## e. "P" with curved vertical stroke.

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

## f. Inverted "v".

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

## g. Two inverted "v's".

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------



## m. Double surcharge.

5c blue

## n. Double surcharge, one in black.

20c violet

## o. Pair, one normal and one variety "n".

20c violet

It will scarcely be necessary to say that all the varieties of lettering are to be found in connection with the double surcharges and the bars in wrong colors. The 10 centavos yellow with horizontal surcharge in black has "PANAMA" once on some stamps, twice on others. Of course, the same varieties exist as in the vertical surcharge. It is said that four sheets of these stamps, were sold at the post office. Judging from what we hear, many things were sold at post offices in that country which were not on sale to the general public at the stamp windows. I cannot help feeling that these 10c stamps are from waste sheets which should have been destroyed but were preserved for the benefit of someone, philatelists possibly.

The next lot of surcharges have usually been called the fourth issue and our best information is that they were not put in use until after the issue of the stamps with surcharge "a". However, their relationship to the stamps with surcharge "b" is so apparent that there can be no doubt that they were the third lot to be surcharged, though they may have been temporarily withheld from issue.

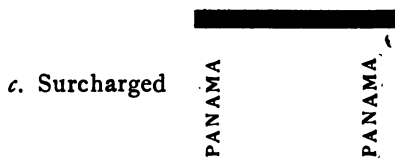
This setting covers fifty stamps and is a re-arrangement—or, rather, two very similar re-arrangements—of the setting for the preceding group. "PANAMA" is set to read in the same direction at both sides of the stamp. It usually reads upward, but sheets of the 1, 2 and 20 centavos exist on which it reads upward on one half the sheet and downward on the other half. As the sheet contained one hundred stamps two impressions were required to surcharge it and, if it was reversed before the second impression was made, "PANAMA" would, of course, read in the opposite direction on the second half of the sheet. The first arrangement covered ten horizontal rows of five stamps each, the second covered five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. In impressions from the first arrangement we find the stamps with "PANAMA" 16 mm. long in the first and tenth vertical rows; on six stamps of each of these rows the larger word appears at each side, and on four stamps at one side only. In the second arrangement the first stamp in the top row has "PANAMA" reading downward at the left and upward at the right. Numbers 3 to 10 inclusive, in that row, have "PANAMA" 16 mm. long at each side of the stamp. These varieties were repeated in the sixth row when the sheet was moved forward on the bed of the press before the second impression was made but, when it was turned around, they appeared in the tenth row and No. 100 was the complementary stamp of No. 1.

Many of the varieties of lettering of setting "b" are repeated in setting "c". Nos. 7, 10, 11, 14 and 16 are not repeated and No. 15 has not the inverted "v". We also find certain new varieties, viz :

17 PANAMA	21 P NAMA
18 PANAMA	22 PAN MA
19 PANAMA	23 PANAM
20 PANAMA	24 PANYMA

Misplaced impressions exist, as in setting "b". All the series except the 50 centavos are known with double surcharge and the 2 centavos with triple surcharge. It is claimed that some of these oddities were bought at the post office. I can only say that I have seen a number of sheets of them and all had the appearance of being printer's waste. It does not seem possible that any post office would deliberately sell such freaks. They exist with the two surcharges reading upward, reading downward, in opposite directions, or one vertically and one horizontally. When we remember the numerous varieties in the setting, the combinations made possible by these double prints are bewildering to think of. No two stamps on a sheet are alike and no sheet like any other. To attempt to enumerate the varieties and combinations would be a hopeless task and serve no useful purpose.

1904.



Bar and words in same color.

Carmine Surcharge.

"PANAMA" reading upward.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

*Varieties :*

a. "PANAMA" reading downward.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

b. "PANAMA" reading upward and downward.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

c. "PANAMA" 16 mm. long at one side.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	

d. "PANAMA" 16 mm. long at both sides.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

## e. " A " with accent.

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

## f. Inverted "N".

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

## g. Inverted " v ".

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

## h. Three inverted " v's ".

1c green	50c bistre-brown
2c rose	1p lake
20c violet	

## i. " P NAMA ".

2c rose

## j. " PAN MA ".

1c green	20c violet
----------	------------

## k. " PANAM ".

1c green

## l. " PANVMA ".

20c violet

## m. Double surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	1p lake

## d. Triple surcharge.

2c rose

The fourth (and we hope the last) surcharge made in the city of Panama was a decided improvement on its predecessors. It is type-set, with a bar across the top of the stamp and "PANAMA" reading upward at the left side and downward at the right. The entire surcharge is printed in carmine. It is set up to cover fifty stamps, ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. Thus, two impressions, side by side, are required to surcharge the sheet. "PANAMA" measures 15x2 mm. and there are only a few varieties. One stamp in each fifty has the word reading upward at both sides, another has it reading downward at both sides, a third has a small thick "N", a fourth an inverted "v" in place of the last "A", and a fifth has the



word at the left misplaced, that is to say, on all other stamps it is 4 mm. from the bar above it but in this instance it is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. All these varieties except the fourth were subsequently corrected. Copies of the 2 and 5 centavos are known with the varieties "ANAMA" and "PANAM" but they are probably due to dropped letters and are not varieties in the setting. There are misplaced surcharges, as before.

I have seen sheets of the 1 and 2 centavos in which the second impression had been printed too far to one side, so that one of the outer vertical rows was without surcharge and either the fifth or sixth vertical row had a double surcharge. As the variety with "PANAMA" misplaced and that with both words reading upward occupy respectively the fourth and sixth places in the first vertical row of the setting, it is evident that they must be included in the double surcharges, the second surcharge, in each case, being of the normal variety. I have not seen sheets of the other stamps with double surcharge and so cannot say what varieties exist in those values.

Jan., 1904.

d. Surcharged

PANAMA

PANAMA

Carmine Surcharge.

1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue  
10c yellow

20c violet  
50c bistre-brown  
1p lake

*Varieties :*

a. "PANAMA" reading upward at both sides.

1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue  
10c yellow

20c violet  
50c bistre-brown  
1p lake

b. "PANAMA" reading downward at both sides.

1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue  
10c yellow

20c violet  
50c bistre-brown  
1p lake

c. Small, thick "N".

1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue  
10c yellow

20c violet  
50c bistre-brown  
1p lake

## d. Inverted "v".

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

## e. "PANAMA" misplaced.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

## f. "ANAMA"

2c rose	5c blue
---------	---------

g. "ANAMA" at left, "PANAM" at right,  
5c blue

## h. Pair, one without surcharge.

1c green	2c rose
----------	---------

## i. Without bar.

1c green

## j. Inverted surcharge, bar at bottom.

5c blue	10c yellow
---------	------------

## k. Double surcharge.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	1p lake

## l. Double surcharge, normal and "a".

1c green	2c rose
----------	---------

## m. Double surcharge, normal and "d".

1c green	2c rose
----------	---------

## n. Double surcharge, normal and "e".

1c green	2c rose
----------	---------

## o. Double surcharge, one inverted.

2c rose	1p lake
---------	---------

## p. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

1p lake

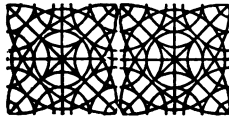
I have been shown the following varieties which are claimed to be essays ; all appear to be surcharged with type "d" or part of the material composing it :

1c green with green bar at top and "PANAMA" in carmine at each side.  
 1c green with green bar at top and "PANAMA" in carmine, once, in the middle of the stamp, reading upward.

1c green without bar, "PANAMA" in carmine across the top of the stamp.  
 2c rose with carmine bar at top and "PANAMA" in black at each side.  
 10c yellow with yellow bar at top and "PANAMA" in carmine at each side.  
 20c violet with black bar and "PANAMA" in carmine at each side.  
 5c blue and 10c yellow with carmine bar only.

Copies of the 1 peso surcharged with bar only have been offered for sale as errors. I judge this variety to be a companion to the essays of the 5 and 10c with bar only, especially as the bar is not in the same ink nor of the same width as that on the regularly surcharged stamps.

[To be continued.]



## The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

(Continued from page 292.)

Twelve years after the issue of the first stamps of Holland, the Government decided to replace these stamps by a new series, the design to be the work of a Dutchman, if possible, and, in May 1864, the new set of three stamps appeared, of the same values as those of the first issue and printed in the same colors.

The paper employed was machine-made, ordinary, medium, water-marked white-wove, in place of the water-marked, hand-made, cartridge paper employed for the first issue.

Since the paper was thinner, it was no longer necessary to use the "double adhesive muclage" employed for the first issue, consequently thick brown gum is rare, the usual gum being nearly colorless, somewhat crackled and not very thick.

These stamps were perforated and the gauge of the machine was  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ —that measurement which seems to have been most appreciated in the Netherlands, as machine after machine gives the same measurement. This first  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  machine perforated vertically and horizontally together. It was either a comb machine or one of those expensive implements which perforate a pane at a time,—it is far more likely that it was an ordinary comb machine, similar to those employed in the 1872 issue.

The sheet consisted of two panes, side by side. Each pane consisted of 100 stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten. The 100 stamp was the first to appear, early in 1864. The first printings were made in the mint at Utrecht.

The design is too familiar to require much description. From a general impression, however, one may consider that the head is far too large for the stamp—it looks as much out of proportion as the head of Jackson on the 2c black of the United States. Yet, for all that, the stamps are pleasing in many ways, being of the good old fashioned type, which, alas! is almost as rare as a "great auk". These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* by J. W. Kaiser of Amsterdam.

From October 1st, 1866, the work of printing the stamps was transferred from the mint to the firm of Messrs. J. Enchede & Sons of Haarlem, who have printed all the Dutch stamps, Dutch Colonials and many of the Transvaal issues since that time.

The stamps printed by Messrs. Enchede & Sons are extremely interesting for the following reason—it generally happens that when one printer takes over the work of another that the later printings are less distinct than the earlier, either on account of wearing of the die or the plates, or the newer method of printing not being so suitable as the original method, or to carelessness (as in the case of the Greek stamps). In the case of the 1864-65 issue of Holland, however, we have the reverse. The latest printings are far more like "artists' proofs" than the first sheets printed at Utrecht—one

would almost believe that Messrs. Enchede must have employed new plates, formed from a retouched die. But this is not the case. It is, therefore, probable that a thorough cleaning and a more careful method of printing, with more suitable paper, produced the improved results.

In December, 1866, the 5c and 10c stamps were printed by Messrs. Enchede on thinner paper than that employed for the earliest printings (it is the same as that used for the last printing at Utrecht). Mr. Stewart-Wilson describes this as slightly blue—it certainly is slightly bluish in the case of the 5c stamp, but this slight coloration is due to the pigment used for the 5c stamp. I cannot see any trace of blue in the 10c and 15c values. I, therefore, cannot agree with him that this thinner paper should be described as slightly bluish. It is, however, distinctly less opaque than the paper first used for the stamps of this issue. The colors are clearer than those first used. The 5c is a very bright, light blue, the 10c is almost carmine and the 15c has a distinct olive tint (this shade is comparatively rare and is one of the stamps which should be searched for with care).

This issue, together with the first issue, ceased to be available for postage on the 1st of November, 1879.

#### Issue of 1864-65.

PRIME VARIETIES. For the Beginner.	MAJOR VARIETIES. For the Advanced Collector.	MINOR VARIETIES. For the Specialist.	TRIVIALITIES, &C. For the Microscopist.
V. 5c blue	VA 5c bright blue	VIBa 10c brown gum	VBc 5c worn plate
VI. 10c rose	VB 5c deep blue	VCa 5c thinner paper	VBd 5c uncleaned plate
VII. 15c orange yellow	VC 5c light blue	VBa 5c " "	10c " "
	VIA 10c pale rose	VIBa 10c " "	
	VIB 10c deep rose	VIIBa 15c " "	
	VIC 10c dull rose	VBB 5c thicker paper	
	VID 10c rose carmine		
	VIIA 15c orange		
	VIIIB 15c pale orange yellow		
	VIIIC 15c olive yellow		

All these are found with irregular perforations.



## Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

[Continued from page 393.]

We come now to an *opera bouffe* performance which took place at Wuhu, a treaty port some 250 miles up the Yang-tsz from Shanghai. There was no municipal council there and the residents were evidently not enough interested in the establishment of a local post to take concerted action in the matter. But the success of the philatelic ventures we have described was not lost upon one of them, at least, for a certain Mr. Gregson saw his opportunity and launched out on his own account.

A letter from Lieut. Comander Wm. C. Eaton, U. S. N., graphically describes the inception of this post and we cannot refrain from making a quotation. Mr. Eaton visited Wuhu in June, 1894, on the *U. S. S. Monocacy*. He says:—

"I had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman as he called to pay his respects to my fellow officers and, incidentally, to announce the formation of the office. I was at once interested and our conversation resulted in showing a remarkable if not amusing example of the perversion of ideas by the thirst for gain. Almost his first question, after asking the addresses of United States dealers, was 'What can I charge for my stamp in New York—a gold dollar per set?' (about twice the face, as a Mexican dollar is worth about 50 cents.)

"When I had recovered the breath taken away by this remarkable specimen of ingenuousness, I told him that it was difficult to see just how, as Postmaster, he could ask more than face value. 'But,' he said, 'there will be no harm, will there, if I reserve a portion of each of my issues for a future rise?' Suppressing a smile I endeavored to give the gentleman some idea of the proprieties of the postal business, and on finding from his answers to my questions that the post office was entirely a thing of his own, that all the revenues went into his own pocket and that the people of Wuhu had nothing whatever to do with it, except that he had obtained their signatures to a paper requesting that their mail be sent in his care, I told him that I feared that his project would not be a success and that a stamp to be legitimate should be issued by the governing authorities of the place. Upon this the gentleman suddenly departed. An hour afterward I was amused to hear of a call for a meeting of the citizens of Wuhu to 'appoint a Postmaster'. From all accounts this meeting was a most amusing as well an exciting one, leading even to the unparliamentary act by the self-appointed Postmaster of shaking his fist at said citizens and declaring that he did not want their endorsement and did not propose to 'let them in' to the matter at all, also refusing to give any guarantee, on being questioned, that the office would be maintained for any length of time. However, in justice it should be said that the meeting finally did vote to 'endorse' him though just what such an endorsement amounts to it is difficult to determine; it would seem in a measure to make them responsible for the Postmaster, while he is under no sort of responsibility to them."

All this happened on June 23, 1894. On July 7th there appeared in the *North China Daily News*, a Shanghai paper, the following advertisement:—

### NOTICE.

I, ARTHUR KNIGHT GREGSON, have  
 from the 1st instant, established myself  
 as Local Postmaster, at Wuhu,  
 13 jy 49 Wuhu, 4th July 1894

On the editorial page of the same issue we find the following remarks called forth:—

“Hitherto the majority of examples of ‘curious trades’ have been found in the crowded cities of Europe, but we venture to think that an advertisement on our front page to-day will afford an instance equally worthy of note from the port of Wuhu. Mr. Gregson announces that he has ‘established’ himself as Local Postmaster at Wuhu, and although he has omitted to say that all ‘orders for stamps will be promptly executed,’ we have no doubt that such will be the case, and that by strict attention to business and a constant succession of newest patterns and designs, surcharged, and obliterated in the most up-to-date style, he will be able to gladden the hearts of students of the ‘science’ of philately.”

That Mr. Gregson fully justified this editorial comment in advance, is borne out by a glance at the catalogue of Wuhu “issues.” The gentleman also took exception to Mr. Eaton’s “exposé” which we have quoted, and rushed into print to defend himself; but a perusal of both sides of the controversy leaves the impression that Mr. Eaton’s pen picture was substantially correct. A further incident will illustrate. Mr. Gregson wrote Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in defense of his enterprise and concluded the letter in these terms; “The Wuhu stamps were printed by the Lithograph Society of Shanghai, and the stones have been destroyed. It is not the intention of this office to have any further issue, without being actually compelled to do so.” Major Evans’ comment upon this curious statement is pertinent; “But why have the stones been destroyed? If Mr. Gregson’s office does enough legitimate business to pay its way, he will some day require more stamps, and it would be much more satisfactory to know that these could be printed from the original stones, than to be assured that the office would have to have an entirely new issue.”

From all the foregoing the private nature of this post is readily apparent, as well as the absurdity of placing it on a par with the Shanghai Local Post. Its proper classification, like that of Chungking, is with the German and Scandinavian private posts or our own letter express companies. The story of its formation has been detailed at length, both because of its amusing interest and because it forms the antithesis, in its standing, to the Shanghai Local Post. Between these two extremes may be ranged all the other local posts according as they have more or less competent authority behind them. But because its stamps were recognized at the other treaty ports and carried mail matter to them, they will have to be included in the family.

To begin with, Mr. Gregson adopted the same trick that Kewkiang had played, that of making the full set of stamps total one dollar “for convenience.” As there was a half cent value called for by the rates, this had to be reckoned twice, the difficulty being overcome by two designs for this denomination. The stamps were issued on August 20, 1894, in five different designs which Mr. Gregson describes as follows:—



The first type of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent (and also the 40 cent) represents “wild fowl on the lake”; the name Wuhu means “weedy lake” or “lakes and grass,” a number of ponds and swamps lying near the native city. The rushes are

plainly shown on the stamps and the "wild fowl" are evidently ducks. The second type of the  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent (and the 2 cent) shows "a field with rice growing." These are usually called "paddy fields", that being the term used in rice cultivation until the grain is husked. Rice is generally grown in moist soil which is artificially flooded from time to time. This requires irrigation ditches and one of them can be seen in the foreground of the stamp design. The third design, used for the 1 cent and 10 cents, represents "pheasants feeding." From the picture it is evidently the common pheasant which is known to the Chinese as *Shan Chi* or the "mountain fowl."



The 5 cent and 15 cent stamps show the "Wuhu pagoda" which has evidently been somewhat restored for the occasion. The Chinese city lies about a mile inland from the Yang-tsz on what is called by the Europeans Wuhu Creek and by the natives Nei Ho. At the mouth of this creek stands an old pagoda called *Chung Chiang Chu* or "Midway River Pillar"; Chung-chiang being the ancient name for Wuhu, which is about half way between the mouth of the Yang-tsz and the group of great cities already spoken of, Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchow. The building of the pagoda was begun in 1619, during the Ming dynasty, and completed after long interruptions, due largely to the Manchu conquest, in 1670. It now has but seven stories as shown on the stamps, though the upper one is not finished off in the style represented; but it is said to have been originally nine stories high, two having been removed on account of their supposed unfavorable geomantic influence. The pagoda is now a picturesque ruin, the lower part being concealed by the houses which cluster around it. The upper part is a favorite roosting place for large flocks of birds, and trees of considerable size have grown on its top story.



The fifth design, used for the 6 cent and 20 cent stamps, is merely the character *Fu* meaning "abundance" or "riches." It is one of the characters which the Chinese are so fond of using as talismans, their function being similar to our "God Bless Our Home" mottoes, rabbit's foot watch charms, horseeshoes, etc.

It will be noticed that none of the stamps of this issue bear the value expressed in Chinese characters. Out of pity for the inconvenience thus caused his celestial constituents. Mr. Gregson kindly had each stamp surcharged with the corresponding value in Chinese, in the early part of 1895,



thus creating a new issue to revive the flagging interest in the first. Several "inverts" of course appeared, which need not concern us any more than the two surcharges of new value which were deemed necessary just before the issue of an entirely new set. The surcharge is simply the "short" numeral followed by *fén* for the values below 10 cents; the 10, 20, and 40 cents are given as "dimes" by the use of the short numeral with *chiao*, and the 15 cent is surcharged *i chiao pan*, "one dime and a half"—all reading backwards, of course.

Toward the close of 1895 the success of the office warranted a new supply of stamps and an entirely new set was the result. It was built upon the same lines as the previous issue, with the same values, even to the companion  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamps, and five designs appropriated to a pair of denominations each.



One type of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent (also used for the 5 cent) has the character *chi* for a centerpiece. This is another of the talismanic characters and signifies "auspicious" or "fortunate." Unfortunately it is not made quite correctly, though it hardly constitutes an "error." We saw under Hankow that the little square character *kou*, meant a "mouth." Now the "plus or minus" character above it on the stamp means either "earth" (*tu*) or "scholar" (*shih*), according as the "minus" sign at the bottom is longer or shorter than the horizontal stroke of the "plus" sign. The character for "auspicious" is made up of "scholar" and "mouth," a complimentary reference to the scholar's utterance; but on the stamp it happens to be "earth" and "mouth" which signifies "to vomit"! All ambiguity is removed, however, by the position of the characters; for in "auspicious" they are always one above another and in the other combination always side by side, so that no "slip of the pen" (or brush) can confuse them.

The 1 cent stamp (and the 20 cent stamp as well) bears the characters for *Wuhu*, which also appear in the upper corners of all the stamps issued and constitute their only Chinese inscription, except for the surcharged values.



The other three designs take us into the fauna of the country. The first, used for the second type of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent and the 15 cent, shows a pair of cranes on the banks of the Yang-tsz. These birds are the largest of the so-called waders, standing about four feet high, and are migratory, spending the winters in the tropical lands but in the spring returning northward to the temperate and even the sub-arctic regions. They migrate in flocks, flying in

a V shaped formation, but separate into pairs for breeding and are said to mate thus for life, manifesting for each other a marked attachment. The crane is regarded as an emblem of longevity and is frequently represented in Chinese paintings, while the wealthy class often keep them alive in captivity. The favorite kind is the Manchurian crane which is white, with black markings on the head and throat, green bill and black legs. Part of the wing feathers are prolonged and tipped with black, drooping over the tail when at rest and giving the appearance of a bushy, black tail. This is called the *hsien hao* or "fairy crane", because paper images of it are carried at funerals, on which the departed spirit rides to heaven. It is also the official insignia of civil mandarins of the first grade, and is embroidered on their court robes.

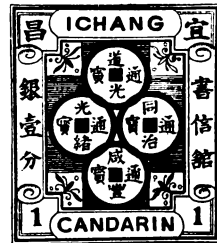
The owl is called by the Chinese *mao-erh-t'ou ying* or "cat headed hawk." The large horned owl, or *hsiu liu* is grey-brown in color and is very common throughout the south-eastern part of China. It is regarded as a bird of ill omen because it frequents ruins. This is probably the one figured on the stamp, though the picture gives rather the impression of its being the white horned owl, or *chiao ch'ih*, found further north in colder regions.

The last stamp shows the head and antlers of a stag or *chia*. This is the common red deer of China, the general name for which is *lu*. The antlers, when "in the velvet," are pulverized and used in medicine.

Unfortunately Mr. Gregson did not learn wisdom from experience and again neglected his Chinese constituents. The deficiency was soon made good, however, for all the values of the new set were surcharged with the corresponding values in Chinese in the same manner as before. We need only add that both surcharged sets were supplied with a "Postage Due" overprint, making six sets in two years and a half, before coming to the most bare-faced "joke" that has been played upon collectors. When the Wuhu local office was closed on the opening of the Imperial Post, February 2, 1897, Mr. Gregson surcharged part of his remainders with the letters "P.P.C." in various positions, both in red and black. Even the school boy would doubtless guess that this was taking "French leave" and that the letters were nothing else the initials of *Four Prendre Congé*, formerly much used on visiting cards when making a farewell call. It was really heart-rending to see this trash duly catalogued in all its varieties; but it has finally been consigned to its proper oblivion.

The next port to catch the fever was Ichang. This is an important commercial city on the Yang-tsz about 1100 miles from its mouth. It is at present the limit of steam navigation on the river because of the dangerous rapids of the upper Yang-tsz which begin just beyond. For this reason all goods destined for Chungking, some 400 miles farther on, must be trans-shipped to native craft which can be towed up the rapids. There is a "Concession" at this port and at the time of which we write there was a population of about forty Europeans, but there was no Municipal Council. On the very same day, however, that Lieut. Com. Eaton had his memorable interview at Wuhu, namely on June 23, 1894, a meeting of the foreign land-holders was held at the British Consulate and a governing body styled the "Ichang Public Improvement Committee" was constituted, with the British Consul as chairman. The Ichang Local Post was established by and carried on under the auspices of this Committee, and the revenues, if exceeding expenses, were to be devoted to the improvement of the port. We gather that the venture was entirely successful from the following statement in "China", by E. R. Scidmore: "The sale of Ichang stamps furnished funds to purchase the inevitable recreation ground, the first necessity of British exiles in the East."

The stamps were obtained in Japan and is used on December 1, 1894. They form one of the most interesting series that we have to deal with, though their use must have been attended with some inconvenience from their undue size. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  candarin stamp represents a Chinese brass cash, but only in form: the raised rim and the square hole in the center are familiar, but the inscriptions have been adapted to the stamp and are not those of a cash piece. As the denomination is in candarins, the money of account, the coin is labeled above and below the square hole 紋銀 *wén yin*, which signifies "coined silver" or "sycee", a term we have already explained on page 184. At right and left of the hole, respectively, are the characters 伍毫 *wu hao* or "five-tenths" to represent the value in Chinese. It is a little curious that this combination should have been used instead of 半分 *pan fēn* or "half candarin", for it does not specify five-tenths of what, and moreover, the character *hao* is used on the Chinese surcharges of the Macao stamps, and the French consular office sets, for a "dime". But probably few Chinese used the stamps and it didn't matter.



On the 1 candarin stamp we have correct representations of four brass cash, although a candarin is supposed to be equal to about ten. These four, from their inscriptions, represent the last four reigns of the Chinese emperors, dating from 1821 to the present time, and covering the period during which the isolation of the Empire has been broken down and proper intercourse with the nations of the West forced upon her. It will be noticed that the two characters at the right and left of the square hole are the same in each case; these are 通寶 *tung pao*, meaning "current coin" or "current value", and they form the usual inscription on this money. The other two characters, above and below the hole, represent the reign during which the cash were invented. We have already explained how the Ma chus, following the precedent of other dynasties which had preceded them to the throne of China, took the name of *Ta Ch'ing* or "Great Pure" for their dynastic title; and how this appellation, with the addition of *Kuo* meaning country, is used by them as the *kuo hao* or "national designation" of the empire. We must now add that each emperor, on ascending the throne, selects a title by which the period of his reign is to be known. This is called the *nien hao* or "year designation" because the years of a reign are numbered under this style, and is, in a way, an expression of the idea which the monarch wishes to associate with his rule. The emperor's personal name is considered too sacred to be spoken by his subjects, most of whom never know it, and it is thus that he is only known to them by his "reign name". For the same reason the use of this title by foreigners has made it equivalent to the sovereign's personal name, for it is easier to say the "Emperor Kuang Hsü" than the

“ period or reign named Kuang Hsü”. The use of *nien hao* began with the Emperor Wên-ti of the Han dynasty in 179 B.C.

Looking at the stamp again, we find the cash piece at the top labelled above and below the hole, respectively, 道光 *Tao Kuang* which means “Reason’s Light”. This emperor was on the throne from 1821 to 1851 and it was during his reign that the first war with the “Western barbarians” took place—the so-called Opium War of which we have already spoken. His successor, who ruled from 1851 to 1862, was known as *Hsien Feng*, meaning “General Abundance” or “Complete Prosperity”, and the characters 咸豐 will be found on the cash piece at the bottom. Under him the second foreign war took place, when the English and French expedition captured Peking and burned the Summer Palace.

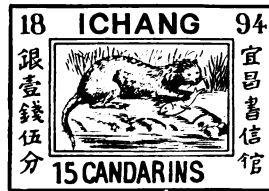
The cash piece at the right exhibits the next reign, that of 同治 *Tung Chih*, which extended from 1862 to 1875. These characters signify “United Rule” or the “Union of Law and Order.” The left hand cash is one of the current reign which began in 1875 and is now closing its thirtieth year. The characters are 光緒 *Kuang Hsü*, and mean “Illustrious Succession.”



The 2 candarin and 5 candarin stamps have for their main feature simply the name of the city, the former presenting it in the ancient seal character or *chuan shu*, and the latter in the modern or pattern style of character called the *ch'iai shu*. The difference between the two styles shows plainly the difficulty of deciphering the ancient seal character if one is only acquainted with the modern forms. Around the central portion of the 2 candarin stamp will be noticed flowers and foliage; above and below are tea blossoms, while at either side are poppies.

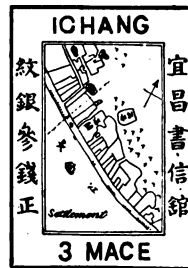
In the four inner corners of the 2 candarin stamp will be seen the mystic emblem 卐 called the fylfot or “four-footed” cross, also known as “Thor’s hammer.” This is one of the earliest known symbols. It seems to have appeared first in Europe during the Bronze Age, occurring in the Swiss lake-dwellings. Its origin has been ascribed to a hieroglyphic or “short hand” representation of a spider, from the cross on the insect’s back. This may account for its use in connection with Thor, the Zeus or Jupiter of Scandinavian mythology; for the spider is well known as a barometer, foretelling by its actions approaching storms or fine weather. At the present time, even, the German and Irish peasants attach superstitions importance to this magic sign of their heathen forefathers, using it to dispel thunder. In Asia the symbol was adopted by the Buddhists and its presence in India, China and Japan is due to the spread of their religion. The name given

it by them is the *swastika*, a Sanskrit word from *su*, "well", and *asti*, "it is", meaning "it is well". It is thus a sign of benediction or good luck, and remembering what we have already said of talismanic characters, we readily see why the Chinese are very fond of employing it. To them it signifies the "accumulation of lucky signs, possessing ten thousand virtues." Probably on this account it is put forth as the archaic form of the character *wan*, meaning 10,000, and it is by that name that the Chinese know it.



Once again we have the local fauna represented. China is distinguished for the beauty of many of her native birds, and the 1 mace stamp gives us the picture of one of them called the Reeves' Pheasant. This bird is found in northern and western China, but the first specimens of it were brought to Europe from Canton, where four of them were purchased by a Mr. Reeves in 1830 for one hundred and thirty dollars. It is a large bird and its flesh is white and very delicate eating. The plumage is a general golden yellow, each feather being barred with black. But the principal feature is an excessively long tail, the central feathers of which reach five and six feet. They are grayish white with buff margins, and are barred with brown and black. These feathers are sometimes worn by mandarins in their hats and also used by actors.

On the 15 candarin stamp is an otter, which is much used around Ichang for fishing purposes. This method seems peculiar to the locality, the fishermen having their headquarters in a small bay on the shore opposite the city. Mrs. Little writes: "From the bank and overhanging the water depend small bamboos, like fishing rods, to the extremity of each of which is attached an otter by an iron chain fixed to leather thongs crossed around the animal's chest and immediately behind the shoulders. When required for use the fisherman, after casting his net which is heavily loaded all around the foot, draws up its long neck to the water level and inserts the otter through the central aperture; the otter then routs out the fish from the muddy bottom and rocky crevices in which they hide. Fish, otter and net are then hauled on board together, the otter is released and rewarded, and a fresh cast is made."



The 3 candarin stamp has for its design the *Pa-kua* diagram used by the geomancers in casting horoscopes. The whole and broken line combinations, which were explained on page 199, are here formed by the sections into which the three concentric rings are cut by the radial lines. Vertical, horizontal and  $45^\circ$  radii separate the combinations, which start with the three whole lines in the section between W and NW, so to speak, and are opposed by the three broken lines in the section between E and SE. The date "1894" in the center is, of course, merely the year in which the local post was started.

The 3 mace stamp is somewhat unique. We have already had the map stamps of Panama and the map of Australia on the Centennial five shillings of New South Wales; but this is the first stamp to present the map of a city. Perhaps "city" is a little too pretentious name for a foreign settlement, particularly as half a hundred Europeans would about cover its population, except for such Chinese as preferred to join with them. The city lies on the left bank of the Yang tsz which here flows southeast. On the stamp the river is labelled in Chinese characters *Ch'ang Chiang* or "Long River," another of the several names bestowed on various parts of this mighty stream. Near the "Bund" or embankment along the river front is an irregular plot labelled with the characters *Hai kuan* which denotes the "Custom House". Back of the settlement is a detached plot labelled in tiny characters *Ying Shu* where the British Consulate is located.

We must now say a word about the regular inscriptions occurring on all values. The center-piece of the 5 candarin stamp illustrates the city name, *I-ch'ang*, which means "Proper Abundance", or perhaps the sentiment "May it be prosperous!" It is, of course, on all the stamps as well as our old friends *Shu Hsin Kuan* for "Post Office", except that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  candarin omits the first character. We have already explained the expression of value on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  candarin, where the characters *wén yin* are used to denote the *sycee* or silver ingots used for money, and we find them again on the 3 mace stamp with the added characters 參錢正 *san ch'ien ch'eng* meaning "3 mace exactly". The other stamps have simply the character for "silver" followed by the value in candarins or mace, the 15 candarins, for example, being "characterized" as *yin i ch'ien wu fén* or "silver, 1 mace and 5 candarins." The 1 mace has the value not only in the left panel, but also on the little scroll beneath the pheasant.

Another turn of the wheel brings us to Amoy, a port on the southeastern sea coast opposite Formosa. The Shanghai Local Post had established an agency there on February 5, 1890, and the Shanghai stamps were used from March 1st of that year until April 1, 1895. But meanwhile the Amoy Municipal Council had taken over the Agency on November 15, 1894. Stamps were of course ordered, the makers being the same that furnished the Chefoo stamps, Messrs. Karl Schleicher and Schull, of Düren, Germany.



The stamps arrived and were placed on sale on June 8, 1895. There is but one design which represents the *pai lu* or white egret, a bird of the heron

family which frequents the vicinity. On account of their number the Chinese speak poetically of Amoy as *Lu-tao*, *Lu-mén* or *Lu-chiang*, meaning Egret Island, Gate or Harbor. A writer thus describes them: "Flocks of the beautiful white egret or paddy-bird, as they are familiarly known to us, often attract our attention as they wing their way slowly through the obscure blue of a summer twilight, from the fields where they have been feeding to their selected nest-trees, on which they settle like masses of snow among the dark green leaves. The egret is much admired by the sentimental Chinese." It is used as an insignia of rank and as such is embroidered on the court robes of civil officials of the sixth grade.

We now return to some of the inscriptions that we started with, for at the right side of the stamps we find *Hsia-mén Kung Pu*, "Amoy Municipal Council." The name *A-moy* is the local pronunciation of the characters 廈門, which is quite different from the Mandarin pronunciation. The name means "Palace Gate." At the left side is *yu chéng chü*, "postal bureau", as upon the Customs' stamps. In the upper right corners are the numerals of value in the "long" type, but in the upper left corner is a new character 仙 *hsien*. This means literally "fairies", or "genii", which is in itself senseless; but the character is used phonetically, without regard to its meaning, to transcribe the English word "cent". As the local pronunciation is *sian* it comes somewhere near the requirement. The three higher values, 15, 20 and 25 cents, have the characters for Amoy in the upper corners instead of the value, and they are watermarked with the same characters.



## Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN.

Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

[Continued from page 400.]

**Bhopal (continued).**

THE RECTANGULAR STAMPS.

I. With horizontal lines in the spandrels.

1878-79.



Fig. 561.



Fig. 562.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. pale red :—This stamp is always found imperforate. The letters forming the English inscription, which is the same as that of the square stamps, are small as compared with that of the other stamps of the same value ; the lines of the spandrels are very much broken and the whole stamp appears very much whiter than any of others. (Fig. 561).

It, like all others of this type unless specially mentioned, is printed in sheets of thirty-two, eight horizontal rows of four.

The following errors are known: "EEGAM" for "BEGAM", No. 3 "NWAB" for "NAWAB", Nos. 10 and 14. "JAHN" for "JAHAN", No. 18.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. green :—The distinguishing point of this stamp is that the value is enclosed in parenthesis marks. There are, also, three dots under the right-hand character of the value and, in all except Nos. 9 and 10, these dots are below the bottom line of the stamp. Naturally, these dots cannot be seen in closely cut stamps and they may be also interfered with by the perforations, (Fig. 562).

1881.



Fig. 563.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. green :—In this stamp the value is not enclosed in parenthesis and but three stamps on the sheet have the three dots outside the stamp at the bottom (Nos. 5, 29, and 32). Three of the stamps, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, have the error, "NAWA" for "NAWAB" (Fig. 563).



$\frac{1}{2}$  a. brown-red :—The whole design is more roughly drawn than before and the lines and corners are apt to be considerably blurred. However, the surest test is the color, which is entirely different from that of its predecessor.

1884.



Fig. 564.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a green.—In this sheet twenty-three stamps have the value enclosed in parentheses and nine, Nos. 1 to 8 and 12, have no parenthesis. In those stamps upon which it does appear it is much heavier and longer than in the stamps of 1878-79, so much so, indeed, that it often appears as if the value was enclosed by an oval frame which is broken at the top.

The surest test, however, is in the Arabic inscription in the centre. In all of the stamps of the 1879 and 1881 sheets of this value there is a large dot just above, or to the *left*, of the curved horizontal stroke at the bottom of the oval and just over the value. In almost every stamp this dot is above the stroke and within its turned up end on the *left*. In this stamp this dot is either lacking entirely or it is above the curved line and to the *right* of the central vertical stroke. The stamp is only known perforated and Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 are lettered "ANAWAB" instead of "NAWAB". (Fig. 564.)

1895.



Fig. 565.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a bright-red.—This stamp, probably an imitation of the 1878 stamp, is printed in sheets of eight, four horizontal pairs. The large dot spoken of above is absent in all the stamps but the easiest way to distinguish them from former issues is by the color, all previous quarter anna stamps having been green. (Fig. 565).

1884.

## II. With curved lines in the spandrels.



Fig. 566.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a greenish-blue.—The value is very clear and distinct as is also the Arabic inscription in the centre, while the lines in the spandrels are exceedingly rough. Errors are found as follows: "JAN" for "JAHAN" Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19. "BEGM" for "BEGAM", Nos. 7 and 8; "NWAB" for "NAWAB", Nos. 10 and 20; "AN" for "JAHAN", No. 16; "JN" for "JAHAN", No. 20; "JAHA" for "JAHAN", Nos. 22, 23 and 24. (Fig. 566).

1895.



Fig. 567.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a yellowish-green.—This is supposed to have been a copy of the foregoing and is printed in a sheet of six, three horizontal pairs.

The value and the Arabic inscription are more blurred and heavier than in its predecessors and the lines in the spandrels are more even. It may be readily distinguished by its color, which is decidedly of a yellowish tint of green while that of 1884 is equally as decidedly a bluish tint. Another test is the size and position of the "s" of "SHAH". It is very much smaller than either the "B" or "H" at either side of it and has no slant, like the other letters, but is very upright. Small "s's" may be found in the preceding plate, but they all slant more or less. (Fig. 567).

1898.



Fig. 568.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. black.—Its color alone is enough to distinguish this stamp from any of its predecessors, as it is the first one of this value to be printed in black.

The curved lines in the spandrels are much more uniform than in any of its predecessors and are further apart. Indeed, the inner one generally forms a complete oval. Each spandrel contains either four or five of the curved lines, never less than four nor more than five.

There are no errors on the sheet but there are dots after the letters "H" at the commencement of the English inscription and after the letter "M" of "BEGAM". There is a small space between "NAWAB" and "SHAH". "SHAHJAHANBEGAM" is all one word and the "J" is very crowded for room. (Fig. 568).

1899 (?).

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. black.—This, probably a retouch or a new transfer from the last, may be distinguished from it by the rougher and thicker lines which compose it, especially in the curved lines of the spandrels, which are much more crooked, or shaky, than before. The paper, also, is much less yellowish than before.

III. With letters "B L C I" on solid ground of spandrels.

1884.



Fig. 569.

The two values of this issue are identical excepting for the value, both having been produced from the same stone. The following errors occur: "NWAB" for "NAWAB", No. 1 on the sheet; "SAH" for "SHAH", No. 4; "NAWA" for "NAWAB", No. 10.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a greenish-blue.—The letters in the corners are large but the best test for this stamp is the fact that it is the only stamp of this type and value which is printed upon laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. black.—The same remarks apply to this value as to the one-quarter anna and, in addition thereto, it is the only stamp of this value and design which has been printed in black.

1886.

$\frac{1}{4}$  a. green (yellow to deep).—All the "N"s excepting those in the word "JAHAN" on Nos. 10, 13 and 15 are turned the wrong way, i. e. with the diagonal stroke extending downwards from right to left instead of from left to right.

The following errors exist: "NWAB" (No. 1); "NAWAA" (No. 22); "NAWA" (Nos. 23 and 24) and "NWABA" (Nos. 27 and 28) for "NAWAB". "BEGAAM" for "BEGAM" on No. 27.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. red.—All of the "N"s are turned the wrong way as in the one-quarter anna stamp. No. 4 has "SAH" for "SHAH" and Nos. 23 and 24, "NAWABA" for "NAWAB".

1889.



Fig. 570.

$\frac{3}{4}$ a greenish-blue to deep green.—The letters in the corners are smaller than in the previous issues and the “n’s” are properly made. These points will serve to distinguish the stamp from its predecessors but not from those which follow it. This being so, it should be noted that in this stamp the left-end of the bottom character of the native inscription is always turned up and that there are no dots after the letters “H”. (Fig. 570).

Two errors are known as follows: “NAWA” for “NAWAB” on No. 16 and “SAH” for “SHAH” on No. 22.

1894.

1a vermilion.—This is readily distinguished from the stamp of 1886 by the fact that every stamp on the sheet is lettered “NWAB” instead of “NAWAB” while this error is unknown on the earlier stamp. Aside from this but one error is known, i.e. “SAH” for “SHAH”.

1894.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a green.—The distinguishing point in this stamp is that the left end of the bottom character of the native inscription is *not* turned up but points directly at the first stroke of the first “H”. Most of the varieties show a dot after the first “H” and the value is in rather smaller characters than in the preceding issues.

No. 16 is lettered “NAWAH” for “NAWAB” and is the only error on the sheet.

1898.



Fig. 571.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a black }  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green } This type is easily recognized by the fact that the first “H” or the letters “HA” of “SHAH” are at the top of the oval, above the vertical stroke of the native inscription, while in all the others the second “H” of that word is the upper, or central letter. The black stamp is the only one of this type printed in that color. (Fig. 571).

1899.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. black.—Here we can do no better than to quote verbatim from Major E. B. Evans' valuable series of articles on the Native Indian Stamps\* upon which we have already drawn most freely.

“In June of this year (1899) I received from M. Moens a sheet of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna stamps, in *black*, which seems to have been printed from a very poor transfer from the stone of that value of 1891. It shows all the defects of that sheet. The first “A” of “NAWAB” absent throughout, and the deficient and cramped letters on No. 8, in addition to a few faults, consisting principally in misshapen letters or hieroglyphics, which represent no letters at all.

\*The stamps of some of the Native States of India, Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, Vol. X. p. 69.

"The whole pane is crooked to commence with, the vertical sides being curved—the left convex and the right concave! The letters "B" are in many cases very badly drawn, resembling a roughly made "O" with a bar across it (as in No. 1 on the sheet), or a "D" with a bar; the "E" of "BEGAM" is not infrequently as much like a "B", and the "G" is sometimes anything you please.

"No. 8 may be said to be inscribed "Nwasbahjahnī", or the first part might be "Nawashah"; the "AN" of "Jahan" forms a nondescript character altogether. No. 9 seems to have "SIAM" for "SHAH", and Nos. 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24 have "SBAH", and No 30 has "SBAN".

"No. 10 has "NWIB" there is something between the "w" and the "B", but certainly not "A". In No. 16 the "G" of "BEGAM" is crowded up into a dash and the word looks like "BEIAM", with no cross-bar to the "A", or "BENM" with the "N" made the wrong way. No. 23 has "SHH" for "SHAH"; the "A" omitted and the first "H" much misplaced."

1890.



Fig. 572.

8 a. greenish blue.—We now come to the three types of the stamps of this value, which are of an entirely different design from any of those heretofore described. All of them are printed in sheets of ten, five horizontal pairs.

There are several points by which the stamps of this printing may be distinguished from their successors. The color is decidedly different, being quite blue while the others are much blacker. Each stamp is surrounded by an outer frame-line and the stamps measure 22mm. wide by from 23 to 24 mm. high. But two errors are known: No. 4 is lettered "JABAN" for "JAHAN" and Nos. 5, 7 and 9 have "HAH" for "SHAH". (Fig. 572).

1893.

8a greenish black.—There is no outer frame-line to the stamps though each one of the left vertical row (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9) have it at the *right side only* and No. 2 at the *bottom*. They are, also, wider, measuring 23½ mm. wide by 23½ to 24 mm. high in the left vertical row and 24 mm. wide by 23½ to 24 mm. high in the right hand row.

1898.

8a greenish black.—This issue may be readily distinguished from the others by its poor workmanship. The inscriptions, both English and Arabic, are very poorly and irregularly drawn and the English one is much thinner than on the earlier stamps. The foliate ornamentation is very blotchy and imperfect and the corner letters and the disks containing them are very irregular.

**Bundi.**

May, 1894.



Fig. 573.

$\frac{3}{4}$  a slate.—The dagger is long and narrow ; the central oval nearly touches the outer frame-line at the sides and the ornaments in the spandrels are fairly large. (Fig. 573).

December, 1894.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a slate.—The dagger is narrow but not so long as in the first type. The stamps are joined together, there being no space between them at all, and the central oval is more flattened and less pointed at the ends.

1896.



Fig. 574.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. slate.—This type is coarser and more heavily drawn than its predecessors. The dagger is much shorter and wider ; the oval is much more of a circle ; the ornaments in the spandrels are smaller and much more distinct and the frame, which is quite heavy, is as apt to be in the shape of an upright rectangle as that of a square. (Fig. 574).

1897.



Fig. 575.

1 a. brick-red.—The corner ornaments are very much spread out, so much so that in many instances their ends almost touch at the top and bottom of the stamp ; the three dots in each corner are almost always run together so as to closely resemble a trefoil ornament and the line of demarcation between the blade and handle of the dagger is wavy. (Fig. 575).

2 a. yellow-green.—This is practically the same as the last design excepting that the line between the blade and the handle of the dagger forms an angle with its point towards the next cross-line of the handle.

4 a. yellow-green.—8 a. red.—1r. yellow on blue.—The design of these stamps is practically the same as that of the two annas.

January and February, 1898.

$\frac{1}{2}$  a. slate.—This, while rather closely resembling the stamp of 1896, may be readily distinguished from it by the absence of the shade line in the blade of the dagger.

1 a. brick-red.—This value greatly resembles the one anna of 1897 but the corner ornaments are not so widely spread and the dots are generally separate and distinct. There is more colorless space outside the oval and the whole appearance of the stamp is lighter.

2 a. emerald-green.—The color, alone, is enough to distinguish this value from its predecessor but it has the same general characteristics as the one anna.

4 a. emerald-green.—Here, again, the color will serve to distinguish the stamp from its predecessor, but, aside from that, the value is *above* the dagger and the name *below* it; just the reverse of the former arrangement.

July 1868.



Fig. 570.



Fig. 577.

8 a. brick red.—The ornaments in the spandrels are much smaller and better drawn than formerly. The blade of the dagger is shaped like an irregular diamond and the left angle of it touches one of the cross-bars of the handle in practically every stamp on the sheet. (Fig. 576).

1a. yellow on blue :—The points noted with regard to the eight anna value are equally applicable here (Fig. 577).

Nov. 1898.

4a pale green.—This is easily distinguished from any of its predecessors by the fact that the point of the dagger is to the left instead of to the right.

1899.

1a red.—Again we will quote from Major Evans' article\* as follows : "The latest edition, printed sometime in the middle of this year, consists, as far as I have seen, of a fresh impression of the 1 anna only. It is from a new drawing of course, and the sheets contained, I believe, 120 varieties arranged as before ; but I have not seen an entire sheet, the supply sent to

\*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal. Vol. X. p. 130.

the publishers of this *Journal* being in strips consisting of three vertical rows of eight, with a margin at top and bottom. I was able to find three different strips, proving nine vertical rows at least, and as none of the strips had any side margin we may fairly assume that there were fifteen rows in all, as usual.

“The drawing of the design resembles that of the 8 annas of July, 1898, but the stamps are distinctly smaller, the vertical row of eight measuring only 183 mm. against 200 mm.; they are also smaller than the 1 anna stamps of January, 1898, a vertical row of which measures 195 mm., but the shape of the blade of the dagger resembles that shown on the later stamps.

“The paper is about the usual quality, but the *laid* lines run vertically on the copies before me, which is not the case with any of my other Bundi stamps, except the first issue of 8 annas.”





## Counterfeit Ten Cents Baltimore.

---

We have received from an Italian dealer a copy of the ten cent stamp of the Baltimore Postmaster which, after very careful examination, we have decided is a counterfeit and one of the most dangerous which we have ever seen. Some years ago we saw a small lot of counterfeits sent out by the notorious Venturini who then gave his address in the care of this dealer. The counterfeit now before us shows the high degree of skill which that clever fakir devotes to his products and we fear the connection between him and this dealer is still maintained. We think it well to add that some months ago the same dealer offered us a five cents Baltimore which, not having any cause to suspect it, we returned without giving it any particular attention. Recalling certain points of resemblance between it and the counterfeit ten cents we now think it very probable that the five cents was also bad.

The three known copies of the ten cents Baltimore are illustrated in the plates which accompany the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" and the "Postage Stamps of the United States". The counterfeit is a very close imitation of the second variety shown in these plates, the only one, by the way, of which photographs have been readily obtainable. It appears to have been made by some photographic process and is, therefore, very like the original, yet it differs in some small details as might be expected in a reproduction. If it were exactly like one of the known types it would be difficult to believe it not to be from the original plate, while, did it differ considerably from any authenticated type we might suppose it to be an unrecorded variety. As it is, the differences are just sufficient to arouse suspicion.

The counterfeit appears to be surface printed whereas the originals are line engraved. The color of the paper is not quite correct, likewise the printing ink and the writing ink used for the cancellation.

We do not think it advisable to describe more exactly than this the differences between the counterfeit and the genuine stamps. If any of our readers have recently purchased Baltimore stamps and have any reason to doubt their authenticity we shall be pleased to examine them without charge.

---

## Communication.

---

IPSWICH, ENG., December 29th, 1904.

DEAR SIRS :

It may interest you to know that a remarkable discovery has been made on the Servian Coronation stamps recently issued bearing the portraits of King Peter and Karageorge side by side.

If you hold one of these stamps upside down the mutilated head of King Alexander is clearly seen, the moustaches form the eyebrows and the eye and eyebrow of Karageorge form the nose and mouth; when once you know how to look for it it is quite startling in its clearness, and it is said on this account the stamps have been suddenly withdrawn, but we have no confirmation of this from our correspondent in Belgrade, we should, however, think it very likely.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & Co.

## Reviews.

### THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.\*

This interesting little booklet for the current year has reached us and, as usual, it is full of good things, as a glance at the following table of contents will show :

Notes on the Stamps of Victoria—The Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.—How I Illustrate my Collection.—Our Annual.—The German Official Stamp Case.—A Short Dictionary of Philately.—British Stamps Used Abroad.—Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom.—The One Penny "I. R. Official": A New Discovery.—The Story of a Philatelic Year (Press Review)—Auction Room Divertissements.—The Joys of Revenue Stamp Collecting—Philatelic Pie.—Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs.

There is much information and not a little amusement to be gleaned by the perusal of its pages though we cannot but wish that the poem (?) had been omitted, as such a meaningless jumble of words detracts from the *tout ensemble*.—G. L. T.

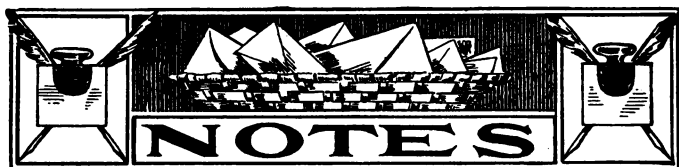
### GIBBONS'S STAMP WEEKLY.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London, appear to have begun the new year with a most excellent resolution, to wit: That they will endeavor to improve the stamp business and increase the number of collectors and customers by helping the beginners. To this end they have decided to publish a weekly journal, which shall be conducted in the interests of those who are not far advanced as philatelists and especially those who are young in life. It cannot be denied that our leading philatelic journals do not meet the needs of the beginner. Many articles are over his head. Instead of interesting him, they puzzle him with hair splitting technicalities, worry him with ultra-specialism and discourage him by presenting too vast and difficult a scheme of collecting. He is apt to abandon philately entirely, unless he has some friend to advise him that all collecting is not done on the lines of advanced specialism and that there is an abundance of entertainment in less elaborate forms of collecting. *Gibbons's Stamp Weekly*, to be published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., proposes to become the guide, counsellor and friend of the young collector, to entertain and instruct him, but not to frighten him with details and trivialities.

From a business point of view, this is an important move and should have the support of all dealers and of those collectors who have made considerable investments in stamps. For the success of business and the maintenance of values, it is essential that the ranks of collectors should be always well filled. This means that they must be continually recruited, and for recruits we must look to the younger collectors. Therefore, it behoves those who have money in stamps to give all possible encouragement and support to this new venture.

The *Weekly* is issued in magazine size, which is a pleasant change from newspaper shape which has been adopted by most philatelic weeklies. It is well printed on good, heavy paper and the makeup is pleasing. With Mr. E. J. Nankivell as editor and Messrs. E. B. Evans, Gordon Smith, A. Montader and other well known writers as contributors, there is every prospect of a varied and enjoyable table of contents each week. The newcomer in the field of philatelic journalism has our hearty good wishes for a long and successful career.—J. N. L.

\*The—Stamp Collectors' Annual—1905.—A Year Book of Philately—Edited by Percy C. Bishop.—London:—C. Nissen & Co 77 & 78 High Holborn, London, W. C.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We understand that the 5c on 4c yellow, No. 144 in the Addenda to our Catalogue, was never issued; it should, therefore, be stricken out.



BADEN.—It seems this year Baden is to try the official stamps with which Prussia experimented the past year. The frame is the same as last year but a large "16" appears on the ground of the central portion and the whole has the inscription "FREI—DURCH—ABSOLUNG—NR. 16" printed diagonally across it reading from the lower left to the upper right portion of the central tablet.



BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *Monthly Journal* notes a copy of the 5c on 3c, brown, our No. 35, with a double impression of the "FIVE" and the bar below it.



CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—We regret to have to announce that we were in error in last month in giving the watermark of the new two pence stamp as Crown and C. A. It should have read "Anchor".



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us an envelope, addressed to a business house in this city and franked with two copies and a diagonal half of a third copy of the current 2c rose, to pay the 5c postage.

Messrs W. Sellschopp & Co. shows us the one peso blue on green of 1892 (No. 155 in our Catalogue) in an imperforate pair.



COSTA RICA —Mr. A. Krassa has shown us copies of the 1c carmine revenue stamp, surcharged with the word "CORREOS" in 1889 (No. 23 in our catalogue), with the surcharge inverted and with it printed vertically, reading up and also reading downward.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Santo Domingo Postal*, from which we quoted last month, is evidently in error in stating that "but one sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in red." The statement referred to the lately surcharged 5c, official stamp and, as we have received several hundred surcharged in red, it is probable that there was but one sheet surcharged in *black*.

The statement was also made that: "These stamps will be available solely for interior postage and not for foreign postage like the preceding set."

This was confirmed by one of our correspondents in the country, but our last consignment from the island, postmarked "Dec. 24, 1904"; was franked by three copies of the 10c (surcharged) and one of the 5c (unsurcharged) official stamps.

Besides the 1c on 20c inverted surcharge, which we noted some months ago, we have received the 2c and 5c of the same series with surcharge inverted.



INDIAN NATIVE STATES—BHPAL.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. have shown us an used copy of a  $\frac{3}{2}$ a stamp, the type of which we described in May last as an 'imitation of No. 90 with double outline to octagon' (our No. 69). We had it then *deep red on laid* paper; the copy now sent us is in *black on wove*; the embossing (if any) is undecipherable."



LABUAN.—Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 12c of 1894 (No. 55 in the catalogue) in a vertical pair, imperforate between.



MEXICO.—We have recently chronicled two new colors of the current issue, a 1c carmine and a 2c bright blue. We had supposed these to be official changes in the colors of the stamps, but we are assured by a correspondent in Mexico, who is a philatelist of standing and well posted on the subject of the stamps of that country, that these are merely chemical changelings. Our copies came to us in the course of ordinary correspondence, but it would appear that it is part of the game to secure recognition for them by passing them through the post office. We regret having misled our readers in this matter.



MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "A Beira correspondent of one of our readers writes under date of Oct. 26, 1904: "The Mozambique Co. are withdrawing the following stamps on the 15th of next month, 80, 150, 300, 1000 reis and it will be rather difficult to get them later, I fancy."



NICARAGUA.—We have before us a cover postmarked at Bluefields, Nov. 25, 1904, which is franked with three copies of the 5centavos fiscal stamp of 1904 (orange and black). The stamps are handstamped with a large "B" and, "DPT. ZELAYA" in capital letters and, in manuscript reading from top to bottom, is the word "Correo". All of the surcharges are in black.

We find that each block of twenty-five of the 15c on 10c chronicled by us in October, contains one stamp without the ornament.



NORTHERN NIGERIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "*Der Ph.* reports the existence of the 6p King's head, all in one color, *lilac*, instead of having the name and value in *mauve*. This is probably another of those cases where there was no intention of producing a bi-colored stamp, but in which the two parts of the impression are liable to differ."

PERSIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal* "We have received some interesting curiosities, due to accident or design in impressing certain of the surcharges that were inflicted upon the stamps of this country last year. Some of the gorgeous labels of 1894, which were disfigured with Type 41 (our Nos. 266 to 274) have a portion of that elaborate overprint upside down, in which position it looks quite as well as if it were the right way up; the Persian characters below the head are in the normal position in most of the cases; the 8 chahis has these characters in *black* (instead of *red*) on some of the copies before us; and, in the case of the 4ch., 16 ch., and 3 krans we have blocks with the surcharge normal on the upper row and inverted on the lower."

- "4ch. in red and black on 5kr., red surcharge inverted
- 8ch. in green and red on 5kr., green surcharge inverted
- 8ch. in green and *black* on 5kr.
- 8ch. in green and *black* on 5kr., both surcharges inverted
- 16ch. in orange and green on 5kr., orange surcharge inverted
- 3ch. in blue and lake on 5kr., blue surcharge inverted
- 3ch. in black and lake on 5kr., black surcharge inverted



SALVADOR.—We have been shown by Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. the 2c rose of the 1900 issue, surcharged "Franqueo Oficial" in an oval (No. 616 in the catalogue), with the surcharge inverted.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a pair of the one shilling stamp (our No. 139) imperforate horizontally between the two stamps.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—JOHORE.—We illustrate the type of new series which we chronicled last month.



UGANDA.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a strip of three of the 2½a of British East Africa stamps with double surcharge of "UGANDA" in red.



VENEZUELA.—We illustrate herewith the new type of the official stamps described last month :





**AUSTRIA.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* notes the appearance of four more values of the set which we chronicled last month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 13x12½, 13x13½.

Colored numerals.

1h lilac

2h dark gray

3h bistre-brown

White numerals.

72h rose

**Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire.**—Several of our contemporaries list two additional values of the current set.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 10½, 12½, 13 and compound.

Black surcharge.

2fr on 2k gray-lilac

4fr on 4k gray-green

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists another of the King's head stamps surcharged for use here. It is the 2½p Great Britain with "BECHUANALAND" reading up at the left and "PROTECTORATE" reading downwards at the right.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2½p ultramarine

**BOSNIA.**—Several of our contemporaries list a set of postage due stamps as having been recently issued. It is said that the 200 heller is to be

used only in connection with the departmental accounts.

*Postage Due stamps.*

Perforated 13½.

1h black, red and yellow

2h " " " "

3h " " " "

4h " " " "

5h " " " "

6h " " " "

7h " " " "

8h " " " "

10h " " " "

15h " " " "

20h " " " "

50h " " " "

200h " " " green

**CANAL ZONE.**—On December 11th, the surcharged stamps of the United States ceased to be available for postage and, on the 12th, the new series was placed in use. This, consisting of four values, was made by surcharging the current Panama stamps with the word "CANAL ZONE" in two lines of Roman capitals.

The surcharging was done at the printing office of the U. S. Canal Commission with copper faced type and an entire sheet of one hundred stamps was overprinted at each impression.

The stamps used are the new types of the regular Panama series for the one and two cents values and the fourth Panama surcharge (our Nos. 78 and 79) for the five and ten cents values.

The surcharging appears to be very carefully done, though the following varieties may be found on all

four values: In the first stamp of the first row there is a broken "A" which closely resembles an inverted "v", this stamp also shows a broken "c" and an "L" without its top. In the fourth stamp of the first row the lower stroke of the "L" is broken so as to make that letter resemble an "I". In the first stamp of the fifth row the "A" and "L" are very widely spaced.

On the only complete sheet of the 5c which we have seen eight stamps in the bottom row contained the error "ANAMA".

A few days after the appearance of the four values above mentioned a new one, 8c, was issued. This was made by surcharging the 50c Panama (our No. 81) with a large figure "8" followed by "CTV." in red between the words "CANAL" and "ZONE", which, we understand, were reset so as to leave room between them to accommodate the "8 ctv." As we have not seen this value we are not able to state whether there are any errors or not.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Surcharged on stamps issued Dec. 12th, 1904.

Black surcharge.

1c green

2c rose

Surcharged on stamps of fourth Panama series.

5c blue

10c yellow

With additional surcharge of new value in red.

8c on 50c bistre-brown

**CEYLON.**—Several of our contemporaries note some additional values on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

2c brown-orange

3c green

5c dull lilac

12c olive-green and carmine  
15c ultramarine

**CHINA.**—We have just received a set of postage due stamps which we are told were issued Dec. 1, 1904. They are of small size, measuring 14x 22mm. We shall illustrate them next month.

*Postage Due Stamps.*

½c blue

1c "

2c "

4c "

5c "

10c "

20c "

30c "

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.**—We quote from *Le Collectionneur de Timbre-Poste*: "The current issue is completed by three high values, namely: 1 peso lilac, of the arms type; a 5 pesos red on yellow and a 10 pesos blue on green, bearing the portrait of Dr. José Manuel Marroquin." To this several of our contemporaries add a one peso brown and the *Monthly Journal* comes to the front with a 5c value. As nearly as we can determine these are all referable to our type A 94 though as all the chronicles which we have seen are very vague as to the types, we are not sure that this is so.

The *Monthly Journal* also adds an official stamp, made by surcharging the 1c, type 94, with "Official" diagonally in deep violet ink (hand-stamped).

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

50c chestnut (perf.?)

1p lilac (perf.?)

1p dark brown

5p red on yellow (perf.?)

10p blue on green (" ")

*Official stamp.*

Perforated 12

Violet surcharge.

1c green

**Barbacœas Issue.**—Mr. J. A. Klemann has shown us two more stamps of the Barbacœas issue (A83a). Each is on original cover, addressed to a business house in New York City.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

40c black on gray-blue  
60c black on pink

**Ononta Issue.**—A new series, upon a silver basis, has reached us from this province. We shall illustrate them next month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

1c black  
2c yellow-green  
5c carmine  
10c dark blue  
20c red  
20c red-brown  
50c violet  
1p yellow

**Antioquia.**—The *Monthly Journal* announces an official series made by surcharging some of the stamps of 1903-04, our types A57 to A61, "OFICIAL" in deep violet ink. It is needless to add that the surcharging is done with a handstamp.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 12.

Violet surcharge.

1p olive-gray  
2p purple  
3p dark blue  
4p dull red  
5p red brown

**Santander.**—We have received a new series from this State, on a paper basis, and shall illustrate them next month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

5c yellow-green  
5c dark green  
10c rose  
20c brown-violet  
50c yellow

1p black  
5p dark blue  
10p carmine

**ORETE.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 20l orange of 1901 has been surcharged with a "5" in each lower corner.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

5l on 20l, orange

**CYPRUS.**—The *Monthly Journal* says: "We have received the 4 and 6 piastres with the color of part of the impression changed in each case." The *P. J. of Gt. Britain* notes two more values on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

4pi olive-green and mauve

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1pi carmine and ultramarine  
2pi ultramarine and maroon  
6pi brown and green

**DENMARK.**—We have received another value of the new series, the design of which we illustrate below.

Mr. C. Witt, has also shown us a large label, violet with a black center inscribed "Julen" above and "1904" below. This is not a postage stamp although it is sold by the Post Offices for two öre. We understand that the proceeds from its sale are to go to a children's hospital.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13 x 12½.

20 ö blue



**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—We have seen another of the set surcharged upon the postage due stamps. As the original value of this stamp remains unchanged the figure of the value has been omitted from the surcharge, which is otherwise the same as illustrated last month.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 14.

Carmine surcharge.

Upon postage due stamp.

2c brown-olive

**EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.**—Several of our contemporaries note additions to the set on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2a violet and dull violet

2½a ultramarine

**FRENCH GUINEA.**—The New England Stamp Co., has shown us the new series for this colony.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Perforated 14 x 13½.

1c black on yellow-green

2c violet-brown on buff

4c carmine on blue

5c green on greenish

10c carmine

15c violet on rose

20c carmine on green

25c blue

30c brown

40c red on straw

50c brown on azure

75c green on orange

1fr bronze-green on straw

2fr red on orange

5fr green on yellow-green

**GERMANY.**—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The *Philatelic Record* states that the current 10p and 20p stamps have been issued with the new type of surcharge, *i.e.* the letter "A" with horizontal serif at the top.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14, 14½.

Black surcharge.

10pa on 5pf green

20pa " 10pf carmine

**GOLD COAST.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces another value with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2p violet and red-orange

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—We have received the half penny stamp in the new shade.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

½p pale yellow-green

**HONG KONG.**—Several of our contemporaries note additions to the current set upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1c brown and lilac

10c ultramarine and lilac on blue

12c red-violet and gray-green on yellow

10 orange and black on blue

**HUNGARY.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us two more values of the set with the watermark without the circles and our contemporaries list still more together with one of the newspaper stamps on the same paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 12.

5f emerald-green, numerals in black  
 10f rose " "  
 20f dark brown " "  
 35f lilac-brown " "

*Newspaper stamp.*

Imperforate.

2f red

**INDIAN NATIVE STATES.—Duttia**

—The *Monthly Journal* says: "The same correspondent sends us a fresh printing of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a and  $\frac{1}{2}$ a, Type 4 (our type 5), in sheets of sixteen as before, but without the rouletting in color either around the sheet or between the two horizontal rows. The same cast or electrotypes have evidently been used, as we can identify some of the broken frames, etc., but in the case of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ a they have been set closer together, side by side, so that some of the frames almost touch.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ a carmine $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on green

**Las Bela.**—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the new  $\frac{1}{2}$ a stamp noted in the *Monthly Journal* for July last, so do so now, as well as still another variety which the same journal notes in the December number. We quote as follows:

"We have obtained the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a stamp upon a new variety of paper, a *light blue* of quite different tint than that of No. 2 in the Catalogue (our No. 3), which might almost be called *grayish-blue* in comparison. The new stamp is also printed from a new stone, containing eighteen impressions, in six horizontal rows of three, and the stamps are further apart on the sheet than before, 8 to 9 mm., instead of 4 to 5 mm.\*\*\*

"We have received a sheet of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a on *greenish gray granite* paper,

printed from a similar stone to that which produced the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a on *light blue* which we described in July—six horizontal rows of three wide apart. The stone seems to have been remade, and we have an impression from it in *light blue* also"

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on light blue $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on greenish-gray, granite paper

**Sirmoor.**—Again we quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "We have never noted in our chronicle the fact that, not long before the suppression of the stamps of this State, the four values of Type 2 appeared with a fresh printing of the surcharge 'On S. S. S.', closely resembling that shown in Type 14 in the catalogue (similar to our Type C), but, of course, without the error of a comma after the first 'S'. The overprint in this case was, we understand, applied in London, by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and is clearer and more regular than any of those applied locally; the stamps on which it is found are also a fresh printing, and it is supposed that they do not exist without the overprint."

*Official stamps.*

Perforated (?)

Black surcharge.

8p brownish orange

6p yellow-green

1a deep blue

2a carmine rose

**LAGOS.**—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of additional values of the current set with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

 $\frac{1}{2}$ p green and blue green

1p violet and black on red

2s, 6p green and carmine

10s green and brown

**LIBERIA.**—The New England Stamp Co., has shown us some new surcharges hailing from this prolific field (or London?). First there is the 5c on 6c (our No. 45) which has been transformed into a one cent value by surcharging an heavy bar over the "FIVE" with "ONE" in large type above it and, also, obliterating the values in the upper corners. Next comes the 30c (our No. 56), which has the old value, both in words and figures, obliterated and a new one (2) surcharged upon the centre of the shield. The regular series is finished by operating upon the four cent official stamp (our No. 253). The figures in the corners are obliterated by stars; a bar is placed over the value in the lower label and the words "Official" at either end of the central oval and the word "Two" is added in the centre of the stamp. Not content with the above the official stamps have also been operated upon. The 5c, on 6c (our No. 263) has been turned into a one cent stamp in the same manner as the regular issue noted above except that an additional bar is printed over the word "OFFICIAL"; "O. S." has been added above it and the word "ONE" over that. The 2c on 30c chronicled above has also received the "O. S." surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Type 87a.  
Perforated 15  
Black surcharge.  
1c on 5c on 6c blue-green  
2c on 4c green and black  
Red surcharge.  
2c on 30c steel-blue  
*Official stamps.*  
Watermarked Type 87a.  
Perforated 15  
Black surcharge.  
1c on 5c on 6c blue-green  
Red surcharge.  
2c on 30c steel-blue

**MALTA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes two more stamps with the new watermark.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
5p red (No. 16)  
1s purple and gray (No. 27)

**MAURITIUS.**—We have received two new issues from our correspondent here. A four cent of the current design and a special delivery printed upon the stamps of our type SD<sub>3</sub> but surcharged as in type SD<sub>2</sub>.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
4a black and carmine on blue  
*Special Delivery stamp.*  
Watermarked Crown and C C.  
Perforated 14.  
Red surcharge.  
15c green

**NATAL.**—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of some of the current set on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
½p green  
1p rose  
2s 6p lilac and black

**NICARAGUA.**—We have received a new surcharge from this country. It is the 10c of 1902 (our No. 161) surcharged "Vale C<sub>5</sub>" with the customary ornament of three wavy lines below.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.  
Bronze-blue surcharge.  
5c on 10c violet

**NORTH BORNEO.**—The *Monthly Journal* lists a new lot of stamps surcharged with the familiar value "4c" and also a new postage due stamp, made by surcharging our No. 105 "POSTAGE DUE" horizontally.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
4c on 5c orange and black (No. 82)  
4c on 6c olive-brown and black (No. 83)  
4c on 8c brown-lilac and black (No. 84)  
4c on 12c blue and black (No. 85)  
4c on 18c green and black (" 88)  
4c on 24c claret and blue (" 89)  
4c on 25c slate-blue (" 68)  
4c on 50c violet (" 69)  
4c on \$1 red (" 70)

*Postage Due stamp.*

Perforated.  
Black surcharge.  
1c yellow-brown and black

**PANAMA.**—We understand that, as the Post Office department of Panama was placed upon a gold basis on Dec. 12, 1904, some of the values of the new series were placed in use upon that day. They are of a design similar to the old series issued while the Republic was a state of Colombia. As yet we have seen none of them without the Canal Zone surcharge.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 12.  
1c green  
2c rose  
5c blue  
10c yellow

**RUSSIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, notes two new values which have been added to the current set.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14½.  
Vertically laid paper.

15k violet and blue  
25k dark green and lilac

**St. VINCENT.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the first of the set on the new paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.  
1c green and carmine

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, notes the appearance of the current two pence perforated 12. Also the £1, with large "POSTAGE".

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and S. A. close.

Perforated 12  
2p purple  
£1 dark blue

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—*Federated Malay States.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, list the 10c upon the new paper.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14  
10c violet and black

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the following additional varieties perforated "W.A." for official use.

*Official stamps.*

Watermarked V and Crown.  
Perforated 11, 12½.  
Perforated W. A.  
2s red on yellow  
2s 6p dark blue on rose  
5s blue green  
10s purple  
£1 brown orange

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 114th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, December 12, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenburg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous were approved as read.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,096.58, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The Literary Committee reported a number of additions to the library.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of the United States submitted their report as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

*To the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, New York.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee, appointed to judge the competitive exhibit of United States stamps for the medals donated by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., beg to report as follows:

Six collections were submitted in competition, but of these three were at once eliminated as evidently not in serious competition with the rest. While they were all good collections as far as they went, they could not be in the same class as the others. According to the conditions of the competition, by which your judges were, of course, strictly bound, 25 per cent. should count for arrangement, 50 per cent. for adhesives, 15 per cent. for revenues and 10 per cent. for envelopes. We have carefully examined the collections according to these conditions and find as follows:

That the collection exhibited under the name of New York scored 35 points for adhesives, 4 points for envelopes, 4 points for revenues, 22 points for arrangement, making a total of 65 points. The collection marked "Better Late than Never," 33½ points for adhesives, 2 points for envelopes, 12 points for revenues, arrangement 15 2-3 points, total 63 points. The collection exhibited under the name of "Boston," 40½ points for adhesives, 16½ points for arrangement, making a total of 57 points.

As no collection scored the required 75 points, the gold medal could not be awarded. The second or silver medal should be awarded to "New York," and the bronze medal "Better Late than Never."

The collection deemed worthy of the bronze medal unfortunately lacked nearly all newspaper and carrier stamps. The collection exhibited by Boston was entirely lacking in envelopes and revenue stamps; for his adhesives the highest number of points was awarded, and your Committee regretted the absence of all envelopes and revenues from this collection as, had they been of the same class as his adhesives, we feel safe in saying that a gold medal would have been awarded to the exhibitor, and we recommend that an honorable mention be given to him.

The collections will be exhibited this evening, and your honorable

Board of Governors and the members will undoubtedly enjoy the painstaking care of all the exhibitors.

Respectfully submitted,

FERRARS H. TOWS,  
JOHN N. LUFF,  
WALTER S. SCOTT,  
J. C. MORGENTHAU,  
B. VON HODENBURG.

The judges' report was approved as read and the committee discharged with thanks.

Upon opening the envelope containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Charles Gregory, the bronze medal to Mr. E. R. Ackerman and an honorable mention to Mr. F. A. Foster.

The other collections entered were those of Messrs. H. E. Robinson, J. W. Scott and Henry Clotz.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. made the following offer for a competitive exhibition to be held next May :

NEW YORK, December 13, 1904.

*To the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club,  
351 Fourth Ave., City.*

GENTLEMEN:—Being apprised by your Committee that no gold medal was awarded in the competition which took place yesterday, we beg to make the following offer : That in the event of a gold medal being awarded at the next competition, in addition to the bronze medal which we have already offered, a silver medal shall be given to the second best entry. under the same conditions as in the original offer.

Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co.,  
JOSEPH S. RICH, *Treasurer.*

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to look for new quarters for the club and to report at the next monthly meeting.

The committee appointed is as follows :

P. F. Bruner, Jos. S. Rich, J. C. Morgenthau.

The applications of Messrs. Charles Davison, J. Seaver Page, Walter A. Pease, J. A. Robinson and Arthur B. Twombly having been posted the required length of time were balloted upon and they were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the club.

Adjourned at 9.30P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

---

## Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

---

The Philatelic Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening Nov. 1, at the Masonic Temple, Plien Street, when there were present 13 members and three visitors.

Mr. Ansell suggested that the members should prepare papers on philately, to be read at the meetings.

Mr. A. J. Cohen then kindly offered to place his collection of books dealing with philately at the disposal of any such intending members, who might wish to take up the subject.

A discussion on the new multiple watermarks, Crown and C.A. took place, several members expressing various opinions as to the reason for the same. Mr. E. O. Meyer was of the opinion that the multiple watermark was used on account of the same paper being used for the small stamps as well as for large stamps.

Mr. O. E. Meyer presented the society with 17 forgeries of stamps of Bremen, Hamburg and Bergedorf.

Mr. Byron moved a vote of thanks to the donor, which was passed unanimously.

The exhibition of stamps of Great Britain, Levant, Malta and Gibraltar was then declared open. Mr. J. Henderson gave an excellent exhibit of Great Britain, which included many varieties, also various shades and blocks. The exhibit was undoubtedly very fine and unique. Mr. A. J. Cohen exhibited a nearly complete collection of the Great Britain issues, containing a number of shades and perforations of the different values, also the following varieties: A 2s brown, fine specimen; 5s rose, watermarked anchor; 10s gray; £5 orange, lightly postmarked; the Queen's and King's head issue, all unused and mint; also a great variety of official stamps, including a 2½d and 1s 1885 unused and mint; a block of ½d and 1d inland revenue stamps in mint condition; a 40 paras on ½d red, Constantinople, only in use three days; a certificate of posting and the 1s and 2s 6d Jubilee stamps, genuine postally used and dated 15th July 1897. His Gibraltar and Cyprus exhibit consisted of a complete issue of these Colonies, nearly all unused, and a great number of shades, varieties, watermarks and errors. Mr. W. P. Cohen also exhibited a fine selection of Great Britain, which included the following: 1d black hair lines; 1d red, Archer roulette; 1d red, double lettering lower left corner; 2s salmon and 4d blue, safety paper; also an almost complete pane of 1d red imperf. 1840 issue.

Mr. M. P. Valentine made a few remarks with regard to the stamps that were exhibited, in which he maintained, as being a dealer, he had never seen such a fine collection of Great Britain as had been exhibited.

Mr. E. O. Meyers endorsed Mr. Valentine's remarks, as the stamps that were exhibited were undoubtedly very fine, especially those of Mr. Henderson, which were neatly arranged as to the shades, etc.

A small auction then took place, a small sum being realized on behalf of the Society. The proceedings then terminated.

I. GLASSER, *Hon. Asst. Sec'y.*











