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THE  
LONDON PHILATELIST:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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EDITOR:

M. P. CASTLE

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THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

—♦—  
JANUARY, 1893.  
—♦—

*A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.*

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(*Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.*)

**I**SMAILIA.—As may be known to the majority of the subscribers to this Journal, I have undertaken a somewhat extended journey—*le tour du monde*. In company with my friends, Mr. W. T. Willett, the Hon. Sec. of the Brighton Philatelic Society, and Dr. Edmund H. Gonin, also a member of that body, we left London on the 11th November. Travelling by the International train to Brindisi we steamed thence to Alexandria, and have passed some ten days in the land of the Pharaohs, in enjoyment of brilliant sunshine and genial warmth. It is, however, not my purpose, nor indeed within the scope of the LONDON PHILATELIST, to detail travellers' impressions and experiences except when they trench upon the pursuit of stamp-collecting. It was a somewhat curious coincidence that before I had been ten minutes on board the "Hydaspes" at Brindisi I found myself accosted by name, and found the welcome proceeding from an old brother collector, Mr. S. Ehrmann, of Frankfort A/M, and we had the pleasure of his company and many a philatelic chat during the week following. In Cairo I also found a member of the London Society living next door to our hotel—Mr. Crozier, who possesses, I understand, a fine collection, and from whom we gathered that there are a fair number of collectors in Egypt. In many of the stationers' shops stamps are displayed, many of the better sorts being rank forgeries. From one dealer, however, we were enabled to make some purchases of decent stamps, although alas! a most interesting looking sheet of old Swiss Cantonaux and early Spanish were not only bad but a highly criminal type. This enterprising gentleman refused to break a set of the 1851 Spain, (although I assured him the 2 reales was palpably bad), on account of injuring the sale of the series! Commercial morality in Egypt is not so universal as its flies! The only other purchases we made here were complete sets of the current adhesives (except the unpaids, which are not on sale) and postal stationery, which I confess to my shame embraced more varieties than I was aware of, and constitute a handsome set. I may add that of the obsolete Egyptian stamps, we found the 5 and 10 piastres both scarce and highly priced. Like their stamps the facilities afforded by the Egyptian Post Office are numerous and excellent, and we found that the arrangements made for the despatch and receipt of letters were equal to those of European countries.

BOMBAY, 10th Dec., 1892.—Under brilliantly favourable climatic conditions our voyage from the Suez Canal to Bombay was concluded in some ten days, our first impressions of the great Indian Empire being on a par with the weather. I had received several introductory missions to Philatelists in Bombay—a very handsome town replete with fine buildings and containing 800,000 inhabitants—and we had scarce been here more than a few hours before the hand of philatelic fellowship was held out to us. The energetic Secretary of the Bombay Philatelic Society promptly convened a meeting of that body, and having previously been introduced to the Vice-President, Mr. E. S. Gubbay, we found ourselves present at a special meeting called to welcome us, within forty-eight hours of our arrival. Very pleasant and novel, too, was the evening thus spent,—the Oriental decorations of the room, the costumes of some of the gentlemen present, and need I add the temperature, proclaimed to us a novel phase of Philately. The hospitality and courtesy extended to Mr. Willett and myself by all the members, from President downwards, was unbounded, and in the honorary membership, to which we were so kindly elected, we have a permanent memorial of the pleasant hours spent with our Indian fellow Philatelists.

We were privileged to inspect the collections of several of the members, and I give a few notes of the more interesting varieties. Among M. Ribeiro's stamps was a fine 6c, red surcharge, on 16c. Labuan, and sheets of Portuguese Indies surcharged 8 T on various values. Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra, the Treasurer of the Society, has a nice collection of Afghans, including a specimen of the first issue, first shown in England by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, and six varieties of the scarce 1293 issue with the value in label. Among Mr. Dadabhai Madharao's stamps I observed two small varieties which (away from my books) I am not sure have been chronicled, viz: a pair of 1869 Servian 25 bani, rose, imperf. vertically, and the 5 piastres second issue, Egypt, with the inverted corner figures in a block *tête-bêche*. Messrs. N. D. Botliwalla, Mr. Moses, and Dr. Parker exhibited also good general collections. Two fine fillet Mauritius were also shown. Mr. Seymour Summers showed a number of errors in the first issue of Bamra, and I gathered that he intends shortly writing a paper on these stamps, which, from his knowledge on the subject, cannot fail to be of interest. Mr. E. S. Gubbay, the Vice-President, to whose courtesy I am personally much indebted, also allowed me the pleasure of inspecting his interesting collection on the morning following the meeting. I noticed a Hong Kong 5 c. on 8 c., yellow, with inverted surcharge, which I do not remember to have seen before; North Borneo "1 cent" in two lines on 4 c., rose, apparently a recent issue; a very fine 4d. Ceylon, imperf., and some good Afghans, inclusive of two specimens of the rare 1289 issue. This gentleman also has a curiosity in the shape of a letter posted in Cochin on the 7th December, 1852, and received in Bombay on the 17th of the same month; it bears the following inscription within an oblong frame: "Cochin, Paid 5 annas, 7 Dec., '52," the words "5 annas" being written by the postmaster. This apparently denotes a prepayment by means of a hand stamp, and is noteworthy.

The Bombay Society, I am glad to hear, is in a flourishing condition, numbering no less than 21 members, and there is every reason, judging by the interest taken therein by its members, to anticipate a promising future. I gathered that the Society would welcome gifts to their library, which is of necessity at present somewhat scanty. We had also visits from several of the dealers in the city, and were enabled to make a few purchases, and we shall depart on the next stage of our journey, carrying away the most favourable philatelic recollections of Bombay.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Proofs from dies of stamps of Pence Issue.







Proof from original engraved plate of head for Pence Issue.



Proof from original sketch on copper of head for Cents Issue.



Proof from original die of unused design.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



# Prince Edward Island Stamps.

*A Paper Read at a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.*

BY J. A. TILLEARD.

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FEEL that some apology is perhaps due for troubling you with a paper on the stamps of this Island, which, I am aware, most collectors regard with little interest. This, no doubt, arises from the fact that the issues are limited in number, that their workmanship is poor, and that, when the Province became incorporated with the Dominion of Canada, there was a large stock of remainders which was disposed of, and distributed, in such a manner that, even at the present day, unused copies of most of the stamps are obtainable at small prices.

At the same time, in the case of the Philatelic history of most countries, there are generally some points on which further light can be thrown, and as we now claim that the pursuit of our hobby has become a science, it is desirable that all collectors should impart any facts which they may ascertain in regard to the issues of any country, so that the published information on the subject may be as complete as possible. For this reason—although I do not claim to be able to add much to the somewhat limited subject of the stamps of Prince Edward Island—I have thought it well to record a few facts recently brought before my notice, which may tend to dispose of some of the questions remaining to be solved.

So far as I have been able to ascertain very little information in regard to these stamps appeared in the English or Colonial Journals, prior to the publication of the Society's work on the stamps of *The North American Colonies of Great Britain*. One of the principal contributions before that date was the interesting paper by Mr. David Lang in the *Halifax Philatelist* for September, 1888, reproduced in the Society's work, while the most important addition since 1889 has been the more comprehensive article by Mr. A. A. Bartlett in the *Stamp News Annual*, 1892.

The remarks of each of these writers are directed chiefly to the numerous varieties, or errors—if such they can be called—to be found in the stamps under consideration, and to Mr. Bartlett in particular we are indebted for a long list of these varieties, the discovery of which shows an amount of untiring patience and energy which certainly does him great credit, and shows the minute care with which he has studied the subject. Both writers refer to the poorness of design and printing of the stamps of this Island, and, agreeing entirely with Mr. Bartlett that most of the varieties are due to poor workmanship, one is almost tempted to ask, in reference to the compilation of such a list as he has given us, *cui bono*, were it not that, as we all know, it is only by the exercise of the greatest accuracy of observation in minute details, that we can expect to learn many of the material facts as to the stamps we study.

The principal point of importance for which I can claim novelty is that the stamps of Prince Edward Island were surface printed, and not lithographed as has heretofore generally been supposed. In the Society's work on the subject, the stamps of the issues printed in England are all described as lithographed, and, although a query as to the exact process is added in that work, it is a common thing to see in Philatelic publications reference to "the poorly lithographed stamps of Prince Edward Island," and other similar descriptions. The mistake hitherto made in this respect is doubtless owing to the very inferior



appearance of the stamps, which one Transatlantic journal characterises as probably "the rough productions of some native artist," and "a disgrace to any country," but a more careful examination of the stamps themselves would probably have resulted in the error as to their mode of production being avoided. I have recently had an opportunity of looking over a large number of specimens of the "remainders," and in many of them I could plainly see—although I admit my examination was made *ex post facto*, and in the light of the knowledge I had then obtained—the marks which indicate the difference between stamps which are lithographed and those printed from raised plates. In confirmation of this I may add that I submitted the specimens to a practical printer, who had no difficulty in satisfying himself, without much hesitation, that they were not lithographs.

Some months ago, Mr. A. W. Tuer, a gentleman well known in the City in connection with the Leadenhall Press, but who is not a stamp collector, was introduced to me with the view of obtaining information as to some of the beautiful Beaufort House essays, which had come into his possession. It appeared that, being a student and collector of all objects pertaining to the art of printing, he had attended the auction sale of the effects of the successors in business of Mr. Charles Whiting, of Beaufort House, Strand—sold on the winding up of the business—and that he had there acquired the essays referred to. He told me that, amongst other items purchased by him, there were some dies and electrotypes of stamps, which he kindly offered for my inspection. These proved to be the original dies, and the electrotype plates, of some of the stamps of Prince Edward Island. They consisted of the completed dies of the 1d., 2d., 3d., and 9d., and of the 1 cent, 3 cents, 4 cents, and 6 cents stamps. With them were found an engraving on wood of the head employed for the cents issue, and a reproduction on copper of the same, and also a metal plate of the head used for the pence stamps. In addition to these there was an engraving on brass of a stamp, finished with the exception of the inscription, in form similar to the 3d. stamp, although the details of the background are not the same. As the head also varies in several small particulars, I should imagine this was probably prepared before the stamp as issued was finally decided upon, and was not adopted.

The electrotype plates were those of the 2d., 4d., 3 cents, and 12 cents, and, in the case of the 3 cents, there were parts of impressions in red and in black pasted on the back of the wooden block. The 2d. plate measures 6 by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and consists of 60 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of ten, the 4d. plate measuring 6 by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and having 30 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of five. The 3 cents plate measures 10 by  $4\frac{5}{16}$  inches, and contains 10 vertical rows of 5 stamps, while that of the 12 cents measures 5 by  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and has 5 horizontal rows of 10.

In addition to the reasons given above, I think that the fact that the electrotypes had evidently been used, conclusively sets at rest the question as to the nature of the process employed for the production of the stamps of this Island. From the description given it will be seen that, in the case of the pence issue, the whole sheet of stamps consisted of but one impression from the plate, while, in the case of the cents issue where the sheet consists of 100 labels, the stamps were printed either from two plates clamped together or by twice printing from the same plate.

It will be observed that the description of the arrangement of the stamps on the sheets as published by the Society, and verified by Mr. Bartlett from examination of entire sheets, is correct. The latter, in noting the curious error of Mr. Lang in reference to the sheets of the 2d. stamps, is, I think, unnecessarily severe in imputing blame to the London Society for giving "to the world under the sanction of their authority any such erroneous statement" as that the sheets of this value consisted of 100 stamps. The critic can hardly have failed to observe that the Society in *their* description have given the correct information as to the sheets, the paper of Mr. Lang being only afterwards inserted in its entirety as containing valuable information in regard to the varieties noted by him.

A question naturally arises as to how it was that the dies and electrotypes remained in the possession of the printer, and in reply to an inquiry I have made in this respect I am informed, on the authority of the successor to Mr. Whiting, that the latter never charged for engraving plates, which accordingly remained his property.

In the hopes of obtaining information as to the dates of issue, I caused some inquiries to be made on this subject. Unfortunately I found that most of the books of the business had already been destroyed, and those which remained were in course of destruction. I was unable to obtain personal access to any of the papers, but the person who was supervising their destruction was kind enough to look for such particulars as the remaining books could afford. The ledgers of the business prior to 1872 had gone, but a search was made through those for 1872 and 1873, with the result that the only entry which could be found bearing upon the subject was one dated June 4th, 1872, in the following terms:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND POST OFFICE.

			£	s.	d.
294,500	Postage Stamps,	one cent, orange, at 2s.	-	-	29 9 0
100,000	"	two cents, blue, "	-	-	10 0 0
290,000	"	three cents, pink, "	-	-	29 0 0
200,000	"	four cents, green, "	-	-	20 0 0
300,000	"	six cents, black, "	-	-	30 0 0
200,000	"	twelve cents, mauve, "	-	-	20 0 0
		Postages - - - - -	-	-	9 7 0
		Waterproof packing, &c. - - - - -	-	-	1 1 0
					<u>£148 17 0</u>

(To be continued.)

# The "Fiji Times Express" Stamps,

AND EARLY GOVERNMENT ISSUES OF FIJI.

*A Paper Read Before the Philatelic Society, London, January 13th, 1893.*

BY E. D. BACON.

## I.—THE FIJI TIMES EXPRESS.



IN the July number of the LONDON PHILATELIST for last year, Mr. M. P. Castle, draws attention to the "Fiji Times Express" stamps, about which, as he remarks, so little is at present known.

It has been my intention for some time past to write a Paper on these self-same stamps, and as fresh notice has now been attracted to them, I will delay no longer, but at once proceed to put before collectors certain information, which will, I think, be found to add considerably to our knowledge of their history.

The *Fiji Times* is the title of a newspaper that was first started on September 4th, 1869. It was printed, and published every Saturday by Mr. George Littleton Griffiths, at his Office, Albion-passage, Beach-street, Levuka, Ovalau, Fiji, and copies were sold at sixpence each. On December 14th, 1869, Mr. John Bagnall Hobson became associated with Mr. Griffiths. Their partnership was, however, but of short duration, as it was mutually dissolved at the middle of October, 1870, when Mr. Griffiths continued the business again on his sole account. The paper seems to have met with substantial support, as at the end of December, 1870, it blossomed forth into a twice a week journal, appearing every Wednesday in addition to Saturday, and its publication so continues down to the present day.

In the number of the paper for October 15th, 1870, the following advertisement appeared in its columns :—

"FIJI TIMES"  
EXPRESS.  
HEAD OFFICE: LEVUKA.

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AGENTS:  
LONDON, SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE:  
MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH;  
SAN FRANCISCO:  
MESSRS. COLLIE, STEWART, & Co.

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THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal are about establishing a COMPLETE POSTAL SYSTEM throughout the FIJI GROUP, combined with an INSULAR PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY. No pains will be spared to render the undertaking a BENEFIT AND CONVENIENCE to every resident in these Islands.

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To ensure the speedy delivery of all Letters and Parcels, a boat will be always in readiness to board in-coming vessels on anchoring in Levuka, and take mails on board any boat, however small, proceeding to any part of the Fijis or the Colonies.

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Our Agents in  
LONDON,  
SYDNEY,  
MELBOURNE,  
ADELAIDE,  
NEW ZEALAND,  
AND  
SAN FRANCISCO,

will execute any Commission, however small, and to ensure the instant delivery of any Letter or Parcel, the following gentlemen have promised to act as our

No. OF OFFICE.	DISTRICT.	NAMES OF AGENTS.
1.....	Levuka .....	G. L. Griffiths.
2.....	Rewa .....	S. F. Page.
3.....	Suva .....	Armstrong Bros.
4.....	Madronga ..	
5.....	Naudi .....	Auckland & Fiji Co.
6.....	Kandavu ....	
7.....	Vuna .....	Wilson & Hamilton.

This advertisement was followed by a leading article in the number for October 29th, 1870, a copy of which I now append :—

The postal arrangements in Fiji have been unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. Recent changes have been from bad to worse. Complaints have become chronic, and dissatisfaction general. The faculty pronounce our Consular postal system "incurable," and the public generally endorse the verdict. Whatsoever is "incurable," or proved by experience to be bad beyond

AGENTS (Continued) :—

No. OF OFFICE.	DISTRICT.	NAMES OF AGENTS.
8.....	Wairiki .....	M'Kissack Bros.
9.....	Savu Savu ..	
10.....	Loma Loma..	J. Levick & Co.
11.....	Bua .....	
12.....	Macuata ....	A. Stevens.
13.....	Ra Coast ....	S. A. St. John.

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

We hope to induce Captains of vessels trading in Fiji to make their first and last call at the EXPRESS OFFICE, and in return will act gratuitously as BOOKING AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Settlers in the Out-Districts requiring any small commission, the supply of which is not in the province of the local storekeeper, will receive prompt attention by addressing a letter to the Manager of the "Fiji Times" Express.

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

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SCALE OF CHARGES.  
(Independent of the Foreign Postage.)

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

FIJI TIMES always free.

PRIVATE BAGS.

Planters and others wishing the accommodation of a Private Bag, may have the same allotted to them on the payment of £3 per annum.

(Signed) GRIFFITHS & HOBSON.  
FIJI TIMES Office,  
Levuka, Sept. 20.



amendment, it is useless to waste time and toil upon, in vain attempts to improve or cure. There is but one opinion, we must have something new, some sound and healthy system that will meet our circumstances. In the absence of any civilized Government with postal arrangements of its own, the public mails have hitherto been addressed to the British Consul, who is supposed to act as Postmaster in his Consular district. While a few months ago, this arrangement was not objected to by the public generally, or by the Consul himself: the increase of population has made the distributing and despatch of mails a heavy work, which can be no longer done without remuneration. The public are willing to pay, provided the work is properly done, and the payment given be not a Consular tax upon a post-paid letter, but remuneration for services rendered. Solicited on every side, we have agreed to open an Express in connection with the FIJI TIMES, which will give to the public all the advantages of a well-regulated Government post-office. We have issued stamps, by supplying themselves with which the settlers can forward their letters throughout the Group, without the difficulty so often experienced of enclosing the money, and our arrangements are complete for posting letters or papers, and forwarding parcels, &c., to any part of the world. We despatch mails by every vessel leaving here for the colonies, and forward parcels, papers, letters, &c., by all craft leaving Levuka for the other islands of the Group. Our agents at the different settlements will be known by referring to an advertisement in another column. Our constituents will instruct their correspondents to address their letters, &c., "care of the FIJI TIMES Express," and they can rely upon receiving them by the first vessel leaving Levuka after arrival here. Letters need no longer remain in the Consulate till they are yellow with age or devoured by rats, and the Taviuni settlers have an easy remedy against any inconvenience caused by the detention of their portion of the mail, of which they so justly complained in reference to the mails landed from the Duke of Edinburgh. We have gone to considerable outlay in the enlargement of our premises, and the provision of boat, mail-bags, &c., so as to ensure the work being not only done, but well done. We shall spare no pains to secure a prompt and safe delivery. A voucher will be sent with each mail, and the plan will be similar to that adopted by the Government Post-offices. Combined with this postal system will be an "Insular Parcels' Delivery Company." We undertake to transmit parcels to the various districts at which our agents reside. Such an arrangement has been a felt want. The public are willing to support that which is so manifestly for their benefit and convenience. "The FIJI TIMES Express" will secure many of the advantages and comforts of the old country and the Colonies, where the prompt delivery of letters and papers brings near the distant, and keeps people in communication with other parts of the world. We shall be no longer put outside the walls of creation, but in regular and frequent communication with the great centres of civilization; we shall feel ourselves to be one with the great human family—no longer cut off and isolated, but with the "FIJI TIMES Express," we can keep up rapid and constant communication with the most distant members of the great family. All papers, letters, parcels, &c., addressed "care of FIJI TIMES Express," will meet with prompt delivery.

The advertisement and article prove the "Fiji Times Express" stamps first came into use on November 1st, 1870, and give the reason and full particulars for the establishment of this Private Post. It evidently originated through there being no proper organised postal service in the Fiji Group, and the dissatisfaction that was expressed on all sides at the then inadequate arrangement.

It will be seen that the statement in the *Oceania Catalogue* to the effect that the stamps were used to prepay the postage on the *Fiji Times* is altogether inaccurate, and it is a curious fact that none of them were so employed, as the paper was carried free.

The British Consulate post, to which reference is made in the article, appears from a letter in the *Fiji Times* of October 7th, 1871, to have imposed a local fee of three-pence per letter on all those passing through the post, with the alternative that a person subscribed two to five guineas per annum, but I believe there was no regular system for forwarding or distributing letters among the various Islands.

In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief,\* Cakobau (pronounced Thakombau), as King. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. A Postal Act was shortly afterwards passed, and a much improved postal system was thereupon established.

This new postal service inaugurated by the Government, gave the death blow to the "Fiji Times Express," as will be seen from the following paragraph extracted from the *Fiji Times* of December 16th, 1871, and the notice published in the number for January 13th, 1872.

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\* The King's name is misspelt "Cakambau" in the *Oceania Catalogue*.



"Now that the Postal Act has come into operation, no mails will be allowed to leave the Kingdom from any other than the Government Post Office. Neither the British Consular Post Office nor the FIJI TIMES EXPRESS will forward any more mails to any place beyond the Kingdom. The Government have not yet made arrangements for the inter insular service, and until they do the FIJI TIMES EXPRESS will forward mails as usual to any part of the Group."

## FIJI TIMES EXPRESS.

## NOTICE TO AGENTS.

HAVING received notice from the Fiji Government to discontinue the receipt and despatch of inter-island correspondence, no letters will in future be received or despatched from this office; foreign letters, however, arriving at the Consulate Office, will be forwarded in the usual way until further notice.

(Signed)

G. L. GRIFFITHS,

*Manager.*

January 12, 1872.

The "Fiji Times Express" stamps were printed at the Office of the *Fiji Times*. They were type-set, and all the values were printed together, there being as many varieties as stamps to the sheet. Mr. Castle, in his article, gives it as his opinion that the five values were arranged on the sheet, each in one horizontal row of six, beginning with the lowest value. I presume he has taken this arrangement and the number of stamps to the sheet, from the fact that the imitations he describes further on in his article are so printed. Be this as it may, it appears from a statement in the *Philatetical Journal* for January, 1872, that the stamps on laid *bâtonne* paper were arranged in sheets of twenty-four stamps, composed of four rows of six stamps each. The top row had six 6d., the second row six 1s., the third row six 1d., and the bottom row three 3d. and three 9d. This arrangement is further corroborated by an unsevered vertical strip of these stamps in the "Tapling Collection," as here represented:—

The "Collection" further contains a specimen of the threepence on the same paper, the lower margin of which shows that this value came at the bottom of the sheet.

The stamps on *quadrillé* paper, which were first issued, were probably arranged on the sheet in the same order as those on laid *bâtonné*, with the exception of the bottom row, which no doubt was composed of threepenny stamps alone. The ninepence on this paper is not known in any collection, and it was a mistake to have included it in the *Oceania Catalogue*. Mons. Moens, who has made large use of the Society's Publications in the compilation of the recent new edition of his *Catalogue*, has noted this mistake, and he omits this value in his list. It is also omitted in the list given in the number of the *Philatetical Journal* I have before mentioned.

I cannot agree with my esteemed friend Mr. Castle in terming the colour of the *quadrillé* series "yellowish white." I have not seen his specimens, but those in the "Tapling Collection" and all others I have examined, are decidedly pale pink, although the colour of some of the copies appears somewhat faded. I cannot help thinking that the same sad fate must have overtaken those Mr. Castle possesses.

*Apropos* of the set of "reprints" (really imitations) described in the *Oceania Catalogue*, it is a curious fact that neither in this work or any other have I seen it noticed that in the imitations of the sixpence the numeral "6" is altogether different. In the originals it measures  $6\frac{3}{4}$  mm. in height, while in the imitations it is only 4 mm. I do not know if this is the case with the later imitations that Mr. Castle described.

*(To be continued.)*

6d.
1/-
1d.
9d.

# Envelopes of the United States.\*

By GILBERT HARRISON.

**T**HIS work, which was commenced several years ago, and has been almost in the printers' hand from times immemorial, has at last made its appearance, and a very welcome realisation of our deferred hopes it is. Philatelists, who have taken any special interest in this branch of the stamps of the United States, will have known that the coming work would embody the results of Mr. Tiffany's researches for many years into the subject, for which he was eminently qualified, having an established reputation for careful study, a magnificent collection for reference, and last, but not least, considerable means of access to information from headquarters. We, on our side, have long felt the want of a more accurate list than any of those published up to the present; and moreover, our experience has taught us that it is usually quite hopeless to expect any information on doubtful points from our friends on the other side, and we believe that this is due more to anxiety not to allow others to be enabled to publish any pet information of theirs than to their not having the requisite knowledge to explain matters. Naturally, we hail the appearance of the new work as glad tidings of great joy, as we have now hopes of arriving at surer solutions as to the existence or otherwise of all the doubtful varieties chronicled of old, not to mention a considerable list of varieties new to ourselves and probably to most collectors. We shall have more to say on these questions when we go through the new list in detail.

The general arrangement of the book is excellent. First there is a brief explanation of each of the different denominations by which the envelopes are identified, *i.e.*, the quality, colours and watermarks of the paper, the shapes of the envelopes technically named "knives," the gum which becomes a very important factor later on in the issues, and also the impressed stamps with notes indicating more or less what minor differences may be looked for in those dies that run into such varieties.

The next instalment is the thirty pages of "Historical Notes." We can see, from the superficial study of them that as yet we have only had time for, that these notes are a most valuable contribution to the science, and cannot fail to bring new light on many questions of interest. Most of the dates, and the facts concerning all the different series, are confirmed by references to the Official Acts of the Ruling Powers, by quotations from the public journals of the time, and also from an examination of most of the Government Schedules offering the envelopes for sale. The values of every issue are discussed, and any peculiarities described that occur individually or in general.

After these introductory notes and descriptions, we have the actual Reference List of 1,643 different envelopes, and further at the end of the book a set of life-size illustrations of the different "knives" and watermarks that occur through the whole list. These illustrations, though neither of the sets are quite complete, are the most magnificent things of the kind that have ever appeared; nay, it is only condemning them with faint praise, if we compare them with the wretched attempts that have hitherto appeared. They are just a complete success, and make the identification of any envelope as simple as falling off a tree. This was very much wanted, as all the illustrations of "knives," that we have ever seen in previous lists, have utterly failed to give collectors or dealers a chance of identify-

\* *The Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers and Sheets of the United States*, by Messrs. John K. Tiffany, R. R. Bogert, and Joseph Reclert, published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., New York.

ing the difficult shapes of some of the Reay and Plimpton envelopes, and the consequence has been that all kinds of mistakes have been constantly made, our own experience being that we have hardly ever received a lot of envelopes numbered correctly. Shortly after the arrival of the book, we received by a later mail a welcome addition to the illustrations in the shape of four plates of the dies in the order of their numbers, Nos. 1 to 124. They only illustrate the dies which are distinguished with separate numbers in the Reference List, and we much regret the absence of certain prominent varieties, some of which appears in the list as Die var. A, Die var. B, &c.

As to the minor variations of the Nesbitt dies, we are aware that they exist in such extensive numbers that the compilers of a general catalogue cannot hope to include them in their numbered list; for they would create nothing but confusion for ordinary collectors, who only require an accurate list of each value of each issue. We consider that Mr. Tiffany and his *confrères* have done right in passing them by, with descriptions of a few of the more noticeable of them in their notes. But we ourselves have made a special study of the Nesbitt dies, and find them as interesting a branch of the science as any other. Moreover, we on our side have resolved to do our best to supplement the good work of our opposite neighbours, and in accordance therewith at an early date there will appear in this new journal of ours a detailed account of all the minor varieties of the Nesbitt dies, with good accurate illustrations of each. It is impossible to identify these minor varieties, very slightly differing in some cases, without illustrations; and if only our die autotypes turn out as good as these splendid "knife" illustrations, we shall be extremely well pleased.

We think we have shown our appreciation of the general arrangement, and we will now proceed to go through the actual list, though, to do that effectually, constant reference must be made by us to all the previous notes.

We do not find it as complete as the compilers might have made it, indeed we may say, as they could have made it, since we ourselves have at times sent to one or other of them news of several varieties we knew of, which to our surprise we now find omitted. We do not imagine that our information was not credited, but that there was not a proper system of noting all fresh varieties that might be reported. It is obvious they could not rely upon everything from mere hearsay evidence, but we fancied we were an exception to that rule, and in any case, by request, we would have sent off the actual specimens by return mail.

In the Nesbitt series, however, our chief objection is to the arrangement of the watermarks, and in the hope of making the varieties commonly found clear to any collectors who become interested in them, we will try to explain them fully at the cost of some space.

The illustrations represent accurately seven varieties of watermark that occur, but there are two other very distinct varieties which have been forcibly included, the first under Wmk. A<sub>3</sub>, and the other, as we think, under Wmk. A<sub>4</sub>. We were early consulted on the subject of watermarks, and stated our objections, which we regret were not allowed by the triumvirate to improve their system, the business side perhaps outweighing the scientific; this is a mere guess of ours. We have long separated out these two watermarks for ourselves, and, in order to fall in as far as we can with the arrangement of the list, we call them Wmk. A<sub>3½</sub> and Wmk. A<sub>4½</sub>.

The real points that should be held to distinguish the different Nesbitt watermarks are, first the angle at which the monograms are set with the cross lines, and secondly the position of each monogram in relation to the next monograms above and below; in both cases manifestly displaced monograms must be disregarded. Also no notice should be taken of the shapes of the individual letters in Wmks. A<sub>2</sub> to A<sub>6</sub>, as each variety of watermark has letters of all the usual shapes.

The angles are the most important standard to hold by, but they are rather troublesome to reckon, as one has to rule pencil lines on the envelope, to ensure



real accuracy. But all that is required is the average angle of each variety, which we can give, having taken it with great care on a large number of normal specimens of each variety :

A <sub>2</sub>	averages	32°	extremes	30° to 33°
A <sub>3</sub>	"	37°	"	35° " 38°
A <sub>3½</sub>	"	42°	"	41° " 44°
A <sub>4</sub>	"	51°	"	48° " 54°
A <sub>4½</sub>	"	47°	"	43° " 48°
A <sub>5</sub>	"	45°	"	44° " 47°
A <sub>6</sub>	"	46°	"	44° " 48°

We give these averages in order to establish the watermarks as different, and not as a means of identifying specimens. The latter is more conveniently done by the relative positions of the monograms, which may be seen at a glance, though certain other particulars are easier tests for some of them.

A<sub>2</sub>. We except this watermark, for which the angle is the chief point of difference from A<sub>3</sub>, and if judged by the eye they may be easily mistaken one for the other.

A<sub>3</sub>. The illustration is a good one, and gives the usual positions of the monograms. Length of "POD" averages 44 mm. Cross lines average 32 mm. apart. Only known on white paper. We have seen it on Nos. 14, 29, 30, 32, 33, 45, 57, 71, and 85.

A<sub>3½</sub>. Length of "POD" averages 52 mm. Cross lines average 31 mm. apart. A<sub>3½</sub> may be recognised at a glance by the letters of the monogram being spread out much farther apart than in any of the others, and also by the peculiar shape of the "O" of "POD," which has the inner oval much lower down than the outer circle, leaving a large space between the two lines at the top of the "O." Only known on coloured papers. We have seen it on Nos. 56, 112, 115, 121, 134, 135, 136, 143, 146, 149, and 162.

A<sub>4</sub>. As per illustration. For a watermark to be A<sub>4</sub>, the "P" of "POD" must be well under, or slightly to the left of, the "S" of the monogram above, *i.e.*, excluding manifest errors. Length of "POD" averages 45 mm. Cross lines average 26 mm. apart.

A<sub>4½</sub>. Differs from A<sub>4</sub> in the average angle with the cross lines, and also in the relative positions of the monograms. In A<sub>4½</sub> the "P" of "POD" is always placed well away to the right of the "S" of the monogram above. A<sub>4½</sub> coincides with A<sub>4</sub> in the distance at which one monogram is placed below the one above, and also in the letters of both varying considerably in the spacing apart. Length of "POD" averages 45 mm. Cross lines average 31 mm. apart.

A<sub>5</sub> and A<sub>6</sub> are very distinct from all others in the illustrations, the former having the positions of the monograms reversed, and the latter is a most useful receptacle for all the envelopes on paper with fine laid lines and the cross lines proportionately nearer together.

Almost all the envelopes of the 1853-5 issues are A<sub>2</sub>, with only the exceptions of the few with A<sub>1</sub>, and one or two scarce specimens of others. Then follow A<sub>3</sub> and A<sub>4</sub>, and later A<sub>3½</sub>, A<sub>4½</sub>, A<sub>5</sub>, and A<sub>6</sub>, a vast majority of the intermediate issues showing A<sub>4</sub> or A<sub>4½</sub>, though there are also a large quantity with A<sub>6</sub>, which we take to be, as a rule, later printings.

Passing on to the discussion of the dies, we find some notes here and there that do not point out the most suitable varieties, and also some that are a little misleading.

Of the 1853-5 dies by far the best general division of the 3 cents die 5 is :

A. The earlier set, with the long cross-strokes to the letters "T," and—

B. The later set, with short cross-strokes to the letters "T."

The few varieties in the lettering that are noticed are hardly identifiable, and one would expect that to be the case, seeing there are thirty varieties in the lettering of die 5, 10 of var. A, and 20 of var. B.

6 cents, 1853. There are four very distinct varieties of the head, each of which are found on white and buff in both the colours, red and green. We regret to say we cannot identify the *a*, *b*, and *c*, of the notes, although we have very clear specimens of all the known four.

10 cents, 1855, die 7. This head is certainly similar to that of the 3 cents, die 5, as it was taken from an impression of the same die.

10 cents, 1855, die 8. The head of this die is certainly not the same as that of the 3 cents, die 4, and is different to all the other 1853-5 heads that we have seen.

3 cents, 1860. The minor varieties named here are recognisable, thanks to the "thread." This latter is a variety that had never occurred to us.

1 cent, 1860, die 12. There are several more sub-varieties than five. We are strongly of opinion that var. *b* is more deserving of a separate die-ship to itself than even the time-honoured die 13, as it is much the most distinct of all the 1 cent, 1860.

4 cents, 1860. There are more than the three minor varieties noted, but they depend on minor varieties of the 1 cent and 3 cents, which are not given in these notes.

We can supply the required history of the two 4 cents envelopes, which were discovered by ourselves. The 1 cent impression is the minor variety we mentioned above as being entitled to rank as a separate die, and is only known on No. 55 of the new list, as far as the regular issues are concerned. It has certainly been impressed on the 3 cents envelopes of 1860, Nos. 32 and 36 of the new list, at a second printing, the envelopes showing clear evidence of having been opened and re-fastened. Mr. C. B. Corwin obtained the No. 57 for us, knowing that we wanted an unused specimen of this envelope, which is No. 37 in Horner's list. After our suspicions of the 1 cent being a later impression had been confirmed by Mr. Tiffauy, we wrote to Mr. Corwin, and he soon afterwards sent us a letter from his friend, the original owner, explaining that it was given to him in a friendly way, with a lot of other envelopes and stamps, by the Hon. A. N. Zeveley, 3rd Assistant P.M. General, whilst in his office at Washington one day in 1867. It is evident to us that these envelopes are merely Post Office experiments, and not issued envelopes. The other specimen, Horner No. 41, or No. 61 of the new list, was certain to originate from the same source, though it came to us from a dealer, as we found afterwards that the gentleman, who got them in 1867, had another specimen of this last.

3 cents, 1861. There are many more minor varieties than those tabulated, and of those we can only identify about half. The impressions of the same varieties vary far too much in the case of this die for them to be identifiable from verbal descriptions.

2 cents, 1863. Nos. 110 and 111, die 22 on orange, are a surprise to us, as we always thought that Horner's No. 56 was one of his numerous mistakes. We conclude the compilers of this list must have verified these two from actual specimens, as they say in the "Historical Notes" they have omitted die 22 on orange with the later "knife" 11, as not verified from actual specimens.

2 cents, 1864. 20 minor varieties described, which are good to identify, for anyone who has them all. We do not think the best system of classification for these 2 cents "U.S. Post" has been adopted. Var. 24a, confined to the rare envelope No. 114, or Horner No. 88½, is quite out of place in the wide dies. It belongs to a class not mentioned at all, those with the very narrow and very high letters, which are all narrow dies, and perhaps the most noticeable of the prominent varieties. We know most of what exists in these 2 cents "U.S. Post," having searched high and low for them, yet we cannot identify all of the very small set of Nos. 114 to 128, as described in the list, from our series of specimens, though we are inclined to think we could duplicate any specimen produced. That may be going a little too far, but any contradiction on 2 cents drives us into the same state of mind as our



old friend in the play of *Our Boys*, "Allow us to know something about 1864 2 cents!"

3 cents, 1864. The minor varieties here are countless, and, except for a few of the scarcer shapes, it is far harder to find duplicate varieties than fresh ones.

We have found No. 132 of this issue with Wmk. A5, which is worth notice, as the list contains no envelope on white paper so watermarked.

We can add the following watermarks to the list, *i.e.*, on its present basis, and without taking any notice of our interpolated A3½ and A4½ :

No. 36	also	A2	No. 92	is	A4
No. 45	"	A3	No. 114	"	A4
No. 48	"	A2	No. 127	"	A4-5
No. 50	"	A2	No. 132	also	A5
No. 57	is	A3	No. 133	"	A4
No. 59	"	A4	No. 135	"	A5
No. 62	"	A4	No. 149	"	A3
No. 66	"	A4	No. 161	"	A5
No. 79	"	A2-4 not (A3-4)	No. 162	"	A5

(To be continued.)

## Exhibition of Stamps of India and Ceylon.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

*Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.*

### Committee of Management.

E. D. BACON.  
MAJOR EVANS.

T. WICKHAM JONES.  
D. GARTH.

J. A. TILLEARD (*Secretary*).

E. J. NANKIVELL.  
R. PEARCE.

[CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO MEMBERS.]

DEAR SIR,

As you are probably already aware it has been decided to hold an Exhibition of the Stamps of India and Ceylon for the purpose of illustrating the Society's work on the stamps of these countries which will be issued during the current month.

The Exhibition will be held in the Society's Rooms as above, and will be open on Wednesday, the 22nd, and Thursday, the 23rd February next.

The stamps will be on view between the hours of 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. each day.

There will be no charge for admission, and all members are at liberty to attend. Non-members will be admitted on presentation of the visiting card of any member endorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same.

The Committee of Management invite the cordial co-operation and assistance of all members of the Society, and it is hoped that all members who make a study of the stamps of India and Ceylon will place their collections at the disposal of the Committee. Members who are willing to exhibit are requested to send particulars of their exhibits to the undersigned, at the above address, at the earliest opportunity, but not later than Tuesday, the 7th prox., on the form enclosed herewith.

Your attention is called to the annexed rules and regulations, of which all exhibitors will be held to have had notice.

I am requested to inform you that for the purposes of the Exhibition, the Committee of the Society have determined that the Rooms shall be closed, so far

as the ordinary use by members is concerned, from the 20th to the 23rd February inclusive, and also on Friday, the 24th of February, until 3 o'clock p.m.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. TILLEARD, *Secretary.*

18th January, 1893.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The stamps to be exhibited must be *bonâ fide* the property of members of the Society.
2. The Committee of Management reserve the right of making such a selection from the exhibits offered, as the space at their disposal or other circumstances may render desirable.
3. All stamps will be exhibited under glass, and in locked or sealed cases. Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every reasonable precaution taken to insure the safety of exhibits, which will not be allowed to be handled except by the Committee of Management; but no personal responsibility in case of loss or damage will be taken by the Society or Committee.
4. If a sufficient number of Exhibitors express a desire that the Committee of Management should arrange for an insurance against the risk of fire and theft while exhibits are in the hands of the Society, the Committee will endeavour to effect a policy or policies at Lloyds to cover such risk. The amount of the value placed by the exhibitor upon his stamps for the purpose of such insurance, must be given in sending particulars of exhibits, and an undertaking to pay the proper proportion of the premium of insurance must be signed by the exhibitor.
5. No charge will be made for space, and beyond the cost of insurance (if any) and of delivery and removal of exhibits, Exhibitors will not be asked to incur any expense in connection with the Exhibition.
6. All stamps must be delivered to the Committee of Management at the Society's rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., free of expense, by 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 18th February.
7. Collections in books cannot be exhibited, and all stamps should be mounted upon sheets or cards, and on one side only. The size of these is left to the discretion of Exhibitors, but in cases where it is proposed to arrange stamps purposely for the Exhibition, the most convenient sizes for cards will be 10 inches or 15 inches square, or 15 inches in height by 10 inches in width.
8. All exhibits must be cleared between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Friday, the 24th February. The Committee of Management will, if desired, return exhibits to their owners at the risk and expense of the latter by registered parcel post, or otherwise, as directed.

## The Philatelic Society, London.

### FURNISHING FUND for the New Rooms at Effingham House.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED UP TO DECEMBER 30TH, 1892.

The House Committee have the pleasure of acknowledging further donations to this Fund. The sums expended, though confined to actual necessities, have already largely exceeded the amount received.

Amount acknowledged up to October 15th, 1892 - - £83 17s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. BECKWITH - - - -	0	10	6	CAPT. MYERS - - - -	1	1	0
W. T. WILLETT - - - -	2	2	0	F. F. HUBBOCK - - - -	2	2	0
W. T. WILSON - - - -	1	1	0	W. THORNE - - - -	2	0	0
F. C. VAN DUZER - - - -	5	0	0	WM. HARRISON - - - -	1	1	0
E. H. WATTS, JUNR. - - - -	1	1	0	H. R. OLDFIELD - - - -	1	1	0
C. B. CORWIN - - - -	5	5	0	H. WINKMAN - - - -	1	6	0
A. PASSER - - - -	2	2	0				

Total to December 30th, 1892 - - - - £109 10s.

# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

Angra.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us three new values of the current type.

15 reis, brown.  
20 „ lilac.  
75 „ rose.

Antioquia.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 5 centavos of the latest issue, on plain white paper, instead of grey.

5 centavos, black on white.

Bolivia.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2 centavos of the recently issued newspaper stamps, perf. at top, bottom, and right, but imperf. at left and between the stamps.

2 c., violet on blue, variety of perforation.

British Bechuanaland.—Mr. Nicholson informs the *Stamp News* that he has discovered a specimen of the halfpenny with small surcharge "Protectorate" in which the word is spelt "Protectorpte," the tenth letter being distinctly a *p*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black on vermilion; error *Protectorple*.

Cashmere.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write to us that in a package just received by them from this State, they find the following three new varieties:—

1 anna, circular, stone-brown.  
1 „ „ yellowish-red.  
4 annas, „ reddish-brown.

Ceylon.—The 2 cents is now coming over in a darker shade of grey-green. Wmk. Cr. C.A., perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .

2 cents, grey-green.

Chill.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles two new values of the current type, and a new 1 peso stamp of a larger size and new design, printed in two colours, all ronletted.

15 centavos, blue.  
25 „ red-brown.  
1 peso, brown and black.

Cook Islands.—According to the *Monthly Journal* a second edition has been printed of the design illustrated by us in Vol. I., p. 245, consisting of 6,000 each of the 1d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3,000 of the 10d., and it is reported that a third printing may be required before the permanent issue, of less primitive design, is ready. No varieties have been, as yet, discovered in the new printings; and only slight differences in the shades of the colours employed.

Greece.—Mr. Socolis informs the *Stamp News* that a new issue of stamps is contemplated here. The design will probably be that on the current postcards, with head of Mercury and large figures of value at side. They will be printed in Paris.

Grenada.—The *American Journal of Philately* has seen the following varieties of the provisional unpaid letter stamps, 1p and 2p on 6p mauve:—

1, 2p Colon after surcharge.  
1, 2p Colon after postage.  
1p Colon after "g" of postage.  
1p Colon after "g" of surcharge.  
1, 2p Colon after surcharge and postage.  
1, 2p Period after postage. Colon after surcharge.  
1, 2p Period after "p" of postage.  
1p Period after "g" of postage.  
2p Period after "g" of surcharge.  
1p SURCHARGE.

Guanacaste.—The *Monthly Journal* has received an extraordinary error, of the surcharge, in ordinary capitals, on the 5 pesos of 1889, the name reading "GUAGACASTE."

5 pesos, black and olive green, error.

Hayti.—Mr. Gremmel, in *The Post Office*, U.S.A., gives a list of the provisionals up to date. He says the surcharge comes on the two shades of the 3 c., and that various errors exist; and on one sheet the last two stamps are without a surcharge.

#### Provisional Issue:—

1892. Deux cent on 3 c. slate, red surcharge.  
Eux cent „ „ „ „  
Eux cen „ „ „ „  
Den cent „ „ „ „  
Deu cen „ „ „ „  
Deux cent, double surcharge, on 3 c. slate, red surcharge.  
Deux cent on 3 c. mauve, red surcharge.  
Deux cent, double surcharge, on 3 c. mauve, red surcharge.

Madagascar.—The *Monthly Journal* says:—  
"A correspondent kindly sends us a portion of the wrapper of a newspaper received by him



last month from Tamatave, which was franked by an ordinary 10 c. stamp of the current French issue, perforated. He tells us that until quite recently his papers always bore the French Colonial stamps, but that the last received had the stamps of the mother country. This may indicate either that the use of French Colonial stamps at Tamatave is to be abandoned, or that while the new Colonial Stamps were being prepared a supply was wanted there, and this was filled by sending out the ordinary French stamps. In either case it seems to afford further proof, if such were necessary, of the fact that the same stamps might still be used, without any inconvenience, both at home and in all the French foreign settlements. We believe that all the French Colonial post-offices are branches of the central office at home, and that separate sets of stamps are quite as much wanted for the different provinces of France itself, as for the similar provinces beyond the sea."

**New Zealand.**—The *Monthly Journal* reports that a second variety of the N.Z. and Star watermark has been discovered, corresponding with that of the Crown and S.A., the letters being rather further apart than before. The distance between the letters is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm., instead of a little over 4 mm. It has been seen the 1d. only upon this paper at present; but is informed that its use appears to date from the end of 1890 or beginning of 1891, so it is probable that other values exist with the same watermark.

1d., rose; *variety of wmk.*

**Ponta Delagada.**—A 15 reis has been added to the current series.

15 reis, mauve.

**Sarawak.**—*Vinden's Philatelic Monthly* announces that the current 8 cents has been surcharged 2 cents.

2 cents on 8 cents, green and red.

**Shanghai.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. specimens of a new series identical in design and watermark with the issue of 1890, the colours only being changed, as per following list. Watermark "Kongbo" in Chinese characters, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

2 cents, green.

5 ,, vermilion.

10 ,, orange.

15 ,, violet.

20 ,, brown.

**St. Pierre et Miquelon.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us six fresh varieties, formed from stamps with the name overprinted diagonally, by adding, on the 5 c., large outlined numerals, and, on the 25 c., large solid numerals, in *black*, across the first surcharge.

" 1 " on 5 c., black and green.

" 2 " on 5 c., ,, "

" 4 " on 5 c., ,, "

" 1 " on 25 c., black on *rose*.

" 2 " on 25 c., ,, "

" 4 " on 25 c., ,, "

**St. Thomas and Prince Island.**—In October, provisional stamps were issued as follows:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$  on 5 reis, green on black, 250 issued.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  ,, 10 ,, black on green, 250 ,,

$2\frac{1}{2}$  ,, 20 ,, black on carmine } 400 "

thick surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$  ,, 20 ,, thin surcharge 100 ,,

We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that these stamps were provided to meet the reduced intercolonial postage on printed matter. None were sold to the public. They were affixed to papers by the postal officials.

**Sungei Ujong.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 5 c. of the tiger type.

5 cents, blue.

**Surinam.**—Attention has been called to a variety in the provisional  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c., black and yellow, illustrated by us in Vol. I., p. 248, which has not yet been quite cleared up. It will be remembered that the ground work of the stamp was made up of a label in yellow lettering, on which the word "Frankerzegel" was printed in five vertical lines reading downwards, and once across the top and the bottom. Of the five vertical lines, the two outer words were in German text; and the three inner in Roman letters. The printer seems to have run short of German capitals, and as a consequence the left-hand vertical line, in every stamp in the sheet, except the fourth vertical row from the right, exhibits the peculiarity of letters in German text commencing with a Roman capital. This ratio of 90 errors in a sheet of 100 stamps should satisfy the most exacting. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the sheet on which we have founded this explanation.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  c., black and yellow, *error*.

**Sweden.**—Messrs. Cheveley & Co. inform us that they have received on a letter the 1 öre and 2 öre of the new type, illustrated in Vol. I., p. 199.

1 öre, chocolate and blue.

2 ,, yellow and blue.

**Tasmania.**—Mr. Wm. Harrison has shown us the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of the design of the current  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d., and we understand that the 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. of the new type have also been issued. Wmk. "TAS," perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, purple tablet.

6d., violet, black ,,

1s., rose, green ,,

2s., 6d. brown, blue ,,

**Tonga.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1d., 2d. and 8d., of the new types des-



cribed by us in Vol. I., p. 249, which we now illustrate. They inform us that the 4d. and 1s. were sent from the printers in wrong colours, and have not been issued. The 4d. is of the same design as the 1d., and the 2d., 8d. and 1s. are of the portrait type. Watermark a small star beneath the letters N Z, perf.  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 1d., pink.
- 2d., olive-grey.
- 4d., (?)
- 8d., mauve.
- 1s., (?)

United States.—(COLUMBIAN ISSUE).—The following is a description of the new series of stamps issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. They are the work of the Bank Note Company of New York. Our thanks are due to Mr. Rudolph Meyer for the first set of values up to 1 dollar, and to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a set including the higher values.

*One Cent.*—"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. This reproduction is enclosed in a circle. On the left of it is represented an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with head dress of feathers, each figure in a sitting posture. Colour, Antwerp blue.



*Four Cents.*—"Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels, *Santa Maria*, *Nina* and *Pinta*, in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Colour, ultramarine-blue.



*Five Cents.*—"Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Colour, chocolate-brown.



*Six Cents.*—"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," scene from one of the panels of the bronze doors, by Randolph Rogers, in the Capitol at Washington. On each side of the scene represented is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand, and in the other a statue of Bobadilla. Colour, royal purple.



*Two Cents.*—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Colour, purple-maroon.



*Three Cents.*—"Flagship of Columbus," the *Santa Maria*, in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Colour, medium shade of green.



*Ten Cents.*—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori, at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Colour, Vandyke brown.





*Fifteen Cents.*—"Columbus Announcing his Discovery," after the painting by R. Balaca, now in Madrid. Colour, dark green.



*Three Dollars.*—"Columbus Describing Third Voyage," after the painting by Francisco Jover. Colour, light yellow-green.



*Thirty Cents.*—"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso. Colour, Sienna brown.



*Four Dollars.*—Portraits in circles, separated by an ornate device, of Isabella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Colour, carmine.



*Fifty Cents.*—"Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Colour, carbon-blue.



*Five Dollars.*—Profile of head of Columbus after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir fifty cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America, represented by a female Indian with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Colour, black.

All are perf. 12.

*One Dollar.*—"Isabella Pledging her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Colour, rose-salmon.



*Two Dollars.*—"Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Colour, toned mineral-red.



- 1 cent, Antwerp blue.
- 2 cents, purple-brown.
- 3 " medium green.
- 4 " ultramarine-blue.
- 5 " chocolate-brown.
- 6 " royal purple.
- 10 " Vandyke brown.
- 15 " dark green.
- 30 " sienna-brown.
- 50 " carbon-blue.
- 1 dollar, rose-salmon.
- 2 dollars, mineral-red.
- 3 " light yellow-green.
- 4 " carmine.
- 5 " black.

Victoria.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that the 9d. brown, of the 1873 type, has been re-



issued, printed in green, on white wove paper, to meet the requirements of the 9d. per pound

parcels post rate. A change of colour has also taken place in the current one shilling, which is now coming over in lake. Watermark V & Crown, perf. 12½.

9d., green.  
1s., lake.

Wadhwan.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a specimen of the one stamp, to which this State has, so far, wisely restricted itself, much more clearly printed than before, on *thick* paper, and with a much cleaner cut perforation, gauging 12.

Half pice, black, *thick* paper.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

Brazil.—We illustrate a new type of envelope stamp of which we have received the 100 reis and 200 reis from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.



100 reis, red.  
200 „ lilac.

Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new wrapper stamp of the value of three half pence, similar in design to the current one penny wrapper.  
1½d., slate-blue.

French Colonies.—To our list of adhesive stamps of a new design, common to all the French Colonies, chronicled in our last issue, must be added the following envelopes:—

- 1 Size 116×71 mm. White wove paper.
- 5 c. green, inscription in label red.
- 2 Size 116×71 mm. Greenish wove paper.
- 15 c. blue, inscription in label red.
- 3 Size 123×96 mm. Greenish wove paper.
- 15 c. blue, inscription in label red.
- 4 Size 146×112 mm. Greenish wove paper.
- 15 c. blue, inscription in label red.

New South Wales.—According to *Vinden's Philatelic Monthly* the fourpence and the five-pence Registration O.S. Envelopes have been issued. The 4d. is printed in the usual colour on official envelope, the O.S. being cut out in plugs. The same design has been utilised for the 5d. envelope, with the value altered, and printed in green instead of brown.

4d., brown, O.S.  
5d., green, „

Travancore.—The *Monthly Journal* says the design of the 1 chuckram envelope has been redrawn, the inscriptions are larger, as is also the shell in the centre, and there is a greater space between the words "CHUCKRAM" and "ONE." The diameter of the new die is 26½ mm., instead of 25½ mm.

1 ch., ultramarine, *new die*, 136×70 mm.

United States.—The *American Journal of Philately* states that a Columbian series of stamped envelopes will be issued which will all be made of specially watermarked cream tinted paper, of equivalent quality and weight to the first quality envelopes of the regular series, and they will comprise eight different sizes, viz.: A, G, H, I and N, each being of the same dimensions as the envelopes of the same designations now in use, and three new sizes, viz.: P, 5½×3½ inches; Q, 3¼×6¼ inches; and R, 4¾×5¾ inches. The series will embrace the following denominations, viz.: A, N and P, 1 and 2 cent only; G, H and I, 2, 4, 5 and 10 cent; Q, 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 cent; R, 1, 2 and 5 cent.

The following is a description of the several denominations of stamps on these envelopes:

The general design is the same for all denominations, the letters of value, of course, being appropriately changed. This design consists of an embossed circular stamp, considerably larger than the stamps on the current series of envelopes, bearing as the principal features profiles of Columbus and Liberty above the figure of an eagle with outstretched wings, and surmounted by a shield similar to that used in the Arms of the United States.

The colours of the stamps correspond to those of the same denominations in the series of Columbian adhesive stamps hereinbefore described.

- 1 Size A, 140×82 mm.
- 1 c. blue, *cream*.
- 2 c. purple-brown, *cream*.
- 2 Size G, 219×98 mm.
- 2 c. purple-brown, *cream*.
- 5 c. chocolate, „





## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### The Philatelic Society, London.

*President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

*Committee for the Year 1892-93.*

*President:* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary:* D. GARTH.

*Assistant Secretary:* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian:* C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE Sixth Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 9th December, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, viz.:—Mr. E. D. Bacon (in the chair), Major E. B. Evans; Messrs. C. N. Biggs, A. W. Chambers, R. Meyer, W. Silk, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, H. E. Wright, R. E. Lambert, W. Harrison, T. Ransom, A. A. Davis, E. Stanley Gibbons, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard and D. Garth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. E. F. Hubbuck, proposed by Mr. A. W. Chambers, and seconded by the Treasurer, Mr. A. B. Langridge, proposed by Mr. A. W. Chambers, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mrs. H. L. Chowne, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The Assistant-Secretary then read a paper, by the Vice-President, on the unwatermarked stamps of New Zealand, in which all the principal points of interest, and the questions remaining to be solved in regard to these stamps were referred to. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, and on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Maycock, Mr. W. Harrison, and Mr. Davis, were appointed a Sub-committee, to investigate the question of the dates when the imperforate stamps of New Zealand were in use, and to prepare a list of all the dated specimens which they could discover.

On the further discussion of the subject of the Annual Dinner of the Society, it was arranged that this should be held in the month of May next. Owing to the proximity of Christmas the next meeting was fixed for Friday the 30th instant.

THE Seventh Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House on Friday the 30th December, 1892, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being present:—Messrs. E. D. Bacon, (in the chair), E. B. Evans, C. N. Biggs, R. Meyer, T. Maycock, T. Wickham Jones, W. Silk, W. Harrison, A. A. Davis, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell and D. Garth.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the correspondence was read, consisting of a letter from Mr. Bishop, suggesting that the Society should organise an Exhibition of stamps during the coming year. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. Nankivell gave notice of his intention to move a resolution at a subsequent meeting to the following effect, viz.:—That in view of the proposed holding of an International Exhibition in London, in 1895, a Committee be appointed to watch over the interests of Philately, and, if the opportunity occurs, to ascertain from the Committee of Management of the proposed Exhibition whether arrangements can be made for joining in the Exhibition. On the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to reply to Mr. Bishop's letter that the Society regrets its inability, owing to various reasons, to fall in with the proposals, especially seeing that early in the new year it is intended to have an Exhibition in the Society's Rooms of the Stamps of India and Ceylon, to illustrate the forthcoming work on the stamps of those countries, and that in his letter the Secretary should mention that the Society has in view the possibility of arranging for an Exhibition of stamps in connection with the proposed International Exhibition of 1895. M. Georges Robinet, proposed by Mr. Davis, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. Gordon Smith, proposed by Mr. Hastings Wright, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. A. T. Bate, of New Zealand, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. The recommendations of the House Committee as to the regulations for the use of the Society's Rooms were read, and, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Secretary, were adopted and directed to be entered on the minutes.

The report of the Sub-committee in reference to the proposed Exhibition of the Stamps of India and Ceylon was also read, and after some discussion, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Maycock, that the Report be adopted, and entered on the minutes,

and Messrs. Bacon, T. Wickham Jones, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and Major Evans, with the Secretary, and the Assistant-Secretary, were appointed a Sub-committee to carry out the necessary arrangements for the Exhibition, which it was proposed should be held in the month of February next.

The revision of the Reference Lists of the Stamps of Natal was proceeded with, and adjourned to the next meeting of the Lists Committee.

### Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President:* BARON DE WORMS.

**Committee for the Year 1891-92.**

*President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President:* J. H. REDMAN.

*Acting Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

J. H. ESCOLME.

#### List of Members.

H. W. ARMITAGE.

M. P. CASTLE.

S. M. CASTLE.

H. CLARK.

J. H. ESCOLME.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

C. GONIN.

E. H. GONIN.

H. GRIFFITH.

W. HARRISON.

G. G. HODGSON.

C. F. D. MARSHALL.

O. PFENNINGER.

W. H. REAN.

J. H. REDMAN.

REV. E. H. ROGERS.

E. J. W. SANG.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

A. H. THOMAS.

R. J. THRUPP.

W. T. WILLETT.

R. J. WOODMAN.

A. DE WORMS.

P. DE WORMS.

THE Fifth Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 5th December, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, P. de Worms, R. J. Thrupp, O. Pfenninger, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair.

The stamps of Malta were again studied, as well as those of the Ionian Islands, and a preliminary revision list of both countries was made.

THE Sixth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 19th December, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, O. Pfenninger, C. F. D. Marshall, H. Clark, P. de Worms, A. de Worms, E. H. Rogers. The Vice-President in the chair.

The study of the stamps of Cyprus was proceeded with and adjourned to a future meeting.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President:* F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary:* W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL. | E. P. COLLETT.

J. H. ABBOTT. | E. AITKEN.

THE Sixth Meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, on Friday, December 2nd, 1892, the President in the chair, there being 13 members present.

The Sub-Committee reported the result of their investigations as to the desirability of changing the place of meeting, and it was resolved that the next and future meetings be held at the Blackfriars Hotel, Manchester.

The President continued his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 8d., 9d., and 10d., showing *inter alia* the 8d. brown and the 9d. with the hair line.

THE Seventh Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, December 16th, 1892, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Treasurer; Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Petrie, Farrer, Munn, Buxton, Hammer, Fildes, Ranck and Grunewald.

The Secretary read the continuation of his paper on Japan, showing further entire sheets. A quantity of novelties were exhibited after the meeting.

Daisy Bank,  
Swinton Park.

W. DORNING BECKTON.





## Occasional Notes.

### Prince Edward Island Plates.

With this number we present our readers with the first of a series of Proofs from the original dies and plates employed in the manufacture of the Prince Edward Island Stamps. Mr. Tilleard on another page gives an interesting account of the finding of these plates, and their preservation from the clutches of the "Reprinter."

### Mr. Bacon on "The Fiji Express."

Our apologies are due to Mr. E. D. Bacon for the late publication of his valuable paper on "The Fiji Times Express." So long ago as August last we inserted a note explaining that it had then been crowded out of previous numbers.

### Posts Beyond Bechuanaland.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Postmaster-General:—"Notice having been received that the present means of transport in the Trans-Protectorate, beyond British Bechuanaland are inadequate for the conveyance of book and sample packets, such packets must not for the present be posted for transmission to places in the Trans-Protectorate—namely, Tati, Maggwe, and Buluwayo."

### Gilbert Islands Protectorate.

Report states that since the declaration of the British Protectorate over the Gilbert Islands group in June last, the condition of natives and Europeans alike has much improved. The latter now desire the appointment of a British resident, in order that the advantages of the new system may be maintained. And no doubt the postage stamp will follow the resident in due course.

### A Printer's Error.

Some errors perpetrated by printers have such a humorous cast that one is sometimes led to suspect "an evil intent." Of such a class of "errors" was a so-called slip recently detected in a well-known London stamp auctioneer's catalogue, the words "inverted surcharge" being set up as "invented surcharge."

### Philatelists in Novels.

Philately is at last creeping into the works of our leading novelists. In Mr. R. L. Stevenson's recently published "Wrecker" there are no less than two collectors put in evidence. One, forsooth, is a butler at a country mansion, and another, a child of seven years. The child of seven produces an album in which, "There were varying shades of the English penny, Russians with the coloured heart, old undecipherable Thurn-and-Taxis, obsolete triangular Cape of Good Hopes, Swan Rivers with the swan, and Guianas with the sailing ship." And there is some talk about "exchanges" and "thin papers." One character

is made to say, "There are few things I despise more than old stamps, unless perhaps it be crests." Evidently Mr. Stevenson could easily get out of his depth in the matter of "old stamps," and what he terms "obliterated postmarks."

### Bechuanaland and Mashonaland Parcels Post.

A notice issued from the General Post Office states that on and after Monday, January 2, 1893, parcels will be accepted at any post office for transmission to Mashonaland, and the whole of the postage on parcels for the Bechuanaland Protectorate will be payable at the time of posting. The places in the Protectorate and Mashonaland at which parcels will be delivered are as follows:—In the Bechuanaland Protectorate—Kany's, Mac-loutsie, Molepolole, Palachwe, and Ramoutsa. In Mashonaland—Fern Spruit, Hartley Hill, Lawrencedale, Mazoe, Salisbury, Tuli, Umtali, and Victoria. Parcels for these places mentioned above will be included in the mails for Cape Town dispatched from London every Saturday morning. Parcels from the rest of the United Kingdom must be posted so as to reach London not later than Friday night. The postage rates on parcels for South Africa will now stand as follows:—To Cape Town and Durban, 9d. per lb.; to the rest of the Cape Colony and Natal, 1s. per lb.; to British Bechuanaland, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, 1s. 3d. per lb.; to the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Mashonaland, 2s. 2d. per lb.

### Unwatermarked New Zealand.

The reading of Mr. Castle's paper on the "Unwatermarked Stamps of New Zealand" at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, led to the appointment of a small committee to inquire further into the early issues of this country. Members of the Society, or other readers of this Journal, having any of the *imperfectorate* stamps with *dated* postmarks would greatly help the Committee by forwarding the specimens for inspection to Mr. T. Maycock or Mr. Wm. Harrison, addressed Philatelic Society, London, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

### Mr. Ehrenbach's Australians.

According to the *Stamp News* Mr. Robert Ehrenbach's collection of Australian Stamps recently sold by auction by Messrs. Cheveley & Co. was valued by an expert at £1,400 gross. Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. offered him £900 for it, but it realised at auction £1,060, though some of the stamps were not included.

### Advance in Catalogue Prices.

Our excellent contemporary, *The American Philatelist*, has the following very timely note

on the remarkable advance in Catalogue prices:—"Are not the publishers of the various so-called Standard Catalogues carrying matters too far in their yearly advances? United States stamps have, on an average, been raised 300 per cent. within the last three years, and for what cause? Surely not their scarcity, for the publishers, who are dealers as well, have extremely large stocks of almost every United States stamp issued."

#### The Effect on Collectors.

We are told that the result of this advance in prices is that the collectors are fast dropping out of United States and disposing of their collections, it being more profitable to sell than to hold. With the present prices so high the young collector cannot afford to buy, the older and advanced collectors have nearly everything, with innumerable duplicates as well, and consider this advanced state of the market the proper time to sell, relying upon a future decline to buy in again.

#### Scott's Advanced Collectors' Catalogue.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Company's "Catalogue for advanced Collectors," edited by Messrs. Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman, has reached Part V., which takes in from Gold Coast to Hawaiian Islands. The part contains three full page excellent reproductions of nine varieties

of English registered letter envelopes; a capital plate of the various types of Griquas, 22 in all; and nine plates of the Sandwich Islands type-set issues.

#### British North Borneo Remainers.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society—Foreign Postage Stamps Department—announces that it has purchased the entire stock of British North Borneo, 1885 issue, "postage only." The set comprises the 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10 cents, and is being offered for sale at 2s. 8d. for the five stamps. The dies of this issue have been destroyed. The "Army and Navy" evidently intend to go into the business thoroughly; they announce that they are prepared to purchase Government remainders.

#### A Philatelic Blue Book.

An American publisher promises "an American Philatelic Blue Book." It is to be a directory of stamp collectors, and is to include such particulars as "collectors' age, business, references, to what Philatelic Society they belong, what they collect, their specialties, number of stamps in their collection, whether approval sheets, sample copies of stamp papers or auction sale catalogues are desired, whether exchange of stamps is wished, &c." Truly an interesting inventory.

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## To Correspondents.

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*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

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#### Bound Copies of Vol. 1.

Copies of Vol. I. of this Journal will be ready about the end of February, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.

#### Binding Volumes.

Subscribers may have their copies bound, as above, and returned, including return postage and packing, at a charge of 7s.

Soiled or damaged copies of numbers will be replaced, if desired, at half price, if in stock.

Copies for binding should be addressed to The Publisher, THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., and should be accompanied by the name and address to which they are to be returned.

The advertisements will not be bound up in the volume unless specially requested.

#### Editorial Communications.

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Assistant Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

#### Advertisements.

Letters, Enquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisement pages should be addressed Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Advertisements must be received not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the next issue.

#### Subscriptions.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 7s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to The Publishers, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.





THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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FEBRUARY, 1893.

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*The Philatelic Horizon.*

BY M. P. CASTLE,

(*Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.*)

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THE Traveller in an unexplored country is wont, after having traversed an appreciable portion of his itinerary, to mount some neighbouring acclivity in order to survey the prospect and ascertain, if possible, the pathway for the morrow, and the nature of the obstacles that intervene between him and the desired goal. In like manner, I propose in this article, without attempting to cast the horoscope of the future, to endeavour to take cognisance of that portion of the Philatelic unknown country that lies immediately before us, surveyed from the gentle eminence upon which I at present stand, thanks to the indulgence of my confrères, as Vice-President of the Society, and Editor of this Journal, the dual capacity necessarily giving me some little insight into the present aspect of Stamp-collecting, and a fair chance of scanning the horizon.

I need not say that it is not my intention to attempt to solve questions of the far future, nor to attempt anything of a pseudo-prophetical nature. In lighter vein, a year or two since I essayed such a task (see *Stamp News Annual*, Christmas, 1890), and those who are curious in such matters may be amused to see how soon many of the predictions have had the luck to arrive at maturity—but I am nevertheless not inclined to tempt the fickle goddess again, and propose, therefore, only to indulge in such surmises for the near future as may be held to rest upon a substructure of ascertained facts and movements.

There have been two currents strongly setting in amongst Philatetists during the past ten years. The first has been the ever-increasing difficulty and expense consequent upon the attempt to form complete collections; the second has been an ever-increasing knowledge and scientific development in all that appertains to the pursuit. Unconsciously and imperceptibly, as usual with watery elements, these streams have been flowing side by side, until in their confluence they have united in the important river that bears upon it the great army of *Specialists*. I do not here, of course, include the innumerable people who "go in for" making general collections in the several excellent printed albums: it is from these that the more advanced ranks of Philately are recruited. The medium general collector, with no definite aim beyond the wish to be "complete," is content to arrange his stamps according to a better authority who has compiled his favourite album; but as he acquires philatelic knowledge and habits of close observation, so will he lean towards over-stepping the lines of deviation laid down for him in his album, in the acquisition of varieties not provided for therein. From this point to that of specialism, *i.e.*, a scientific and thoughtfully arranged representation of all the stamps of a particular country, having regard to everything connected with their production, and as near as possible in their original condition, the transition is but brief. The number of collectors who are crossing this border line has been an ever-increasing one, and has *ipso facto* increased

the difficulties, before alluded to, of obtaining specimens at moderate prices in those countries especially affected by them. It is evident, therefore, that the wider the movement spreads, the more its pace will be accelerated by its own momentum; with the result that individual countries' stamps will be found, in course of time—and before long—as difficult to complete as were, a couple of decades since, the stamps of the world. There can be no doubt that the initiation of this *fin de siècle* development of specialism first took its origin in the disgust excited in collectors' minds at being compelled to purchase, in order to be complete, the needless surcharges and speculative issues that began to flood the market a few years since. In self-defence, to put it tersely, collectors decided to collect what they liked, and not what others chose to issue for them. That which was probably begun as a necessity of self-defence, has turned out to be a blessing in disguise, and has added enormously to the popularity of the pursuit.

The fact that specialism has firmly taken root, and is spreading its branches most vigorously, having been of late so forcibly brought home to me, I was led to wonder whether it would not be of interest to take, what I may for the nonce term a Philatelic Census, limited to the members of the London Philatelic Society. In view of the short time at my disposal before leaving this country for a somewhat lengthened tour I was unable to procure the information except from those members residing in Great Britain; and I have, therefore, made a speculative calculation as to some of the points in my list of queries affecting members of our Society resident abroad. I may say that as regards these latter surmises that I have omitted one celebrated amateur whose collection is *hors ligne*, and that in many cases I have some considerable personal knowledge of these collections abroad—hence it may be assumed that they are not, perhaps, as a whole, very wide of the mark. The following letter and list of questions form the basis of the replies, and I here take the opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to all my fellow members for the frankness and courtesy with which they have responded to what I might call an examination paper. I can only assure them in return that their confidence is absolutely respected, and that my objective was, and is, simply to advance the interest taken in the Society by a summary of the general scope and purposes of the collections of its members as a body. The circular was sent to 116 members who are resident in the United Kingdom; time not permitting me to include the numerous members resident abroad, or those gentlemen who have more recently joined. This information can, however, easily be added at a future period. In three or four cases only, where I happen to have an intimate knowledge of the collectors who have not replied, I have filled in the subjects of collection. In order to round off certain points, I have made a rough calculation as to the collections of our foreign members, based in many cases on the privilege of a personal acquaintance.

Annexed is a copy of my circular letter:—

Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton, October, 1892.

My Dear Sir,—I am writing a paper for our journal on the future of Philately, and am anxious to supplement it with information as to the collections of the present members of the Society. I shall therefore be much obliged if you would kindly fill up and return the enclosed as quickly as possible. The information will be held entirely confidential, nor will anyone except myself know to whom the number of each paper refers. If you are unable to answer all the questions I shall be glad if you will still return the paper filled up as far as you can, and oblige, yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE, Ed. "LONDON PHILATELIST."

No. 110.

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|--|---|
| <p>1. What countries, groups of countries, or continent's stamps, do you collect?</p> <p>2. Do you collect used?</p> <p>    "    "    "    unused?</p> <p>    "    "    "    both?</p> <p>    "    "    "    Envelopes entire?</p> <p>    "    "    "    "    cut?</p> <p>    "    "    "    Postcards?</p> <p>    *(State used or unused)</p> | <p>3. Do you collect any of the foregoing up to any date?</p> <p>4. What is your speciality?</p> <p>5. State number of volumes in collections.</p> <p>6. Approximate number of stamps in collection.</p> <p>7. State estimated present market value of collection.</p> <p>8. Remarks,</p> |
|--|---|



## TABULATED STATEMENT OF REPLIES\* (See Note at End).

No.	Countries Collected (1).	Speciality (4).	Adhesives (2).			Envelopes (2). <i>Unused.</i>		Postcrds (2). <i>Unused.</i>	No. of Volumes (5).	Approximate No. of Stamps (6).
			Used.	Unused.	Both.	Entire. I*	Cut. I*			
1	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	1	5000
2	Native Issues of Indian States	But has collection of about 1,000 Confederate States (Government Issues), also 200 Mulready Caricatures	I	I	I	I*	0	I*	3	5000
3	Europe	Possessions in Europe, England, and British	I	I	I	0	0	0	4	
4	Great Britain & Dependencies	English essays and proposals	0	I		I*	0	I*		12000
5	General	Switzerland, Cape of Good Hope, Japan	I	I	I	0	I*	0	19	19500
6	Mexico, Japan, Australasia, & Great Britain	Mexico & Japan	I	I	I	I*	0	I*		
7	General	English, British Colonials, Mexicans	I	I	I	0	0	0		30000
8	General	British Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	1	5600
9	British Empire	South Australian officials, British North America	I	I	I	0	0	0		4100
10	General	British Guiana, New Zealand, India, Germany	I	I	I	0	0	0		
11	Nil									
12	General	English and Colonials	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*		20000
13	General		I	I	I	0	0	0		18000
14										
15	Great Britain & Colonies	Great Britain & Ceylon	I	I	I	0	0	0	17	15000
16	English, South African Colonies, Transvaal, & Turkey	Transvaal	I	I	I	0	0	0		1800
17	General	Great Britain, West Indies	I	I	I	0	I*	0	12	15000
18	Australia		0	I	0	0	0	0		
19	Japan		I	I	I	I	0	I		
20	Great Britain, Ceylon, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, N. Brunswick, British Columbia, Trinidad	Great Britain ( <i>unused</i> )	I	I	I	0	0	0		24000
21	South Africa & Oceania	Transvaal	I	I	I	I*	0	0	2	2500
22	United Kingdom & Colonies	Ceylon	I	I	I	0	0	0	2	5600
23	Great Britain		0	I	0	0	0	0	2	709
24	Great Britain, British West Indies, British Guiana	Barbados, Trinidad								2000
25										
26	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	5	7000
27										
28										
29	General		I	I	I	0	I*	0	2	8600

## TABULATED STATEMENT OF REPLIES (Continued).

No.	Countries Collected (1).	Speciality (4).	Adhesives (2).			Envelopes (2). <i>Unused.</i>		Posterds (2). <i>Unused.</i>	No. of Volumes (5).	Approxi- mate No. of Stamps (6).
			Used.	Unused.	Both.	Entire.	Cut.			
30	General Colonies		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	7	8000
31			I	I	I	I*	I*	0		12000
32			I	I	I	0	0	0		1
33	General	Queensland, and some Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	1	7000
34	General	Queensland, and some Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	1	7000
35	Europe, British Colonies, Confederate States, New Granada, Bra- zil, Sandwich Isles	British Colonials	I	I	I	0	0	0	1	7000
36	Great Britain & Colonies, and U.S.A.		I	I	I	0	0	0		3400
37	General	New South Wales	I	I	I	I*	I*	0	15	30000
38	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	5	3000
39	Great Britain & Colonies		I	I	I	0	0	0	5	3000
40	General	English Colon- ies	I	I	I	I*	I*	0	1	7000
41	General	New Zealand, N.S.W., Monte Video, Costa Rica	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	1	3500
42	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	0	2	6000
43	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	12	6000
44	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	12	6000
45	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	34	30000
46	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	3	5000
47	Great Britain		I	I	I	0	0	0	1	700
48	Great Britain	Great Britain (unused)	I	I	I	0	0	0	1	700
49	General	British Colonials	I	I	I	I	I	0		7000
50	General	English	I	I	I	0	0	0	3	12000
51	General	English and Australian Colonies	I	I	I	I*	0	I*	1	4000
52	General	Great Britain and Colonies, United States	I	I	I	0	0	0	24	20000
53	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	8	14000
54	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	8	14000
55	General	English Proofs and Essays, and Plate Nos.	0	1	0	I	I	I	2	10000
56	General	British Colonials	I	I	I	0	0	0	18	40000
57	Afghanistan, Cashmere, Portuguese Indies		I	I	I	I*	0	0		
58	General		0	I	0	I	0	I		
59	Great Britain		I	I	I	0	0	0		
60	Transvaal		I	I	I	0	0	0		
61	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	2	5000
62	Great Britain, Iceland and Norwegian Locals		I	I	I	I	0	I*	4	
63	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	7	11000
64	Great Britain and English Colonials	West Indies	I	I	I	0	0	0	1	2000
65	English		0	I	0	I	0	I*	6	5000
66	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	0	8	12000
67	General	Australian and Ceylon	I	I	I	0	0	0	3	6000
68	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	3	6000
69	English, British Colonials, Aus- tralia, U. States		I	I	I	0	0	0		14000

## TABULATED STATEMENT OF REPLIES (Continued).

No.	Countries Collected (1).	Speciality (4).	Adhesives (2).			Envelopes (2). <i>Unused.</i>		Postcrds (2). <i>Unused.</i>	No. of Volumes (5).	Approximate No. of Stamps (6).
			Used.	Unused.	Both.	Entire.	Cut.			
70	General	English Adhesives	I	I	I	0	0	0	10	6000
72	English Colonials	West Indian and British Bechuanaland	0	I	0	0	0	0		
73	British and Danish West Indies	Nevis and St. Kitts	I	I	I	0	0	I*	20	
74	Early Issues of British Colonies, Afghanistan, Buenos Ayres, Spain and Swiss (Cantonal)	British Guiana	I	I	I	0	0	0	2	1300
75	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	2	11200
77	General	Trinidad	I	I	I	I*	0	I*	19	
79	General	Unused English	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	10	18000
80										
81	Germany and States		I	I	I	0	0	0	14	7000
82	General		I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	12	4200
83										
84	Europe and British Colonies		I	I	I	0	0	0	4	12000
85	General	British Colonies	I	I	I	I*	I*	0	I	5000
86	General		I	I	I	I*	0	I*	60	15000
87	General	Roumania, Finland, Brazil, Victoria, S. Australia and France	I	I	I	0	0	0	5	8000
88	General	Europe and British Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	6	10000
89	General	West Indies and Fiji, Labuan and Borneo	I	I	I	0	0	0	3	4500
90	General	Europe, India, and Ceylon	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*		4000
91	General	English Colonies and United States	I	I	I	0	0	0		6000
92										
93	General	Great Britain and English Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	24	6000
94	General		I	I	I	0	0	0	2	4450
95										
96	General		I	I	I	I*	0	I*	2	7000
97	British West Indies	Nevis	I	I	I	I*	0	I*		1300
98	British Colonies and Holland	Victoria and Holland	I	I	I	I*	0	I*	6	8000
99	General	Mexico and S. America	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*		10000
100	General		I	I	I	0	0	I*	I	2000
101	English and British Colonies	England	I	I	I	I*	I*	0	7	10000
102	Leeward Isles, Bahamas, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar	Nevis	0	I	0	0	0	0	I	548
103	General	England and Colonies	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	5	10000
104	General	France, Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentine	I	I	I	0	0	0	5	5000
105	General	English, especially id. Plate Nos.	I	I	I	0	0	0	20	12000



## TABULATED STATEMENT OF REPLIES (Continued).

No.	Countries Collected (1).	Speciality (4).	Adhesives (2).			Envelopes (2). <i>Unused.</i>		Postcards (2). <i>Unused.</i>	No. of Volumes (5).	Approximate No. of Stamps (6).
			Used.	Unused.	Both.	Entire.	Cut.			
106	England and British Possessions	Australasia	I	I	I	0	0	0		30000
107	Great Britain & Colonies	England, Victoria, B. North American Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	6	8000
108	General	England and Colonies	I	I	I	0	0	0	8	15000
109	General	New South Wales and Tasmania	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	1	4000
110	Australia and Europe		I	I	I	I*	0	I*	44	30000
111	General	France, Portugal, Brazil and U.S.	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*		18000
112	General		I	0	0	I†	I†	0		3000
113	General	Great Britain and British Colonies	I	I	I	I†	0	0	3	7000
114	General	Nova Scotia and Canada	I	I	I	0	I*	I*	1	3500
115	General		I	I	I	I*	0	0	2	5000
116	General		I	I	0	I*	I*	I*	20	28000

\* Indicates used *and* unused are taken.  
† Indicates used *only* are taken.

The numbers in brackets at head of the columns denote the question referred to in my circular.

## TABULATED REPLIES TO QUESTIONS 3 and 8.

## TIME LIMITS OF COLLECTION (3).

NO.	NO.
5 .. 1890.	73 .. Postcards to 1891.
12 .. Colonials to 1890.	78 .. 1885.
17 .. 1890, except Colonies.	82 .. 1890.
35 .. New Granada to 1864.	88 .. 1890.
40 .. 1887.	102 .. Bahamas to end of original type.
45 .. 1890.	103 .. Foreign Countries, 1890.
52 .. 1890.	114 .. 1890.
55 .. 1890.	

## REMARKS (8).

NO.	NO.
4 .. Not arranged in Vols.	57 .. Most countries complete, with a few exceptions.
6 .. Japan only on entire envelopes and postcards, collection unmounted.	58 .. Not arranged in Vols.
9 .. Collection in process of rearrangement.	67 .. Excludes Native Indian States and Asiatic, such as Cashmere, &c.
13 .. Now arranging in Vols.	69 .. A large number not in books yet.
15 .. Also good general collection.	72 .. Collection mounted in blank books.
22 .. Excludes Native Indian States.	76 .. Also several <i>Senf's</i> boxes.
27 .. Collects in conjunction with another member.	86 .. Excludes Afghanistan.
28 .. Recently sold.	90 .. Collection scattered in many Vols.
29 .. Value pretty considerable, but no idea.	96 .. 7,000, not counting postcards, envelopes, bands, &c.
30 .. Recently sold.	97 .. Excludes British Guiana and Honduras; collection unmounted.
31 .. " "	103 .. England and Colonies <i>only</i> in envelopes and cards.
32 .. Only English in entire envelopes, and Colonies only cut envelopes.	106 .. Collection in books, portfolios, and on cards, &c.
33 .. No reply.	107 .. England, <i>unused</i> only.
35 .. Brazil unused entirely. No idea of number of stamps.	110 .. Envelopes and cards, Australia only.
36 .. Mounted on cards.	111 .. Engaged in removing collection to other books.
40 .. Also some sheets.	113 .. Also British Colonials in several small books.
54 .. Collection disposed of to another member.	
55 .. Also a large number of unmounted stamps, envelopes, &c.	

## SUMMARY OF GROUP COLLECTIONS (ADHESIVES).

General .. .. .	58	Transvaal .. .. .	1
Native Issues—Indian States .. .. .	1	Great Britain, Iceland, and Norwegian Locals .. .. .	1
Europe .. .. .	2	Great Britain and Colonies and Australia and United States .. .. .	1
Great Britain and Colonies .. .. .	8	British and Danish West Indies .. .. .	1
„ „ Mexico, Japan, and Australia	1	Germany and States .. .. .	1
British Empire .. .. .	1	British West Indies .. .. .	1
Great Britain, South African Colonies, Transvaal, and Turkey .. .. .	1	British Colonies and Holland .. .. .	1
Australia .. .. .	1	Leeward Isles, Bahamas, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar .. .. .	1
Japan .. .. .	1	Europe and Australia .. .. .	1
South Africa and Oceania .. .. .	1	Great Britain, Ceylon, Victoria, West Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Trinidad .. .. .	1
Great Britain .. .. .	5	Early Issues British Colonies, Afghanistan, Buenos Ayres, Spain, and Switzerland (Cantonal), Switzerland .. .. .	1
Great Britain, British West Indies, British Guiana .. .. .	1		
Colonies .. .. .	4		
Europe, British Colonies, Confederate States, New Granada, Brazil, Sandwich Isles .. .. .	1		
Great Britain and Colonies and U.S.A. .. .	1		
Afghanistan, Cashmere, Portuguese Indies	1		

## ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIONS (GENERAL).

Adhesives, used .. .. .	87	Envelopes, entire .. .. .	44
„ unused .. .. .	94	„ cut .. .. .	30
„ both .. .. .	85	Postcards, entire .. .. .	34

No replies have been received from Nos. 14, 25, 56, 53, 66, 33, 83.

Total number of Stamps of those replied, 825,007.

Total value, £70,735.

As will be noted I have tabulated the replies under the several heads, or numbers of the questions, and to make reference easier have divided them into groups. It will be seen that there is still a great preponderance of general collections, and that Great Britain and Colonies rank next numerically, that many others take some of the Colonials, a few Europe, and—sign of the times!—the specialism of the South American Stamps is conspicuous by its absence.

The information so kindly vouchsafed to me as to the pecuniary value placed upon the collections by their respective owners has, I need not say, been absolutely respected. I could scarcely expect that many members would be either able or willing to “estimate the market value” of their philatelic possessions. None the less, nearly half of my *confrères*—56 exactly—have so done, and I am enabled by this time to get at a more important and valuable idea of how modern collecting has developed. I append a list of the amounts given promiscuously and *without any correspondence to the number assigned to each collector in the other tables.*

## ESTIMATED VALUES (7).

1	@	£	10,000	1	@	£	1,800	1	@	£	530	2	@	£	250
1	„		6,000	2	„		1,500	5	„		500	1	„		220
2	„		5,000	2	„		1,200	1	„		450	2	„		200
2	„		4,000	10	„		1,000	3	„		400	1	„		160
1	„		3,000	1	„		800	1	„		385	3	„		150
1	„		2,800	1	„		700	1	„		350	1	„		50
1	„		2,000	1	„		600	6	„		300	1	„		40

The collective value assigned to their stamps by the 56 members in this country who have replied to this query, amounts to not less than £70,735. I am well assured that in many cases this, through the modesty of the writers, has been under-estimated. I have made an estimate—or say guess,—partly, of those who

have not answered this pecuniary query, and I am, I believe, within the mark in putting an equal value on these. In order, however, not to over-estimate, I will place it at £54,265. I thus arrive at the

Total Estimated Value of Members of the London Society, resident in this country—

56 Enumerated	..	..	..	..	£70,735
59 Estimated	..	..	..	..	54,265
					£125,000

As I have previously mentioned these schedules do not take cognisance of members resident abroad. Even to the most uninitiated, a glance at the 50 odd names would suffice to convince one that a large proportion of the finest and best collections come under this category. I have carefully gone over the list, taking each name separately, and putting together the personal knowledge I have of many of the collectors, and the information I have been enabled to glean from well authenticated sources, I have arrived at the estimate that—irrespective of the world-renowned collection belonging to one member—the aggregate value of these collections of members of the London Society, resident abroad, is not less than £110,000, which I will hypothetically reduce to £100,000. I thus arrive at the following figures.

Estimated Value of Collections in Great Britain	..	£125,000
Estimated Value of Collections out of Great Britain	..	100,000
		£225,000

This total may seem to those who have not thought the matter out, to be exaggerated and appalling; but divided by the total number of members it does not represent much over four figures each. There are many more valuable collections belonging to members, whose value each must be many thousands, and I feel sure that the enumeration of the dozen or two leaders would soon reach the first half of the gigantic total. I trust that these calculations and surmises that I have ventured to make will not be considered as altogether fruitless, as, having indicated the solid and substantial basis on which the pursuit of stamp collecting rests, it must be evident to the most derisive of scoffers in the outer world, that a “hobby” or “mania” that can show such an aggregate investment has not only achieved actual and tangible success in the present, but bids fair in the future to achieve still greater results.

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P.S.—Since Mr. Castle’s circular was sent out more than fifty collectors have been added to the membership roll of the Philatelic Society, London.—E. J. N.





# The "Fiji Times Express" Stamps,

AND EARLY GOVERNMENT ISSUES OF FIJI.

A Paper Read Before the Philatelic Society, London, January 13th, 1893.

By E. D. BACON.

(Concluded from Page 8.)

## II.—THE EARLY GOVERNMENT ISSUES OF FIJI.



AFTER the establishment of the Fijian Government in June, 1871, with Cakobau as king, the improvement of the postal service was one of the first matters the Legislature took in hand. The alterations that were made may be gathered from the following notice, which appeared in the *Fiji Times* of October 11th, 1871.

### PUBLIC MAIL NOTICE.

DUE arrangements having been made for the receipt and transmission of mails, notice is hereby given that from and after this date Levuka mails will be delivered at the General Post Office (free of charge when properly stamped), and will be despatched by the Postmaster-General to all parts of this Group.

Mails will also be made up from time to time for despatch by the regular mail service, and by any other means of communication that offer:—For America, Great Britain, the Conti-

ment of Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and Sandwich Islands.

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters not exceeding half oz.....	12 cents.
Letters over half and not exceeding one oz. ....	18 cents.
For each additional half oz.....	6 cents.
Newspapers .....	4 cents.

For the Postmaster,

(Signed) N. G. WILLIAMS.

Government Offices, Levuka.

9th October, 1871.

The above notice furnishes us with the exact date the first issue of adhesives took place, viz., October 9th, 1871, as it is plain from the wording that prepayment by stamps was one of the new improvements made. This date corresponds to that usually attributed to the first issue, which is stated in catalogues to have taken place at the "end of 1871." It is curious the rates are given in American and not in English currency, like we know the stamps bore on their face. These stamps must of course have been ordered some time previously in anticipation of the alterations to be made in the postal service, and for some reason, which I am unable to explain, it was afterwards determined to quote the rates in "cents" instead of "pence." The stamps must have been surcharged with their value in "cents" very shortly after they were first issued, for we find them so described in the number of the *Timbre Poste* for March, 1872, after being illustrated in the February number of that year without the surcharge. The "cents" series have always been catalogued as issued in 1872, but I believe these stamps came into use before the end of 1871.

The *Fiji Times* of January 13th, 1872, gives a copy of the notice I have reproduced above, with the rates altered to 12½ cents, 25 cents, 6½ cents, and 4 cents respectively. This notice is signed "J. M. Haslett, Chief Postmaster," and is dated "January, 1872."

In the *Fiji Times* of January 24th, 1872, some of the rates were again changed:—

"Letters not exceeding half oz. - 12½ cents.	Letters for the Kingdom of Fiji, not exceeding half oz. - - - 6¼ cents.
Letters over half and not exceeding 1 oz. - - - - - 25 cents.	For each additional half oz. - - 6¼ cents.
For each additional half oz. - - 12½ cents.	Newspapers, out of Kingdom of Fiji 4 cents.
	For the Kingdom of Fiji - - - 2 cents.
	(Signed) J. M. HASLETT."
	[No date.]

In the number of the same paper for July 3rd, 1872, the postage on newspapers was reduced as follows:—

"Newspapers out of Kingdom of Fiji - - - - - 2 cents.
for Kingdom of Fiji - - - - - free."

And in the number of July 31st, 1872, the following "note" was added at the foot of the notice:—

"N.B.—A delivery of town letters will be made every morning at 10 o'clock, at a charge of 2 cents on letters not exceeding half an ounce."

It is somewhat puzzling to know in what way these fractional rates were prepaid by the three stamps then current, which as we know bore the values of twelve, six, and two cents. I surmise the alteration of the rates had some connection with the currency, which was possibly depreciated, and that the stamps of twelve and six cents, although bearing these values on their face, were actually sold at 12½c. and 6¼c., respectively, from January, 1872.

On October 10th, 1874, the Fiji group of Islands were formally ceded to Great Britain, and the postal rates, were, as we see from the following notice extracted from the *Fiji Government Gazette* of October 13th of that year, once more changed back to English currency.

## POSTAGE ON LETTERS, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

### LETTERS.

#### I.—TOWN LETTERS.

For delivery within the limits of Levuka:  
 Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - 1 penny.  
 Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - - - - 2 pence.  
 And so on, increasing 1 penny for every additional ½ ounce, or fraction of ½ an ounce.

#### II.—INLAND LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - 2 pence.  
 Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - - - - 4 pence.  
 And so on, increasing 2 pence for every additional ½ ounce, or fraction of ½ an ounce.

#### III.—INTERCOLONIAL LETTERS.

New Zealand	} 2 pence per half-ounce.
Queensland	
South Australia	
Tasmania	
Victoria	
Western Australia	

#### IV.—LETTERS TO BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Excepting Intercolonial.)

Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - 6 pence.  
 Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - - - - 1 shilling.  
 And so on, increasing 6 pence for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half-ounce.

#### V.—LETTERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

##### *Viâ San Francisco.*

	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - - -	0 6
Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - -	1 0
Every additional ½ oz., or fraction thereof - - -	0 6

##### *Viâ Torres Straits and Southampton.*

	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - - -	0 6
Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - -	1 0
Every additional ½ oz., or fraction thereof - - -	0 6

##### *Viâ Torres Straits and Brindisi.*

	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - - -	0 9
Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - -	1 6
Every additional ½ oz., or fraction thereof - - -	0 9

##### *Viâ Galle and Southampton.*

	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - - -	0 7
Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - -	1 1
Every additional ½ oz., or fraction thereof - - -	0 6

##### *Viâ Galle and Brindisi.*

	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz. - - - - -	0 10
Exceeding ½ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz. - - -	1 7
Every additional ½ oz., or fraction thereof - - -	0 9

The above notice was followed by another one, in the *Fiji Times* of November 25th, 1874, a copy of which runs as follows:—

## POSTAL ALTERATIONS.

## LETTERS.

LETTERS for Australian Colonies, New Zealand and Tasmania, twopence per half ounce; for other places, same charge as New South Wales, as per Postal Guide of that Colony.

## REGISTERED LETTERS.

Registration fee.—Fourpence in addition to ordinary rate of postage.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers, printed and published within the Colony of Fiji, if posted within seven days after publication, will be transmitted free of charge, to the Australian Colonies, New Zealand and Tasmania. If posted after seven days from date of publication, one penny each.

All Newspapers for transmission to the undermentioned places, one penny each:—

Aden, Alexandria, Algeria, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, China, East Indies, Egypt, France, Honolulu, Japan, Madras, Malta (*via* Suez), New Caledonia, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Twopence each paper, for Cape of Good Hope, Natal, West Indies, and Malta (via San Francisco).

Other places, three and four pence, and book rates, as per Postal Guide.

## OLD STAMPS.

After this date no old Fiji Stamps will pass at this office, all letters or papers bearing these stamps will be detained for insufficient postage.

(Signed) FRED. P. BLACKMORE,  
*Chief Postmaster.*

General Post Office,  
*Nov. 23rd, 1874.*

The stamps surcharged "V.R." are catalogued as issued in 1875, but it is clear from the second of the two notices produced above, that they were, at any rate, in use in November of the previous year,\* and I have very little doubt that they were issued almost immediately after the date of annexation of the Islands by Great Britain, viz.: October 10th, 1874, if not upon this very day itself. The stamps, again, are catalogued with their values in "cents," but it is obvious from the postal rates being quoted in "pence," that the stamps were sold by the latter and not the former denomination. The stock of stamps remaining on hand at the date of annexation seems to have been taken over by the new Government, for use pending the arrival of a fresh supply with the values given in pence currency alone, and it is therefore more correct to describe the stamps of this issue as representing one penny, threepence, and sixpence, rather than two, six, and twelve cents, as is invariably the case. This is borne out by the fact that the so-called six and twelve cents were afterwards surcharged "2d." We see, on reference to the two notices, the reason for the issue of a stamp of the latter value, as, amongst other rates, that for half ounce inland and inter-colonial letters was fixed at this figure, and there would consequently be a much larger demand for stamps of this denomination than for those of three pence. The issue of the provisional two pence is given in catalogues as the "end of 1875." I believe, however, it came into use very much earlier, probably before the end of 1874. Another point in favour of the two pence having been issued in the latter year may be cited in the fact of the great rarity of the three pence, without the surcharge "2d."

I purpose breaking off the present paper at this point, and in conclusion will merely add that I hope it may be the means of inducing some of our Australian collectors to investigate the history of these stamps in the Colony itself, and so clear up the points I have been obliged to leave still unsolved.

\* As further evidence of this, there is a specimen of the one penny, postmarked "November 10th, 1874," in the "Tipling Collection."





# *A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.*

By M. P. CASTLE.

(Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.)

CALCUTTA, 12th January, 1893.

**A**N interesting trip across the North-west provinces of India, though most enjoyable from a sightseer's *point de vue*, affords but scanty ground for the Philatelic paragraphist. Collectors outside the two great cities of Bombay and Calcutta are scattered far and wide, and I have found it difficult to trace them. The Indian native stamps seem to have many collectors, but even those who take them express but a limited belief in the necessity for their existence, except on a limited scale, the mention of the word "Bamra" being usually sufficient to call forth a torrent of Philatelic profanity. *Per contra*, some of the old genuinely rare locals, e.g., the Soruth, thin paper Jhinds, and first Gwaliors, are both difficult to find and highly valued.

The postal facilities afforded by the authorities in the large towns in the North-west of India are admirable, and by their very excellence leave little room for comment. One noteworthy feature is that of the distribution of stamps. These are not to be purchased, as a rule, in the Post Office, but are dispensed by a gentle Hindoo squatting on his bare haunches in the adjoining road or "compound," who displays his adhesive wares on *terra-firma* in tin boxes and gaudy coloured wraps. The purchase of two or three stamps is an operation, that to the wily native is of such importance, that a considerable expenditure of time and patience is required; while the desire to purchase surcharged varieties, seller and buyer each speaking in his respective native tongue, and under an Eastern sun, produces a forty-expletive-power of vocabulary that would—to say the least—seem out of consonance with the usual British phlegmatic constitution.

Calcutta was the last place that we visited in India, whence we sailed for "Ceylon's spicy isle," and, as in Bombay, we noted a recrudescence of matters philatelic. We found here a number of gentlemen possessed of good collections (from a now European point of view) at whose hands we received the courtesy and hospitality that is associated with Anglo-Indians.

It is a matter of surprise that no Philatelic Society has yet (unlike Bombay) been formed. I cannot help thinking that the time is ripe for such a step, and that the gentlemen residing in the great city on the Hooghly would find it both a source of amusement and advancement for their several collections.

The trade does not seem very strongly represented, although there are one or two dealers whose stock-in-trade seemed to consist mainly of Indian Native States, and I cannot help thinking that, with headquarters at Calcutta or Bombay, a lucrative branch could be opened by some enterprising London dealer.

Among the collections that I was privileged to inspect was that of Messrs. Larmour (recent acquisitions to the members of the London Philatelic Society), who have a good general collection, including some fine Mauritius, notably a beautiful large fillet on the original envelope. I believe I am correct in saying that these gentlemen were once upon the verge of being the lucky possessors of a hoard of these rare stamps that makes one's philatelic mouth water even to think of. The correspondence between the principal Indian ports and the Mauritius was in olden days of some magnitude, and it is therefore not improbable that other finds among old papers may yet occur. The market would readily absorb almost any quantity of these old native impressions.

I spent some interesting hours with Mr. G. F. Hynes, the Deputy Postmaster-General of India, and was, thanks to his courtesy, enabled to inspect the official collection that he has, with an infinity of trouble, got together. Amongst these official treasures may be cited complete sheets of the following varieties of the first issue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -anna red with 9 varieties.	1-anna red, light and dark.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 8 "	2 " green.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " blue, light and dark.	4 " blue and red, plate of 12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " black (proof.)	4 " " " 24.

The first mentioned  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna is of course the one generally known, while the second is of the type of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna blue. The plate of 12 of the 4 annas is that submitted in *fac-simile* to the London Society by Mr. Hynes, with the navy blue lines and rosettes, separating the stamp by a wide margin. This stamp seems, judging from my experience in India, to be very scarce; and fails in most of the collections. The plates of 24 (4 annas) are spaced 3 mm. Mr. Hynes' private collection, comprised in some six or seven volumes, is also of considerable interest, though necessarily lacking in some of the greater rarities. As might be expected, the Indian stamps were well to the fore. I noticed a fine series of Issue I. a superb set of the long service surcharges, unused, and several curious varieties of the green circular surcharge on the half-anna lilac receipt stamp—*i.e.*, double and single surcharges *se tenant*, and a pair with a third overprint between the two vertical stamps. The issues of the native States, inclusive of the first Gwaliors and Jhind, were also, I believe, complete. Among the surcharged stamps of the latter I noted, as being new to me, the curved surcharge JHIND STATE with double overprint. Mr. Hynes also has a good lot of Afghans of 1288, 1289 and 1293.

## Stamps of India and Ceylon.\*

THE Philatelic Society, London, have just published the fifth volume of what may be termed their Historical Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire. This new volume deals exclusively with the stamps of British India and Ceylon, and does not include the Native Indian States. The text of the book runs to 100 pages, with an Appendix of 62 pages. The illustrations comprise 24 full page autotype plates. The Reference Lists include all issues down to the end of the month of November, 1892, and have been most carefully revised by the Society in general meetings, and subsequently by the members individually of the "Publishing Committee" of the Society. The "Official Correspondence," which forms Appendix A to the work, was for the most part collected by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling during his recent visit to India, and a paper read by him before the Society on his return from that country, adds a special interest to the volume, as being the last paper on Philatelic subjects written by the late Vice-President. The *Gazette* Notices have been collated by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the autotype illustrations are mainly from specimens selected from the "Tapling Collection" and from the Collection of Mr. Douglas Garth, the Hon. Secretary of the Society.

\* The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards and Telegraph Stamps of British India and Ceylon, with 24 sheets of autotype illustrations, compiled and published by the Philatelic Society, London.

## Prince Edward Island Stamps.

*A Paper Read at a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.*

By J. A. TILLEARD.

*(Continued from Page 5.)*



HAVE no acquaintance with the ordinary cost of producing stamps, but the price of 2s. per thousand seems to be very moderate, especially if no charge were made for dies or plates, the preparation of which must have entailed considerable cost, and it may well be that the surmise of Mr. E. D. Bacon, in the Preliminary Notes on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island in the Society's work, as to the price paid being the reason for the poor workmanship displayed in the stamps, is correct.

The above entry (which is interesting for comparison with Mr. Bartlett's list of the remainders which were sold after the Province became part of the Dominion of Canada) no doubt relates to the last batch of stamps sent out, and the previous supplies of the cents issues would doubtless have appeared in the books for 1871. The 1 cent and 3 cents stamps were chronicled and illustrated in *Le Timbre Poste* for April, 1872, and the remaining stamps of the set in June and July of the same year. The change in the currency came into operation on the 4th January, 1872, but the Act to effect this was passed some time previously, and it is probable that the authorities would have had the stamps prepared in readiness for issue at the date when the change came into force. I may add that my informant in sending me the particulars as to the stamps sent out in June, 1872, says, "The entry in Whiting's ledger of course puts it beyond a doubt that the issue was printed from raised plates and not lithographed."

It will be observed that there is no mention in the list given above of the 10 cents, dull mauve, the authenticity of which has been doubted, and for my part, I do not believe in its existence as a genuine issue. As in all probability there will be very little chance, owing to the winding up of Whiting's business, and the destruction of his books and papers, of hereafter obtaining any authentic information as to the stamp, I may be pardoned for briefly referring to its history, and giving some of the reasons which have induced me to express a decided opinion against its authenticity. I should not perhaps have troubled you with this somewhat old story, but that I fear the publication of the note by the late Mr. Tapling in the Society's work—although it is not joined in by the other members of the Publication Committee—may be taken by some to convey the idea that the Society look with favour upon the stamp in question. The first mention of the stamps of this Island made in English Philatelic literature appeared in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* early in 1872, four of the values being referred to on the authority of the *American Journal of Philately*, and wrong colours were at first assigned to the 6 cents stamp, which was described as violet instead of black, and to the 12 cents, which was given as green in the place of mauve. In the July number of the same magazine, a corrected list was given, with additions, including a 10 cents stamp, described as rosy lilac, but with a query appended as to the correct colour. The authority given for this is *Le Timbre Poste*, where the stamp was chronicled in May, 1872, and it is suggested that, possibly by "a slip of the pen," M. Moens had given the wrong colour for this value. Some doubt having been thrown on the stamp, M. Moens, in the September number of his paper, expressed his belief in the specimens in his possession, stating that they had come through M. Maury, of Paris.

*(To be continued.)*





PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Proofs from dies of stamps of Cents Issue.



# Envelopes of the United States.

By GILBERT HARRISON.

(Continued from Page 13.)



Next come to the Reays, and we find in the notes an interesting account of the early history of the contracts and issues. A complete and correct list of the Reay envelopes will probably always be an impossibility, as the varieties worth listing run into rather large numbers. But in going through this new list we find that there are so many omissions of more or less importance both in the regular series and in the official envelopes, that we cannot credit the authors with the same thorough investigation that they must have undertaken in working out the Plimpton series, the list of the latter being almost complete.

There are two knives described in the notes, of which no illustrations are given ; but the envelopes cut by them are numbered in the list, and are distinguished by having "Knife variety" added as a note. The variety of Knife 24 is the old "R s 3" of Mr. Casey's list, and it is probable that most collectors who are advanced in their Reays look out for specimens of the variety. That of Knife 29, however, has not been described in any catalogue, though it is well known to many collectors, as being a variety in the P.O. Department envelopes of size No. 7.

We had another knife variety pointed out to us some time ago, which appears to have escaped the notice of our transatlantic friends, as it had ours till M. Schmidt de Wilde of Paris drew our attention to it. The principal variety of Knife 23, which is different to the variety of the illustration, is used for almost all the envelopes on first quality paper listed as Knife 23, and also for a few second quality. It differs from the illustration in having a more pronounced shoulder to the thumb-curve of the side-flaps, as they curve diagonally downwards to meet, not unlike the thumb-curve of the illustration lower down the page, Knife 24, but of course with the high cut of the side-flaps peculiar to Knife 23. In the other variety, which is the one illustrated, and belongs usually to the 2nd and 3rd qualities of paper, the thumb-curve of the side-flaps is hardly curved at all, the right flap running in a nearly straight diagonal line to where it meets the left flap, and turns vertically down with a sharp corner at the angle.

The first, which we should have made Knife 23, is found on Nos. 166 B-, 170 B 1, 177 B -, 181 B 1, 183 B 2, 195 B 1-2, 196 B 2, 212 B 1-2, 213 B 2, 233 B 1, 243 B 1-2, 250 B 1-2, 266 B 2, 267 B 1, 270 B 1-2, and 271 B 1.

The second, which would be "Knife Variety" in the system adopted, appears on Nos. 171 B 2, 182 B 2, 183 B 2, 212 B 1, 223 B 1-2, 233 B 1-2, 234 B 1, 256 B 1-2, 260 B 1, and 299 B 1.

It will be seen that three envelopes have as yet been found on both varieties of knife, viz. : Nos. 183, 212, and 233.

We expect the numbers omitted from the actual list are many more than we can name, but the following omissions we have noticed, and we can answer for their existence :—

	No.	Die	Paper	Knife	Size	Wmk.	Gum	Remarks
Say	171½	34	Orange	24	4	B 2	U	
"	190½	36	White	21	2	B 1-2	S	
"	208½	36	Amber	21	2	B 1	S	
"	235½	36	Cream	24	3	B 1-2	S	Knife variety.
"	261½	37	Cream	24	3	B 2	S	Knife variety.
"	268½	38	White	24	3	B 2	S	Knife variety.
"	273½	38	Amber	24	3	B 2	S	Knife variety.



## The Earl of Kingston.

The Earl of Kingston showed a fine and large collection of the stamps of Ceylon, including nearly all the varieties in unused and used condition. Amongst the rarer stamps may be mentioned the 8 pence and 2 shillings imperforate, unused, and fine copies of the 4 pence and 9 pence of the same set. There were some fine shades of the perforated "star" watermark issue, as well as a good set of the unwatermarked series. The exhibit included a specimen of the 4 pence surcharged "Service" in black, a variety which is generally believed not to be genuine, and is therefore omitted in the list of "Service" stamps given in the Society's recently published work.

## Mr. W. W. Blest.

Mr. W. W. Blest's was a fine lot of the stamps of Ceylon, of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printing, containing unused copies of nearly all of these stamps except the 4 pence and 8 pence imperforate, of which there were good used examples. There were some very beautiful stamps in this exhibit, notably 6 pence, 9 pence (violet-brown), and 1 shilling imperforate, unused; 9 pence in the rare brown shade imperforate, and a pair of 1 shilling 9 pence imperforate, unused. In the perforated stamps there were fine shades of the 8 pence, 9 pence (including the lilac-brown shade), and 2 shillings, all unused, and a good unused set of the no watermark stamps.

## Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons.

Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons' exhibit contained a large number of interesting essays and proofs of the first issue of India, and several copies of the provisional "Service" stamps of 1867, including a pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna with three surcharges on the two stamps, specimens of some of the telegraph stamps, and the original forgery of the 4 annas, first issue, produced at the "Assmus" trial. Also a large selection of the stamps of Ceylon, which included several copies of the imperforate stamps of the first issue, and fine shades of the subsequent sets. Imperforate copies were shown of some of the "Crown C.C." stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s design, as well as similar specimens of the first "cents" series.

## Mr. W. Harrison.

Mr. W. Harrison had a nice selection of the stamps of Ceylon, embracing several fine copies and shades of some of the earlier stamps. Specimens were shown of the 2 cents pale brown, and 4 cents grey, watermarked Crown C.C., perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all round, two varieties which are not included in the Society's "Catalogue," being recent discoveries.

## Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Mr. W. T. Wilson showed parts of sheets of the Ceylon, "Crown C.C." stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s design, including large blocks of the "Service" stamps. The exhibit also contained a fine set of entire Ceylon envelopes of the first issue, most of the values being shown with the different ornaments on the flaps.

## Mr. C. N. Biggs.

Mr. C. N. Biggs exhibited a large collection of the stamps of India, including specimens of nearly all the varieties. Amongst the stamps shown was a used imperforate copy of the 2 annas orange-yellow, watermarked elephant's head.

## Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C.

Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., showed some interesting essays and proofs of the first issue of India, and a selection of telegraph stamps, envelopes, and postcards of this country, surcharged "Specimen."

## Major E. B. Evans, R.A.

Major E. B. Evans, R.A., exhibited sundry postcards of India, including scarce varieties of the official cards used by the Post Office. A rouletted specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -penny Ceylon first issue, and telegraph forms of India and Ceylon, showing the manner in which the stamps were used.

## Mr. E. D. Bacon.

Mr. E. D. Bacon had some proofs in black of the first issue Ceylon adhesives, and a specimen of the 2 pence first issue Ceylon envelope, with a newly-discovered ornament on the flap.

## Mr. W. A. S. Westoby.

Mr. W. A. S. Westoby showed a fairly complete series of the telegraph stamps of Ceylon, most of the surcharged varieties, and the four values printed in the Colony and issued on April 1st, 1892, being amongst the number.

## Mr. A. Ludwig.

Mr. A. Ludwig had a large collection of the later issued envelopes and postcards of Ceylon, including specimens of nearly all the varieties of surcharges.

## Mr. C. Geldard.

Mr. C. Geldard exhibited a selection of the envelopes and postcards of India, including a specimen of the 1 anna envelope Issue III., *variety a.*, with die number 6, a variety not noted in the Society's work.

## Mr. Adolph Passer.

Mr. Adolph Passer showed a collection of the stamps of India and Ceylon, including an unused specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna red India of the first issue, and the 6 annas 8 pies "Service," surcharged "Specimen."

## Mr. W. Silk.

Mr. W. Silk showed a collection of the stamps of Ceylon, largely representative of the ordinary varieties.

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 PERKINS BACON & CO.'S CHICAGO EXHIBIT.

EVERY loyal citizen of the great Republic will of course pay a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago; and those who are interested in stamp collecting will be glad to have their attention directed to the exhibit of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., 69, Fleet Street, London, which will be found in the Liberal Arts Gallery. The exhibit consists of several frames of Specimen Engraved Bank Notes and Postage Stamps; the Postage Stamps will be found of special interest, including as they do beautifully clear proofs of the exquisitely engraved First Issues of Ceylon, Nova Scotia, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and other British Colonies whose stamps were in those early days supplied by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

One remarkable sheet is included in the exhibit, namely, an impression clear, sharp, and distinct, from a plate from which over a million sheets had already been printed; the original plate was, of course, manufactured by the hardened steel process always adopted in the production of stamps by our excellent printers. Those who would fully appreciate the artistic beauty of the Perkins Bacon productions, should have with them, for comparison, a sheet of the commonplace stereotyped design at present inflicted upon our unfortunate Colonies.



## New Issues

### AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

—♦—

NOTE.—*The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.*

—♦—

### ADHESIVES.

—♦—

**British Central Africa.**—The British South Africa Company has turned out a new Four Shilling stamp for this territory. They have surcharged a stamp of their current issue "B. C. A." as before, but with the value in the tablet below in red.

Four shillings, slate, sur. B.C.A., in black, value in red.

**Eritrea.**—The Italian possessions on the Red Sea, viz., Asmara, Assab, Keren and Massowah, have been grouped together as a Colony, under the name of "Eritrea," and this month a series of the current stamps of Italy have been surcharged "Colonia Eritrea" for their use. We illustrate the surcharge from a full set received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. as we were going to press with our last month's number.



- |          |                  |          |        |    |        |
|----------|------------------|----------|--------|----|--------|
| 1 cent., | olive;           | straight | surch. | in | black. |
| 2 "      | red-brown        | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 5 "      | green            | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 10 "     | carmine;         | curved   | surch. | in | black. |
| 20 "     | orange           | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 25 "     | blue             | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 40 "     | brown            | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 45 "     | green-grey       | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 60 "     | purple           | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 1 lira,  | brown and yellow | "        | "      | "  | "      |
| 5 lire,  | blue and carmine | "        | "      | "  | "      |

**Fiji.**—In November last we chronicled a provisional 5d., surcharged with numeral of value. We now have from Mr. Peckitt another five-



penny provisional; this time, by way of variety, surcharged in words, "Fivepence" on the 6d. rose.

Five pence on 6d. rose, black surcharge.

**Hayti.**—We are indebted to Mr. Rudolph Meyer for specimens of the 1 c., 2 c., and 7 c. of a new type, differing very slightly from the previous issue. In the new type the palm leaves droop, instead of pointing upwards, as before. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s correspondent informs them that 3 c., 5 c., and 20 c. stamps of the new type have also been issued, but he does not give the colours.



- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| 1 cent, | violet.    |
| 2 "     | blue.      |
| 7 "     | vermilion. |

**Horta.**—We have three new values from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| 15 reis, | brown.       |
| 20 "     | pale violet. |
| 75 "     | carmine.     |

**Labuan.**—It has been stated by M. Moens that the unwatermarked series, recently issued, are nothing more nor less than reprints. But so far from this being the fact we find that they are even still in use, having franked letters by the last mail to merchants in the City of London, who have no connection with stamp dealers or stamp collectors. Not only so, but the process of surcharging continues in full force. We have a pair of the 40 c., orange, unwatermarked, surcharged "Two Cents" in two lines, an unused sheet of which was enclosed in an envelope franked with stamps of the self-same surcharge. And Mr. H. J. Wildsmith sends us two complete sheets, one of the surcharge just noted, and the other of the 16 cents, grey, unwatermarked, (ungummed!) surcharged "Six Cents," in two lines. In Nov. last, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. informed us they had "bought up the



last of the stock of these Labuans at a premium over face value" (see LONDON PHILATELIST, page 302, Volume I.). Ergo, we should now like to have some further information as to the origin of supply, and the reason for this further issue and surcharge.

Two cents on 40 cents, orange, unwmkd.  
Six cents on 16 cents, grey, " "

Liberia.—There is no defeating the "Inverter." The "Postage Due" surcharge for this country was said to have been "printed from the stone so as to avoid all possible errors." Nevertheless, we have received the 3 cents and 6 cents (chronicled and illustrated in Vol. I., p. 328), in the most approved topsyturvy condition.

3 c. on 3 c., purple, black sur. inverted.  
6 c. " 6 c., pearl grey, " "

Mauritius.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s correspondent at Port Louis writes them under date 24th December, 1892, that the steamer had arrived that morning having on board the new 1 c. and 15 c. stamps, ordered from London, and which were wanted for immediate use. The 1 c. stamp is made by printing the 2 c. stamp in lilac instead of green, and surcharging it "one cent." The 15 c. is struck off from the 16 c. die with the value altered to 15 c. Only 48,000 of the one cent on 2 c. violet arrived from London, and as they were sold out in a day or two a further "one cent" provisional was made by surcharging the 16 c. Watermark, Crown & C.A., perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .



1 c. on 2 c., lilac, black surcharge.  
15 c., red-brown.  
1 c. on 16 c., red-brown, black surcharge.

Morocco.—A new set of stamps has been issued for the courier service between Mazagan and the City of Morocco, which we illustrate from specimens received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. Perf. 10.



5 c., green. | 50 c., violet.  
10 c., blue. | 1 peseta, yellow.  
25 c., red.

New Caledonia.—The *Journal Officiel* of New Caledonia of the 10th December, 1892, publishes a decree authorising the issue of two further provisionals, viz., 5 c. on 75 c. and 10 c. on 1 f. of previous types. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimen of the higher value, with the surcharge both in black and blue. They also send us a specimen of the previous 10 c. on 30 c. provisional with double surcharge inverted.

5 c. on 75 c., black on yellow.  
10 c. " 1 f., olive green on straw, black surcharge.  
10 c. " 1 f., " " " blue surcharge.  
10 c. " 30 c., brown, double surcharge inverted.

Portugal.—The 15 reis stamp has been surcharged diagonally "Provisario." Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that "only 28,000 were issued," and that there will be no more. "As might have been expected," they add, "they were all sold out in a few hours." 15 reis, brown, sur. "Provisario" in red.

Tangier-Fez.—We learn from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that these stamps are no longer in use, the Courier service having been taken over by the French Post Office.

Transvaal.—A  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp to meet the requirements of the Postal Union rate of postage has been provided by surcharging the current one shilling, green, with " $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pence." On each sheet of 60 stamps there exists one error; the right hand top corner stamp having the diagonal line of the fraction misplaced, thus:—" $2\frac{1}{2}$ ." We illustrate, in a pair, received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the correct overprint and the error. Our correspondents have also found a sheet with the surcharges inverted, error and all. We have also received the 6d. surcharged "1 Penny."



1 penny on 6d. blue, black surcharge.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence on 1s. green, black surcharge.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  " " " " " error.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  " " " " " inverted.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  " " " " " error.



**Tunis.**—The 15 c. is now watermarked with squares, similar to the same denomination of the French stamps.

15 c., blue, wmk. squares.

**United States.**—*The American Journal of Philately* is informed that the Post Office Department is about to issue two new eight cents stamps for Registered letters; one is to

be the size of the stamps of the 1890 issue, and will have the portrait of General Sherman, while the other will be of the Columbian series, the design of which, according to *The Post Office*, is to be "Columbus restored to favour."

The colour of the Special Delivery stamp is changed to orange on account of its similarity to the 1 cent of the Columbian series.

10 c. orange *Special Delivery Stamps*, perf. 12.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of *Novelties* under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

**Barbadoes.**—Mr. A. Churchill Emerson sends us the current one penny white laid envelope, surcharged  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in violet on the oval band, below the Queen's head. The surcharge is 7 mm. high, by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide. We have the same, used, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on one penny, pink, sur. in violet, 120×93.

**India.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the new two annas six pies of the same type as the previous  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

2 a. 6 p., orange on white laid, 145×43.

**Liberia.**—We are indebted to Mr. H. I. Hayman for specimens of the new Liberian wrappers. The only value issued is 1 cent on white and buff paper. He also sends us the new envelopes; the 2 cent is made in two sizes, and has the Lone Star of Liberia on same. The other values, 3, 5, and 10 cent are each made in three sizes. The 3 cents has a portrait of the first Governor of Liberia, Governor J. Ashmun. The 5 cent has a portrait of President Roberts, the first President. The 10 cent stamp has a portrait of President Cheeseman, the new President, and the present head of the Government. The circular label and portrait are in black, and the outer part of the design in bright yellow.



WRAPPER.

1 c, white on buff, Lone Star.

ENVELOPES.

2 c., brownish-yellow, Lone Star.

3 c., brown, portrait of Governor J. Ashmun.

5 c., pink, portrait of President Roberts.

10 c., yel.&blk., portrait of President Cheeseman.

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

**Mashonaland.**—Mr. J. F. Jones, of the British South Africa Company, informs us that provisional post cards of three kinds have been issued for use in Mashonaland.

1st. Inland cards (having a 1d. stamp) which are available for circulation in Mashonaland and the Trans-Protectorate, and also to the neighbouring South African Colonies and States, by affixing a halfpenny adhesive stamp.

2nd. International cards (having a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp) which are available to the United Kingdom if a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is affixed, and to foreign countries if a 1d. stamp is attached.

3rd. Reply paid cards (having a 1d. stamp on each half) which are available within Mashona-

land and the Trans-Protectorate to the neighbouring South African Colonies and States, when a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is affixed to each half of the card; to the United Kingdom when a 1d. stamp is attached to each half; and to foreign countries with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp attached to each half of the card. The stamps to be affixed to each half of the card will, of course, be those of the Company, Mashonaland being the country whence they are originally issued.

For this provisional issue the cards of the Cape Colony have been used, having Mashonaland printed on the top of the address side of the card. They will be sold at the Company's offices at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively.



# Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

## The Philatelic Society, London.

*President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

*Committee for the Year 1892-93.*

*President:* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary:* D. GARTH.

*Assistant Secretary:* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian:* C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE Eighth Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, the 13th January, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members:—Messrs. E. D. Bacon, D. Garth, R. Meyer, H. E. Wright, W. Silk, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, E. A. Elliott, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, and H. R. Oldfield.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Street forwarded two letter sheets, marked 6½, and 6 in large numerals, used in the Ionian Islands in 1858, and on examination it was the general opinion that the figures were only postal obliterations, and not of any Philatelic value. Mr. Bacon read a paper on the Fiji Times Express, and the early Government issues of Fiji. As the result of his investigation Mr. Bacon was able to show that the first named stamps were not used in connection with the publication from which they take their name, but in actual payment of postage on letters collected by the mail service carried on by the proprietors of the paper. The correct arrangement of the stamps on the sheets was also given, showing that some of the previous information on this subject was incorrect owing to the description being taken from the so-called reprints, which are in reality only imitations. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bacon for his interesting paper, which, with his consent, it was proposed to publish in the LONDON PHILATELIST. The Assistant-Secretary then read a paper entitled "Some Remarks on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island," in which he dealt with most of the outstanding questions in regard to these stamps. The writer was able to show that the stamps were surface printed, and not lithographed as has hitherto been supposed,

and in corroboration of this fact he produced, for the inspection of members present, many of the original dies, and some of the electrotype plates of the stamps under consideration. After stating that the dies and plates had been purchased by Mr. Garth and himself, to provide against the possibility of "reprinting," Mr. Tilleard announced that it was intended to present their acquisition to the Society. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Assistant-Secretary for his paper, and to both the Secretaries for their present to the Society.

THE Ninth Meeting of the Society was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 27th January, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and in addition to one visitor, the following members were in attendance:—Major Evans, Messrs. D. Garth, R. Meyer, H. E. Wright, W. Silk, F. Ransom, E. Hawkins, C. N. Biggs, W. Harrison, T. Maycock, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell and Gordon Smith.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President the chair was taken by Major Evans, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Passer of a number of Austrian post cards, which he was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. The Secretary also announced that the Berlin Society had forwarded a printed series of their records, and that he had received from Mr. Van Bochmann, his work on the stamps of the Russian Empire, both of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. The election of members was postponed until the next meeting. Mr. Nankivell then moved, in pursuance of notice previously given, "That in view of the proposed holding of an International Exhibition in London in 1895, a Committee be appointed to watch over the interests of Philately, and, if the opportunity occurs, to ascertain from the Committee of Management of the proposed Exhibition, whether any arrangements could be made for joining in such an Exhibition." After some discussion, the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Pearce, was adopted by the meeting, and on the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Pearce, a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Nankivell, the Secretary, and the Assistant-Secretary was appointed for the purposes of the foregoing resolution. The Assistant-Secretary read a paper by the Vice-President on the view of Sydney, as depicted in the stamps of the first issue of New South Wales, and on the motion of the Secretary, seconded by the chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, which it was proposed should be published in the LONDON PHILATELIST.



SEVERAL further meetings of the Society as a committee for the settlement of the Reference Lists of the stamps of the British Colonies in South Africa have been held. The Lists which have been settled during the present season consist of those of British Bechuanaland, The Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, The Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, and St. Helena.

### Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President:* BARON DE WORMS.

**Committee for the Year 1893.**

*President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President:* J. H. REDMAN.

*Acting Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

R. J. WOODMAN.

THE Seventh and Annual General Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 2nd January, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford-Smith, A. H. Thomas, H. Clark, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place as follows:—President, M. P. Castle; Vice-President, J. H. Redman, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, A. de Worms; Committee, W. T. Willett, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie.

The Treasurer submitted the statement of accounts for the past year, which was approved. Mr. Gillespie suggested that the Society should follow the example of several other Philatelic Societies, and forward a subscription towards the funds of the Philatelic Protection Association; the Hon. Sec. was accordingly instructed to send a notice to all members to this effect.

The Hon. Sec. exhibited the "Pence issues" of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, also the "Connell," British Columbia, 2½d. imperf.; Vancouver Is. 5 cents. imperf., unused and used, also several of the rare varieties of British Guiana, including two good specimens of the 4 cents. blue of 1856.

THE Eighth Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 16th January, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, H. S. Smith, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Thrupp, P. de Worms, A. H. Thomas, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair.

The advisability of revising some of the Society's rules was considered, and several suggestions were made. After a long discussion the rules as revised were adopted, and a further resolution passed to bring them up for confirmation at the next meeting. It was also resolved that Mr. Pfenninger and the Hon. Sec. be requested to constitute a sub-committee to draw up rules respecting the library and other property of the Society.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President:* F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary:* W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DUERST.

REV. J. W. PAULL. | E. P. COLLETT.

J. H. ABBOTT. | E. AITKEN.

THE Eighth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, 6th January, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Treasurer, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Farrer, Hammer, Batty, Gibson and Ranck.

The President continued his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 1s. stamps, showing *inter alia* plate 2 of the 1s. small letters, and the recently discovered variety of the 1s. small letters with a circle covering the lower left-hand letter.

THE Ninth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, 20th January, 1893. Owing to the absence of the President through illness, the Vice-President took the chair, there being also present Messrs. Duerst, Collett, Petrie, Hammer, Munn, Coote, Beckton, Gibson, Grunewalde, Fildes, and one visitor.

Mr. Duerst read an interesting paper on the first issue of Egypt, pointing out the differences of the two types of this issue, and other useful information.

### Leeds Philatelic Society.

**Committee for the Session 1892-93.**

*President:* WM. BECKWITH.

*Senior Vice-President:* O. FIRTH.

*Junior Vice-President:* J. H. THACKRAH.

*ex-Presidents:* JOSEPH SCOTT AND  
REV. T. S. FLEMING.

*Hon. Treasurer:* W. B. SIMPSON.

*Hon. Secretaries:* W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.,  
AND T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

*Hon. Librarian:* F. J. KIDSON.

THE Ninth Meeting of the session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, the 21st January, 1893, the President in the chair. Also present, Messrs. Fleming, Simpson, Sieber, Kidson, and the Secretaries. Mrs. H. Beardsell, of Huddersfield, who was elected a member, showed her collection.

THE Tenth Meeting was held on the 4th of February, the President in the chair. Also present — Messrs. Fleming, Kidson, Sieber, Simpson, Thackrah, Jefferson, Egly, T. K. and A. N. Skipwith, and, as a visitor, Mr. Duncan Bennett.

Mr. John H. Thackrah read a paper on the Stamps of Dominica and St. Christopher, which was illustrated by his own collection and those of Messrs. Skipwith, Jefferson, Fleming, and Sieber.

The Secretaries may be addressed at No. 13 Victoria-road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

## Occasional Notes.

### Columbians Worth Keeping.

Mr. Alvah Davison, a well known writer on Philatelic matters in the United States, advises collectors who wish to hoard up Columbians, to confine their attention to the three, six, fifteen, thirty, and fifty cents and the dollar series. The other values he thinks will be common for many years to come.

### Liberians for Collectors.

Mr. Gremmel in his journal, *The Post Office*, asserts that the "postage due" stamps of Liberia have been manufactured for collectors, not for the Post Office Department, and he publishes the following letter in support of his statement:—"H. Gremmel, Dear Sir,—We have just received from our London correspondents samples of Liberian postage due stamps, surcharged on original postage stamps, respectively of three cents and six cents. These cost just double the price, namely, six cents and twelve cents respectively, plus 5% for the London correspondents' commission and 2½% for ours. We shall be glad to receive your orders for a limited quantity, which alone is to be had. Most of these stamps were, we understand, returned to the publishers and destroyed, and there are but few to be had. Yours truly—"

### The Victoria Rouletter.

*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* gives the following interesting description of the rouletting of the early stamps of Victoria:—"The rolling-pin rouletter, as it was called, consists of an iron spindle with a wooden handle at each end, similar in shape to the handles of an ordinary rolling-pin, and seven circular steel cutters like spurs arranged between the handles, and separated from each other at equal distances by iron tubular washers. The spindle is 14½ inches long, and the central portion of it, 6 inches in length, is half-an-inch in diameter, while the remaining 4½ inches at each end, over which the handles are fixed, tapers from ¾ inch diameter next the central portion for the handles to be fixed against. The handles, which are hollow to allow the spindle end to pass through them, are 4½ inches long, and vary in diameter to suit the hand, being about one inch at the thickest part; they have brass caps for ferrules on one end; and iron washers on the other. One of them is firmly fixed to one end of the spindle which passes through it, and is rivetted over the iron washer, while the other is movable, and can be fixed by a nut which screws on a worm at the other end of the spindle. The circular steel cutters are 3-16 inch by 1¼ inch diameter at the cutting

edges, having 44 teeth of 1-16 inch in width, with gaps of 1-50 inch between them (approximate measurement). The iron washers are ⅜ inch diameter by ⅜ inch, and ⅜ inch in length respectively, according as they are used for the sides, or top and bottom of the stamps, having to be changed in each case. In using the rouletter the sheet of stamps was laid upon a block of boxwood, planed perfectly true on the upper surface, and about two inches thick, 6½ inches wide, and 12 inches long, the rouletter being rolled firmly over the sheet so that the cutters came between the rows of stamps, two rolls each way being required to complete a sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps. This rouletter appears to gauge about 8½ to 9 mm. I have been informed that another rouletter, consisting of one wheel affixed to a handle, was also in use for a time at the stamp window of the General Post Office, but I have not learned any further particulars."

### Surcharged Mauritius.

Some people are hard to please. So the Postmaster-General of Mauritius must have discovered recently. Owing to some values running short that official was compelled to fall back on the expedient of surcharging to provide a temporary supply, and with the view of confining the sale to actual postal requirements, and preventing their being bought up by dealers' agents, he seems to have issued an order that not more than twenty were to be supplied to any one person; whereupon one of the local journals, being much inconvenienced by this restriction, ignores the real reason for it, and violently attacks the Postmaster for daring to dictate to any free citizen how many stamps he should be at liberty to purchase.

### Irish Home Rule and Philately.

If Home Rule for Ireland become law, it would seem that separate issues of stamps for the sister kingdom must follow. The proposed Bill provides for "the unity of commercial legislation of all three kingdoms," to quote from Mr. Gladstone's speech, and "certain incapacities" are to be imposed on the proposed Irish Legislature on special points, including "everything which belongs to external trade," and consequently the Post Office and Telegraphs. "Fifty years ago," said the Prime Minister, "it would not have been thought that we should consider the Post Office as commercial; but under the present circumstances all the arguments that go to require uniformity in commercial legislation undoubtedly include what we still call the Post Office Department.



and through that department—principally through the medium of the telegraph—the whole business of the country is pretty nearly conducted.” But although “the rates of the Post Office and Telegraphs are to be absolutely fixed by the Imperial authorities, the whole control and management are to be absolutely in the hands of the Irish officers.” The revenue of the Irish Postal Department, also, is to go into the Irish Exchequer, consequently the stamps of Great Britain must naturally be excluded from use in Ireland. In Mr. Gladstone’s *pro formâ* Irish balance-sheet we find an item on the credit side of “postal revenue, £740,000,” while on the debit side the civil charges include “postal services, £790,000.” The separate Irish Legislature, supposing it instituted, will therefore start with a loss on its postal services of £50,000 per annum. Will it be able so to foster and stimulate the trade of the island that an expansive postal business will make up this lee-way? or shall we find some evil genius whispering to the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer the words “surcharge” and “remainders” as means of replenishing his coffers at the expense of certain foolish and pseudo-scientific people calling themselves Philatelists!

#### Sandwich Islands.

Since our last issue there has been a bloodless revolution in Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani has been dethroned, and a provisional Government set up, the members of which have petitioned the United States Government to annex the islands, or proclaim a protectorate. President Harrison has declared for annexation, and should this course be agreed to, the Sandwich Islands will presumably be admitted as another State of the Union, and U.S. Stamps will displace those of the Sandwich Islands. Thus will end one of the most valuable and interesting series of postage stamps.

#### New Zealand Split Stamps.

Mr. Ernest G. Pilcher, Vice-President of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, noticing in an account of the career of Mr. E. D. Butts, Chief Postmaster of Dunedin, a statement that New Zealand stamps had been “cut across, so as to make one stamp do for two letters,” wrote to Mr. Butts for further information, and received the following interesting reply, which is published in *Vindin’s Philatelic Monthly*:—“Chief Post Office, Dunedin, November 2nd, 1892. My Dear Sir,—As regards the cutting of postage stamps in halves, it appeared to me to be such a peculiar proceeding as to deserve to be embalmed in print. It was not I that started the idea, but the late Captain Elles, who was Postmaster when I joined the service. At that time the postage on letters was sixpence each, and shilling stamps (of which there happened to be a good supply) were those operated on. Of course, they were not sold across the counter. I do not think this was continued after 1st March, when I was made Postmaster, as steam

communication was then rapidly improving, and I had a good stock of stamps on hand. I do not suppose you could by any possibility obtain any of these cut stamps, as no one would be likely to keep them, but many a one have I obliterated. Captain Elles never troubled to get official sanction for the proceeding, and the public knew nothing whatever about it beyond the fact that the recipient would see only the half of a shilling stamp on their letters. I am, &c., Edwd. D. Butts.”

#### Hard on U.S. Columbians.

The new U.S. Columbian postage stamps have been vigorously attacked in the Senate by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, who ridiculed the Postmaster-General’s mercantile idea that a large profit might be made from their sale to stamp collectors—an idea, he said, that might suit some Central American State that was “a few thousand dollars shy.” He was unwilling to have unloaded on stamp collectors “a cruel and unusual stamp,” and rather approved of the physician’s idea that it might be used as a “chest protector.”

#### Cost and Profit of Columbians.

As to the “large profit” *The Post Office* states that the Postmaster-General estimates making a profit of two and one-half million dollars from the extra sale of the various values of the Columbian series. The cost of the stamps to the Post Office Department is put down at seventeen cents a thousand, against nine cents a thousand paid for the previous issue.

#### Miss Edith Philbrick.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Miss Edith Philbrick, daughter of Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., who was shot and terribly injured in August last by the man Manktlow—who on his trial was pronounced insane—is progressing slowly but surely towards recovery.

#### Postage Stamp Wall Decoration.

We learn from the *East Anglian Daily Times* that our excellent contributor, Mr. C. Whitfield King, has had one of the rooms of his residence at Ipswich papered with unused foreign postage stamps. The room which has been thus “treated” is used as a study, and measures fifteen feet by thirteen, but two sides are nearly hidden by large bookcases, behind which no stamps have been affixed. A skilled workman from a firm of decorators was employed, and by way of commencement, he was supplied with 150,000 stamps from which to select those most suitable. The decorator was engaged exclusively on this task for three months, working 11 hours a-day; the total number of stamps employed was 44,068; the facial value of the stamps amounts to £699 16s. 9d., and their actual market value, many having long since become obsolete, to £124 1s. 8d. Forty-eight varieties were used, the various countries represented being the Argentine Republic, Samoa, Bergedorf, Lubeck,



Hanover, Servia, Cuba, the Roman States, the Philippine Islands, Alsace and Lorraine, and Sardinia, with an odd sixteen of English sixpenny stamps.

The many tints of these "morsels of mosaic" have been so skilfully harmonised that the general effect is extremely pleasing and effective. The dado and the border above it consist of stamps of the Papal States, worked in a quaint pattern, in seven colours. The frieze is composed of Argentine Republic stamps in three colours, red and blue preponderating, worked in a Greek pattern, and the intermediate wall-spaces, between frieze and dado, are filled in with panels of different sizes and designs to suit the structural divisions of the room. Over the mantelpiece, for example, the year, "1892" is worked in large figures, made of small, square blue stamps—those of Bergedorf; large yellow stamps of Samoa, shilling ones, of the date 1892, form the background of the figures; around these are blue, red, and green Sardinian stamps; and the rest of the panel is filled in with red-brown Cuban stamps, with little squares of sixpenny English stamps to accentuate the pattern. In other panels the curious neutral stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, which represent the transition stage of those provinces from France to Germany, are largely employed; 2s. (brown) and 5s. (green) Samoa stamps are also used.

#### Mauritius Plates.

It is stated that "a small Government official has found the plates of the POST OFFICE Mauritius Stamps, and that he will not let them longer enjoy their rest." That is bad news. It is certainly a matter which should at once be brought to the notice of the higher authorities.

#### First Issue Newfoundland.

Some of our American contemporaries are very much exercised about the first issue of Newfoundland. They say "there seems to be a conflict of authority as to who engraved the first issue of Newfoundland. Was it Perkins Bacon & Co.? or was it Mr. L. Sandford, both of London? That's the question." And yet this very question was settled long ago in the Catalogue of the stamps of British North America, published by the Philatelic Society, London, in 1889. There our puzzled friends will find the answer,—Perkins Bacon & Co.

#### As Others See Us.

The following from the *Daily News*, to which newspaper we are indebted for many kindly notices, will be read by Philatelists with amused interest:—"All the world's a stage"—at least in the eye of the born dramatist. To the mind of the born 'Philatelist' it appears to present itself as a vast field for the exercise of the energies of the postage-stamp collector. From the new monthly organ of the Philatelic Society of London we gather that the Vice-President of that Society, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Society and

one other enthusiastic member of the latter body, is now on a tour round the world in quest of these cherished trifles, and meeting with sympathising souls in various ports. Mr. Castle's latest letter descriptive of his mission is dated from Bombay, which has it seems a Society of its own, and has left on the mind of Mr. Castle and his companions 'the most favourable philatelic impressions.' Meanwhile, numerous other philatelists, as will here be seen, are 'posting over land and ocean without rest,' impelled by the same absorbing passion. One chivalrously stands forth in defence of Prince Edward Island from the unmerited contempt of the indolent philatelists who have spoken disparagingly of its postage-stamp productiveness; another takes Fiji in hand; while a gentleman who has examined the great work of Mr. Tiffany and his associates, just completed, on the subject of 'The Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States,' reports that the list includes no fewer than 1,643 varieties."

#### The Latest "Stranger."

The Portuguese Congo Stamp chronicled by some of our contemporaries is, we learn, a proof obtained from a rejected die, in which the value 5 reis was subsequently inserted without authority. The proper dies have since reached the Mint at Lisbon, and the Portuguese Congo, as well as some other Portuguese Colonies, will soon get supplies of the new type, which are now in preparation at Lisbon.

#### Collections Stolen.

According to the *Echo*, "Stamp collectors at Mauritius are greatly excited at present by the theft from one of them of a set of 16 stamps of that colony belonging to the issue of 1852. They are valued at £1,000, but their extreme rarity leads to the hope that the thief will certainly be discovered if he tries to dispose of them."

A popular member of the Philatelic Society recently had the misfortune to leave his very fine collection of Asia and Africa in the train. It included the Cape one penny blue triangular error; Labnan 6 c., red surcharge on 16 c. blue; 2d. green Ceylon, rouletted. But through the kindness of two gentlemen, hitherto unknown to him, he was enabled to recover his treasures which were being offered for sale.

#### A Danger Threatening Philately.

A collector, who has evidently little sympathy with advanced Philately as now pursued by the best Philatelists, groans over the distinctions which are now being made in the matter of shades, perforations, and watermarks. He sighs for the simplicity of the days of our youth when varieties consisted only of difference of colour and design. Fortunately there is nothing whatever to prevent any collector from confining himself to the commoner differences and making his too-advanced friends a present of the finer shades, perforation, and watermark.

**Sale of a Collection of Nevis.**

Mr. Douglas Mackenzie has parted with his celebrated collection of Nevis to a well-known member of the Philatelic Society, London, the price, we hear, being £450.

**The "Echo" on Philately.**

The *Echo*, which is often unnecessarily generous in the display of its ignorance, thinks the greater the worthlessness of a stamp the more it is valued by a stamp collector. If the worthlessness of a stamp is to be judged by supply and demand, as are other articles, then we should recommend the *Echo* to attend a few of the stamp auctions.

**The Seebeck Flood.**

The Seebeck flood has set in with full force. We have just received, too late to be chronicled in our list of novelties, sets of Nicaragua and other Seebecked countries, and amongst them we note an excellent portrait of a Metropolitan policeman in full uniform. A leading dealer assures us that this annual rubbish sells extraordinarily well. A correspondent informs us that what we take to be a policeman is a portrait of Mr. Seebeck himself, but we have some doubts as to this point.

**Ocean Penny Postage.**

The Postal Committee of the Imperial Federation League has had an interview with the Postmaster-General with the view of persuading him to introduce Ocean Penny Postage, but Mr. Arnold Morley, though sympathetic, threw cold water on the project; and the agitation that was commenced ten years after the introduction of Penny Postage has to be continued for another year or two.

**New Spanish Stamps.**

According to the *Gazette Timbrologique*, we may shortly expect to receive a new issue of the stamps of Spain, which, by a new portrait, will afford proof that His Majesty the King of Spain has aged considerably since his baby face was engraved for the current issue.

**More Columbians to Come.**

The U.S. Columbian set is not yet complete; an 8 c. is to be added for registration purposes. The design is to represent "Columbus restored to favour." A similar value is also in preparation for the regular series, the design being the portrait of General Sherman.

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## To Correspondents.

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*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

**Bound Copies of Vol. 1.**

Copies of Vol. I. of this journal will be ready about the end of February, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.

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Copies for binding should be addressed to The Publisher, THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., and should be accompanied by the name and address to which they are to be returned.

The advertisements will not be bound up in the volume unless specially requested.

**Editorial Communications.**

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Assistant Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

**Advertisements.**

Letters, Enquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisement pages should be addressed Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Advertisements must be received not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the next issue.

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THE  
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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

—  
MARCH, 1893.  
—

*A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.*

BY M. P. CASTLE,

(*Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.*)

SINGAPORE, 11th February, 1893.

THE “spicy breezes that blow soft o’er Ceylon’s isle” are, we know, discounted by the knowledge that “only man is vile.” Philatelically the hymn is the mirror of truth. The island of Ceylon is worthy of its beautiful old issues of stamps; the general character (!) and tone of its present vendors of stamps is on a par with the valueless surcharges that are constantly being issued for the benefit of the few and the detriment of the many. Of shops for stamps and dealers proper there are apparently none in Ceylon: the hawkers and itinerant dealers in curios mostly have some sort of stamp, and the commoner varieties of later surcharge, with sheets of telegraph labels, are for ever being thrust upon one at prices about ten times commensurate with their value. I saw one or two halfpenny imperforate and a few of the 1d. C.C. blue and 2d. maize C.C. & Cr., for which about three times their value was demanded. The only decent stamp I saw in my sojourn at Colombo was a poor 4d. imperf., for which the wily Cingalese at first wanted £5, and, on the arrival of Mr. Stanley Gibbons, went up to £12, and endeavoured in vain to play off that gentleman as a buyer against myself. I can only add my impression that my acquaintance with the natives of the spicy isle has caused me to cease wondering at the issue of surcharges.

The most noticeable philatelic event of our sojourn in Ceylon was the *rencontre* with Mr. Ed. Stauley Gibbons, with whom I had many a chat on stamp matters. His departure from England having been nearly two months later than that of our party, we were pleased to be put *au courant* with the news of the day. I believe he was more fortunate than I, having secured a nice collection of Ceylon stamps that included many of the star perforate set unused, as also the entire lot of envelopes uncut. We were also together again at Kandy, the beautiful capital of Ceylon, where the tropical scenery is marvellous. In our rambles at night round the lake at Kandy, beneath the dense foliage, riding in the perennial Rickshaw, with thousands of fire-flies flitting around, we discussed things philatelic—as incongruous a meeting and conversation as it has fallen to the lot of a philatelist to chronicle. Returning to Colombo our ways parted, as Mr. Gibbons was going through India, while our route was due east to Hong Kong.

I have before now expatiated on the freemasonry that obtains among collectors, and I had another pleasing instance of it in the Straits of Malacca. On arriving in



the harbour of Penang, where our steamer makes a halt of a few hours, I observed that the foremost of the fleet of native boats that always besiege the arrival of a steamer contained a European, and admired his energy in being put aboard. My surprise was great when the stranger marched up to me and accosted me by name, announcing himself as Mr. S. E. Gwyer. Having read the journals of our travels he had most kindly come aboard to constitute himself as our *cicerone* during our brief visit, and we were all much indebted to him for his kindness to us. We had an interesting hour inspecting Mr. Gwyer's collection, which is a good general one, comprised in some ten volumes. Perhaps the rarest stamp is a fine copy of the 5 c. British Columbia unused, while in the Malaccan States his collection is unusually strong, and indeed almost complete. I also was enabled to see a copy of the LONDON PHILATELIST, and understood that Mr. Gwyer had procured several fresh subscribers, while his opinion of the Journal is such that my editorial modesty precludes my giving expression to it. Mr. Gwyer is an ex-member of the London Society, 1875 to 1877, I believe, and well remembers the meetings at the houses of Mr. Tebay, M. de Joannis, and others. We parted from him with regret that our acquaintance was so cursory, but found consolation in the fact that he will, on his speedy return home, be again enrolled as a member of the Society.

From a philatelic aspect there does not seem much to call for note in Singapore. I have so far not unearthed many collectors, and the only dealer is Mr. C. A. Ribeiro, who has a fair show of the Malaccan stamps generally, and who has been kind enough to place his local knowledge at my disposal. It is somewhat significant that several of the collections I have seen in Calcutta and eastward of it the first issue of the Straits Settlements stamps are but poorly represented. Most of the collectors wanting the 6 and 12 c.; while unused specimens of almost all the values seem to be conspicuous by their absence. From all appearances these stamps are far scarcer here than in Europe. Another application of the general rule nowadays.

The island of Labuan that is achieving for itself such an unenviable notoriety in the stamp issuing line, is within a measurable distance of Singapore, and the communications are hence pretty frequent. Mr. Ribeiro has shown me a letter received by him from the Postmaster-General at Labuan, in response to his application, in which it is stated that the newly surcharged stamp (elsewhere described) *cannot* be supplied to dealers or collectors, but are only issued to the public, one at a time, for franking purposes. This seems to me pure rubbish. The present *white* population of the island of Labuan consists of 20 souls! In addition to these there are 1,000 Chinese, and about 5,000 native Malays: anyone who has seen these latter will understand that their epistolary requirements are of the most simple nature. Yet, here is this paltry island with a whole long array of surcharges carefully arranged so that one on each sheet should be inverted, with public notice given that the use of stamps would be discontinued vice British North Borneo, followed by a fresh and comprehensive recent issue on unwatermarked paper, and now again with fresh varieties of surcharge on these lately printed stamps. What a number of letters the 20 whites must write. Night and day in either hand the quills must work, nor can the harassed post officials have time to close their eyes—or even to wink! It is curious to find that the offices of Chief Constable and Postmaster-General are combined. Are the salaries, I wonder, heavy, or do they require additional perquisites? I should like to ask that doubly official gentleman how it is that while these surcharged stamps cannot, in view of the immaculate probity of the Labuan Post Office, be supplied other than singly across the counter, whole bundles of the recent surcharges and others have found their way into dealers' hands in England? There can but be one answer to all these queries. Sweet are the ways of iniquity and pleasant are the paths of the surcharger. Meanwhile let me advise all collectors to buy warily. There are probably enough of *all* recent surcharged Labuan *somewhere* to supply all their wants, so *caucat emptor*,

# Envelopes of the United States.

By GILBERT HARRISON.

(Concluded from Page 10.)



WE have always heard that Horner's Nos. 297 and 344 were listed because they appeared in the schedules, and that as actual envelopes they were unknown. They appear, however, in the new list as Nos. 402 and 404 without comment, and collectors will want to know if they are to be reinstated in their lists of wants.

Nos. 450 and 453, the 10 cents No. 4½ square gum, are two of the rarest of the issue, and we would like to see them before being quite sure of them. We put no faith in the schedules as proof of the existence of anything.

We are certainly very behind-hand in our knowledge of the Plimpton 5 cents, blue. Many of those in the list are new to us, but probably they are an extremely difficult series to make up. We have never seen originals of Nos. 456, 504, 507, 509, 511, 512, 513, or 516. Nos. 514, 515, 517, and 518, which appear to exist only with "SPECIMEN," are in our opinion not worthy of attention.

The minor varieties of the earliest Plimpton dies, many of which are mentioned in the notes, are very numerous, and most of them very difficult to identify from descriptions. Moreover, we conclude that in most cases our varieties must be different ones to those that the descriptions are taken from. For this reason, they are awkward subjects to arrange by any complete system, and also many of the varieties are distinguished by differences too minute for even the best of autotypes to reproduce them satisfactorily; whereas in the case of the Nesbitt varieties both kinds of treatment are feasible.

We are glad to see at last a proper account of the Centennial Reprints. These have always been a stumbling-block, even to the best known writers, and have caused so much confusion in the lists that collectors and dealers had no means of knowing what were originals and what were reprints. Though we are pleased to see them cleared up, we very decidedly protest against the arrangement that has been adopted for them in the new list, where they are tacked on in the form of additional notes at the tail-end of their prototypes, when they are considered to have any, and numbered as separate envelopes, when they have none. In a standard work of this kind, which is fortunate in being able to be first with the truth about them, we certainly think the authors might have given a separate list of these Reprints, which were all made at the same time, instead of the present arrangement, which is a jumble between listing them and not listing them, and spreads them over a number of different periods.

Some years ago we had the good fortune to meet with what was practically a complete set of them, and it would have been better fortune still if only we had had the requisite knowledge to recognise them for what they were. A few of the best are in the collection of the late Mr. Tapling, who selected them expecting he was filling in some of his desiderata in originals. A few more were passed by, owing to our being already in possession of a few ordinary Plimpton originals, but the great bulk of them have been preserved together. We soon found that many of them could not belong to the known originals, such as the 3 cents die A with round gum, and the 5 cents die C, &c., and were not long in discovering that the majority of our Plimpton series were that *rara avis*, a nearly complete and perfectly identifiable set of the Centennial Reprints. We further traced them as having been sent over some years before by the late Mr. L. W. Durbin, of Philadelphia,



and our own firm conviction now is that they are the actual set that were hung up at Philadelphia in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. It took us much longer to convince the scientists on the other side of the extent of our discoveries, but here perhaps they were justified, as their contrary information came from sources that certainly ought to have been able to furnish a correct account of the Reprints. However, a sight of a large lot of our actual specimens carried the day at once, as the previous views about what had been made specially for the Exhibition were quite untenable against the evidence on the face of the envelopes.

They are well described in the notes, and the chief peculiarities, in the way of special paper and the minor varieties of the dies, which serve to distinguish them from the originals, are fully given.

We notice a few errors in the list, as follows:—

No. 451 should have the same note as No. 454,

“After July, 1875, only. Original and centennial.”

No. 499 should have the same note as Nos. 500 and 502,

“Original and centennial.”

No. 514 should have the same note as No. 517,

“Die var. B. Specimen and centennial.”

We have seen the Centennial Reprints of all three.

Proceeding to the later issues of the Plimpton Co., in conjunction with the Morgan Co., which are distinguished from the early issues by the new knives, we have not many remarks to make.

We notice two omissions in the 1878 issue:—

No.	Die	Paper	Knife	Size	Wmk.	Gum	Remarks
Say 583½	51	Amber 3rd qual.	42	3	B	R	
„ 593½	51	Fawn	45	7	B	S	

We have seen a couple of the former, and there is no question about the amber 3rd, which is quite as thin as that of the equally distinct No. 640. The other envelope, which is Horner No. 582 only with square gum, is owned in Paris.

In the 1879 issue we find Nos. 672 and 678 listed as only known with SPECIMEN. We should object to such things in any list of ours, unless there was strong reason to think they could be found without the surcharge. But, if we mistake not, there is also a dreadful error in listing these two envelopes as Knife 43 and Knife 44, all the specimens we have seen being from the old Plimpton Knives 38 and 37 with round gum, though the paper has the “star” watermark. The case is the same with some of the War Department envelopes of the same period, which are included in this list as with SPECIMEN only; and moreover there seems to exist a large number (it may be nearly a full set, but we do not know), of SPECIMEN envelopes of the 1879 regular series with these old knives. They are certainly a most anomalous combination, and we should eject them bodily from any list of ours, as not being either ornamental or useful. It is possible that the authors are aware of these abnormal varieties, and also know Nos. 672 and 678 on the knives proper to 1879 with SPECIMEN. If that is the case, we hope we shall hear of it, and should hasten to withdraw our charge of ignorance of the knives at all events.

No. 682 is listed as SPECIMEN only. We have seen a fine representative in the collection of the late Mr. Tapling without any sign of SPECIMEN, which we thought was well known in America. It is possible that some may consider it an envelope that has accidentally or signedly escaped the imprint, but that would require some evidence in the notes.

The long series of 1883-84 are well enumerated in the list, and there are many of the minor varieties of dies described in the notes, which we have not yet made time to compare with our own varieties. Several of the “star watermark” varieties are new to us. We have seen specimens of Nos. 836 and 840, which we do not consider in any way “Doubtful” representatives of the ordinary recut browns; but it is just the other way with the recut reds of Size No. 3, and we have never met with any specimens of Nos. 860, 864, 868, or 873, that we could consider satisfactory.



We miss, with regret, one or two of the more distinct varieties, that are without separate numbers, "single" and "double connected links," &c., including a little-known rarity, the latter in brown.

In the 1886 and later issues we again find a large lot of abnormal varieties, such as, the "82" and "POD" watermarks, the first dies of the new 1 cent and 2 cents, the trial printings of the rejected 10 cents in yellow ochre, &c., most of which we have seen. They would be much too questionable characters to be found in an exclusive list, confined to envelopes issued for use. But we confess to taking them, when we can get them, provided they are clear of the word SPECIMEN.

The form adopted for the inclusion of the first dies of the 1887 1 cent and 2 cents mentioned above appears to us an error of judgment. We gather from the notes that they were essays, or something of the kind, which were not accepted. We have heard the 1 cent. called "the Tiffany die," that being the name of the engraver. At any rate, both dies are entirely different to those adopted, much more so than many dies which are numbered as separate ones in the list. The heads of both are much too large, almost filling up the oval, and of a different shape, and it is impossible to consider them as slight varieties. They should be listed by themselves, and the dies numbered separately. Also illustrations of them are very necessary, as the envelopes are extremely rare, and most collectors have no chance of seeing them.

Die var. B, commonly known as "the Rejected die," is a reputable variety, having been some time in use before it was discovered. We have seen unused specimens of all the ten varieties in the list except No. 1098, which, according to our information, is still unknown in the States, but it is probable that the authors of the new book are better posted. Nos. 1098 to 1101 are all very scarce. Here too an illustration would be a godsend. It is just when one variety can be had in abundance, and the other is of rare occurrence, that illustrations are most necessary.

We come now to the Official Envelopes, which we are pleased to find in separate lists after the regular envelopes. This is a great improvement on Horner's method of listing them all together. These officials comprise some far more interesting series than might be expected, and that is especially the case with those of the Reays and the earlier Plimptons for the War Department.

The Post Office Department are listed first, and we have a list of additions to mention, which is quite out of proportion to the number we find in the new list:—

	No.	Die	Paper	Knife	Size	Wmk.	Gum	Remarks
Say	1501½	101	Canary	24	3	B 2	S	Knife variety.
"	1504¼	101	Canary 3rd qual.	24	3	B 2	S	
"	1504½	101	Canary 3rd qual.	29	7	W	S	
"	1506½	102	Canary	24	3	B 1-2	S	Knife variety.
"	1509½	102	Canary	29	7	B 2	S	Knife variety.
"	1513½	103	Canary	29	7	B 2	S	Knife variety.

The two canary 3rds are very thin indeed, the No. 1504½ being thinner than any of the Reay or Plimpton amber 3rds in the regular issues, and also showing no trace of laid lines or watermark.

The two last are evidently omitted by mistake from the list, as they are specially mentioned in the notes as instances of that knife variety.

The B 1 watermark, which we have found on our No. 1506½ unused and used, was a surprise to us, and should be so to the authors, who used to be of opinion that canary existed with B 2 only. We have examined hundreds without finding a specimen of another size or value with B 1. We should look for more amongst those first issued, as being the most likely to be B 1, but we hardly expect a full set.

The Post Office series of the Plimptons is far more extensive, and there is a good list of all we know, and many that we have only heard of, and never seen, and we have nothing to mention in the way of additions to the list.

The list of the Postal Service Envelopes is a refreshing sight after the absurd attempts to rake into the lists of decent envelopes all the addresses and printed inscriptions that could be found or imagined, a stupid example that Professor

Horner was not the only one to follow. The same thing has been done in the Post Office series, though we have had lists of those in proper form. Our advice to collectors is to look out for plain specimens, clear of all printing, which are much the most satisfactory to show in a collection.

The War Department has fared no better than the Post Office in the new list. The double set of Reays shows perhaps the finest series that can be found in United States envelopes. Both the deep brown-reds and the full vermilion's have a splendid appearance, especially when there is uniform good condition throughout. It is more in sorrow than in anger that we see the number of amendments which we have to make, or in some cases suggest, in defence of our favourites:—

	No.	Die	Paper	Knife	Size	Wmk.	Gum	Remarks
Say	1703½	110	White	24	3	B 2	S	Knife variety.
	1714	112	White	29	7	B 1-2	S	
	1722	109	White	22	2	B 2	S	
	1730	110	Cream	24	3	B 1-2	S	
Say	1738½	111	Cream	29	7	B 2	U	
	1740	113	White	29	7	B 2	S	
	1742	114	White	29	7	B 2	S	
	1744	115	White	30	8	B 2	S	

Nos. 1714, 1722, 1740, 1742, and 1744 are included in the list as existing SPECIMEN only. We have seen every one of these in fine condition and clear of SPECIMEN. Moreover, we certainly hope to see, if we live, most of the other SPECIMENS of the list equally clear of their brand. No. 1723 is probably in the same case as No. 1511 of the Post Office series, SPECIMEN only, and would be better out of the list. But Nos. 1734, 1737, and 1738 we expect to see in good order some day.

Nos. 1706, 1707, and 1708 we should like to see before being sure of them in dark red. Nos. 1728 and 1733 we did hope to have heard the last of. The note on page 57, which is given as a reference, confesses that they are utterly unknown, and we cannot see the use of perpetuating the errors of supraannuated lists. It is a sad blow to us, who looked for a censorship as rigorous as Cato's.

We should have been pleased with the list of the Plimpton War Envelopes, as everything in the way of reputable varieties seems to have been included, and certain pretenders, which have figured freely in other lists, have disappeared. But when we find that the list has been garnished with every envelope they know as existing solely with SPECIMEN, we would just as soon turn to our Horner again. We do not pretend to know what motives have led the authors to adopt this course. However, if we were to hazard a guess, it would be that, had Mr. Tiffany been the sole compiler of this list, we should never have had this horde of twenty-six SPECIMENS let loose upon us. They have less right even than the reprints to be in any list of regular postal envelopes, as they have no power to frank. Any envelope marked SPECIMEN that we take we consider strictly to be merely a reminder to us to fill in a plain one, and certainly not a representative of the series. We once saw a fine collection, in which the owner was taking three separate sets of every issue, plain, with the request, and with SPECIMEN, which was a grand idea for any collector who could afford it. That is the only reasonable way of collecting SPECIMENS, a separate collection.

Nos. 1839 and 1841 are described as Knife 42; all we have seen were the old Plimpton Knife 35, though with the "star" watermark, and we refer our readers to our remarks on Nos. 672 and 678 of the Plimpton issue of 1879, which were in the same case.

One envelope we can relieve of the burden it has to bear, No. 1800, of which we know several copies without any SPECIMEN. Nos. 1802, 1823, 1826, and 1843 are new to us, though we have seen the two last with SPECIMEN.

The concluding items of the list are the Newspaper Wrappers and the Letter-sheet Envelopes. We cannot say much about the list of Nesbitt Wrappers, as



we are unable to recognise a good many of them owing to the uncertain descriptions.

Of the Plimptons we have always thought that Nos. 1949 and 1953 were two of the mistakes in Horner's 3rd Edition. The last is marked "Doubtful" in the list, but No. 1949 appears without comment, and we suppose it has been found.

We have seen every variety of the Letter-sheets, except one of the descriptions of gum. The three illustrations given fall very far short of what can be found in varieties of gum.

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## Prince Edward Island Stamps.

*A Paper Read at a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.*

By J. A. TILLEARD.

*(Continued from Page 38.)*

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**I**N the September number *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* called attention to a very dangerous forgery of the 4 cents (green) which was then in circulation, and returning in October to the subject of the 10 cents stamp, which was "unknown to the postal authorities of the island," suggested the possibility of its being the work of the fabricators of the 4 cents forgery. Later on M. Moens appears to have explained that he had obtained the three specimens he possessed from Mr. Goldner, who was supposed to have received them from M. Maury, but the latter disclaimed all knowledge of the stamp, which he said he had never even seen. This is all I have been able to learn about the history, except that the specimen possessed by Mr. Pearson Hill—which by his kindness I am able to produce for inspection by members present—has been in his possession for upwards of twenty years. It will be seen that it is designed in imitation of the 3d. stamp of the previous issue, with the value altered to the new currency, but it differs from that stamp in many material respects. The first thought which an examination suggests is what could have been the reason, even if the postal rates required a stamp of this denomination, for making a difference in the type of head for this stamp alone, and it would certainly seem more natural that the change, which had already been made, should have been adhered to throughout the issue. The head, it will be observed, is also different from that employed for the "pence" stamps, and looking at the prices charged it would seem hardly possible that the printer would have incurred the expense of preparing and engraving a separate design and die for this one stamp, while the absence of any such die, although so many have been preserved, is strong negative evidence against its genuine origin. The fact that the stamps were hardly issued before a forgery of one of the values was chronicled, must tend to raise our suspicion, and it is also most unlikely that there would have been two stamps of the same issue in almost identical colours. Again, we have seen that the Whiting stamps were printed from raised plates, while the copy produced is undoubtedly a lithograph, and the whole of the evidence tends to show that it is a fabrication.

It has been asked, if this stamp is fraudulent why should copies be so uncommon, but there must be many forgeries which have quite dropped out of sight, as in the case of the forgery of the 4 cents stamp of this very country, which is rarely, if ever, seen now. Here, the issue of the value in question has never been officially verified; immediately on its appearance it was questioned, and twenty years would seem sufficiently long for the stamp to have completely disappeared from view, especially as the attempt to place it on the market was,



apparently, frustrated as soon as it was conceived. Since writing the above I am glad to find that I am supported in my opinion by such an excellent authority as the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, who in 1876, in a comment of a few lines, tersely describes this stamp as "an Impostor made by one Allan Taylor." M. Moens also seems to have lost faith in his *enfant*, for, while it is not mentioned in his *Catalogue* of 1877, it is figured in the latest edition, with a note that this type *n'a jamais existé*.

It may naturally be supposed that the possessor of the die and plates has been applied to, with a view to their acquisition, and he has been offered a large sum for them, if he would sell unconditionally. I am happy to say he has been proof against such temptations, and, with the spirit of a true collector, he has refused to be a party to a transaction which might result in an improper use being made of the plates. Within the last few weeks he has generously given me the opportunity of acquiring them for about one-fifth of the sum he was offered for them. In conjunction with Mr. Garth, I have accordingly arranged for their purchase, and, subject to a proposal for re-imbusement of one-half of our outlay in case any use is made of them for the purposes of the LONDON PHILATELIST, it is our intention to present the dies and plates to the Society. We shall now be secure against a flood of reprints being thrown upon the market, and members will I trust appreciate the opportunity of examining the original plates used in the production of the stamps under consideration, and of the assistance they will afford in following the points remaining to be noticed. To render this more easy I have had three prints taken from each plate, and I will ask your attention to these in considering my further remarks. Thanks to good paper and careful printing these "proofs" are, to my mind, superior to the issued stamps, and their appearance is such as to show that the workmanship of the plates is not so inferior as has hitherto been imagined.

In examining the plates and the prints taken from them, and considering the low price paid for the stamps, and the poor paper used, the wonder is, not that Mr. Bartlett has found so many so-called varieties, but that he has not found many more, as by this time he has doubtless done, if he has continued his investigation in this direction. I have carefully examined the lists Mr. Bartlett has given, with the three prints taken from the plates which are before us, with the following result:—

#### TWO PENCE.

- |        |           |   |
|--------|-----------|---|
| Row 1, | Stamp 10. | The dot between "I" and "S" of "ISLAND" can be seen.  |
| " 2,   | " 5.      | I do not find the broken "D" and "A," but in one of the prints there are dots between "D" and "W," and "W" and "A" of "EDWARD," which do not appear on the plate.   |
| " 3,   | " 2.      | The dot between "N" and "C" of "PRINCE" is not visible in prints, although there are slight marks on the plate which might account for a dot. In one of the prints there is a dot between "PRINCE" and "EDWARD," slight signs of which appear on the plate. |
| " 3,   | " 9.      | The "W" in "EDWARD" appears perfect in the prints, but the plate looks as if, occasionally, the "W" might have a broken appearance.   |
| " 3,   | " 10.     | The "T" is very faint, and has two small marks, which gives it the appearance of being broken. In the plate this letter is not so deep as the others.   |
| " 4,   | " 2.      | The dot after "E" in "POSTAGE" can be seen in prints and plate.   |
| " 4,   | " 9.      | The dot between "I" and "S" in "ISLAND" is a palpable flaw, and in the plate the copper appears to be eaten away by acid.   |





PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Proof from original plate of Twopence value.







- Row 4, Stamp 10. The dot after "E" of "POSTAGE" can be faintly seen. It is clearer on the Plate. There are also very faint traces of the dot in the centre of "C" in "PENGE" in two of the prints, and it is more plain in the third. A small mark can be seen on the plate.
- " 5, " 5. There are very slight signs of the dot before "W" and "A" in "EDWARD."
- " 5, " 10. I do not find the extra bar mentioned, unless the fact that the end of the lower bar of the final "E" in "PENGE" is slightly turned upwards, is referred to.
- " 6, " 2. In one print the dot before "T" in "TWO" can be seen. In the others, as on the plate, there are only faint traces of it.
- " 6, " 4. I cannot find "TWO," which is described as "the most prominent of the errors." Possibly it is intended to refer to stamp 3, in which the "O" is broken on the right side nearly at the top, and appears in prints something like a "C" turned on its back. The break is seen in the plate, but the letter would evidently doubtless appear perfect in some printings.

(To be continued.)

## The Stamps of Oldenburg.

Read before the Philatelic Society, London, 10th February, 1893.

BY ROBERT EHRENBACH.



WILL you kindly allow me, while handing you round the stamps of Oldenburg, to make a few remarks on the subject of these stamps. I say remarks, because the information I have up to now gathered is too little to call these remarks a paper, and I am only making them in order to give you a little further information in the subject while looking over the stamps, and in order to hear something new about them myself.

The first issue came out in December, 1851, and consisted of three values, viz.:—

$\frac{1}{30}$  blue, for town and district postage.

$\frac{1}{15}$  rose, for inland letters.

$\frac{1}{10}$  yellow, for letters throughout Germany.

And in January, 1855, a fourth value for franking circulars and newspapers was added in the  $\frac{1}{3}$  green.

I need not add a description of the stamps, as the copies before you will show this better than I could explain. To begin with the  $\frac{1}{30}$  blue, the catalogues usually give two types, viz., with and without the top bar on the "a" in Thaler, but on a further examination it becomes at once evident that not only these two varieties exist, but that every stamp in the sheet varies, and I should say the lettering in the word "Thaler" on that vertical pair, which, as proved by the margin, must be at the top row of the sheet, is a far more distinct variety than the bar on the "a" mentioned in catalogues. If you look at the block of 12 you will find that every stamp differs, mostly in the lettering.

$\frac{1}{15}$  value: Of this there are two distinct plates; the first one is the type with the shaded hermeline in the armories above the shield, whilst in the second

the shield is not (or very indistinctly) shaded. Of this latter type there are, roughly speaking, according to Moens and other authorities, two varieties, but taking the whole issue to be lithographed by the same man, I should say that the stamps should all vary more or less, although, as in the case of the  $\frac{1}{10}$ , it is difficult to find even small varieties.

As to the  $\frac{1}{3}$  green, I have been able to find small varieties in the position of the figure  $\frac{1}{3}$ , but none of these are as distinct as the varieties in the  $\frac{1}{30}$ . I have not been able to ascertain as yet how many stamps there are in the sheet, but taking into consideration that to make up a round amount in the currency—the Thaler having 30 Groschen—and the fact that I have here a block of 12 in two vertical rows of six, there must be either 30, 60, or 90 stamps in the sheet, and I shall point out whilst making a remark or two about the next issue, that I am nearly certain that 60 is the right number.

These stamps were in use for about seven years, which seems rather a long time considering that the people had to make their calculations in fractions, a thing which must have been very hard on the uneducated classes, when in March, 1858, a new issue was decided upon. The design showing a great improvement on the first issue, being the Arms of the Grand Duchy in an oval frame. The values and colours remained the same as in the previous issue, but changing the denominations into 1 gr. equal to  $\frac{1}{30}$ , 2 gr. equal to  $\frac{1}{15}$ , 3 gr. equal to  $\frac{1}{10}$  etc. The  $\frac{1}{3}$  remains as before.

Taking the values one by one, it is, by comparison of them, at once evident that they all vary in type, and reckoning as in the former instance 60 stamps in the sheet, there would be 60 varieties of each value.

If you look at the two stamps of the one Groschen, which are doubtlessly stamps off the right top corner, and which show variations in the type, I believe that this would prove that the 60 stamps (if so) in the sheet would consist of two panes of 30 each, and this would be in accordance with the arrangement of some of the old issues of Bavaria, Baden, and other German States. The argument that the plate was re-engraved, I believe not to be right, because the whole issue was in use for scarcely two years, and worn copies I have not seen.

In the 3 Groschen stamps there is a prominent variety, Oldenburg reading distinctly Olbenburg.

As to the issue of 1860, this is the one which puzzles me most, as I cannot but be quite sure that there must be two distinct issues, viz., the finely lithographed one, and the issue as if taken off the worn plate. I should like to hold up my opinion that there are two distinct issues, and would ask the dissenting party the following questions:—

I. Why are the  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the 1 gr. printed in the two distinct shades? And

II. Why are no defective prints or errors found in the moss-green shade of the  $\frac{1}{3}$ ?

While I am nearly certain on this point, I cannot make up my mind which of the two was issued first. Amongst the used copies on original cover I have one or two of the worn ones which, according to the date of the letter (the post-mark never shows the year) are used before the finely lithographed, and *vice versa*. In this issue a value of  $\frac{1}{3}$  gr. was added owing to the reduction of the postage rate for town and district, and also a value of  $\frac{1}{4}$  orange.

But I am inclined to think that the issue of which most unused copies are to be found, and the one to which the last newly added value of  $\frac{1}{4}$  orange belongs, ought to be last, and this according to the relative rarity of the stamps in an unused condition I take to be the finely engraved, which would go to say that they struck this issue at the beginning from the plate of 1858, and when it became very worn out retouched it.\* Amongst this issue there are a number of errors and misprints among the  $\frac{1}{3}$  as in the Reference List and two errors in the 3 gr., whilst in the other

\* This is only a hint thrown out, and I should very much like to hear other opinions upon this subject.

values only minor varieties are to be found. For what purpose the  $\frac{1}{4}$  orange was used I cannot see, as it is very scarce used, and mostly only found in pairs if used. Anyhow this value was dropped again when printing the last issue of 1862, which consists of the other five values of the last issue but printed in other colour and types very similar to those of Prussia and Lübeck which makes me believe that the Plates were made in Berlin. Of these there are lots of remainders left—the so-called errors in this issue, the 1 gr. in green, grey-brown, and orange, have turned out to be proofs only.

REFERENCE LIST.

Dec., 1851.	$\frac{1}{30}$ blue, 60 varieties.	
	$\frac{1}{5}$ rose shaded, hermine in Arms.	
	$\frac{1}{5}$ „ unshaded, „ „ „	Minor varieties, probably 60.
	$\frac{1}{10}$ yellow, „ „ „	„ „ „
		Shades of all these values.
Jan., 1855.	$\frac{1}{3}$ green, varieties, probably 60.	
Jan., 1858.	$\frac{1}{3}$ green, varieties (60) shades.	
	1 blue „ (60) „	
	2 rose „ (60) „	
	3 yellow „ (60) „	
	1 gr. blue, very dark ultramarine.	
Error.	3 gr. lettered Oldenburg.	
1860?	$\frac{1}{3}$ seagreen, shades and varieties, 60	} indistinct impressions.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ yellow-brown „ „ „	
	1 Prussian blue „ „ „	
	2 vermilion „ „ „	
	3 yellow „ „ „	
1860?	$\frac{1}{3}$ moss green, shades and varieties „	} clear impressions.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dark warm brown „ „ „	
	1 ultramarine „ „ „	
	2 vermilion „ „ „	
	3 yellow „ „ „	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ orange „ „ „	
Errors.	$\frac{1}{3}$ lettered, Oldenburg, O broken.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ Oldenburo.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ broken frame from top to bottom.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ Ditto.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ Ditto.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ Oldeiburg.	
	3 gr. „ „ Oldeiburg.	
	3 gr. „ „ Oldenburg.	
Feb., 1862.	$\frac{1}{2}$ orange, roull $9\frac{1}{2}$ —10.	} 100 in 10 rows of 10 in the sheet
	$\frac{1}{3}$ green „ „	
	1 rose „ „	
	2 blue „ „	
	3 grey-brown „ „	





# United States of Venezuela.



R. LUDWIG informs us that during the late revolt in Venezuela, a large quantity of postage stamps were stolen. A new issue was forthwith ordered; but, in the meantime, what remained of the old stock was surcharged with a network of coloured lines and the Venezuelan arms, to distinguish them from those stolen.

The following translation of the decree from the *Official Gazette* will be read with amused interest by collectors:—

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—DIRECTION OF ACCOUNTS.

CARACAS, 9th December, 1892.

DECREED:—

By order of the Chief of the National Executive it is directed:—

1. That of the Fiscal and Postage Stamps existing in the National Treasury it is authorized that the undermentioned shall be countermarked:—

FISCAL STAMPS.			
Of 5 cent.	-	750,000	- - B.37,500
„ 10 „	-	375,000	- - 37,500
„ 25 „	-	450,000	- - 112,500
„ 50 „	-	225,000	- - 112,500
„ 1 B.	-	150,000	- - 150,000
„ 3 „	-	30,000	- - 90,000
„ 10 „	-	9,000	- - 90,000
„ 20 „	-	9,000	- - 180,000
„ 25 „	-	9,000	- - 225,000
		<u>2,007,000</u>	<u>B.1,035,000</u>

POSTAGE STAMPS.			
Of 5 cent.	-	480,000	- - B.24,000
„ 10 „	-	150,000	- - 15,000
„ 25 „	-	240,000	- - 60,000
„ 50 „	-	120,000	- - 60,000
„ 1 B.	-	60,000	- - 60,000
Postage stamps	-	1,050,000	- - B.219,000
Fiscals	-	2,007,000	- - 1,035,000
		<u>3,057,000</u>	<u>B.1,254,000</u>

2. The countermark will consist of the national shield printed in a small space in the centre of each stamp of the following classification:—On the Fiscals of 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos, and 3 and 10 bolivars, the shield will be red; and black on those of 1 and 20 bolivars. The Postage stamps of 5, 25, and 30 centimos, and 1 bolivar, will bear it in red; and those of 10 centimos in black.

3. The Chief of this Commission and the President of the Tribunal of Accounts will agree as to the place and as to the day on which the work will begin; they will appoint from their respective offices two officials for the daily inspection, and will draw up regulations

setting out the number of stamps of each class that may be countermarked in accordance with this resolution, and the number of inspectors required for that purpose. These inspectors will receive the lithographic stone, and each day make a report stating the number of stamps countermarked and their respective values, and of this report they will send one copy to the Ministry of Public Instruction and another copy to the President of the Tribunal of Accounts.

4. At the end of each day's work the two officials will proceed to close up and seal the lithographic stone in such a manner that no person can make use of it, and no person shall unlock or unseal the same except in the presence of the said officials at the commencement of each day's work.

5. After the act of countermarking the stamps, an official of the Ministry of Public Instruction, appointed by the Chief of this Commission, and the President of the Tribunal of Accounts will meet together in the place where the work has been done, will count the stamps of each class, will destroy the lithographic stone, and will draw up a record in duplicate setting out in detail the result of the said counting. This record will be signed by all the officials that were present at the operation, and one of the copies will be deposited in the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the other will remain in the possession of the President of the Tribunal of Accounts. The stamps authenticated in this manner will be delivered to the National Treasury for the purpose of distribution.

6. This order cancels the decree of the 28th November last, by which it was proposed to effect the stamp duty by means of receipts and certificates issued by the Treasury and Revenue officers.

Let this be made known and published.

For the National Executive,

SILVA GANDOLPHI.

# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

◆

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

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### ADHESIVES.

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**Austrian Levant.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the current 1 gulden surcharged "10 Piast. 10," and the 2 gulden surcharged "20 Piast. 20," as illustrated.



10 piastres on 1 gulden blue, black surcharge.  
20 „ „ 2 gulden rose, „

**French Colonies.**—According to the *Revue Philatelique* "Congo Français" now includes Gaboon, as well as the French province of Congo; "Indo-Chine" includes Cochin China, Cambodge, and Annam and Tonquin; and "Diego-Suarez," includes Nossi-Bé, as well as Sainte-Marie de Madagascar. Correspondence from other parts of Madagascar is to be franked with French postage stamps. For these, and all other philatelic mercies, may we be truly thankful.

**Gwalior.**—Mr. Seymour Summers sends the *Monthly Journal* some envelopes headed "GWAJIOR STATE SERVICE," and bearing stamps surcharged (or obliterated) with a circular mark lettered "GWAJIOR" above, "STATE" below, and having a monogram in the centre which we are unable to decipher. Major Evans writes:—"Three specimens are before us, the stamps being ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. of the current British Indian series. On the ½ a. and 2 a. the mark in question appears to be of a nature of a surcharge, as it was evidently applied before the stamps were put upon the envelopes, the circle being larger than the height of the stamp, and each bearing portions of further impressions; on the 1 a., however, it takes the form of a cancellation, being impressed partly on the stamp, and partly upon the envelope. There is no other surcharge upon any of the three, and the ½ a. and 2 a. are further obliterated in black, the mysterious mark being in violet. We should conclude that

some unsurcharged stamps were supplied to Gwalior, and that this mark was struck upon them—in accordance with the common practice in India—to prevent theft."

**Jhind.**—The *I. B. J.* chronicles three new stamps with the usual straight surcharge.

- 3 annas, orange; surcharged in black.
- 6 „ olive-brown „ „
- 4 „ olive-green „ „ Official Stamp.

**Luxembourg.**—We have a very beautifully engraved new series from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., which we illustrate. Perf. 12½.



12½ c., slate-blue. 37½ c., green.  
20 c., orange. 50 c., brown.  
30 c., olive-green.

**Mexico.**—Mr. Rudolph Meyer sends us specimens of some curious unpaid letter stamps just issued, which we illustrate.



8 cts., green. 20 cts., vermilion. No value, violet.

**Morocco.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s correspondent writes to them as follows:—"Two provisional stamps were issued on the 6th inst. (January) at the French Government Office at Tangier. Owing to unforeseen circumstances the stock of the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps



had run out before the arrival of a fresh supply, for which application had been made to the French postal authorities at Paris; and consequently a small number of French 'Chiffre Taxe' stamps of those values (150 of 5 c. and 600 of 10 c.) were surcharged locally by order of the French authorities. But on the afternoon of the day of issue the expected supply arrived from Paris, when the further sale of the provisional stamps was at once stopped. The whole of the 150 of 5 c. and 450 of the 10 c. stamps had, however, been already sold. The surcharge consists of the word 'Timbre' over the word 'Chiffre' on the top line, and the word 'Poste' over the word 'Taxe' on the bottom line, both in small red capitals, and a red bar through the words 'à percevoir,' in the middle of the stamp."

5 c., black, red surcharge.  
10 c., " " "

**Nicaragua.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1893 Seebeck labels.

1 c., yellow-brown.	50 c., violet.
2 c., vermilion.	1 p., dark blue.
5 c., blue.	2 p., green.
10 c., slate.	5 p., rose.
20 c., red.	10 p., orange.

**Ponta Delagada.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two new values.

20 reis, grey. 75 reis, carmine.

**Salvador.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the "policeman" series of the 1893 Seebeck supply of labels, perf. 12.



1 c., blue.	11 c., vermilion.
2 c., red-brown.	20 c., green.
3 c., purple.	25 c., olive-brown.
5 c., deep brown.	50 c., orange.
10 c., yellow-brown.	1 p., black.

**Selangor.**—Our contemporaries have chronicled an 8 cents of the tiger type, but Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us an official letter stating that no such value has been issued.

**Seychelles.**—Owing to a reduction in the postal rates the current values have been reduced by surcharging, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., to whom we are indebted for the set which we illustrate, inform us that the quantities surcharged have been as follows:—

3 c. on 4 c., 48,000.	45 c. on 48 c., 24,000.
15 c. ,, 16 c., 36,000.	90 c. ,, 96 c., 12,000.

The 12 c. on 16 c. chronicled by some of our contemporaries, we are informed has not, and

will not be issued, as it is found that it is not needed.



3 c. on 4 c., carmine and green, black surcharge.  
15 c. ,, 16 c., orange and blue, "  
45 c. ,, 48 c., yellow and green, "  
90 c. ,, 96 c., violet and carmine, "

**Siam.**—Messrs. Clarke & Co. send us the 24 c. surcharged 4 atts., one with and one without English surcharge added.



4 atts on 24 atts, purple and blue, black surcharge.  
Ditto, with English surcharge added.

**Sierra Leone.**—The 1½d. stamp has been surcharged "one halfpenny," as illustrated.



¾d. on 1½d. lilac, black surcharge.

**South Australia.**—At last there is some definite news concerning the forthcoming 2½d. and 5d. stamps. A correspondent in the colony sends the *Monthly Journal* the following particulars:—"The 2½d.—This has a profile of the Queen in a diamond on the left side, with a kangaroo sitting erect behind Her Majesty amidst a profusion of ferns. Along the top edge the words 'South Australia' appear in white letters on a black ground, and beneath the ornamental work the words 'Twopence



Halfpenny' are made prominent in the same way. The stamp is otherwise ornamented. The 5d.—This has the name of the colony and the value in the same position as the 2½d., but the central figures differ. Her Majesty's profile adorns the left side, and adjoining there is a shield, or what may be called the Australian coat of arms, which stands out well in front of an array of ferns. The Postmaster-General received proofs of the dies from England about two months ago, which have been approved of and returned a few weeks since. It will therefore be some time next year (1893) before the new issue will be ready for circulation."

**Suriname.**—We are indebted to Mr. Rudolph Meyer for specimens of the 2 c. and 2½ c. with numeral in centre. A 12½ c. has been added to the current series with the young queen's portrait.

2 c., brown. 2½ c., rose-red. 12½ c., green.

We have not got to the end of the varieties in the locally manufactured 2½ c. black and yellow label chronicled by us in September last. Messrs. Clarke and Co. now send us a complete sheet in which the letter "i" in word "Suriname" is clearly minus the dot in the fifth stamp in all but the third and sixth rows. Messrs. Clarke & Co. inform us that they have a sheet perforated horizontally only. This curious provisional, which at the time attracted so much attention, and which was to be such a rarity, appears nevertheless to be very plentiful—unused.

**United States, Columbian Series.**—We illustrate the 8 cents stamp now added to this series.



Our illustration is engraved from a proof on India paper, one of a very handsome set of

proofs presented by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States to the Philatelic Society of London; the illustration does not therefore, as usual, show the perforations, which, however, are the same as in the other stamps of the series.

8 c., maroon.

**Venezuela.**—We give on another page a copy of the official decree for surcharging the current series. Mr. Ludwig, who sends us specimens of the stamps, informs us that the surcharge has been rendered necessary to prevent the circulation of a large quantity of stamps stolen from the Post Office during the recent revolution. The surcharge consists of the Venezuelan arms surrounded by a groundwork of close diagonal lines. A new series of stamps has been ordered. The stamps surcharged are as follows:—

"ESCUELAS" SERIES.

5 c., green, carmine surcharge;	750,000.
10 c., brown, " "	375,000.
25 c., orange, " "	450,000.
50 c., blue, " "	225,000.
1 b., vermilion, black "	150,000.
3 b., violet, carmine "	30,000.
10 b., brown (?) black "	9,000.
20 b., carmine, (?) black "	9,000.
25 b., carmine, (?) black "	

POSTAL UNION SERIES.

5 c., blue, carmine surcharge;	480,000.
10 c., cinnamon, black "	150,000.
25 c., brown, carmine "	240,000.
50 c., green, " "	120,000.
1 b., violet, " "	60,000.

**Victoria.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a 3d. stamp of the first issue wide printed, rouletted horizontally and imperf. vertically.

1850. 3d. blue, rouletted horizontally, imperf. vertically.

**Western Australia.**—The 3d. stamp has been surcharged "one penny" in green, as illustrated.



1d. on 3d. brown, green surcharge.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

**Barbados.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a variety of the ½d. on 1d. surcharged envelope, noticed in our last issue, the difference consisting in the figures of the fraction being smaller, the letter "d" larger, and the overprint being in black instead of violet.

½d. on 1d., pink, black surcharge.

**Great Britain.**—We find we have omitted to chronicle the ½d. envelopes issued by the Post Office on January 2nd. They are in two sizes, both of laid paper, bag-shaped, and with a

tongued, ungummed flap at the right-hand end. The smaller, termed Size N, are sold at 11d. the packet of 20, and the larger, Size O, at 1s. for the same number.

½d., vermilion; Size N, 137×80 mm.  
½d., " " O, 225×99 mm.

The *Philatelic Record* describes a change in the type of the inscriptions on the Registration Envelope, Size G, which took place at the end of 1891, but which appears hitherto to have escaped notice. The instructions, under the

words "REGISTERED LETTER," and in the stamp space, are in larger type in the more recent variety, but the most noticeable point of difference is stated to be the introduction of a comma after the word "REGISTERED," in the first instruction. Major Evans, in the *Monthly Journal*, points out, however, that the comma was inserted at an earlier date, and is found with both the varieties of type. He adds, "Among our comparatively recent copies of Size G we find as follows:—

- A. First line of instruction 90 mm.  
 Second ,, ,, 68½ to 70 mm.  
 No comma after 'REGISTERED.'  
 The 'T' of 'TO,' in the second line, is under the 'TT' of 'LETTER,' or nearly under the second 'T.'  
*a.* With back plain.  
*b.* With £10 regulation on back.
- B. First line 91½ mm.  
 Second line 71 mm.  
 No comma; 'T' of 'TO' under first 'T' of 'LETTER.'  
 With £10 regulation.
- C. The same with comma after 'REGISTERED.'  
 With £10 regulation.

D. With instructions in larger type.

First line 94 mm.

Second line 76 mm.

Comma after 'REGISTERED'; 'T' of 'TO' under first 'E' of 'LETTER.'

*a.* With £25 regulation.

*b.* " " and 'FEE PAID.'

*c.* With £50 " " "

It is possible that C may exist with the £25 regulation, or D with the £10, but we have not met with either."

Victoria.—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal* states that a 2d. envelope has been produced here, for a private firm, by striking two impressions of the 1d. oval die upon the same envelope. The reason is given, by the firm in question, as follows: "We ordered a quantity from the Post Office some weeks back, one colour to be stamped with 2d. stamps and the other colour in 1d. stamps. They reversed our instructions, and to put the matter right as far as they could, they added the extra stamps on the blue envelopes."

1+1d., brown on blue.

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Barbados.—We have from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a new postcard with ½d. stamp of same design as the current adhesives, with the usual lettering and instructions.

½d., brown on white.

Canada.—We have a new letter card from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The design of the stamp is of the crudest De La Rue pattern. Head to left in octagonal ground of solid colour, with word "postage" above and "three cents." in coloured block letters below, on white labels. Inscription: "Canada—Letter Card" in two lines.

3 cents., carmine on green. Letter Card.

Colonia Eritrea.—The following postcards and letter cards have been surcharged with the name of this colony. All are surcharged in black.

### POST CARDS.

5 c., green on brown.	10+10 c., brown on green.
10 c., red on straw.	15 c., " grey.
7½+7½ c., " rose.	15+15 c., " "
10 c., brown on green.	

### LETTER CARDS.

5 c., green.	20 c., orange on orange.
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### PARCEL POST CARDS.

5 c., black on brown.	1.75, brown on orange.
60 c., brown on white.	2.70 " grey.
1.25 " green.	

India.—We quote the following from *The Times of India*, Jan. 31st:—

"PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF A LETTER

CARD.—A specimen of a letter card, similar to the one recently adopted on the Continent of Europe, was submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce by the Postmaster-General, Bombay, with a request for an opinion regarding the issue of such cards in India, adding that the postage on the card, if issued, would probably be half an anna, with some additional charge for paper, say about two pies each, as in the case of the square half anna embossed envelopes. The matter having been carefully considered by the committee, the Postmaster-General was informed that the proposed card would, in their opinion, be largely used for correspondence purposes; but that if any extra charge were made in addition to the half anna postage, the committee did not think the card would find favour with the public."

"POSTAGE STAMPS OF HIGHER VALUE.—The committee having ascertained by circular the views of members with respect to the advisability of asking Government to issue postage stamps of a higher value than one rupee—which is the most valuable stamp now issued—addressed the Director-General of the Post Office of India, in December last, advocating the issue of stamps of two and five rupees respectively. So far, however, no reply has been received to this suggestion."





## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### The Philatelic Society, London.

*Hon. President :*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

*Hon. Vice-President :*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

Committee for the Year 1892-93.

*President :* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President :* M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary :* D. GARTH.

*Assistant Secretary :* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian :* C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE Tenth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 10th February, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members:—The Earl of Kingston (in the chair), Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, F. G. Bepler, W. Silk, C. W. Viner, T. Maycock, C. J. Dann, H. E. Wright, R. Pearce, H. R. Oldfield, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, and Major Evans.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the J. W. Scott Company, Limited, sending for the Society's Library a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the De Coppet sale, which he was directed to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society. Mr. G. Churcher, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. H. E. Deats (of New Jersey), proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Hobby; the Rev. P. E. Raynor (of Adelaide), Mr. L. S. Wells, Mr. B. W. Neave, and Mr. E. Hughes-Hughes, all proposed by the Rev. G. H. Raynor, and seconded by Mr. Wright; Dr. E. Von Bochmann, proposed by Dr. Kalckhoff, and seconded by Mr. Lindenberg; Mrs. Raahange, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Surgeon E. Cooper, R.N., proposed by Mr. Wright, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. W. J. Trunce, and J. P. Lloyd, both proposed by Mr. Scott, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. F. W. Hunter (of New York), proposed by Mr. Thorne, and seconded by Major Evans; Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. E. S. Gibbons; and Mr. G. B. Routledge, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, were elected members of the Society. Mr. Nankivell

read a paper by the Vice-President, entitled "The Philatelic Horizon," being the result of information obtained from members of the Society in reference to the nature and extent of their collections. The paper, with the statistics it contained, showed the tendency of modern collectors in the direction of specialism, and the deductions of Mr. Castle as the result of his inquiries were listened to with much interest. On the motion of Lord Kingston, seconded by the Assistant Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, which it was proposed should be published in the LONDON PHILATELIST. Mr. Ehrenbach then produced, for the inspection of members present, his very fine collection of the stamps of "Oldenburg," and read a paper of remarks in regard to the various issues shown. The collection was practically complete, all the stamps being shown unused as well as used. Magnificent unused blocks and pairs of many of the rarer stamps were particularly observable, and amongst the used specimens a large number were shown on the original letter sheets or envelopes. The errors were also well represented, and the collection is one of the finest which members have been privileged to see. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Meyer, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for giving members the opportunity of inspecting his collection, and with his consent it was proposed that his paper of remarks on the stamps of Oldenburg should be published in the Society's Journal.

THE Eleventh Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 24th February, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being present:—The Earl of Kingston, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, W. T. Wilson, R. Ehrenbach, W. Silk, T. Maycock, W. Harrison, L. S. Wells, Rudolph Meyer, G. B. Routledge, C. J. Dann, A. A. Davis, H. E. Wright, H. R. Oldfield, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. John Jacobs, proposed by Mr. Oldfield, and seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. There were two other candidates for election, but in the absence of their proposers and seconders the ballot was postponed to a subsequent meeting. Mr. Nankivell called attention to the paragraph in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in reference to the plate of the "Post Office" stamps of Mauritius. It was stated in the Journal in question that the plate was reported to have been found by an official, and



that it was proposed to make some use of it. After some discussion on the subject it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Creeke: "That the Secretary be requested to wait upon the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and inquire whether there was any truth in the statements in regard to the plate of the 'Post Office' stamps of Mauritius, and, if so, whether any steps can be taken to prevent the sale or disposal of the plate." Mr. W. T. Wilson produced for the opinion of the meeting, a copy of the rd. black V.R. English stamp which had passed through his hands and on which some doubt had been thrown by competent authorities. The stamp in question showed faint traces in the right hand upper corner of marks, which might have been attributable to the cross of the ordinary stamps, but there was no apparent sign of erasure. After some discussion, Mr. Wilson arranged to submit the stamp to a practical microscopist for an opinion as to whether the paper showed traces of erasure or of the action of acids, and the further consideration of the matter was adjourned until the report had been obtained. The remainder of the evening was occupied in considering a proposition as to the desirability of holding in the autumn, an Exhibition, in the Society's rooms, of the stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, and after some discussion it was determined that the matter should be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on notice given in the usual manner.

THE Twelfth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 10th March, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being in attendance:—The Earl of Kingston (in the chair), Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, H. R. Oldfield, W. Silk, R. Ehrenbach, G. Smith, W. Harrison, C. N. Biggs, T. Maycock, A. A. Davis, S. Wells, G. B. Routledge, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell and Major Evans.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, and before proceeding with the business of the evening, the Secretary begged leave to read a letter received by him from the Assistant-Secretary, who was unavoidably absent through illness. The Assistant-Secretary reported that he had recently enjoyed the privilege of an interview with H.R.H. the Duke of York, at which His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to intimate his desire of joining the Society. After some few remarks from the President expressive of his appreciation of the honour thus proposed to be conferred upon the Society, the Secretary moved, and the President seconded, a resolution that H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., be elected Honorary Vice-President of the Society. The resolution being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation. The Secretary reported the receipt of bound copies of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* and *The Monthly Circular* for the year 1892, presented to the Society by Mr. W. Brown and Mr. A.

Smith respectively, and he was directed to acknowledge the volumes with the thanks of the Society. Mr. Bacon, on behalf of the Executors of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, presented a finely-lithographed portrait of the late Vice-President to be hung in the Society's rooms. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by the Treasurer, a warm vote of thanks was accorded to the Executors for their kind gift to the Society, and the Secretary was directed to convey the purport of such resolution to Mr. V. L. Tapling, one of the Executors. The resignations of Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. H. H. Townsend, and Mr. P. Stroehlin as members of the Society were reported by the Secretary, and accepted with regret. Major H. A. Tapp, and Mr. C. J. Mumby, both proposed by Mr. Churcher, and seconded by Surgeon Cooper; Major John Adamson, proposed by Major Burrows, and seconded by Major Evans; Mr. Norman Newton, Mr. E. W. Reeves, Mr. Buswick E. Pemberton, and Mr. William Barnard, all proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; Mr. Frederick H. Kay, proposed by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by the Secretary; Mrs. White, proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke, proposed by Mr. Dann, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; Mr. William G. Hardy, proposed by Mr. Philbrick, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Donald A. King, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Leveson Scarth, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; Mr. J. S. Penkevil Tompsett, proposed by Mr. Blest, and seconded by the Secretary; and Dr. Henry Hetley, proposed by Mr. Wickham Jones, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. In connection with the business on the agenda of electing a member of the Publishing Committee in the place of Mr. E. D. Bacon, who begged leave to retire in consequence of his duties in relation to the arrangement of the Tapling collection, Mr. Bacon was strongly urged by several of the members present to reconsider his determination to retire, and to allow his name to remain upon the Publishing Committee, even though it should become necessary to appoint an additional member on that Committee to relieve its present members of some portion of the work. Mr. Bacon finally consented to this arrangement, and on the motion of the Secretary the question of the appointment of an additional member on the Committee was directed to stand over until the meeting immediately prior to the annual general meeting.

The Exhibition Committee then presented their report upon the Exhibition of the stamps of India and Ceylon recently held in the Society's Rooms. The report, which congratulated the Society upon the success of this the first Exhibition held in its new Rooms, the cost of which had been kept well within the limits authorised in January last, and contained certain suggestions with regard to future Exhibitions of a similar nature, was read by the Secretary,

and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, was unanimously adopted, and directed to be entered on the Society's minutes. Mr. Ehrenbach moved a cordial vote of thanks to the members of the Exhibition Committee, and especially to the Assistant-Secretary, who had acted as Secretary of the Committee, for the time and labour they had individually expended in connection with the scheme which had been so successfully carried out. The motion was seconded by Mr. Creeke and carried unanimously.

Owing to the late hour the further business on the agenda was postponed.

### Leeds Philatelic Society.

Committee for the Session 1892-93.

*President:* WM. BECKWITH.

*Senior Vice-President:* O. FIRTH.

*Junior Vice-President:* J. H. THACKRAH.

*ex-Presidents:* JOSEPH SCOTT AND  
REV. T. S. FLEMING.

*Hon. Treasurer:* W. B. SIMPSON.

*Hon. Secretaries:* W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.,  
AND T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

*Hon. Librarian:* F. J. KIDSON.

THE Eleventh Meeting of the Session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute on the 18th February, 1893, the President in the chair. Also present, Messrs. Fleming, Kidson, Sieber, A. N. Skipwith, Thackrah, Jefferson, Firth, Egly, and the Secretaries.

Mr. O. Firth read a most interesting paper entitled "Philatelic odds and ends," containing much valuable advice as to what and how to collect. Mr. Firth exhibited a large number of old catalogues and price lists, in which many of the scarce stamps were quoted at only nominal prices. Among the catalogues was one by the late Mr. Pemberton, which was illustrated by "heliotype" plates, foreshadowing the luxurious productions of the present day. Among some of his youthful experiences as a collector, he mentioned the intense feeling of regret that £5 was too great a sum to be expended on four of the Circular British Guianas of 1850, offered by a Liverpool dealer.

THE Twelfth Meeting was held on the 4th March, the President in the chair. Also present, Messrs. Kidson, Jefferson, Simpson, A. N. Skipwith, Egly, Sieber, Rev. T. S. Fleming, and the Secretaries. Messrs. E. Gaunt Hudson, Craven, and D. Bennett were present as visitors.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. W. D. Roebuck for about 300 forged and bogus stamps added to the "Black" album, which now contains nearly 700 different examples.

Mr. Eugene Egly read a paper on the Postal History and the Stamps of Heligoland, his remarks being illustrated by his own and the collections of Messrs. Fleming, Jefferson, and Skipwith.

The Secretaries may be addressed at 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

### The Oxford Philatelic Society.

THE Twelfth Meeting was held on February 13th at Exeter College. The President (Dr. Murray) in the chair. Twelve members were present. Mr. Harold Thompson, M.R.C.S., and Mr. G. Woodhouse, St. John's College, were elected ordinary members. Owing to the increasing private duties of the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. H. C. A. Carpenter, he resigned this office. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to him for his past services to the Society. It was proposed that Mr. J. F. Burnett, F.C.S., should fill this vacancy; and he, having signified his willingness, was duly elected Assistant-Secretary for the rest of the year. As the exchange of stamps had rather encroached upon the business of the meetings, it was resolved that the time should be limited from 8 to 8.30 p.m., and after all business had been transacted.

THE Thirteenth Meeting was held on March 14th, at the President's residence. Seven members were present. Lieut. E. de Burgh Waddington was unanimously elected a corresponding member. Mr. E. P. Butler resigned his place on the Committee, as he was leaving Great Britain for the United States for a time. Mr. Harold Thompson, M.R.C.S., was elected in his stead. Three collections were on the table, and an interesting and valuable discussion commenced on the stamps, &c., of Hamburg.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 13th December, at the residence of the President (Dr. Murray). Eleven members and a visitor were present, Dr. Murray in the chair.

Mr. P. J. Painter (London), and Mr. G. A. Carpenter (Durham), were duly elected corresponding members of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary then read a report on the progress of the Society for the year, in which he made a suggestion that a portion of each evening should be devoted to the study of the stamps of two or three selected countries, notes of all stamps shown or information given at the meeting to be made by the Secretary, and, at the end of the year, or such times as the committee may decide, to be collected, carefully arranged, and printed. The members agreed to this proposal in general and left it for the new committee to decide details. The report closed with sincere thanks to Dr. Murray (President) for so often arranging to have the meeting at his residence.

The Hon. Treasurer then read the Balance Sheet, which showed a balance of £1 5s. in hand, part of this was afterwards ordered to be spent on books on Philately. Both these reports were adopted.

The Officers and Committeemen for the ensuing year were then elected.

The four officers, Dr. J. A. H. Murray (Presi-



dent); Professor A. S. Napier, who was unavoidably absent, Vice-President; Mr. F. A. Bellamy, F.R.Met.Soc., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 4, St. John's Road, Oxford; and Mr. H. C. Carpenter, Assistant Secretary, 49, Kingston Road, Oxford, were re-elected. Extra members on the Committee, namely, Mr. J. R. F. Turner, Mr. E. A. Bacon, and Mr. E. P.

Butler were re-elected, and Mr. Heurtley Sankey and Mr. W. J. King were also elected.

The Rules were ordered to be revised and printed; this was left to a sub-committee, composed of the President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.

F. A. BELLAMY, F.R.Met.Soc.,  
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

## Occasional Notes.

### Cape of Good Hope Reprints.

Capt. Chas. L. Norris-Newman, of Aliwal North, Cape Colony, writes to us as follows:—

As I am constantly receiving letters from fellow philatelists in all parts of the world, for exchange and reference purposes, containing also many queries, I shall be glad if you will kindly insert the following extracts from official letters to me from the Postmaster-Generals of Natal and the Cape Colony, referring to subjects upon which there still seems much doubt in the minds of ordinary collectors. Mr. Chadwick, Postmaster-General of Natal, writes, *inter alia*: "I beg to inform you that it is not possible to obtain in this Department, sets of the stamps you mention (Reprint issues of the Wood Block series), the stock being entirely exhausted."

The Postmaster-General of this Colony has the following:—"In reply to your questions, I beg to inform you (1.) That no trace can be found from the records of this Department of any issue of Cape Postage Stamps surcharged, either in red or black, "Too Late." (2.) No special stamps have ever been used for Telegraph purposes, the ordinary stamps being utilised. (3.) The reprints of the Triangular 1d. red and 4d. blue postage stamps, known as Wood Blocks, were made solely for the purpose of distributing specimens to the various Postal Administrations throughout the world; the stamps not being issued or sold to private collectors."

Therefore it will be seen from the above, that any Cape stamps surcharged "Too Late," are bogus overprints, and the same applies to those surcharged "Telegraph," except those used by the military expedition to Bechuanaland, under Sir C. Warren, the surcharge on which is "Field Telegraphs." With regard to the reprint Cape Wood Blocks, although doubtless the Postmaster-General thinks he is right, I venture to differ from him, as I have lately seen in several private collections throughout South Africa, unused specimens of these reprints (which are easily distinguishable from the genuines, both in colour, execution and paper), which must have come from the Postal Department through

unknown channels. The matter is receiving inquiry at the hands of our South African Philatelic Societies, of which I am a member; and I will gladly communicate the result when anything definite is known.

### South African Forgeries.

Capt. Norris-Newman adds:—Whilst on the subject, I should also like to caution collectors against purchasing unused Stellaland or New Republic, except through undoubted sources; and also warn them against many unauthorised styles of surcharging on Cape stamps, said to have been done for the British Bechuanaland authorities, which take in even experienced collectors.

### Postage Rates on Defaced Stamps.

The Committee of the Dunedin Philatelic Society, in its annual report presented on the 15th December last, complained that a great deal of trouble and expense had been caused the Society by the Postal Department of the Colony raising the postage rates on defaced stamps to an excessive degree, and although a communication on the subject had been made to the Postal authorities with a view to having the rates reduced, no definite reply had been received.

### The Stamps of Queensland.

Mr. A. F. Basset Hull is contributing a very exhaustive history of the Stamps of Queensland to our excellent Australian contemporary, *Vinden's Philatelic Monthly*. The same journal has also some interesting "Notes on the Emblems Series of Victoria," by Mr. A. S. Derrick.

### Raising the Wind.

According to an American contemporary the St. Vincent 5 pence on 4 pence was issued to raise £100 to repair the Post Office, and they are said to have been all sold out in a quarter of an hour to Post Office officials, who got wind of the time of issue.

### New Zealand "O.P.S.O."

At a meeting of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand held at Wellington on the 21st December last, the Vice-President, Mr. E. G. Pilcher, explained that the New Zealand



Stamps surcharged "O.P.S.O." are used by the Post Office Department for franking foreign correspondence and parcels, and are merely marked "O.P.S.O." by means of a rubber stamp to prevent their being purloined.

Mr. Arthur T. Bate, of New Zealand, writes to us:—"The surcharged ("O.P.S.O.") stamps are only used by the Post and Telegraph Department on their correspondence with countries other than British Dependencies and Colonies (to which the customary frank of authorised franking officers suffices), and on packages sent by Parcel Post to all countries (*vide* Regulations of the Postal Union). The surcharge is hand-stamped as required. All other departments use non-surcharged stamps. The surcharge is, of course, not confined to any particular value."

**New Forgeries.**

The Philatelic Protection Association, in their fifth circular just issued, warn Philatelists against the following *Forgeries* which have been brought under their notice:—

**ECUADOR.**

First Issue.— $\frac{1}{2}$  real blue and 1 real yellow (Gibbons' type 872).

**GUINEA.**

First Issue.—50 reis green, with small surcharge (Gibbons' type 1078).

**ITALY.**

1869—Unpaid Letter Stamps 40 and 50 centesimi and 1 lira (Gibbons' type 1239).

1878—Provisional Newspaper Stamps, with inverted surcharges (Gibbons' type 1235). (Very dangerous forgeries.)

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

1860-64—12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, black (Gibbons' type 1714). (Also a dangerous forgery, with wrong perforation and on very thick paper.)

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

1872—4 cents, green (Gibbons' type 1918). (Paper also too thick.)

**ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.**

1885—5 cents on 2 cents brown, with inverted surcharge.

**SCINDE DAWK.**

$\frac{1}{2}$  anna, circular, red. (A very dangerous forgery.)

**PROVIDENCE LOCALS, U.S.A.**

1846—5 cents and 10 cents black. (Very dangerous forgeries of complete plate. Photographs of both genuine and forgery are in possession of the Association.)

**NEW HAVEN LOCAL.**

1845—5 cents, red and blue.

**VICTORIA.**

1852—2 pence, brown (Gibbons' type 3133). (The specimen shown to the Association has the letters B.S. in the lower corners. It also exists with forged roulette.)

**The Columbian Errors.**

The Columbian series of U.S. stamps are having a bad time of it at the hands of some critics. One has discovered that the letter "B"

in "Columbus" at the foot of the 1 cent stamp, by reason of bad engraving and printing, looks more like an "R" than a "B;" another complains that the flagship of Columbus on the 3 cent stamp is minus a mast and is improperly trimmed, while the caraval on the 4 cent stamp has the sheet of the mizzen, or jigger, on the weather side.

**Ceylon: New Postal Rates.**

Mr. Ludwig sends the following cutting from the *Official Gazette* published at Colombo, which foreshadows fresh floods of surcharges:—

Under the powers conferred by the 37th clause of the Ordinance No. 13 of 1892, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed that the rates mentioned in the following Postal Notice shall be levied in Ceylon from February 1st, 1893.

By His Excellency's command,  
Colonial Secretary's Office, E. NOEL WALKER,  
Colombo, *January 17th*, 1893. *Colonial Secretary.*

**POSTAL NOTICE.**

From and after February 1st, 1893, the Postage to be collected on Inland Correspondence will be as follows:—

**LETTERS.**

	Cents.
For letters not exceeding 1 oz. ... ..	5
For every additional ounce ... ..	5

**REGISTRATION FEE.**

Extra charge on registered correspondence ...	10
Fee for an acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article ... ..	10

**POST CARDS.**

For each Post Card ... ..	2
For each reply Post Card ... ..	4

**PRINTED MATTER.\***

For a printed paper, &c., not exceeding 5 oz. ...	2
Exceeding 5 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz. ...	5
Exceeding 10 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb. ...	10
For every additional lb. or a fraction of a lb. ...	10

**MISCELLANEOUS PACKETS.**

For miscellaneous packets not exceeding 4 oz. ...	5
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. ...	10
Exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb. ...	15
For every additional lb. or a fraction of a lb. ...	15

**DISTRICT LETTERS.**

District letters which must be posted in special envelopes, which will neither be delivered nor re-directed to another office, not exceeding 1 oz. ... ..	2
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\* Printed matter shall include all documents in writing or print not in the nature of a personal communication, and must be posted open at both ends so as to admit of the removal and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastening, and without injury to the wrapper.

T. SKINNER,

General Post Office, *Postmaster-General.*  
Colombo, *24th January*, 1893.

**The Oil Rivers Protectorate.**

The first annual trade report from the Oil Rivers Protectorate has just been issued by the Foreign Office. It is prepared by Mr. Wall, the Vice-Consul at Old Calabar, and describes the progress made during the year ending July 31st last. The results of the trade of the year appear to be very satisfactory. Under the supervision of the Vice-Consul in each river Customs stations were established under native officers from Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, who have done their work very well. The stations are at Old Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, Brass, Benin, and Warri. The imports include nearly every

variety of European manufacture, and while British trade is considerable it is said to be capable of great development. The total value of imports during the year was £748,423, of which £580,177 belonged to the United Kingdom, and about £80,000 each to Germany and Holland. The total value of the exports was £780,139, of which the United Kingdom took £427,268; France, £197,352; and Germany, £114,807.

#### The Australasian Postal Conference.

The Intercolonial Postal Conference, which opened at Brisbane on the 20th inst., adopted resolutions recommending that tenders be invited for a term of seven years for the carrying of the mails from Brindisi or Naples to Adelaide, the voyage to occupy not more than thirty days. The vessels to be fitted to carry Australian produce, and to be required to convey it at fixed maximum freight rates. The Conference further recommended the abolition of the Brindisi special mail train.

#### The Society's Exhibition.

So great was the success of the Exhibition of the Stamps of India and Ceylon, held last month by the Philatelic Society, London, at its Rooms in Effingham House, that a proposal has already been set afloat for holding an Exhibition of the Stamps of the West Indies. It is suggested that this Second Exhibition should be held in the autumn, about the month of October. The Society's catalogue of the Stamps of the West Indies is unfortunately out of print.

#### Illness of Mr. Willett.

Our readers will regret to hear that our Philatelic Travellers have been detained at Singapore by the serious illness of Mr. Willett. When Mr. Castle last wrote from Singapore, he referred to Mr. Willett's illness as malarial fever, but from later cable news we learn that it developed into typhoid fever, and for some days the cables brought very alarming reports. We understand, however, that the latest news is that Mr. Willett has so far recovered as to enable the Travellers to resume their journey.

#### A Stamp Exhibition for the World's Fair.

So the World's Fair at Chicago is, after all, to include an Exhibition of the Postage Stamps of the World. This much we learn from the Report of the Finance Committee of the American Philatelic Association, which is published in the February issue of the *American Journal of Philately*. We congratulate the A.P.A. The report is as follows:—

The Government of the United States has granted our committee sufficient space in the Government building at the World's Columbian Exposition to permit of the display of a complete collection of the postage stamps of the world.

The expenses incident to the proper arrangement of this Exhibition, including the purchase of suitable cases, will be about 3,000 dols., and as it is the desire of the committee to interest every member of the Association as well as collectors of postage stamps outside of the Association, it has been resolved that the necessary amount be raised by a popular subscription to which every collector will have an opportunity to contribute.

Subscriptions for any amount not exceeding 25 dols., and not less than 1 dol., will be welcomed.

Every subscriber will receive the official catalogue containing a complete list of the treasures exhibited, which catalogue will be ready for distribution some time during the summer, and the published price of which will be 50c.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by the amount subscribed; they will be duly acknowledged in the *American Philatelist* and by the Treasurer, Mr. George H. Watson, 36, Broad-street, New York City, to whom subscriptions and remittances are to be addressed.

GEORGE H. WATSON, Chairman, } Finance  
G. B. CALMAN, } Committee.  
H. E. DEATS, }  
W. C. VAN DERLIP, }

#### Subscriptions already received:—

H. E. Deats	...	...	...	...	£5	0	0
A. R. Rogers	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
G. H. Watson	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Walter M. Watson	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Mrs. A. R. Rogers	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Henry Clotz	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
J. O. Hobby	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Mrs. Geo. H. Watson	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
William Russell	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Robt. Lamb	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
J. W. Scott	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Limited	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Charles Smith	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
E. Carlebach	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Albert Bishop	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
G. B. Calman	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
A. v. d. Heuvel	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
F. W. Hunter	...	...	...	...	5	0	0

#### Mr. Castle's "Philatelic Horizon."

We reproduce the following editorial morsel, from the March number of the *Stamp News*, for the amusement of our readers.

The Editor of the LONDON PHILATELIST has made an ingenious calculation, founded on a census of the members of the London Philatelic Society, of the aggregate value of collectors all over the world. In the first place it appears that the value of the total, as obtained from his census, is £70,000; but this is an estimate made in every case by the owners, and it cannot be doubted that many if not most of them have certainly not underrated their treasures. But when he goes on to estimate the value of the collections belonging to those who are not members of the Society, he utterly fails to show upon what data he has given his opinion. We do not deny that a very rough approximation might be obtained after very carefully consulting all the dealers in England (who might very justly decline to give any information), but when it comes to forming an estimate of every collection in the world, we think he has set himself an almost impossible task. Our own opinion is that the amount should be many times that which Mr. Castle has given, but how many times we will not commit ourselves to state.

Of course Mr. Castle has done nothing of the sort. On the contrary, his article bristles with evidence on every page that his "census" was confined to the collections of members of the Philatelic Society of London.



# The Philatelic Market.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, & COOPER held a mixed sale of stamps at St. Martin's Town Hall, on February 10th last. The following are a few of the more interesting lots:—

LOT.		£	s.	d.
9	France, 1876, 20 c., blue, unused, <i>error of colour</i> ... ..	1	0	0
14	Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R., with trial obliteration ... ..	7	0	0
15	Great Britain, 2s., salmon ... ..	1	4	0
18	" id., letter card, unused, <i>without perf. round edges</i> ... ..	1	10	0
25	Italy, 1st issue, 5 c., black, 20 c., blue, and 40 c., red, unused ... ..	1	8	0
30	Naples, $\frac{3}{4}$ tornese, blue, "arms" ... ..	8	0	0
31	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "cross" ... ..	2	15	0
43	Saxony, 3 pf., red ... ..	2	10	0
47	Spain, 1857, 12 cts., orange, unused ... ..	0	9	0
53	Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c., black and red ... ..	1	8	0
56	Tuscany, 60 crazia, red ... ..	2	17	6
59	Oldenburg, 1st issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., black on green, 3rd issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., green, <i>both unused</i> ... ..	1	17	6
60	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., black on green, <i>unused</i> ... ..	4	15	0
60a	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, 2 gr., black on rose, and 3 gr., black on yellow, <i>both unused</i> ... ..	4	4	0
60b	Oldenburg, 3rd issue, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., 2 gr., and 3 gr., <i>unused</i> , and $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., used ... ..	3	0	0
110	Sierra Leone, 1861, no wmk., 6d., lilac, <i>imperf. and unused</i> ... ..	2	2	0
112	Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1d., red ... ..	3	8	0
135	Antigua, 1d., red., surcharged "POSTAGE & REVENUE" ... ..	0	5	0
152	British Guiana, 1st issue, 12 cts., blue ... ..	4	4	0
163	" " 2 c., black on yellow, with border of grapes ... ..	3	10	0
165	Antioquia, 1st issue, 5 c., green ... ..	6	15	0
173	Tolima, 1868, 5 c., black, a block of 6 unused, including one with error—"del" instead of "del" ... ..	3	0	0
208	Victoria, 2nd issue, 2d., mauve, a pair, the top stamp having the error, "TVO," without the break in steps ... ..	2	2	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their thirty-sixth sale on January 20th and 23rd, and noted below will be found a few of the most interesting lots:—

LOT.		£	s.	d.
98	Brazil, Italic figures, 180 reis, red postmark ... ..	1	14	0
99	" " 300 reis ... ..	2	10	0
100	" " 600 reis, black postmark ... ..	4	10	0
103	Buenos Ayres, steamship, 3 pesos, green ... ..	2	17	6
112	Colombia (1861), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., black ... ..	1	10	0
113	" (1861), 5 c. and 10 c. (2 of each) ... ..	1	1	0
114	" (1861), 20 c. and 1 peso ... ..	1	1	0
115	" (1862), 20 c., red ... ..	6	15	0
117	" (1862), 1 peso, lilac ... ..	2	8	0
127	Antioquia, 1st issue, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue, pen cancelled ... ..	8	10	0
128	" " 5 c., green ... ..	6	5	0
129	" " 10 c., lilac ... ..	11	10	0
130	" " 1 peso, red, postmarked ... ..	3	10	0
135	Bolivar, 1st issue, small 10 c., green ... ..	5	0	0
148	Dominican Republic, 1st issue, Medio real, rose ... ..	0	16	0
151	Dominican Republic, 2nd issue, 1 rl., straw ... ..	6	5	0
158	Mexico, eagle, 3 c., brown, unused and without surcharge ... ..	3	0	0
167	Peru, Medio peso, rose ... ..	12	15	0
168	" " yellow ... ..	1	18	0

LOT.		£	s.	d.
290	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, pair, with light postmark ... ..	5	0	0
309	Levant, the rare provisional, 10 paras, blue and brown ... ..	3	0	0
310	Russia, with large figure watermark, 10 kop. and 20 kop. ... ..	0	15	0
319	Ceylon, imperf. 8d., brown ... ..	8	0	0

THE same firm sold the exceedingly fine Australian collection of Mr. Hemmersley, of Sydney, on the 27th and 28th of January. This sale contained some of the finest Australian stamps that have ever been offered on the London market. Queensland first issue—a block of three twopence, blue, imperf. and unused, with original gum, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, were lucky enough to secure for £64. The following are some of the most interesting lots:—

LOT.		£	s.	d.
22	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate I., Nos. 19 and 20, <i>unused pair</i> ... ..	17	0	0
32	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., No. 10, on laid paper ... ..	2	12	0
33	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., Nos. 11 and 12, <i>pair</i> on blue paper, clear impression, very light postmark ... ..	4	5	0
34	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., No. 13, a fine <i>unused</i> specimen, with original gum ... ..	12	10	0
36	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., Nos. 17 and 18, <i>unused pair</i> , on blue paper ... ..	8	15	0
42	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate II., strip of three, Nos. 6, 7, 8 ... ..	6	0	0
43	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate I., <i>unused</i> ... ..	11	5	0
44	New South Wales, Sydney, same plate, pair ... ..	10	15	0
45	" " " same plate, single stamp ... ..	5	0	0
54	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate II., Nos. 5 and 6, <i>pair</i> ... ..	5	10	0
61	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate II., No. 2, <i>unused</i> specimen ... ..	7	5	0
99	New South Wales, Laureated, 2d., plate III., watermarked "2"; <i>unused block of twelve</i> , with margin showing ornamental border and the control stamp of the Sydney Revenue Office ... ..	13	10	0
106	New South Wales, Laureated, 2d., plate II. (star corners), strip of four, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 ... ..	3	15	0
125	New South Wales, Laureated, 8d., orange, <i>unused original</i> ... ..	12	0	0
134	New South Wales, Diademed, imperf. 1d., pale red; strip of six, <i>unused</i> , with original gum ... ..	3	7	6
142	New South Wales, Diademed, imperf. 8d., orange, on piece of letter ... ..	3	12	6
170	Tasmania, first issue, 4d., orange, plate I., complete (24) ... ..	5	15	0
199	South Australia, early issue, 2d., red, rouletted, <i>printed both sides</i> ... ..	2	4	0
209	New Zealand, pelure paper, 6d., rouletted ... ..	1	1	0
214	Queensland, first issue, 1d., imperf.; <i>unused block of four</i> , with original gum ... ..	19	10	0
215	Queensland, first issue, 2d., <i>unique strip of three imperf.</i> ; <i>unused</i> , and with original gum ... ..	64	0	0
217	Large star watermark, 2d., blue; <i>unused block of eight</i> , with original gum ... ..	6	0	0



Lot.		£	s.	d.
229	Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, arms, on entire original newspaper...	15	0	0
230	Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, cross; superb specimen on entire original newspaper ...	5	0	0
251	Moldavia, first issue, 27 paras, slightly damaged, but most skilfully mended ...	12	0	0
289	Ceylon, 9d., <i>no watermark</i> , unused ...	4	15	0
290	Hong Kong, C.C., 96 c., <i>perf.</i> 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , unused ...	2	10	0
296	Ceylon, 8d., imperf., brilliant colour, and large margins all round ...	8	5	0
297	Cape Woodblocks, 1d., red, superb pair, lightly postmarked ...	7	0	0
346	British Guiana, circular 12 c., blue, square cut specimen, with guarantee on the back ...	10	5	0
360	St. Vincent, star watermark, 5s., fine unused specimen, with original gum ...	2	16	0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their thirty-eighth sale on February 17th and 20th. The following lots fetched £2 and over:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
4	Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ t cross ...	3	5	0
5	Saxony, 3pf. ...	3	3	0
32	Spain, Madrid, 3c. unused ...	3	7	6
497	Mauritius, 1d. Greek border, unused...	2	10	0
418	" 4d. in black on green ...	2	2	0
603	N. Brunswick, 1s. ...	5	10	0
605	Canada, 12d. on laid, unused, large margins, gum ...	38	0	0
606	Newfoundland, 6d., carmine vermilion, used ...	2	2	0
612	Newfoundland, 4d., carmine vermilion, used ...	2	12	0
615	Newfoundland, 1s., carmine vermilion, used ...	8	5	0

Lot.		£	s.	d.
714	Dominican Republic, 1r. green, unused ...	2	0	0
806	Campeche, 25c., used ...	8	0	0
997	Sydney, 3d. pair ...	2	4	0
915 & 990	W. Australia, 1st issue, 6d. £2 4 0 and 2 12 0			
924	Tasmania, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on rd. sheet of 120, containing the error H $\frac{1}{2}$ penny ...	6	0	0
976	S. Australia, 1d. strip of 4, imperf. ...	5	5	0

MR. HADLOW held his eighteenth sale on February 27th and 28th. The following being the principal lots:—

Lot.		£	s.	d.
19	Austria Newspaper Stamp, Mercury, 50k., pink ...	3	5	0
65A	Tuscauy, 2s. ...	2	8	0
65B	Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ t arms, unused ...	11	5	0
65c	Oldenburg, 2nd issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ...	3	0	0
87	Cape, 1d., woodblock ...	2	10	0
88A	" 4d., " peculiar impression ...	2	10	0
118	Mauritius, 1848, 1d. pair, early impression ...	5	0	0
125	Philippine Isles, 1855, 3c., unused ...	2	10	0
194	Barbados, 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ 5/-, pair, showing both types ...	5	15	0
225	Nevis, litho, 1/-, imperf. ...	4	15	0
227	Nova Scotia, 1/-, plun ...	6	0	0
332	St. Vincent, 5/-, star ...	3	0	0
258 <sup>b</sup>	Trinidad, Native impression, blue, strip of 3 ...	5	15	0
285	Sydney, 1d., pair ...	2	17	6
291	" 2d., plate 1, fine ...	2	15	0
302D	N. Zealand, 2d., blue, imperf., block of 4, unused ...	2	10	0
307	Queensland, 2d., imperf. ...	3	3	0
314	Tasmania, 1/-, imperf., block of 8, unused ...	2	6	0

## To Correspondents.

*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

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### Editorial Communications.

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Assistant Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

### Advertisements.

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THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

APRIL, 1893.

*Half-Hours with Australian Stamps.*

By M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London.*

THE FIRST ISSUE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.



ALMOST unique in their peculiar old-world looking portraiture of Her Majesty, this issue, as also its immediate successors in the Colony of Victoria, have always found favour with postage stamp collectors; nor has its quaint appearance merely attracted the fancy of the neophyte, as the philatelist has always found a striking variety of impressions and shades inviting his consideration as to their origin and *raison d'être*. That creation of the last decade—the specialist—who has “taken up” these stamps must have noted that the abundance of the varieties was in invert ratio to the information to be gleaned about them in the writings pertaining to our science. I have found but little in the several magazines that threw any light on the subject, nor is the information in the London Philatelic Society’s work of Oceania, though doubtless reflecting faithfully the then existent store of knowledge, of an extensive nature.

The account of them contained in this book may be summarised briefly, thus—Issue I., lithographed and printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, of Melbourne, printed in sheets of 50, and with whitish gum, almost all these statements requiring to be modified. The list of shades is also inadequate, while the dates—1d. and 3d., July 1st, and the 2d., July 15th, 1850—also require antedating. Allusion is made to the existence of defective printings, and of at least two transfers of the 1d. and 3d., as denoted by the great difference in the margins in the horizontal (and vertical) rows.

The London Society had but scanty data to work upon, and were compelled to draw such inferences as were deducible from a study of the stamps in the collections of its members. Amongst these, and of course with an equal inability to advance matters, was I myself, but since then my collection of these stamps has been thrice transplanted, and has thrown out some more vigorous branches, with a promise, as I trust, of bearing some fruit.

— My first arrangement was according to the respective shades and depths of

impression; the second, by the differently spaced margins; the third, and I fear not the final arrangement, is based primarily on the presence or absence of the outer border or dividing line, and only secondarily on the two former features. The existence of this frequently indistinct outer line or frame on certain specimens has been doubtless long known to several members of the Society, and it is now some eighteen months since that I commenced to try and get into the centre of the maze by adopting the lines as a guide. There is, however, necessarily so much of surmise, even with the aid of the information I have received from the Colony, that I cannot hold out much hope of arriving at our destination for some time.

The name of Mr. David H. Hill, of Melbourne, is one well known, and deservedly appraised on both sides of the world as that of an enthusiastic collector, and a thorough philatelist. In that excellent—but, alas, too short-lived—journal, the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, Mr. Hill's labours and researches in connection with all the issues of Victorian stamps have been, and fortunately are, in the successor of Mr. Basset Hull's paper, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal*, received as most valuable accessions to our hitherto scant knowledge on the subject of the early Victorians. Having the kind permission of the ex-editor, I avail myself of the opportunity of reproducing in this paper such portions of Mr. David Hill's invaluable information as may throw light upon this first issue. In the October, 1890, number of the journal first-named a short description is given of the plate of the three values as now existing in the Melbourne Post Office, from which it appears that it was engraved by Thomas Ham, is 5 inches in breadth,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in thickness. The three engravings, 1d., 2d., and 3d., are placed in a row about  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch apart and  $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch from the bottom of the plate, the 1d. value to the left, and the 3d. in the centre. I will refer later to the appearance of the engravings, having now secured copies of the recent reprinted stamps.

This plate was engraved on steel by Mr. Thomas Ham according to his estimate of the 13th November, 1849, as under (F. A. P., January, 1891):—

5,000 sheets of postage labels one penny, each sheet containing 120, in all 600,000, including paper, printing, gumming, and the use of the steel plate, at one shilling per 1,000 labels .. .. .	£30 0 0
5,000 sheets ditto ditto, twopence .. .. .	30 0 0
5,000 sheets ditto ditto, threepence .. .. .	30 0 0
	<hr/>
	£90 0 0

The order to engrave these stamps was given on the 13th December, 1849, and the supply commenced as near as can be ascertained between the 5th and 8th January, 1850. The contract was completed in July, 1850, the exact number of each value printed being as under. And I may here say that I propose to group these stamps as near as I can surmise under their several contracts:—

#### CONTRACT I.

*Mr. Thomas Ham's First Printing without Outer Frame.*

One penny .. .. .	570,840
Twopence .. .. .	604,560
Threepence .. .. .	630,000

Dealing with the three values separately, I submit a specimen of the one penny reprint in vermilion, being one of the set recently reprinted by the Victorian Government for the purpose of exchanges with other Postal Authorities. It will be seen that the original steel die must be in a perfect state of preservation, as the lithograph shows all the *minutiæ* of the design, such as the dotted shading, and the neck, arms, and face of Her Majesty in a very clear manner. A thin line of colour enframes the stamp, almost touching the side border at the left and very close to it on the right, above and





below. Mr. Hill states that on the original die a line has been drawn on all three values at the top and bottom, the lower one extending 6 mm. on each side, and the upper one the same distance on the left only. By the specimen now submitted in brownish red in the earlier state of the die, with one exception it is evident that there is no trace of any outside border or frame, and as Mr. Hill also points out this is clear evidence that this frame of outer lines was added subsequently to the original engraving of and first lithograph from the steel die. The postmarks on all these specimens are of the well-known design, generally known among collectors as the "butterfly" cancellation, for which fifty "brass seals" with consecutive numbers were prepared by Mr. Ham at the same time as the dies for the stamp. The one *apparent* variation that I note in the reprint specimen from the normal issues consists in a deepening of the shading of wavy-lined background at the right hand in the space intervening between the sleeve and the border. I have been unable to find any issued stamp showing this difference, but it will be noticed that many stamps, especially in the later printings, show a tendency to weakness in the impression on this particular portion of the design, and it is therefore possible that the die has been "strengthened" in order to make the outline of the sleeve more apparent. I think therefore that the brownish-red shade can, on the threefold ground of clearness of impression, uniformity of postmark, and absence of frame, be placed as the first 1d. stamps printed by Mr. Thomas Ham.

The 2d. of the reprint series that I now submit shows a specimen of the variety commonly known as "coarse background and borders," and generally and correctly assigned as the third variety of this value in order of issue. It will be seen that the outer frame at the sides does not touch the wavy-lined border, and does not impinge truly on the small lower corner lettered tablets, which they would transect if continued. The die has been defaced by some sharp instrument, probably done at the time of its supersession by the full length twopenny issue of July, 1851. The question of the priority of the three states of this plate—

- (a) With fine background and fine sides,
- (b) Coarse " "
- (c) " " coarse sides,

is beyond doubt, as not only the specimens of (a) now shown, but all I have ever seen, are uniformly postmarked with the "butterfly" cancellation; but of (b) a specimen has been seen bearing other and later postmarks, first with and then without the outer frame; and (c) is now shown in the present state of the die. It is evident from its scarcity that the variety (a) must have been in use but a short time. Mr. Hill has seen a specimen of (b) on a cover dated 11th February, 1850 thus apparently limiting its use to about a month. It is not easy to put a reason for its short existence, as the die could hardly have shown signs of wear, nor have I ever found any sort of worn impression, one and all being clear and sharp, and in truth far handsomer in appearance than either of their successors. Mr. Hill suggests that "the line was not made deep enough in the first instance" for the purposes of lithographic transfer. Mr. Ham may therefore have been apprehensive of future deterioration, but as far as the copies *issued* are concerned his fears were groundless.

The following hypothesis may be worth considering, or, as is often the case, pave the way to a reputation that casts a true light upon the case. Mr. Hill mentions that the issue of stamps was urgently demanded, and, as previously stated, the time for their preparation and production was remarkably short. Mr. Ham, therefore, felt constrained to have a sufficient number ready at an early date in order to meet all requirements, and printed according to the following return, obtained by Mr. Hill from the Chief Post Master, showing the quantities



of stamps received at the Melbourne General Post Office from 1st January to 31st March, 1850, inclusive:—

## RECEIPT OF STAMPS.

1850.	Penny.	Twopenny.	Threepenny.
January .. ..	62,040	61,560	46,800
February .. ..	—	18,000	60,000
March .. ..	—	54,000	—
	<u>62,040</u>	<u>133,560</u>	<u>106,800</u>

## ISSUE OF STAMPS.

January .. ..	10,097	19,998	5,312
February .. ..	5,834	12,038	3,630
March .. ..	7,650	12,210	4,310
	<u>23,581</u>	<u>44,246</u>	<u>13,252</u>

Melbourne was, of course, not all Victoria, but both in relative population and postal requirements the capital, forty-two years since, would probably furnish a very large proportion of the users of postage stamps. I do not gather positively that this "issue of stamps" may not have been inclusive of those issued to other local Post Offices, but, even if not, it is probable that these totals would not be much increased. The first deliveries under Mr. Ham's contract were possibly made between the 1st and 15th January, 1850, and consisted, as we see, of about 60,000 each of the 1d. and 2d. and three-fourths of that quantity for the 3d. The engraver may then have discovered that some of the later struck impressions of the 2d. showed signs of wear, and, obtaining the consent of the authorities, have destroyed those that were not perfect. He would naturally be anxious that no flaw should be discoverable in this initial contract, and may, with a good show of reason, have contended that by the deepening of the lines of the background, all future cause of complaint would be removed. Arguing on this *assumption* the 79,560 twopenny stamps received in January and February would constitute the whole amount issued of variety (a) with the fine background and sides; and, judging from the number of specimens existing in collections, this does not seem an unreasonable supposition. The demand for the stamps of this value, as we see, both in January and after, was nearly double that of the 1d., and more than thrice that of the 3d. Despite this, it will be noted that only 18,000 twopennies were printed in February against 60,000 threepennies, and it is possible that either before or after printing them Mr. Ham may have occupied the rest of the month and a portion of March in re-engraving the die and making the fresh transfer, as in March he prints again 54,000 twopennies, but no other value. The slow progress of his contract would thus be explained, and he would doubtless make up his leeway of the remaining five-sixths of his contract within the next three months—it being, as Mr. Hill tells us, completed in July, 1850. It would be very interesting and probably suggestive as to this point if Mr. Hill could get further details of the monthly deliveries of stamps.



(To be continued.)





PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Proof from original plate of Three Cents value.







PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Proof from original plate of Fourpence value.







PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Proof from original plate of Twelve Cents, value.





# Prince Edward Island Stamps.

*A Paper Read at a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.*

By J. A. TILLEARD.

(Concluded from Page 61.)



CONTINUING the examination of Mr. Bartlett's list the following remarks apply to the remaining values.

## FOUR PENCE.

Row 2, Stamp 5. I do not see the dot under "o" of "FOUR," nor does either "E" in "PENCE" appear badly formed except that the lower bar of one is slightly longer than usual.

Row 4, Stamp 4. "FOUP" instead of "FOUR" is described as "a very good error." In this the whole of the tail of the "R" is plainly visible in the prints, but has a mark across it which might sometimes hide it, and cause it to be mistaken for a "P." The cause for the mark can be seen on the plate.

## THREE CENTS.

The first three examples do not appear in the prints which are only of one pane or portion of the sheet. Treating this as the right hand portion, I do not find any of them in the corresponding stamps on the prints or plate—

Row 3, Stamp 6. The "dash" between "E" and "E" of "THREE" is seen. From its pronounced appearance on the plate it should be found in stamp 1 also.

" 4, " 5. } These are corresponding stamps. In stamp 10 faint signs can  
" 10. } be seen of the dot between "H" and "R" of "THREE." It  
also appears as a small line on the plate.

" 6. " 3. There are no signs of a dot between "T" and "A" of "POSTAGE" in the corresponding stamps on the prints or plate.

" 8. " 10. } These are stamps which correspond with those referred to  
" 10. } above in row 4. (See remarks hereafter as to probable mode  
of producing this plate.)

" 9. " 1. The "E" in "EDWARD" does not appear badly formed in the corresponding stamp on the prints or plate.

## TWELVE CENTS.

In this case again the plate has 50 stamps only forming one half of the sheet. I cannot trace the first three instances given, nor do I find them in the corresponding stamps, assuming the plate to represent the lower portion of the sheet, but I do not know how many stamps the mould from which the plate was prepared contained.

Row 6, Stamp 3. The dot under "A," of "ISLAND" is visible as a prolongation of the left side of the "A" and there are signs of this on the plate.

" " 7. I do not see the dot *under* "O" of "POSTAGE," but there is a slight flaw above the "O."

" 9. " 3. The "L" and "A" of "ISLAND" are connected by reason of a flaw at the end of the left side of "A." The plate looks as if at this part a small portion of copper had been cut away, probably in the finishing, leaving a slight depression.

I may say that the "DOTS" are mostly almost microscopic, and, in examining the prints taken from the plates, nearly all of them will be found to have various other dots, and marks, quite as distinct as those mentioned by Mr. Bartlett.



- Taking the 4d. alone, the following amongst several others can be seen:—
- Row 1, Stamp 1. Dot under "E" of "EDWARD" in one print alone—and in one also a slight dot between "PRINCE" and "EDWARD."
- „ 2, „ 1. A dot appears after "E" of "POSTAGE" in one print only.
- „ 3, „ 1. A similar dot in the same place but again only in one print.
- „ 2. A dot before "C" of "PENCE" in one print.

In none of these cases do any signs appear on the plate, but I also find in row 5, stamp 1, a hair line across the right hand side of the "O" in "FOUR," cutting completely across the label containing the value, and this is visible as a scratch on the plate.

I have given these few instances to illustrate my remarks. Many other similar details can be found in every plate, but it would be wearisome to pursue the subject further. It will be seen that there are dots and other marks which appear in some, and not in others, of the prints before us to-night, and there are cases in which no sign is discernible to the naked eye in the plate itself, of dots found in one or other of these very prints. As there have been only three examples taken from each plate I feel sure that were there a large number available for comparison, each possessor of one would be able to show minute differences, which would not appear in some of the other printings.

Where there are signs of the marks on the plates they are almost always scratches, or flaws, or slight dents, in the face of the copper, and in some cases they are evidently due to the action of acid eating away the metal. Some are so shallow that, in many instances, they would appear in one printing to the exclusion of others, and many of the small marks, of which there are no signs on the plates, would easily be accounted for by want of care in cleansing the plates, or otherwise, in the course of printing. In electrotyping, damage may easily occur to the wax moulds which are taken from the dies, and when the copper is deposited in these, an exact representation of any defect would naturally appear in the plate. Even the presence of grit or some foreign substance in the plumbago, or other material, brushed into the mould, or the presence of air bubbles arising in the cooling of the wax, will, unless the greatest care and attention is given to every part of the process, cause slight defects, and I feel no doubt that all the marks which the ingenuity of collectors has discovered, and can discover, are due to one of these causes, or to damage in the finishing of the plates. The proof of this to those who are acquainted with the process of electrotyping, which is one of the most interesting of handicrafts, is, that no signs of the marks are visible in the die from which each stamp on the plate is prepared mechanically. As the stamp can only differ in a minute degree by reason of some of the causes referred to, they are at once removed from the same category, from a collector's point of view, as those in which every one on the plate is separately engraved by hand, where each must necessarily differ from all the others, the eye and the hand being incapable of doing the work of reproduction, with anything approaching the exactitude of a purely mechanical process. For these reasons I have no hesitation for my part in rejecting all these so-called varieties as not worthy of being collected. At first I was inclined to make a distinction in regard to the stamps with the dot between "Prince" and "Edward," in the 3 cents value. This occurs at regular intervals in the first and each alternate row of the sheet, and it is more pronounced than any of the other marks, and can clearly be seen without the aid of a glass. It is plainly apparent on the plate itself, being more regular in shape and depth than any other. I am, however, clearly of opinion that this too is due to one of the causes above mentioned, and a practical electrotyper informs me that it is clear that the moulds for the first ten stamps of the plate were made at one time, one of them having received the damage which produces the dot, and having been passed as good without the defect being noticed. The remainder of the plate was formed by the use of the same mould, and naturally the defect would appear in the same

position in the corresponding stamp of each alternate row, and being more defined, and clearer than its fellows, it is visible in every sheet printed from the plate.

The same remarks will, of course, apply to Mr. Lang's observations. I have examined the plate in regard to the marks in the 4d. value, which he seems to think may have been purposely omitted in some of the stamps, and I find that on the right hand border (corresponding with the left hand in the stamps themselves) the spikes or lines completing the oval ornaments in the triangle are not quite so much in relief as in the opposite border. All the same, they are there, and in the prints before you they can be seen in some cases complete, signs of them appearing in most of the others, although it is quite clear that in some printings there might be stamps in which they would not appear at all.

In reference to the observations in Mr. Bartlett's paper with regard to the imperforate stamps of this island, I quite agree with him in considering them to be proofs. The margins between the stamps are fairly large, and if the perforating was not carefully effected it would seem easy to make specimens "imperforate" in the manner described by Mr. Bartlett. He gives very good reasons for having nothing to do with them unless shown in pairs; but even this would not, to my mind, be a test unless pairs or blocks of stamps, genuinely used, could be produced. At a recent sale a large block of the 12 cents value, imperforate, was sold by auction for a good price. These stamps were certainly proofs, or formed part of a trial, or damaged, sheet. They had not been gummed and had never left this country, and they were shown to me some months before they were offered for sale, having been found with the electrotypes.

There remains for consideration the question of the lines round some of the stamps of the pence issue referred to by Mr. Lang, which, however, do not appear to have been seen with the line on all four sides of the stamps. If I may venture on a theory to account for these I would suggest that they are due to want of care in finishing the plates. After the plate has been put together it is necessary to level or cut away the metal surrounding it, so that no part shall remain to show printing beyond the line which completes the stamp, and for the division between the stamps the metal is similarly bevelled or cut away with a plough. It will thus be seen that if any part is left on a level with the portion forming the stamp it will leave its mark when the stamps are printed. The failure to properly remove all that should be taken away is, I think, more likely to occur on the outsides of the plates, as in the spacing the plough works fairly evenly. From the description given by Mr. Lang of the specimens in his collection, I should say that they were all outside stamps, although it does not by any means follow that similar lines could not be found on inner rows. A very small raising of the metal would show on the stamp when printed, and even a slight turning of any edge on the plate would suffice. As a matter of fact such a raised edge can be observed in places on the plate of the 4d. stamp, and in the prints before us there can be seen portions of lines and marks similar to those under consideration, and these mostly occur on the outside of the plate. I have only a very few of the stamps, as I do not collect them, but amongst those I have I find specimens of the 2d. and 4d. values showing parts of outer lines, and in each case these are outside stamps. While on this subject may I call your attention to the curious manner in which the spacing of the stamps of the 4d. plate is scored, as if in imitation of perforations. In one case at least it will be seen that the cutting has not been made sufficiently deep, and in the prints taken from this plate you will observe this showing by the side of one of the centre stamps in the form of small black dots, as if intended to imitate perforation. This is doubtless due to causes similar to those which have produced the lines round some of the stamps, and is not intentional.

In conclusion, I can only regret that the fact that the effects of Whiting's business were to be disposed of was not earlier known, as with a proper reference to his books it would have been possible to discover all that there was to learn in regard to the stamps of the Prince Edward Island.



# Australian Cancellations.

BY THE REV. P. E. RAYNOR, M.A.

*President of the South Australian Philatelic Society, Adelaide.*



WAS much interested in Mr. Castle's Half-hour with Australian Stamps, appearing in the LONDON PHILATELIST for December, 1892, in which he deals with the subject of inter-colonial cancellation. Some time since I noticed current Victorian stamps with a Tasmanian postmark, and Tasmanian stamps with the Victorian cancellation. For some time I was puzzled, but accidentally lighted upon the explanation of this anomaly as it at present exists—an explanation which may possibly throw light upon the similar practice in early times. These cancellations occur upon letters posted upon the steamers and other vessels trading between the colonies. Thus a letter posted upon a steamer sailing from Melbourne to Launceston bears a Victorian stamp, but on reaching Launceston is cancelled in the post office there. For this purpose there appears to be, in Tasmania at least, a special cancellation, of which a sketch is attached.



The cancelling stamp for Hobart is similar, but without the word "TAS."



The specimens of Tasmanian stamps with Victorian cancellation which I have seen bear the usual Victorian postmark. This system of inter-colonial cancellation naturally would apply, at the present time, only to those colonies where the interchange of mails is by sea-route, *i.e.*, Victoria

and Tasmania, and South Australia and Western Australia. I do not know whether the two latter colonies adopt the system; I have never seen any specimens. In the case of the other colonies the communication is by rail, and letters posted in the trains bear the railway cancellation of the sorting-tender. But in the old days before railways, when the mails were carried almost entirely by sea, is it not probable that the same system was more widely extended?—letters posted upon the mail-packet for another colony would bear the stamps of the despatching colony, but the cancellation of the receiving colony. This is, I fancy, the origin of the *majority* of inter-colonially cancelled specimens. No doubt stray specimens would be similarly postmarked by accident—such as the ignorance of a new arrival in using the stamps of another colony. I have myself received more than once, within the last few years, letters bearing a 1d. Victorian stamp used in mistake for a 2d. South Australian. The letters were, of course, surcharged with double postage, but the Victorian stamps were duly cancelled with the South Australian postmark.

I have in my possession a curious cover, which contained the half-yearly report of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, posted in Melbourne, June 22, 1891. It bears a 6d. Victorian stamp and a 5d. South Australian; the Adelaide cancellation on the latter partly covers the Victorian stamp. The explanation is as follows:—A large number of these reports were despatched to Adelaide from Melbourne, bearing only a 6d. stamp—being 5d. short of the full postage. As the amount involved was considerable, the Adelaide office, instead of charging each addressee double the deficiency, courteously communicated with the company, and agreed to attach the deficient postage in South Australian stamps, the charge being paid by the Broken Hill Company. This illustrates another of the accidents by which the stamps of one colony may bear the cancellation of another colony.



# Review.

## SENF'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893.

**S**TAMPS can't go much higher! This opinion has been frequently expressed by many during the present season, but the publication of Messrs. Senf's Catalogue for 1893, which we have received through their agents Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., shows that stamps are still tending upwards. As anticipated by Mr. M. P. Castle in our pages a few months ago, *unused* stamps of all European countries, especially of the small German States, have gone up, chiefly owing to their long and continued neglect by native collectors, who for decades past would take nothing but used copies. The book, 7 inches by 4 inches, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in thickness, with its 642 pages, is a veritable *multum in parvo*.

The following list compares Senf's prices for 1891-2 with their increased catalogue price for 1893.

<i>Baden.</i>		1891.	1893.	<i>Heligoland (Continued).</i>		1891.	1893.
1862.	30 kr. yellow - - -	5/-	12/6	1876.	2½ farth. „ - - -	6	10/-
„	12 „ black on yellow -	10/-	50/-	1879.	5 sch. „ - - -	10	25/-
<i>Alsace.</i>				<i>Cape of G. Hope.</i>			
1870.	2 c. brown - - -	3/-	7/6	Woodblock 1 p. red - - -	35/-	75/-	
„	„ „ inv. Net. - - -	8/-	25/-	„ 4 „ blue - - -	15	30/-	
„ *	5 c. green „ „ - - -	12/-	100/-	<i>Lübeck.</i>			
„	5 „ „ „ „ - - -	10/-	22/-	1859.	error 2½ sch. - - -	50/-	125/-
„ *	25 „ brown „ „ - - -	10/-	25/-	1863.	2½ sch. blue - - -	5	15/-
<i>Bavaria.</i>				<i>Mecklenburg-Schwerin.</i>			
1849.*	1 kr. black - - -	8/-	15	1864.	¼ dotted ground - - -	50/-	100/-
„ *	6 „ brown circle broken	15/-	75/-	„ *	¼ „ „ - - -	60/-	120/-
1862.*	18 „ red - - -	3/6	10/-	<i>Naples.</i>			
1870.	12 „ lilac, <i>perf.</i> - - -	12/-	25/-	1860.	½ Tornese arms - - -	200/-	300/-
1862.	<i>Unpaid</i> 3 kr. black - - -	5/-	10/-	„	„ „ cross - - -	75/-	125/-
<i>Bergedorf.</i>				<i>Nevis.</i>			
1861.	1½ error GE - - -	30/-	200/-	1861.	4 p. rose - - -	7/6	40/-
<i>Brunswick.</i>				„	1 sh. green - - -	6/-	12/-
1852.*	2 gr. blue - - -	35/-	75/-	<i>Oldenburg.</i>			
<i>Bremen.</i>				1851.*	1/10 yellow - - -	20/-	50/-
1867.	7 gr. bl. on yel., <i>perf.</i> -	50/-	125/-	1858.	1/3 green - - -	50/-	125/-
<i>Ceylon.</i>				1860.	1/4 yellow - - -	50/-	100/-
1857.	4 p. Imperf. - - -	75/-	250/-	<i>Prussia.</i>			
„	8 p. „ - - -	75/-	200/-	1857.*	2 sgr., Solid ground -	25/-	100/-
„	2 sh. „ - - -	50/-	120/-	<i>Saxony.</i>			
<i>France.</i>				1851.*	1/2 ngr. error - - -	225/-	800/-
1849.*	15 c. green - - -	25/-	60/-	<i>Schleswig-Holstein.</i>			
1852.*	1 fr. carmine - - -	12/-	25/-	1850.*	2 sch. rose - - -	30/-	50/-
„	1 „ „ - - -	6/-	12/-	<i>Switzerland.</i>			
1859.	10 c. Litho. - - -	10/-	20/-	1843.*	2½ r. dove - - -	75	125/-
<i>Hamburg.</i>				„	double Geneva - - -	200/-	400/-
1859.	4 sh. green Imperf. - - -	10/-	35/-	<i>Spain.</i>			
„	9 „ yellow „ - - -	24/-	75/-	1850.	10 reales green - - -	25/-	50/-
1864.*	7 „ „ Perf. - - -	8/-	25/-	1851.	2 „ orange - - -	150/-	400/-
<i>Hanover.</i>				1852.	2 „ pink - - -	60/-	125/-
1856.*	1/6 yellow Net. - - -	12/-	35/-	<i>Tuscany.</i>			
1860.*	10 gr. green - - -	15/-	35/-	1860.*	3 lire yellow - - -	300/-	500/-
<i>Heligoland.</i>				<i>U.S.A.</i>			
1867.	1/3 sch. roul. - - -	2 6	20/-	1869.	90 c. - - -	20	35/-
1873.	3/4 „ perf. - - -	2	15/-	Justice	90 c. - - -	12 6	35/-

\* Unused.

# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Brazil.**—A new design made its appearance on the 13th ulto. in the shape of a very ugly lithograph, as illustrated. We have unused copies from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and an envelope franked with the new stamp from Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. Perf. 12½.



100 reis, pink.

**British Levant.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that on February 25th the British Post Office at Constantinople issued a provisional 40 paras stamp, surcharged on the English *halfpenny*. Only 6,000 were issued, and they were in use only from February 25th to March 1st. Mr. E. H. Watts, jr., sends us a specimen on the original envelope. The overprint seems to be as near the usual type as possible to the local printer's.

40 paras on ½d., vermilion, black surcharge.

**Falkland Islands.**—Major Evans writes in the *Monthly Journal*: "A correspondent, who has recently visited this colony, very kindly sends us some information which he obtained on the spot from official sources, and of which some of the details differ from those in the London Society's book. The oblong handstamp was, he was told, brought into use on March 11th, 1868. According to the information obtained by Mr. Bacon the date should be "25th June, 1858," and it is probable that some means of indicating *postage paid* was employed from the earlier date. In any case, however, these were merely postal marks, struck upon letters, the postage on which was paid in cash. The circular mark, of a similar nature, is stated by

our informant to have been employed in 1878, for a few months only, before the introduction of postage stamps proper. Of the latter he was informed that the 1d. and 6d. were issued in 1878, and the 4d. and 1s. in 1879; the 6d., *black*, is quite unknown in the colony, and, if existent, is probably a chemical changeling. The unwatermarked 1s. stamp is still in use, and no other is known out there. Finally, the handstamps must be added to the long list of articles that have been reprinted. We are informed that the posthumous editions have only been little ones, but we fear that this only adds to their price without increasing their value!"

**Gibraltar.**—A correspondent sends the *Monthly Journal* a list of the numbers of each value of the surcharged issue of August, 1889, which it seems desirable to place on record:—

5 centimos, on ½d.,	57,120
10 " on 1d.,	100,320
25 " on 2d.,	54,720
25 " on 2½d.,	240,720
40 " on 4d.,	14,520
50 " on 6d.,	14,760
5 " on 1s.,	12,400

**Great Britain.**—Referring to the Ninepence of 1865, with large white letters in the four corners, printed in bistre, on the "emblems" paper, "Quilp" writes us as follows:—"Mr. Westoby, in his 'Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom,' says that plates 4 and 5 were prepared; but that the latter, though registered on the 24th April, 1866, was never put to press. An unused perforated copy of plate 5 on the 'emblems' paper having recently been exhibited to the Society by Mr. Hastings E. Wright, I made inquiries at Somerset House, and found that when plate 5 was made, six sheets, of 240 stamps each, were pulled on the paper ('emblems') then in use and sent to Somerset House; of these, one was filed with the other *imprimatur* sheets, and the others were perforated and issued to the public. This plate was certainly never put to press in the ordinary sense of the term, as plate 4 proved sufficient to meet all requirements from 1865 to 1877, when the stamp

ceased to be issued. What about *other* plates registered but 'never put to press?' Can there be much doubt that some few copies from each such plate were issued to the public?"

9d., bistre, wmk. "emblems," perf. 14 (plate 5).

**Luxembourg.**—We have a further batch from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. We chronicled last month the low values of the new design, with the portrait of the Grand Duke, and have now to add the higher values of the franc, 2½ francs, and 5 francs. The series has also been surcharged "S.P." (Service Public).

1 franc, mauve.  
2½ francs, black.  
5 " lake.

Surcharged S.P. (Service Public).



12½ c., pearl-grey.  
20 c., orange.  
30 c., olive.  
37½ c., green.

50 c., bistre.  
1 franc, mauve.  
2½ francs, black.  
5 " lake.

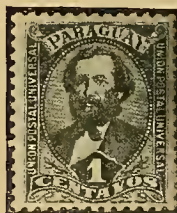
**Mozambique.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received a letter from Delagoa Bay, franked in part by 2½ reis and 5 reis stamps, surcharged upon the 40 reis of 1886. In each case the word "JORNAES" was printed across the top of the stamp, and the value in figures, with "REIS" in small capitals, across the bottom. The informant stated that only 110 were issued with the surcharge in *red*, and but a few hundred of each of those overprinted in *black*.

*Adhesives.* 2½ reis, in *black*, on 40 reis, chocolate.  
5 " " " on 40 " " "  
5 " " in *red*, on 40 " " "

**Oil Rivers.**—Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. inform us that a permanent set is being prepared, which will have the head of Her Majesty, similar to that on the Jubilee coinage, with the small crown. This portrait has already been used on the New Zealand 2½d. and 5d. stamps issued some months since to meet the requirements of the Postal union rate.

**Paraguay.**—We illustrate five of the new series from specimens received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The others we hope to illustrate in a subsequent number. Four new values, viz., 40 c., 60 c., 80 c., and 1 peso have been added to the current "arms" series. The 1 centavo has a portrait of Cirilo Rivarola; the 2 c. that of Salvador Jovellanos, the first President after the peace of 1870; the 4 c. that of Juan Bautista Gil, second President; the 5 c. that of Higinio Uriarte, the third President; the 10 c. that of Candido Bareiro, the next President; the 14 c. that of General Bernadino Caballero, elected President in 1882; the 20 c.

that of General Patricio Escobar, elected President in September, 1886; and the 30 c., that of the actual President, Juan G. Gonzales, elected in September, 1890. The stamps are lithographed on plain paper, and perforated 13 × 13½.



1 centavo grey; Rivarola.  
2 centavos green; Jovellanos.  
4 " " carmine; Gil.  
5 " " violet; Uriarte.  
10 " " blue; Bareiro.  
14 " " light brown; Caballero.  
20 " " carmine; Escobar.  
30 " " yellow-green; Gonzales.  
40 " " dark blue; arms.  
60 " " yellow "  
80 " " light blue "  
1 peso olive "

**Portuguese Congo.**—The *Monthly Journal* gives the following explanation as to the prematurely chronicled design:—"With reference to the stamp which we described and illustrated in January, a correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter received by him from a friend in Lisbon:—

The dies which I saw of these stamps were delivered to the printing department of the Mint on the 11th inst. (February), therefore, you see, they are not even printed yet. The stamp you refer to is of the first die, which I also saw, which was not accepted, and, moreover, this one had no value on it. Somebody belonging to the Mint—unknown up to the present—is supposed to have obtained a copy of the trial, on which he put the value of 5 reis, and sent it to some stamp newspaper.

It appears that we are to have Portuguese



Congo stamps, but that the design that has been published is not the one adopted."

**Sierra Leone.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 1½d. adhesive with the Crown and CA watermark, which we believe has not been hitherto met with, except surcharged "half-penny" as chronicled last month:—

1½d., mauve; *wmk.* Crown & CA; *perf.* 14.

**Transvaal.**—We have just received the ½d. of the current series printed in the colour of the 4d., viz., bronze-green instead of French grey. Is this an error or an alteration of colours? Sheets of a 1d. on 6d., chronicled by us in our February number, have been found inverted. Later printings show a multiplicity of broken letters and misplaced overprints. There are rumours that the current series which have done duty since 1887 will shortly be re-

placed with a new design bearing, possibly, a portrait of "Dom Paul," President Kruger.

½d., bronze green, ? *error*.  
1d. on 6d., blue, inverted.

**United States.**—We have received from Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. a copy of the new 8 cents stamp of the permanent series, with portrait of General Sherman, which we illustrate. It is perf. 12.



8 cents, lilac.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

**Ceylon.**—The *Monthly Journal* says, an envelope for local postage has been produced, by overprinting the 5 c. with a large numeral "2" between two horizontal bars, and adding the following inscription along the upper part: "District Letter Envelope, price 2½ cents.", with a line below it, followed by "This envelope will not pass through more than one Post-office, will—only be delivered when called for, and will not be re-directed."—in two lines, divided as shown. The Registration fee is reduced to 10 c., and the 15 c. envelopes are accordingly surcharged "TEN CENTS," in two lines of block capitals. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. for specimens.

The *Stamp News* adds a variety of the Registration Envelope, with value surcharged in figures.

2 (2½ c.) in blue on 5 c. ultramarine.  
REGISTERED ENVELOPES.  
10 cents in black on 15 c. rose, sizes G.H.  
10 cents " " "

**United States.**—Columbian Issue.—We now illustrate the design of the stamp on the Columbian envelopes from an unused copy sent us by Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the complete set. The one design does duty for all the envelopes, and is decidedly commonplace. The sizes and colours described in our January issue were taken from the *American Journal of*

*Philately*, which now publishes a corrected list, which we reproduce. The envelopes are made of laid paper, watermarked. On some envelopes only the edges of the design of the watermark are to be seen, on others portions of two watermarks, and rarely, we fear, the whole watermark.



CORRECTED LIST.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1° Size A, 139×82 mm.  | 5° Size N, 132×107 mm. |
| 1 c., blue.            | 1 c., blue.            |
| 2 c., reddish-purple.  | 2 c., reddish-purple.  |
| 2° Size G, 225×99 mm.  | 6° Size P, 148×92 m.m. |
| 2 c., reddish-purple.  | 1 c., blue.            |
| 5 c., bistre-brown.    | 2 c., reddish-purple.  |
| 3° Size H, 241×104 mm. | 5 c., bistre-brown.    |
| 2 c., reddish-purple.  | 7° Size Q, 160×95 mm.  |
| 5 c., bistre-brown.    | 1 c., blue.            |
| 10 c., slate-brown.    | 2 c., reddish-purple.  |
| 4° Size I, 258×210 mm. | 5 c., bistre-brown.    |
| 2 c., reddish-purple.  | 10 c., slate-brown.    |
| 5 c., bistre-brown.    | 8° Size R, 142×112 mm. |
| 10 c., slate-brown.    | 1 c., blue.            |
|                        | 2 c., reddish-purple.  |
|                        | 5 c., bistre-brown.    |

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Ceylon.—The *Monthly Journal* says the 3 c. card is overprinted "TWO CENTS," in one line of block capitals, with a bar cancelling the original value, and a 2+2 c. card of local composition is added; the latter has a stamp, with a key pattern border, divided into three compartments, the top inscribed "CEYLON," the bottom "POSTAGE," and the centre "2 c.," a large figure and small letter; the inscriptions on the card are "REPLY POST CARD," in large Roman capitals, the usual instruction, in small block capitals, with the Royal Arms between the lines, and two lines of native inscription, followed by "To." The two portions are exactly alike, and are joined at the top, and the whole is very neatly printed on white card. Finally we have a Service post card, with "On H. M. S.," in three lines, within a key-pattern frame, in the right upper corner; inscriptions in four lines: 1. "POST CARD." 2. "(CEYLON)"—" (SERVICE)," with the Arms between the words. 3. "TO BE USED FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ONLY.," in tall block capitals. 4. The instruction. The word "To" is at the left side, and "THE OFFICIAL SIGNATURE AND DESIGNATION OF THE SENDER TO BE WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE", along the bottom. The whole is enclosed in a key-pattern frame, with a square block at each corner, 112×81 mm., printed on thick buff paper, 121×88 mm. We have seen a card exactly similar to this, but without the words "(CEYLON)" and "(SERVICE)," which we presume also belongs to this Colony; we believe it was issued some twelve months ago, but we have never been able to place it until now.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for specimens.

2 cents in black on 3 c., violet on buff.  
2×2 c., blue on white; 121×85 mm.

## OFFICIAL CARDS.

No value, deep blue on buff; without name (1892).

" " " with name.

United States.—The Scott Stamp and Coin Company send us a specimen of the 2 cent reply card which has just been issued. In design it is similar to the single card of the same value, with the exception of the following changes:—On the first part the upper frame is replaced by a cartouche with the following inscription: "Postal card with paid reply. Carte Postale avec Réponse Payée," in white letters on blue ground, and on the reply card, "Reply Postal Card. Carte Postale Réponse." The inscriptions on the stamp of the first card are "Message Card—Two cents," and on the reply card, "Reply Card—Two cents." In the left lower corner of the first card is the following inscription: "Despatch annexed card." The size of the card is 140×89 mm., 2c×2c, blue on white.

Zululand.—The *Stamp News* chronicles the current post cards of Great Britain adapted for use in this territory; the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (single and double) are simply surcharged with the name, but on the higher value some of the inscriptions are barred across, and "ZULULAND" is printed upon the words "GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND."

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and red-brown on white.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. +  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., " " " "  
1d., black and vermilion on buff.  
1d. + 1d., " " "

## Our Annual Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Philatelic Society of London will, according to present arrangements, be held on Thursday evening, the 25th of next month (May) at the Café Monico, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. It is hoped that H.R.H. the Duke of York will be able to preside. Members desirous of attending should communicate as early as possible with the Hon. Secretary, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### The Philatelic Society, London.

*Hon. President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

*Hon. Vice-President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

*Committee for the Year 1892-93.*

*President:* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary:* D. GARTH.

*Assistant Secretary:* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian:* C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE Thirteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House, Strand, on Friday, the 24th March, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., the following members being in attendance, viz.:—The Earl of Kingston (in the chair), Messrs. E. D. Bacon, D. Garth, C. N. Biggs, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, Dr. Viner, Messrs. R. Meyer, W. Harrison, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, Seymour Wells, G. B. Routledge, Hastings E. Wright, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, Norman Newton, and J. A. Tilleard.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported the receipt of letters from the private secretaries of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and H.R.H. the Duke of York, thanking the Society for copies of the work on the Stamps of British India and Ceylon. The Secretary also announced the receipt of a letter from the Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States of America, enclosing, for the Society, a complete set of proofs, on Indian paper, of the New Series of "Columbus" Stamps, including the recently issued 8 cents value, and the letter was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. A letter was also read from the Rev. H. Cummings, tendering his resignation of membership, which was accepted.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. D. J. Macfie, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. C. Dack, proposed by Mr. Beckwith, and seconded by Mr. Firth; Mr. C. F. Ellis, proposed by the Assistant Secretary, and seconded by the Secretary; Dr. R. H. Sankey, proposed by the

Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary; Mr. J. C. Enys, proposed by Mr. Pearce, and seconded by Mr. Nankivell; Mr. John C. Potter, proposed by the Treasurer, and seconded by the Secretary; and Mr. G. A. Greathead, proposed by Capt. Norris Newman, and seconded by Mr. Nankivell, were elected members of the Society.

The Assistant Secretary called attention to the question of the desirability of omitting in future notices of meetings the addresses of proposed new members, and gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution on the subject.

#### GUARANTEES AT STAMP AUCTIONS.

Mr. Nankivell then read a paper on "Guarantees at Stamp Auctions," in which he described the nature of the guarantees offered by the several auctioneers at present engaged in the business. In the paper Mr. Nankivell explained the difficulties arising from such guarantees in the case of disputes in reference to the genuine character of any stamps offered for sale by auction. After some discussion, in which several of the members present took part, and in the course of which various suggestions were made for obviating the difficulties referred to, a cordial vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Garth, accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his interesting paper.

During the evening Mr. Hastings Wright produced for the inspection of members present, a fine unused copy of the very rare 9d. stamp of Great Britain, plate 3—with the hair lines.

### Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President:* BARON DE WORMS.

*Committee for the Year 1893.*

*President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President:* J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

R. J. WOODMAN.

THE Ninth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 30th January, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Thrupp, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. Mr. W. H. G.



Cruttwell was duly elected a member of the Society. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, the rules of the Society, as revised, were brought up for confirmation, and after considerable discussion finally adopted. Some alterations were also made in the rules of the exchange circuit. Mr. Pfenninger exhibited his very fine collection of the stamps of Switzerland, containing all the rarities in perfect condition.

THE Tenth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 13th February, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. W. Gillespie, R. J. Woodman, H. Clark, O. Pfenninger, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, A. de Worms, W. H. G. Cruttwell. In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. Colonel A. M. Brown and Mr. H. J. Gillespie were both elected members of the Society. The subject of study was the stamps of Cyprus.

THE Eleventh Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 27th February, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, A. H. Thomas, R. J. Thrupp, O. Pfenninger, H. S. Smith, R. J. Woodman, P. de Worms, G. G. Hodgson, W. H. G. Cruttwell, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The Vice-President announced that as the President of the London Philatelic Society was staying in Brighton the Committee had sent him an invitation to be present at the meeting of that evening. The Secretary read a letter he had received from the Earl of Kingston thanking the Committee for their invitation, and stating that it would have given him great pleasure to have availed himself of the same had not his visit to Brighton previously terminated. The Secretary also read some notes on the stamps of Ceylon, illustrated by his collection, containing almost every variety, both used and unused, the inspection of which afforded considerable interest. Among the rarest stamps were an imperf. pair of 2s., two unused copies of the 2 pence, wmk. CC, in the yellow-green shade; 24 cents, plumi, wmk. CA, unused, without "Specimen," etc. Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited a number of Ceylon envelopes, all unused and very fine, embracing most varieties.

THE Twelfth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 13th March, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. S. Smith, R. J. Thrupp, A. H. Thomas, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, W. H. G. Cruttwell, E. J. W. Sang. The Secretary read some notes on the stamps of India, illustrated by his collection, the principal stamps in it being pairs of the first issue 4 annas, showing the different distances at which they were printed, the no watermark series unused, and two fine sets of the provisional service issue of

1867. He also exhibited a number of rare proofs, essays, etc., including the forgery of the 4 annas first issue, with inverted head, produced at the Assmus trial, all kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Mr. Stafford Smith showed a block of six of the 2 annas green, both perforated and imperforate.

### Leeds Philatelic Society.

#### Committee for the Session 1892-93.

*President:* WM. BECKWITH.

*Senior Vice-President:* O. FIRTH.

*Junior Vice-President:* J. H. THACKRAH.

*ex-Presidents:* JOSEPH SCOTT AND  
REV. T. S. FLEMING.

*Hon. Treasurer:* W. B. SIMPSON.

*Hon. Secretaries:* W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.,  
AND T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

*Hon. Librarian:* F. J. KIDSON.

THE Thirteenth Meeting of the Session was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening, March 18th, 1893, the President in the chair. Also present, Mrs. Beardsell, Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. Sieber, Egly, Jefferson, Thackrah, Duffield, A. N. Skipwith, Simpson, and the Secretaries, and as visitors Messrs. D. Bennett, E. G. Hudson, and F. Craven. Messrs. Bennett and Hudson were balloted for and elected associates, and two candidates were proposed. A large number of novelties were shown, after which Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., described the second half of the stamps issued during the reign of Queen Isabella II. of Spain, showing his collection and that of Mr. Joseph Scott. Mr. Scott's series contained a couple of specially interesting stamps, one being a copy of the 2 reales of 1860, printed on *white* paper, and the other an apparently unchronicled variety of the 4 cuartos imperforate of 1865, printed in the two colours of the 12 cuartos (possibly an essay?). Most of the members showed their collections, all the varieties being on view except two.

THE Fourteenth Meeting was held on the 8th April, the President in the chair. There were also present the Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. Sieber, Duffield, Egly, Simpson, A. N. Skipwith, Kidson, Jefferson, Hudson, and the Secretaries; and as a visitor, Mr. F. Craven. The last named was afterwards elected an associate, and Mr. Charles L. Rothenstein as a member. After the acknowledgment of donations and the exhibition of novelties, the members proceeded to compare their collections of the stamps of Jamaica, the various issues being described by Mr. T. K. Skipwith.

It is requested that communications be *not* addressed to the Mechanics' Institute, but to the Secretaries, at No. 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President:* F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary:* W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DÜRST.

J. H. ABBOTT.

E. AITKEN.

E. P. COLLETT.

THE Twelfth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, 3rd March, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Messrs. Abbott, Collett, Petrie, Munn, Farrar, Fildes, Hanmer, Grunewald, Batty, Blockey, Gibson, Pemberton and Ranck.

Mr. John W. Simpson and Mr. P. L. Pemberton were elected members of the Society.

The President announced to the meeting the result of a Committee meeting which had recently been held, at which it was determined to publish an epitome of the most popular

papers read before the Society for the use of the members, and that a Lists Committee of the whole Society would meet every alternate Friday.

The President read the continuation of his paper on the stamps of Great Britain, dealing with the 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. £1, and £5 stamps, and thus completed his subject, for which he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

THE Thirteenth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, March 17th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Messrs. Collett, Grunewald, Petrie, Munn, Gibson, Pemberton, Ranck, Blockey, Batty and Fildes.

The Treasurer read a paper on the stamps of Turkey, dealing with the first issue, and afterwards read an interesting description of an experiment which had been tried with success by a Parisian dealer for showing the difference between genuine stamps and clever forgeries by means of a magic lantern.

## Occasional Notes.

### Sale of a Big Collection.

The well-known French collector, M. Bercht, of Havre, has, according to the *Monthly Journal*, recently disposed of his collection for a little over *two thousand pounds* to another French collector. This is said to be the largest collection that has changed hands intact, in France, since Messrs. Caillebottes sold their magnificent collection for seven thousand pounds several years ago.

### Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' New Premises.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, announce that they have just taken large new premises in the Strand, consisting of a whole house of four stories, with a large basement, and with a depth of 78 ft. from the Strand. They will have a large shop with accommodation for serving close on twenty customers at one time, and a private room will be fitted up on the first floor, to which special customers, and members of the Philatelic Society, will be invited to bring their collections and inspect their stock of any particular country at which they may be working. The entire building will be lighted with the electric light, and heated with hot water. Among other things they are having a very large fire-proof strong room built, in which the most valuable portion of their stock will be kept.

### Oxford College Stamps.

"Oxonian" writes as follows to the *Stamp News*: "There is quite a mania at Oxford after these curious stamps, envelopes, and cards, and a good many of them are already becoming very scarce. The issuing colleges have been inundated with inquiries with respect to them from all over the country, but in the majority of cases there are none to be had from these sources. They have now been out of use some years, and there seems no reason why some of them, at least, shouldn't become as scarce as the American locals. Who knows? And perhaps we may hear of a Keble or Balliol embossed fetching a five pound note in a few years' time! In any case, very few appear to have been printed, and if collectors should take them up generally the rise in prices must be enormous. Hertford seem to have been the most prolific, as, in addition to issuing an adhesive and a card, they appear to have had a number of envelopes in different sizes embossed in a variety of shades of blue and mauve respectively. Keble are known in various colours and types, and altogether there is a really fine opening for the specialist."

### Canadian Postal Rates.

The Canadian Government has declined to give its assent to a proposal for the introduction



of an internal two cent postal rate for the Dominion. Sir A. P. Caron, the Postmaster-General, said that such a change would involve an annual loss of 750,000 dols.

Sale of a Collection of Nevis.

In our February issue we stated that Mr. Mackenzie had "parted with his celebrated collection of Nevis to a well-known member of the Philatelic Society, London, for £450." Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. now write to us as follows:—

We notice in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of the 10th ult. that you are quoted as publishing the information that Mr. Mackenzie's Nevis collection was sold by him to a member of the London Society. We beg to say that this is not quite correct, as we bought this collection from Mr. Mackenzie, although we subsequently sold it ourselves to a member of the Society for the price which you state. We should be greatly obliged if you would kindly insert this correction at the earliest opportunity. Rather a distinction without a difference, we imagine.

Victoria 2d. (Queen on Throne).

At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, a very interesting vertical strip of 5 of the lithographed 2d. stamps of Victoria (Queen on Throne) was shown. The stamps, which were forwarded by Mr. Ferrier Kerr, show variations of lettering not previously chronicled, and they probably form part of a third transfer, the existence of which is suggested in "Oceania." They are apparently Nos. 9, 19, 29, 39, and 49 on the plate, and, although unfortunately the left-hand side of the entire strip is so closely cut that the letters on that side cannot be seen, the letter to the right in No. 9 is "Y" in place of "N," in No. 39 "W" in lieu of "T," and in No. 49 "M" instead of "C."

English Postage Stamps as Works of Art.

The *Illustrated London News* thinks some improvement may be effected in the designs of our English postage stamps. Writing from an art point of view it says:—

Now that the coinage has been reformed—for the new patterns are already in circulation—it is to be hoped that someone will take up the cause of the long-suffering postage-stamp. When it first came into use, something like half a century ago, and for many years afterwards, it was known as the "Queen's Head." It is lucky that the term has fallen into oblivion, for no one would now connect the postage label with the reigning sovereign. The only recent effort in a new direction—the foreign post-card—hardly encourages us to look for help from the Post Office, but surely there is someone who might suggest to Mr. Arnold Morley that an opportunity exists for making his stay at St. Martin's-le-Grand memorable. That postage-stamps can also be works of art no one will deny who can recall those which were in use in Naples during the latter years of King Bomba's reign; and although under Constitutional government there was a painful falling-off in the attractiveness of the Italian stamps it is not necessary to conclude that the rule need be absolute for all countries.

The De la Rue contract has, we believe, close on five years to run, during which, in all probability, it will be useless to hope for any improvement on the mediocre designs that have to be

accepted as English and Colonial postage stamps.

The World's Fair Stamp Exhibition.

The Committee of the American Philatelic Association, which has the matter of the proposed Philatelic Exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago in hand, now report that General Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, has set aside for the use of the Stamp Exhibition a gallery of 65 feet long by 25 feet wide, overlooking the Post Office Department Exhibit below. "The stamps will be encased in handsome cases made especially for them. There will be two double cases 20 feet long, holding 72 sheets, size of Staten Island sheet on each side; five double cases 15 feet long, holding 108 sheets each; four half cases 15 feet long, holding 54 sheets each, and one half case 20 feet long holding 72 sheets, a total of 1,116 sheets, averaging 45 stamps to a sheet will give about 50,000 stamps." The Committee appear to be very sanguine of being able to get a "quart into a pint pot," for into this space they expect to have "arranged, artistically and carefully, the most complete collection of the postage stamps of the world that has ever been gathered together." American collectors only are to be invited to exhibit, and an appeal is made for funds to the extent of £600 to defray expenses. It is not yet stated how long the stamps are to be on view.

Strange Advice.

A writer in an American stamp journal advises collectors of the stamps of the "Great Republic" to allow for expansion, as all North America, including Canada, Mexico, and even Central America and most of the West Indies will eventually form part of the United States. Nothing like looking ahead in matters philatelic as well as political! It will not be wondered at that such a writer should advise his readers to put their money into South American rubbish rather than in the issues of the United States.

Speculation in Postage Stamps.

But those who make a plunge into the business of speculation in stamps need to be very wary in these days, especially in regard to Americans. In the issues of the United States there is quite an epidemic of speculation, and prices are abnormally high. Hoarding goes on to an absurd extent. It is not merely hoarding as understood and practised by the ordinary collector in the sense of putting aside useless duplicates in the hope that they may turn out trumps some day, but hoarding in the sense of depleting the market of certain issues so as to bring about a rise in values. Such a rise will be unnatural and fleeting, and will result in the burning of some speculators' fingers.

The Paris Stamp Bourse.

Mr. Vinden, in his *Philatelic Monthly* for February, describes his visit to the Stamp



Bourse, during his recent European trip, held every Sunday on one of the avenues of the Champs Elysee, Paris. The "Bourse" begins about twelve and continues until dark, after which most of the dealers, and many of the more important collectors, adjourn to a café close by, where trade is continued for some hours.

On the occasion of each of my visits, writes Mr. Vinden, I saw some four to six hundred people congregated under the trees, hard at work, buying, selling and "swopping." Everyone appeared to be particularly well dressed and well-to-do. There were serious looking grey-haired old ladies and gentlemen, happy looking, and remarkably lovely mademoiselles of all ages, cheerful, shrewd-looking school lads, and in fact all classes and ages are represented; and although many of them came in their carriages, none were too proud to "do a deal," be it either to buy, sell, or exchange. Most of the Parisian dealers attend the Exchange, but the more important do no selling, but confine themselves to buying and talking of the past week's discoveries. There were no end of stamps on view of every description, but chiefly of the medium or common class. I noticed very few rare stamps, and conclude that these are not usually offered or sold at the "Bourse." My only danger was with some of the charming little ladies, whom I found it impossible to resist, and therefore was obliged to exchange my good francs for stamps which my judgment would not otherwise have permitted me to purchase.

#### The McKinley Tariff on Stamps.

According to our American contemporary, *The Post Office*, the collection of duty on stamps is now almost a dead-letter in the United States. Hardly any attempt is made to levy the tax. Considerable trouble, however, seems to be caused by the Canadian Custom officials in seizing approval lots of stamps sent to Canadian collectors. The sooner the absurd tariff is altogether removed the better for the extension of trade between English and American collectors and dealers.

#### Market Price of Used Columbians.

Americans are evidently bent on speculating for a rise in the stamps of the Columbian issue, despite the opinion of some authorities that they will never be very rare. As an indication of the present market value, it may be noted that a New York dealer offers to buy good used specimens at the following prices:—

	Dols.
3 c., green .. .. .	at 0'75 per 100.
4 c., ultramarine .. .. .	" 70 "
5 c., chocolate-brown .. .. .	" 10 "
6 c., royal purple .. .. .	" 2'00 "
10 c., brown .. .. .	" 15 "
15 c., green .. .. .	" 1'50 "
30 c., brown .. .. .	" 3'00 "
50 c., blue .. .. .	" 6'00 "

#### Hawaiian Affairs.

The American protectorate over Hawaii was withdrawn on April 1, when the American flag was removed from all the public buildings, and replaced by that of Hawaii. The United States, however, will not allow any foreign intervention in Hawaiian affairs, nor any disturbance of the provisional Government, in which some changes have been made. Ergo, we suppose we may expect a batch of "provisionals" ere long, to displace, or deface, the portrait of the dethroned queen.

#### Home Rule Postage Stamps.

Our contemporary, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, which made much haste to inform us that our assumption that the passing of the Home Rule Bill might lead to the issue of separate stamps for Ireland was "a trifle grotesque," has since addressed a query to Mr. Gladstone on the point, and has been informed that the question "will be one for the consideration of the Irish Government."



# The Philatelic Market.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LIMITED, sold the collection of Mr. George Hencken by auction in New York, at the end of last January. All through the sale the prices ruled very high. The total amount realised was just over £2,000. For convenience we give the prices of the principal lots in English money, reckoning four shillings to the dollar:—

Lot.	£ s. d.
1 New Haven, 1845, 5 c., red, one of the thirty reprints signed by the postmaster, E. A. Mitchell, unused ... ..	4 4 0
2 New York, 1843, 3 c., blue wove paper, unused ... ..	4 16 0
9 Providence, 10 c., black, unused ... ..	3 12 0
18 1856, 24 c., lilac, unused ... ..	5 0 0
36 1868, embossing covering the entire back of stamp, 3 c., rose, unused ... ..	3 16 0
40 1868, 90 c., blue, unused ... ..	2 6 0
42 1869, 15 c., brown and blue, picture inverted, used ... ..	13 16 0
276 Adams and Co., Express, 1853, 25 c., black on blue, unused ... ..	1 18 0
280 Barr's Penny Post, green paper, unused ... ..	1 18 0
303 Brownie's Eastern Despatch, 1856, 2 c., black, unused ... ..	4 8 0
319 Glen Haven, 1855, 1 c., green, on original envelope, used ... ..	8 8 0
348 Baton Rouge, La., 5 c., green and carmine, on original envelope, used ... ..	11 2 0
350 Charlestown Envelope, 5 c., on blue, entire envelope, unused ... ..	3 0 0
355 Lenoir, N.C., 5 c., blue and orange, used ... ..	13 1 0
359 Memphis, Tenn., envelope, 5 c., red, used in connection with 5 c. adhesive; entire envelope, used (2) ... ..	8 8 0
360 Mobile, Ala., 2 c., black, unused ... ..	6 13 0
364 Nashville, 10 c., green, lightly postmarked ... ..	12 4 0
475 Barbadoes, 1878, 1 p. on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5 sh., pink, unsevered pair of two varieties, used ... ..	3 16 0
506 Antofagasta, Chimba, black, cut to shape, used ... ..	3 16 0
604 Canada, $7\frac{1}{2}$ p., green, unsevered pair, used ... ..	7 4 0
669 Ceylon, officials, 4 p., rose, unused ... ..	7 4 0
950 Guinea, 1879, small surcharge, 5 r., black, used ... ..	4 16 0
969 Hawaiian Islands, 13 c., vermilion, surcharged "5" in MS. ... ..	2 0 0
1045 Labuan, 1879, Crown and C A sideways, 12 c., red, used ... ..	4 12 0
1051 " 1883, Crown and C A, 8 c., carmine, unused ... ..	2 12 0
1052 " " 2 c. on 8 c., carmine, surcharged in capitals, uncatalogued, unused ... ..	2 16 0
1053 " " 2 c. on 16 c., blue, surcharged in capitals, unused ... ..	6 8 0
1186 Guadalajara, 1867, wove paper, Medio r., white, unsevered pair, used ... ..	7 4 0
1220 Nevis, 1867, 1 sh., green, unused ... ..	3 13 0
1221 " white paper, engraved, 1 sh., green, used ... ..	1 8 0
1224 " " 6 p., olive, unused ... ..	4 8 0
1238 New Brunswick, 6 p., yellow, used ... ..	1 16 0
1240 " " is., violet, lightly postmarked ... ..	8 2 0
1245 Newfoundland, 3 p., green, and 4 p., scarlet-vermilion, used on one envelope ... ..	3 14 0
1249 Newfoundland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., scarlet-vermilion, used ... ..	4 6 0
1253 " 1857, 1 sh., scarlet-vermilion, used ... ..	9 12 0
1366 Nova Scotia, 1 sh., violet, unused ... ..	7 12 0

Lot.	£ s. d.
1414 Peru, 1858, 1 r., blue, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., on bluish paper, lightly postmarked "Callao" ... ..	4 8 0
1415 Peru, 1858, medio p., rose, used ... ..	11 4 0
1416 " " medio p., yellow, unused ... ..	3 11 0
1591 Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, laid paper, 54 pa., blue on green, used ... ..	6 8 0
1804 Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 10 c., green, used ... ..	12 0 0
1812 " Zurich, 1843, vertical lines, 4 r., black, type 5, used ... ..	13 8 0
1813 Switzerland, Zurich, horizontal lines, 4 r., black, type 3, used ... ..	7 12 0
1816 Switzerland, 1848, 4 c., red and black (Vaud), used ... ..	9 12 0
1897 Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, ochre, used ... ..	27 5 0
1900 Naples, 1860, Arms, $\frac{1}{2}$ t, blue, used ... ..	14 8 0
1974 Western Australia, 4 p., blue, unused, rouletted ... ..	2 18 0
1975 Western Australia, 1 sh., brown, unused, rouletted ... ..	3 13 0
1980 Western Australia, 1875, 1 p. on 2 p., yellow, black surcharge, used ... ..	10 0 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their thirtieth sale on March 8th. The principal lots were:—

Lot.	£ s. d.
3 France, 1 f., orange, mended ... ..	2 12 0
14, 34 Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. ... ..	£3 10 0 & 3 17 6
62 Afghan, 1293, suuar in green ... ..	2 12 0
73 " 1293, value in tablet, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., purple ... ..	5 15 0
103 Natal, 1st issue, 1/- ... ..	2 14 0
106 " 1/-, surch. Postage, but smaller than usual ... ..	5 10 0
154 New Brunswick, 1/- ... ..	5 0 0
159 Nova Scotia, 1/- ... ..	8 10 0
160 U.S., 1869, set ... ..	2 10 0
162 Justice, set unused ... ..	3 7 6
208 B. Guiana, 1862, 2 c., "pearls" ... ..	2 14 0
209 Trinidad, Lady McLeod, on envelope, but uncanceled ... ..	14 0 0
306 N.S.W., 5/-, variety of perf. ... ..	3 0 0

MESSRS. CHEVELEY & Co. held their fortieth sale on March 25th:—

Lot.	£ s. d.
5 Gt. Britain, 8d., red-brown, pair ... ..	11 0 0
6 " " 2/-, salmon, pair ... ..	7 0 0
8 Zurich, 6 r., set of 5 types ... ..	3 10 0
9 Geneva, 5+5 c., joined ... ..	6 0 0
19 Saxony, 3 pf. unused ... ..	5 10 0
112 Ceylon, 4 c. grey, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ... ..	2 10 0
210 Cape, wood block rd., block of 4 ... ..	18 10 0
219 Natal, 9d. blue, on piece of letter ... ..	21 0 0
419 Bahamas, rd., imperf. pair ... ..	3 15 0
603 Victoria, 5/-, blue on Yellow, no perfs. one side ... ..	3 5 0
647 Tasmania, 4d., plate i. reconstructed ... ..	3 5 0
648 " 4d., " ii. " ... ..	3 0 0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER held their twenty-fifth sale on March 13th and 14th:—

Lot.	£ s. d.
16 G. Britain, V.R. ... ..	8 8 0
38 Oldenburg, 2nd issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., used ... ..	3 17 0
40 " 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., used ... ..	3 10 0
170 B. Bechuanaland, English registered envelope, surch. FOUR twice ... ..	3 0 0
185 Cape, 4d., wood block, dark blue ... ..	2 7 0

Lot.	£ s. d.
260 U.S., New York, 5 c., double line at bottom, unassigned, but used ... ..	2 17 6
265 1869 set ... ..	2 16 0
321 St. Vincent, 5/2, wmk. star ... ..	3 0 0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, held their twenty-sixth sale on March 28th :—

Lot.	£ s. d.
50 India, 2 a. green ... ..	2 8 0
58 Philippines, litho., 5 c. orange ... ..	2 3 0
59 " 5 c. red ... ..	2 2 0
84 Mauritius, 4d. black on green, unused ... ..	4 2 6
85 " ½d. in red on 9d., in figures and words, unused ... ..	2 2 0
91 Natal, 1/2, buff ... ..	2 5 0
145 Trinidad, blue, litho., unused ... ..	3 5 0
161 Pacific S.N. Co. 1 r. rose, on laid ... ..	2 10 0
177 N. Caledonia, 1860, 10 c., a complete sheet ... ..	3 10 0

MR. HADLOW held his nineteenth sale on March 21st :—

Lot.	£ s. d.
207 Pacific S.N. Co., 2 r. red-brown on blue ... ..	2 2 0

Lot.	£ s. d.
279 N. Zealand, 2d., wmk. lozenges... ..	2 2 0
282 Queensland 2d., imperf. ... ..	2 0 0
283 " 2d., no wmk., pin perf. ... ..	3 5 0
294 S. Australia, 2d. orange-vermilion (colour of the Roul.), pair imperf. ... ..	2 2 0
300 S. Australia, 1d. yellow-green, pair imperf... ..	2 10 0
304 Tasmania, 1d., no wmk., pair unused ... ..	5 5 0

MR. HADLOW'S twentieth sale was held on April 13th and 14th :—

	£ s. d.
Transvaal, £5 green, pair ... ..	2 2 0
British Honduras, 6 carmine, unused, error imperf. ... ..	3 9 0
Nevis, complete sheet of 12 stamps of the 1/- litho in light green, unused ... ..	5 10 0
Nevis, complete sheet of 12 stamps of the 1d. litho, perf. 11, unused ... ..	1 12 0
St. Vincent, 5/- lake, wmk. star, unused, with gum ... ..	3 3 0
Tasmania, small type 4d. blue, unused, wmk. Crown and C.C. ... ..	2 0 0
Western Australia, 1st issue 6d., rouletted... ..	2 17 0
" 6d. bronze, unused, cut at top ... ..	2 4 0

## To Correspondents.

*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

### Bound Copies of Vol. 1.

Copies of Vol. I. of this Journal are now ready, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.

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Copies for binding should be addressed to The Publisher, THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., and should be accompanied by the name and address to which they are to be returned.

The advertisements will not be bound up in the volume unless specially requested.

### Editorial Communications.

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Assistant Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

### Advertisements.

Letters, Enquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisement pages should be addressed Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Advertisements must be received not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the next issue.

### Subscriptions.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 7s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to The Publishers, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.





THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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MAY, 1893.

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*English Plates Never Put to Press.*

By "QUILP."

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**I**N the *Philatelic Record* for April last is an interesting editorial on certain varieties of English Stamps, "which, within the last few years, have cropped up in a manner which may appear to be somewhat illegitimate."

Some two or three months ago, when the recently chronicled 9d. bistre, plate 5, on "emblems" paper was in my possession, I made inquiries with a view of ascertaining how it was that impressions existed from a plate which was "never put to press."

The information obtained from Somerset House shewed that, whenever a new plate was constructed, a warrant was issued for six entire sheets, and those were sent to, and debited against, the Controller of Stamps.

These sheets had, of course, to be all accounted for, and, as only one was required for the official *imprimatur*, the remaining five were perforated and put into stock, and were issued to the public in the usual way; at once, if the stamp were actually in issue; with the early portion of the issue, when authorised, if the stamp were of a new value.

This practice was discontinued some two or three years ago, the warrants being now made out for one sheet only.

It seems only reasonable to suppose that, when impressions were pulled from a new plate of an existing value, they should be on the paper then in use for that value; but, in cases where the value was a new one, the paper used for the *imprimatur* and other sheets might have been one or other of those in use, or possibly that which it was determined to thereafter adopt for the general issue of the new stamp.

It thus follows that, whenever an *imprimatur* sheet exists of an actually issued stamp, there must have been at least five entire sheets issued to the public; the only exception would be in the case of some few stamps, the design or colour of which was abandoned or altered before the time for the general issue; and then the five spare sheets would, together with the stock (if any)

printed for use, be withheld. The examples I have in mind are the 1d., V R; 1½d., lilac-rose; 3d., carmine, with reticulated background; 8d., red-brown; 1s., lilac; and possibly others, unknown to me.

Now, with regard to the abnormal varieties which may exist, it would seem more correct, in chronicling, to put the exact date of issue as—for a value actually then in issue—very soon after the date of *imprimatur*, or—in the case of a new value—at a very early period of the general issue to the public. This may, at first sight, seem likely to cause confusion, as, for instance, “June, 1872, 6d., pale yellow-brown, plates 11 and 12 (large white letters); and plate 13 (large coloured letters); and then—April, 1873—6d., green-gray, plate 12 (large white letters); followed by—April, 1874—6d., green-grey, plates 13 to 17 (large coloured letters); but it is surely preferable to inserting the 6d., pale yellow-brown, plate 13, which must have been struck off in December, 1872, as a variety of the April, 1874, issue.

I choose this instance, *not* because it is given in the latter way in a justly celebrated work, but because this variety is more abnormal than any others known to me.

In taking the various stamps, amongst which collectors should diligently search, I begin with the lowest value; and, in what follows, I presume my readers will either be aware what ordinary varieties are known to exist, or be able to refer to one or other of the standard works or catalogues:—

2½d.—Plates 4 and 5 were registered 13.7.1875, and there must have been pulled on “small anchor” paper, six sheets from plate 5 and probably many more from plate 4, which was put to press, for printing off a supply, on 21st April, 1876, eight months before this stamp was issued on “orb” paper. Plate 21 was registered, in blue, on 3.2.1881,—but, though the “orb” paper was then in use for this value, the construction of the plate was, I take it, such as to preclude its being printed from on any other than “crown 1880” paper, which had then been in use for some time for other values.

3d.—The perforated and used copy of plate 3, with secret mark, in the “Tapling Collection,” is presumably a specimen from one of the usual five sheets. Plate 5, registered 18.10.65, should exist on “emblems” paper; and plate 21, registered 15.7.1880, should be found on the “spray.” The *imprimatur* sheets shew these three varieties. This value was issued on “spray” paper in October, 1867; and on “crown 1880” in January, 1881. As to whether the 3d. was ever issued on blue safety paper, I can say nothing.

4d.—Plate 16 was registered 4.8.1874, and the *imprimatur* sheet is in *vermilion*, on “large garter” paper.

The registered impression, dated 30.7.1877, from plate 17 is in sage-green, also on “large garter” paper. This value was issued in sage-green in March, 1877, and in mouse-brown in September, 1880.

6d.—Plate 10 in purple on “spray” was registered 1.4.1869, but was never put to press, as the design for this value was changed in 1872. Is there any reason to doubt that five sheets from this plate—exactly similar, but for the number, to plate 9—were issued? Impressions from plate 12 in chestnut-brown should exist, as this plate was registered 22.4.1872. A copy of this value, plate 13, in light yellow-brown, was chronicled in 1890, and is evidently from the usual source; but surely not “inadvertently printed.” Plate 18 was registered 5.7.1880, in greenish-grey, on “spray” paper; copies, however, are as yet unknown. The “crown 1880” paper was first issued for this value in January, 1881.

8d.—Plate 2 was registered 11.9.1876; issued copies must have existed.

9d.—Specimens from plate 3, with hair-lines, have long been known; and, recently, a copy of plate 5, registered 24.4.1866; on “emblems” paper, has turned up. Both of these—certainly the latter—come from the five sheets. For this value, “spray” paper was used in March, 1867.

10d.—A copy, from plate 1, on “emblems” paper, was discovered in 1892; and now a copy, from plate 2, on “spray” paper has been found; the latter issued

under the usual circumstances. It was for the general issue of this stamp that "spray" paper first came into use.

1s.—Specimens from plate 3 (numbered "2" and registered 16.6.1862), with hair-lines, were presumably issued, though the plate was never really in use for printing a supply. Plate 5 was registered 28.3.1866, when this value was being printed on "emblems," and the *imprimatur* sheet is on this paper. As to plate 14, registered 20.12.1875, it was registered on "spray," and this variety should exist. This value was issued on "spray" paper in August, 1867, and on "crown 1880" in June, 1881.

2s.—The first plate of this value was registered 5.4.1867, only a fortnight after plate 1 of the 10d. The *imprimatur* sheet is printed on "spray" paper, but the stamp may—though it is improbable—exist on "emblems." As to plate 3, registered 23.1.1868, copies must have been issued.

5s.—Plate 4 is at present known only on "large anchor" paper, but the *imprimatur* sheet is watermarked "cross paté." Copies may some day be discovered. For this value, "large anchor" paper was used in October, 1882.

The above is an alarming list of "wants"; and, if the possibility of abnormal varieties had not been mentioned in the *Philatelic Record*, I should have been very loath to have written anything calculated to render unhappy the few advanced and (?) complete collectors of English stamps.

For facility of reference, I append a full list:—

Value.	Colour.	Paper.	Plate.	Registered.
* 2½d. ...	lilac-rose	... small anchor	... 4 & 5	... 13/7/75
* 3d. ...	carmine	... emblems	... 3 (dot)	... (1)
* 3d. ...	carmine	... emblems	... 5	... 18/10/65
* 3d. ...	carmine	... spray	... 21	... 15/7/80
* 4d. ...	vermilion	... large garter	... 16	... 4/8/74
* 4d. ...	sage-green	... large garter	... 17	... 30/7/77
* 6d. ...	purple	... spray	... 10	... 1/4/69
* 6d. ...	chestnut-brown	... spray	... 12	... 22/4/72
* 6d. ...	pale yellow-brown...	... spray	... 13	... 1/12/72 (2)
* 6d. ...	greenish-grey	... spray	... 18	... 5/7/80
* 8d. ...	chrome-yellow	... large garter	... 2	... 11/9/76
* 9d. ...	bistre	... emblems	... 3 (hair lines)	... 8/5/62 (3)
* 9d. ...	bistre	... emblems	... 5	... 24/4/66 (4)
10d. ...	red-brown	... emblems	... 1	... 22/3/67 (5)
* 10d. ...	red-brown	... spray	... 2	... 30/8/67 (6)
* 1s. ...	green	... emblems	... 3 (No. 2, hair lines)	... 16/6/62
* 1s. ...	green	... emblems	... 5	... 28/3/66
* 1s. ...	green	... spray	... 14	... 20/12/75
* 2s. ...	blue	... spray	... 3	... 23/1/68
* 5s. ...	rose	... cross paté	... 4	... 28/11/74

\* The *imprimatur* sheets show these varieties—(1) In the "Tipling Collection." (2) Discovered in 1890. (3) Known many years. (4) In Mr. Hastings E. Wright's collection—1893. (5) Found in 1892, by M. Anheisser: this is a genuine error, as the *imprimatur* sheet is on "spray" paper. (6) Chronicled in 1893.





# Half-Hours with Australian Stamps.

By M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London.*

*(Concluded from Page 80.)*

**F**OLLOWING my hypothesis, the 54,000 stamps of this value delivered in March would be the first of (b), *with the coarse background and fine sides*, always without outer frame, about 1 mm. apart sideways, *i.e.*, slightly more spaced than the preceding 1d. and 2d. (a), of a slightly violet tone of colour, and as will be seen all clearly printed—this I term (br).

The number of these so printed cannot have been large, as they were, as I shall proceed later to show, superseded by the printing *with outer lines added* before recourse was had to variety (c). (See Illustration III.)



I may here, perhaps, rashly make a sporting guess at the composition of the whole issue, 604,560 twopenny stamps printed by Mr. Ham, although it trenches upon matter to follow.

1850.			
January and February—Variety (a)	..	..	79,560 (?)
March	..	(br) .. 54,000	} 104,000 (?)
April	..	(br) .. 50,000	
May to	..	(b2) .. ..	121,000 (?)
July	..	(c) .. ..	300,000 (?)
			<u>604,560</u>

This calculation is of course made on the assumption that there were no further contracts for the twopenny beyond those discovered by Mr. Hill; but it is a little strange that these 604,560 stamps should have lasted nearly three years, that of the next issue (full length), 500,000, should have been absorbed in the first year, and no less than 2,000,000 in the year after.

I now come to the remaining value, the 3d., of which the reprinted specimen shows that here too the die has been preserved in wonderful condition, and coinciding with the description previously given of the 1d. as to the outer lines.



A close examination of the reprinted specimen will, however, show that, despite the excellence of its preservation, the die has undergone a modification since it was originally engraved, and for the purposes of future description I shall term



the latter Die I., and that of the existing reprinted one, Die II. The differences are not of a salient character such as on the twopenny, but are none the less worthy of notice at the hands of collectors.

DIE I.

*The Face.*

DIE II.

The nose is large and broad in the nostrils, slanting towards the right of the profile; the shading to right is marked, and the mouth has a somewhat severe expression, which also characterises the whole portrait.

The nose is well drawn, the nostril being narrow, and the outline connecting it with the eyebrow almost vertical; the shading to right is lightly printed, the mouth has a defined line at its lower right, and the whole expression is pleasing.

*The Sleeve.*

The shading of the sleeve to right is faint, and the outline can hardly be discerned against the cross-lined background.

The lines of the sleeve to right are marked, and have been strengthened, making the outline darker than the adjacent background.

*The Dress.*

The shading to lower left consists of almost continuous parallel wavy lines.

The lines in the shading at the lower left are more broken up, to represent folds.

*The Orb.*

The white circle bisecting this does not project beyond the circumference, and the shading between it and the right hand of the Queen consists of faint lines.

The circle bisecting the orb distinctly projects beyond the circumference, the shading between it and the right hand is almost solid and more marked, and has been extended so as to make the first finger taper almost to a point.

There may be other minor variations that time and keen eyes will detect, but I think those that I have enumerated are sufficient to enable collectors to distinguish one die from another. It should be borne in mind that these differences are difficult to trace in worn or heavily printed specimens, and *per contra*, are easy in the earliest impressions from the lithographic stones. I am, of course, unable to do more than guess when this alteration took place, or how many were printed from the first. All the specimens I have postmarked of Die I. bear the "butterfly" cancellation, and none are much worn; it is possible, therefore, that as already shown, 106,800 stamps were delivered by Mr. Ham to the Melbourne Post Office during January and February, and none in March, that this interval might have been employed in effecting the alterations to the die which, in my judgment, except as regards the mutilated finger, are a decided improvement on the original. There is scarcely any difference beyond the points already alluded to in the general impression, paper, gum, width apart of these two varieties, the first printings of the 3d. *without the border lines*: the printing is equally clear and sharp in both cases, although defective transfers, to which I shall allude later on, are met with. As to postmark on Die II., I find the "butterfly," and the large barred oval containing the letter V and numeral, and I have an envelope with two stamps showing but slight wear, dated February 15th, 1853.

I now come to what I have tentatively placed as the second printing or lithographic transfer during Mr. Thos. Ham's first contract of 1,805,400 stamps. There are two salient characteristics which distinguish this printing.

*a.* The addition of border lines or outside frame.

*b.* The close proximity of the stamps to each other on the transfer, *i.e.*, an intervening space not above  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

As has been already noted in the reprint specimens, a thin outer line encircles the stamp, and is so drawn, as explained by Mr. D. Hill, on the steel die. I cannot feel quite sure after repeated and minute examination of all my "close printed" specimens whether these border lines were added on the stone or on the die, but I lean to the foregoing hypothesis on grounds that I will shortly explain. It will be seen by a block of 10 and other pairs of 1d. stamps, that there is only *one vertical border line on the right hand of each stamp* and that the horizontal spaces are so near each other as to admit of no room for a horizontal line to each stamp; as therefore I can find no case of these lines overlapping each other, I am inclined to think that when the lithograph was completed these lines were added, when and where necessary, in order to really divide the impressions that were literally in contact. Three specimens (shown at the meeting) are exceptions, as they are printed somewhat wider apart, and in each case show portions of both vertical lines; by the date of the pair on the letter (Sept. 27, 1850), it is evident that they were part of Mr. Ham's first contract, but I can only suggest that they formed an intermediate—perhaps experimental—lithographic transfer.

I may here, perhaps, fittingly call attention to the question of the formation or



size of the sheets. We know from Mr. Ham's contract that these consisted of 120 specimens, and it is apparently evident by a pair of 3d. of this issue close printed on *both outer sides*, but with an *intervening margin of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 mm.*, that the sheet consisted of 2 panes of 60 stamps each. The most likely formation, therefore, would be 2 panes of 6 stamps horizontally by 10 vertically. By the block of 1d. previously shown, which is the upper left corner, it will be seen that there are at least 5 stamps in a row, and I believe that traces of the sixth can be discovered: if, therefore, as I believe, they were printed in two panes, it is unlikely that the horizontal rows would extend beyond 12 stamps. The margin of paper beyond the outside stamps varies; in this issue it seems to be  $31\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at the top, and 15 and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  at the sides. In the next contract about 19 all round, and later on in the rose colour  $26\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at the sides and possibly same at top and bottom.

The twopenny value of these close printed series appears in two distinct shades, dull grey and also the violet-grey of the first printing without borders. I find it shows in some instances considerable wear of the die. Like the penny previously mentioned, I do not find any definite trace of lines added on more than one side, or at both top and bottom. In the case of the 3d., there are slight traces of a double line all round, but the vertical ones are fragmentary, principally at each end of the stamp, and by their appearance lend colour to my initial suggestion, that these lines were added on the stone. The postmarks are the usual "butterfly" in most cases of the 1d. and 2d. and the large barred oval, the 3d. having the latter only.

As there was apparently only one contract for the 2d. value, I am forced to include here what I must term the fourth printing of the 2d., that generally known as coarse background and sides, see illustration III. I have failed after very careful comparison, to find any deviation between any of my specimens and the reprint, hence it must be concluded that this rougher and more deeply cut die served out the remainder of the contract. The border lines can, I think, occasionally be traced all round, these agreeing with the 3d. last mentioned. The stamps are close-printed, but are occasionally met with slightly more spaced, especially between the horizontal rows. The postmarks tally in all respects with preceding, both varieties being equally to the fore. The colours vary extremely, as is well known, but these will be seen in the synopsis.

#### FIRST CONTRACT OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL & FERGUSSON.

In response to the notice of the Victorian Government a new firm of printers, Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, of Melbourne, contracted on the 21st October, 1853, for a supply of

500,000 One penny.

500,000 Three penny.

Their bond was signed on the 19th December, 1853, and the contract completed on the 10th May, 1854. The issue may therefore be dated January to May, 1854, the undertaking being to print by lithographic transfers from Mr. Thos. Ham's existent steel dies. I am led to consider the stamps now treated of as the first printing of the new contractors by the study of the various postmarks on both values which are mainly the barred oval, and a specimen dated April 9th, 1854. The characteristics of this printing are the comparatively broad space between the stamps, being what is now colloquially known as "wide printed," and the presence of a border frame on all four sides. The space intervening between each label varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (in the 3d.) to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The later printings of the 1d. seem to be in a vermilion shade which is infrequently met with, and discloses considerable wear of the stone. The general appearance of the stamps printed by Messrs. Campbell & Fergusson is inferior to those of Mr. Ham, and the declension is more marked as time went on.



The requirements of the postal service having again necessitated a further supply of stamps, Messrs. Campbell & Fergusson were a second time successful in obtaining the contract for a larger number for the 1d. and 3d. (as in the last instance, the 2d. die of Mr. Ham having been supplanted by the full length portrait type): this is therefore the

SECOND CONTRACT OF MESSRS. CAMPBELL & FERGUSSON.

4,000,000 One penny

2,000,000 Three penny.

The contract, dated May 19th, 1854, was signed on June 2nd following, and completed February, 1855, the approximate date of issue being July, 1854, to February, 1855. Except that the intervening spaces are about 2 mm., and as regards shades and deterioration of printing, these stamps resemble the first contract of this firm, the outer lines, though always found are frequently but partially apparent owing to defective impressions. The first of the colours of the penny is a full brownish-red varying in shade, of which I have a specimen dated August 18th, 1855; the obliterations at this epoch include the barred oval containing the "V" and numeral, the large black strokes at right angles to each other with a numeral in the centre (that *en parenthèse* have spoilt so many of the early Victorians from a collector's point of view), and date cancellations mostly, alas! illegible. A later printing and probably fresh transfer shows the 1d. stamp printed in various shades of rose and lake, with the outer frame apparently redrawn more boldly and the space separating the stamps somewhat wider, *i.e.*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. I have a specimen postmarked June 3rd, 1855, and the cancellations mostly to be found are the heavy bars, with occasional barred oval. I have one specimen with the "butterfly." Owing doubtless to the heavy inking of the stone and wear from constant use, specimens are known either on the one hand a mass of colour or with the design almost undecipherable.

As to the threepenny value of this contract, I have not been able to satisfactorily separate it into definite printings, although, no doubt, there must have been more than one stone prepared—but tentatively I suggest as the first printing, those printed with an intervening space of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and like the 1d. last named, with a redrawn outer frame. The impression of these is fairly clear, and in shade from pale to full blue, but the greater proportion in the former.

As the second printing I suggest the stamps spaced between 2 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and either of a slaty-blue or indigo hue, with the paper of a toned or yellowish appearance, and the impressions generally heavily inked. The setting up of the impressions on the stone seems to have gradually developed into a very slovenly arrangement, the stamps in some cases being out of line, horizontally or vertically, 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and even 2 mm. The impression became very indistinct towards the close of their career, the latest date of postmark that I have being January 12th, 1857, though it is known that they were in use for some period later than this in a perforated condition. The other cancellations are barred oval, round obliteration composed of dots (both seldom met with), and the usual heavy bars containing a numeral in the centre.

I now come to the last phase of the existence of these stamps, *i.e.*—

A. Rouletted.

B. Perforated.

Both values are found rouletted. The penny is extremely scarce thus, the only specimen that I have gauging about 9 centimètres, the 3d. about 6, about 7, and 8, in varying shades, as also with double roulettes on one side and imperf. vertically; it is also met with having no horizontal roulettes, and, indeed, the use of the rouletting machine seems to have been of a very intermittent or casual character.

The 3d. only exists perforated, gauging 12, and is presumably of official nature, although very badly executed. As to postmarks, the 1d. in my collection bears the barred oval, while the threepennies are all either cancelled with the heavy bars or a square-shaped cancellation of these horizontal lines enclosing in the centre what appears like a thick, heavy numeral 1.

Before giving the synopsis of the several printings, there is one point in conclusion that I have hitherto left unnoticed, for the reason that it is almost common to all the stages of the existence of these stamps, I allude to the defective transfers from the steel die on to the lithographic stone, and the retouches made thereon with a view to hide the defect. I have thought it better to give a separate list of these, rather than overload the normal lists with so many sub-varieties, and I thought by thus separately calling attention to them, with their position on the sheets, as far as can be at present known, it might perhaps help us in the future in finally deciding the exact formation of each sheet.

VARIATIONS ON THE LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

PRINTING.	DIE.	VALUE.	DEFECT.
T. Ham's First contract ..	II.	3d.	Background defective to right of veil above shoulder knot, and made good by a number of slanting strokes of which a few cross each other.
	do.	do.	Circular white space in left upper angle of background.
	do.	do.	Blank space over right sleeve, with added lines shaped like a capital "M."
Do. (Second printing) ..	do.	do.	Right upper angle, border and background defective, and filled up with short irregular strokes impinging upon the name.
Do. do... ..	do.	do.	Right upper angle has ornament missing, the A of Victoria malformed, and the right-hand side border with a number of vertical strokes extending over two-thirds of its length and over the letter "H" in the lower right angle.
Do. do. .. ..	do.	do.	Right border defective and made good by long curved lines.
Do. (Fourth printing, coarse sides and border)	III.	2d.	Large white circular space in right upper corner of background.
Do. do... ..	do.	do.	Without the value in the bottom label.
Campbell & Fergusson's Second contract (Second printing)	I.	1d.	Upper half of left hand border defective, and replaced by irregular vertical lines extending the border beyond its normal width.
Do. do. .. ..	do.	do.	The letters E N N Y of value cut short and defective, the bottom line of the stamp breaking upwards from the E to the right hand corner.
Do. do. .. ..	do.	do.	Small capital C at the top left angle, the head of the letter being level with the upper outer line.
Do. do. .. ..	II.	3d.	Upper right border defective, being made good by thick curved strokes, in the centre with two parallel thin lines, and below with other strokes.
Do. do. .. ..	do.	do.	The E in lower left angle has two moderately thick strokes crossing it diagonally extending beyond the side and bottom of the stamp.
Do. do. .. ..	do.	do.	White space between "T" and "O" of "Victoria."
Do. do. .. ..	do.	do.	White space extending downwards from top of stamp entirely over "O" and half way towards the head.

I now append a list or synopsis of my various attempted classifications, and trust that I may have made the somewhat involved distinctions followable by those

who have cared to study this intricate subject, merely premising that all varieties were lithographed from Mr. Thos. Ham's steel dies.

## SYNOPSIS.

Mr. Thos. Ham's First Contract, January 5th, 1850.

1st Printing: *without frame*: spaced  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 mm. apart.

1d., reddish-brown, pale to full.

2d., Die I., dull lilac pale to dark, pale grey, brownish-grey.

„ „ II., grey, lilac-grey.

3d., „ I., bright blue to full blue.

„ „ II., bright blue, milky blue, indigo-blue.

2nd Printing: *with frame*: spaced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

1d., pale dull red, yellowish-red, cinnamon-red, shades.

2d., Die II., dull violet, lilac-brown, lilac-grey, lilac, shades.

„ „ III., cinnamon, dull ochre, shades, grey, greyish-brown, shades, lilac-brown, dull violet, violet-brown, shades.

3d., „ II., pale blue, bright blue, chalky-blue, Prussian blue, shades.

Messrs. Campbell & Fergusson's First Contract, January to May, 1854.

*Without frame*: spaced (1d.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm., (3d.) about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

1d., dull reddish-rose, pale to full.

3d., pale blue, Prussian blue, shades.

Messrs. Campbell & Fergusson Second Contract, June, 1854, to February, 1855.

1st Printing: *with frame*: spaced about 2 mm. for the 1d. and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. for the 3d.

1d., dull red, shades, bright brownish-red, red, red-brown, shades.

3d., chalky-blue, grey-blue, violet-blue, deep blue, indigo-blue, shades.

2nd Printing: spaced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

1d., rose, pale, warm, full and yellowish shades, lake, carmine-lake, rose-lake, shades, brown-lake.

3d., Prussian blue, deep blue, indigo, shades.

I fear that those who have not given close attention to this subject will have found these papers somewhat wearisome, but in default of more precise information I have deemed it advisable to enter as minutely as possible upon the small distinctions that are discernible after long study by those who can devote a "capacity for taking infinite pains." Much that I have written is founded upon hypothesis, but as it has been frequently found that an erroneous suggestion has been the means of finally eliciting the truth, I tender these remarks to my philatelic *confrères* in the hope that they may ultimately lead to a further knowledge of all that appertains to these most interesting stamps.

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## Our Annual Dinner.

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Through unforeseen circumstances the Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society, London, which was announced in our last issue as having been fixed for the 25th of this month (May), has been postponed until later in the year. A proposal to hold it during the West Indian Exhibition week in October meets with considerable favour, but up to the time of going to press nothing has been definitely arranged.





# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

Angra.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 100 reis has been printed on coloured paper.

100 reis, brown on yellow.

Argentine Republic.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a 3 c. stamp of the same type as the other low values of the current issue, with the same watermark and perforation. The same journal reports an error of the 5 c. value, a sheet of which is stated to have been printed in green, and part of it distributed before it was noticed.

Adhesives. 3 c., orange.  
5 c., green (error).

Bolivia.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that the issue of 5 c. and 10 c. having been exhausted, revenue stamps for those values have, by decree, been made available for postage.

Brazil.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write to us: "On sorting over a consignment of used Brazilian stamps, we came across two copies of very curious errors of the 100 reis, one of which we enclose. You will notice the blue impression, containing inscription and value, is wholly missing, the red part of the design only having been printed. It is strange that such an extraordinary error should have been issued and actually used, as it has no legend or value on it."

Our excellent French contemporary, the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, says that on the 1st of July next, the fifteenth anniversary of the first issue of Postage Stamps in Brazil, an entire new series will be issued illustrating the eminent men of Brazil.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent in Cape Town informs the *Monthly Journal* of a new provisional stamp, formed by overprinting the current 2d. with the words "ONE PENNY," in black, across the centre, and a bar to cancel the original value. The surcharge is described as in similar type to that employed for the 1d. on 6d., and on 1s., years ago; but the bar is a thinner one, and is formed of a separate piece of

metal for each stamp. The whole sheet of 240 was overprinted at once, and two stamps only, the 6th in the 7th row of the first pane, and the 6th in the 1st row of the fourth pane, are stated to lack the period after the word "PENNY."

Adhesives. 1d. on 2d., ochre-brown.  
1d. on 2d. " no period.

Chili.—We now illustrate the 1 peso chronicled by us on page 15.



Cook Islands.—According to a German contemporary the new issues of adhesives will have a portrait of Queen Makea.

Fiji.—We are indebted to Mr. E. J. Fielden, of the Army and Navy Stores, for specimens of the 1d., 2d., and 5d. values of an entirely new design for this Colony. He informs us that the new stamps have been designed by Mr. Leslie J. Walker, the Postmaster of Suva, who writes: "The 1d., 2d. and 5d. are all of the same design, which represents a young colony (the canoe forging ahead towards the rising sun, shows the progress of the colony); the crown is retained, indicating that it is a colony of England."

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that as the engraver has not brought out the design as intended the stamps will be re-engraved. The sky is to be cleared and the cocoa nut trees are to be pruned, so that the overgrowth shall not obliterate so much of the word "Fiji." The sheets consist of 100 in two panes of 50. The 5d. has been issued, but the

rd. and 2d. will not follow for a month or two. The stamps are printed on a thickish white wove, unwatermarked paper; and are roughly perforated  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also send us a variety of the recently chronicled surcharge of "Five pence" on 6d., in which the words "five" and "pence" are 3 mm. apart instead of 2 mm. as in the first setting.



rd., black.  
2d., green.  
5d., blue.  
5d. ou 6d., rose, *variety*.

France.—*Le Timbre-Poste* gives the following list of the Unpaid Letter Stamps, which are shortly to be issued in various colours, the type remaining unchanged.

1 c., black (? no change).	30 c., carmine.
5 c., sky-blue.	50 c., mauve.
10 c., brown.	60 c., brown on buff.
15 c., light green.	1 fr., mauve on brown.

French Levant.—These stamps are now surcharged with the name of the town of issue. We have received sets from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. as per list annexed for Cavalle, Dédéagh, and Port-Lagos.

5 c., green, red sur.
10 c., black, blue "
15 c., blue, red "
1 p. on 25 c., black, blue sur.
2 p. " 50 c., rose, " "
4 p. " 1 f., olive, red "

Funchal.—The 100 reis has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. on coloured paper.

100 reis, brown on yellow paper.

Hayti.—Mr. Rudolph Meyer has shown us two new values, 2c. and 5c., in the new type.

2 c., grey.  
5 c., orange-vermilion.

Horta.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 100 reis has been printed on yellow paper.

100 reis, brown on yellow.

Italy.—A paragraph has lately gone the rounds of the daily press, announcing that a special postage stamp, bearing the portraits of the King and Queen of Italy, would be issued to commemorate the silver wedding of their Majesties. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have, however, received a letter from the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs at Rome, stating that the announcement in question is totally devoid of foundation, and that no such stamp was ever even contemplated.

Liberia.—Sometime since a contemporary chronicled the 3 cent inland stamp with a change of colour from black to vermilion. Mr. H. L. Hayman now informs us, on the authority of the Postmaster-General of Liberia, that the 3 cent vermilion is a forgery.

New Caledonia.—We have this month to chronicle a fresh abomination from New Caledonia in the shape of a new 5 c. on 20 c. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us, with a specimen of this new surcharge, the following extract of their correspondent's letter:—

I send you a few on envelopes, the only way I can procure them, on account of the fuss made by certain Paris philatelic journals on the subject of the Colonial surcharges. All those I have seen surcharged here have been really necessary to insure the service, to that extent, that, seeing the small supply of stamps in stock, the Director of the Post Office has been obliged to limit the sale, and oblige purchasers to put their envelopes in the box, and the officials do the rest.

Oil Rivers.—The "Oil Rivers Protectorate" will in future be known as the "Niger Coast Protectorate."

Ponta Delagada.—The 100 reis, according to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., has been printed on yellow paper.

100 reis, brown on yellow.

Portugal.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 100 reis printed on coloured paper.

100 reis, brown on yellow paper.

Western Australia.—The rd. on 3d. chronicled by us on page 67 exists on both C.A. and C.C. paper.

rd. on 3d., brown, C.A.
" " " C.C.

Sandwich Islands.—Mr. Arthur R. Raby writes to us from Honolulu as follows:—"On arrival here, I of course went to the Post-Office, where I found they were doing a big business in stamps. They are selling all the stamps of these Islands which have been issued since 1864 (with the exception of the type-set stamps), and any of these may be used for postage. They also sell engraved copies of the 2 c. vermilion of 1862, surcharged 'Reprint,' and of the 5 c. and 13 c. of 1852 surcharged 'Specimen,' for their face value." Mr. Raby sends us the following cutting from the *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of the 14th April last:—

Readers of the *Advertiser* will remember that some days ago the Council adopted a recommendation of the Minister of Finance in regard to the issue of Provisional Government postage stamps. A complete new issue of such stamps would be very costly and therefore inexpedient, but the printing of certain words upon the stamps now in use is comparatively inexpensive, and indeed will form a positive source of revenue to the Government, through the increased sales which it will occasion. This method of treating stamps is nothing new, but has been frequently practised by other nations.

The contract for the preparation of these stamps has been let, and work upon them will begin this morning. Upon all the stamps now in use will be printed the words "Provisional Govt. 1893," arranged as follows:

"Provisional  
Govt.  
1893."



Forty or fifty thousand sheets will be thus prepared, and as there are fifty stamps on each sheet the supply will be sufficient for the present. The lettering will be in red, except on the red stamps which will be marked in black ink. The stamps will probably be on sale the first of next week.

## NOTICE.

The new surcharged stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the Post Office, on or about May 20, 1893, after which date the present issue, and sale of same, will cease, and none of the old issue will be thereafter sold for postal purposes.

3359 1476-1 m

JOS. M. OAT,  
Postmaster-General.

St. Vincent.—We are indebted to Mr. H. J. Wildsmith, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and others, for two new issues, the 4d. changed to yellow, and the 6d. claret surcharged "five pence" in block letters over the old value. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 4d. yellow has been printed in sheets of 30, *i.e.*, three horizontal rows of 10 each; and the 5d. on 6d. in sheets of 60, *i.e.*, six horizontal rows of 10 each. Wmk., Cr. and C.A.

4d., yellow.

5d. on 6d., claret, black sur.

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Barbados.—The 1½d. postcard has been surcharged "One Penny," in tall block letters over the old value, with a rubber stamp in violet ink. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy.

1d. on 1½d., mauve, violet sur.

Western Australia.—The 3d. postcard has been surcharged 1½d. with rubber stamp in violet ink. Double surcharges have also been found.

1½ on 3d., green, violet sur.

" " " " double sur.

## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### The Philatelic Society, London.

*Hon. President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

*Hon. Vice-President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

Committee for the Year 1892-93.

*President:* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary:* D. GARTH.

*Assistant Secretary:* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer and Librarian:* C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.

MAJOR EVANS.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

T. MAYCOCK.

THE Fourteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 14th April, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, *viz.*:—Messrs. C. N. Biggs, D. Garth, E. F. Broderip, T. Wickham-Jones, R. Meyer, Hastings E. Wright, R. Ehrenbach, W. Silk, W. Barnard, H. R. Oldfield, C. J. Daun, T. Maycock, W. Harrison, A. A. Davis, N. Newton, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and J. A. Tilleard. Dr. P. Abercrombie was also present as a visitor.

In the absence of the President, and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Biggs, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary read a letter from the Solicitor to the Post Office, calling attention to the

imitation of postage stamps, including some of those of Great Britain and the Colonies, sold in the streets, and informing the Society that the Post Office had brought the matter to the notice of the Treasury, with a view to proceedings being taken. A letter from Mr. C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Limited), sending a book containing minor varieties of stamps of some of the British South African Colonies, for assistance in settling the Reference Lists, was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

## STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

Mr. Ferrier Kerr forwarded for inspection an interesting vertical strip of 5 of the 2d. (lithographed) Queen on Throne stamps of Victoria, probably forming part of a third transfer. The stamps are apparently Nos. 9, 19, 29, 39, and 49 on the plate, and the letter on the right hand side of No. 9 is Y in place of N, in No. 39 W in lieu of T, and in No. 49 H instead of C.

## THE ANNUAL DINNER.

On the consideration of the question of the annual dinner, it was resolved that the matter be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Garth and Mr. Wickham-Jones, to fix the date and make the necessary arrangements.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

A long discussion ensued as to the manner in which the names of candidates for election should be given in future notices of meetings, and the question was ultimately referred for decision to the Committee of the Society.



## PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bacon, through ill health, the consideration of his motion in reference to an Exhibition to be held in the Society's Rooms in the autumn, was postponed till the next meeting.

## STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Hastings Wright showed a fine unused copy of the 9d. stamp of Great Britain (water-mark emblems), plate 5, perforated. This stamp has not been hitherto chronicled as having been issued, but from inquiries made at Somerset House it would appear that as many as 1,200 of the stamps were perforated, and issued to the public.

## NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected, viz:—Mr. J. Townsend Green, proposed by Mr. C. F. Larmour, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. C. F. Hill, Prince Doris Shahoffskoi, and Mr. H. H. Millington, all proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary.

THE Fifteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 28th April, at 7.30 p.m. The following members were in attendance, viz:—Mr. Bacon (in the chair), and Messrs. D. Garth, C. N. Biggs, J. C. Potter, R. Ehrenbach, R. Meyer, W. Silk, F. Ransom, L. S. Wells, W. Harrison, T. Maycock, C. J. Dann, A. A. Davis, E. A. Elliott, H. E. Wright, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, and J. A. Tilleard, in addition to one visitor, Mr. F. B. Daniell.

Mr. Bacon having taken the chair, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence read comprised letters from the Public Libraries, and from the Treasurer of the French Society, acknowledging receipt of copies of the Society's works, and one from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, forwarding the new reply card of the United States of America, which was handed round for inspection.

## ACCOUNTS.

The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet for the past year, and, on the motion of Mr. Maycock, seconded by Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. Pearce were nominated as auditors to audit the accounts of the society.

## STAMPS OF WURTEMBERG.

Mr. Ehrenbach read a paper on "The Kreutzer issues of the Stamps of Wurtemberg," illustrated by the stamps of his own collection, which is probably the finest collection of the stamps of this country ever shown at the Society's meetings. The paper contained a large amount of

information which is new to most collectors, and amongst other important facts established by Mr. Ehrenbach, is the existence of distinct types in the first issue, two being found in the stamps of the 1 kr. value, and three in the cases of the 3 kr., 6 kr. and 9 kr. values. On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for his most interesting paper—which, with his consent, will be published in the LONDON PHILATELIST—and for affording to the members present an opportunity of inspecting his fine collection.

## PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, it was resolved that the Committee of the Society, to be elected at the next Annual General Meeting, be instructed to make such arrangements as they may think necessary, for holding an Exhibition of the stamps of the British West Indies, and of the British Colonies of South America, at the Society's rooms, between the 15th and 31st October next, with power to appoint a Sub-committee to carry out the Exhibition if they should so wish.

## PRESENTATION CLOCK.

The Chairman called attention to the very handsome clock which had been presented to the Society in memory of the late Vice-President—Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.—and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the donors—Mrs. Tapling, Miss Tapling, and Mr. Victor Tapling—for their valuable present.

## REFERENCE LISTS.

Mr. Bacon announced that, after completing the Reference List of the stamps of Mauritius, Mr. Nankivell would read a paper on "The Postage Stamps of the Transvaal, their history, classification, and arrangement," as a preliminary to the settlement of the list of stamps of that country.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Captain R. H. Sadler, proposed by Mr. Escollme, and seconded by the Secretary, Mr. W. Pimm, proposed by Mr. Nankivell, and seconded by Major Evans, and Mr. McHenry England, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, were elected members of the Society, the consideration of the names of three other candidates being postponed to a subsequent meeting. In view of the fact that the number of members has now so nearly reached the point when the regulations as to entrance-fees will come into force, it was determined that the candidates, whose election has for any reason been postponed, shall take precedence, in order of balloting, over those whose names may have been put down for election, subsequently to the entry of the names of candidates so postponed.

### Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President:* BARON DE WORMS.

Committee for the Year 1893.

*President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President:* J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* A. DE WORMS.  
W. T. WILLETT. | H. STAFFORD SMITH.  
J. W. GILLESPIE. | R. J. WOODMAN.

THE Thirteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 27th March, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, P. de Worms, H. Clark, O. Pfenniger, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, and one visitor, M. J. Carden. The Vice-President (in the chair) read an interesting paper on the stamps of Belgium, and exhibited his collection of that country, in which the different varieties of watermarks and perforation were well represented. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-President for his paper.

THE Fourteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, 10th April, at 7.45 p.m. Present:—Messrs. J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, P. de Worms, H. Clark, A. H. Thomas, R. G. Woodman, A. de Worms, O. Pfenniger, R. J. Thrupp. In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Stafford Smith read some notes on the stamps of Holland, and exhibited a good collection of the same, comprising nearly all the different perforations and shades. Mr. Gillespie proposed, and Mr. Woodman seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his paper.

### Leeds Philatelic Society.

Committee for the Session 1892-93.

*President:* WM. BECKWITH.

*Senior Vice-President:* O. FIRTH.

*Junior Vice-President:* J. H. THACKRAH.

*ex-Presidents:* JOSEPH SCOTT AND

REV. T. S. FLEMING.

*Hon. Treasurer:* W. B. SIMPSON.

*Hon. Secretaries:* W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.,  
AND T. KERSHAW SKIPWITH.

*Hon. Librarian:* F. J. KIDSON.

THE Fifteenth Meeting was held at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute on Saturday, 22nd April, 1893. The chair was occupied by the President. The other members and associates present were the Rev. T. S. Fleming, and Messrs. J. H. Thackrah, J. F. C. Sieber, E. Egly, J. W. Duffield, F. J. Kidson, W. A. Jefferson, D. Bennett, E. G. Hudson, F. Craven, A. N. Skipwith, and the Secretaries.

Mr. J. P. Yates, whose collection was shown, was elected an associate.

Novelties were shown by Messrs. Skipwith, Bennett, Roebuck and Sicher.

Mr. Roebuck then proceeded with the continuation of his description of the stamps of Spain, dealing with the issues of 1870 to 1875. He showed his own and Mr. Joseph Scott's collections of these issues.

The Secretaries may be addressed at No. 13, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

### Plymouth Philatelic Society.

*President:* J. MILTON.

*Vice-President:* A. R. BARRETT.

*Exchange Secretary:* H. TUCKER, JUN.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* A. LEVY.

THE Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Ordinary Meetings of the second Session were held at 9a, Princess-square, on the 22nd March, the 5th and 19th April respectively.

The study of the stamps of New South Wales was proceeded with, and brought to a conclusion.

The following varieties of perforation, not mentioned in the London Society's work on the stamps of Oceania were noted. The "Lincoln" perforation gauge has been used, and in quoting compound perforations the horizontal is placed before the vertical measurements:—

Issue V.			
5s. reddish-lilac			perf. 11.
Issue VI.			
2d. blue	wmk. N.S.W. & crown;		perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ ; $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ; 11 $\times$ 12.
Issue VII.			
1d. red	" "	" "	perf. $11 \times 10$ ; $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .
Issue VIII.			
9d. red-brown	" "	" "	perf. 10.
Issue IX.			
4d. red-brown	" "	" "	perf. $11 \times 12$ ; $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
Issue X.			
6d. lilac	" "	" "	perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; $10 \times 11$ ; $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ; $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ; $11 \times 12$ ; $12 \times 11$ .
Issue XI.			
1s. black	" "	" "	perf. $11 \times 12$ ; 11.
Issue IV.			
3d. green	" "	" "	perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; $12 \times 10$ .
3d. green		sideways	perf. 10; $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .
3d. green		single line italic numeral	10; perf. 10.

Of the Centennial and later issued stamps, the 1d. exists perforated  $11 \times 12$  and  $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . The 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 4d. perforated  $11 \times 12$  and 12. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged, and current 6d., 8d., and 1s. perforated  $11 \times 12$ . The  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5s., and 20s. (both issues Centennial type), perforated 10.

Mr. Leleux exhibited a fine specimen of the double Geneva and other early Swiss stamps he had lately acquired.

THE final Ordinary Meeting of the Session was held on May 3rd, 1893. The President in the chair. Nine members were present.

The Treasurer presented the statement of accounts, showing a small balance in favour of the Society, which, having been audited by Mr.



Barrett and Dr. Buchan, was received and adopted.

The Exchange Secretary reported that during the past six months the exchange packets had been gradually improving, and that upwards of £70 worth of stamps had changed hands in that period.

Mr. Milton having declined to be re-elected as President on account of his time being very fully occupied, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Session:—President, A. R. Barrett; Vice-President, R. Tyeth Stevens;

Exchange Secretary, H. Tucker, jun.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, A. Levy; Committee: J. Milton, H. W. Mayne, C. Lelenx, I. H. W. Turner.

Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the officers for the efficient manner in which they had carried out the duties of their respective offices during the past Session.

ASHER LEVY,

190, Union Street,  
Plymouth.

Hon. Sec.

## Occasional Notes.

### Imperial Penny Postage.

The proposal to establish Imperial Penny Postage has now arrived at the stage when objections take the form of postponement to a more convenient day. The idea is no longer scouted as impossible. The Postal Conference and the risk of a slight loss are said to block the way. As the *Times* points out, the Postal Conference expressly reserved the right of any two members of the Postal Union to agree between themselves upon the carriage of letters for any smaller sum than twopence half-penny. And Canada and the United States have availed themselves of this right of private arrangement. The *Times*, in a strong leader, sums up the position thus:—"This country can establish an Imperial penny post for letters whenever it pleases, just as it has already done so for newspapers, and that without waiting for the colonies to establish a penny post to this country."

The question came before the House of Commons on Friday, the 28th of April.

Mr. LODGE, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, called attention to the rates of postage to various parts of the Empire; and moved a resolution declaring that, in view of the recent declaration of the Postmaster-General that there were no serious financial or administrative objections to such a step, the time had come when the charge for the transmission of letters from the United Kingdom to all parts of the British Empire should be reduced to one penny per half-ounce letter. The hon. member dwelt on the extraordinary success of the penny post in the United Kingdom, and, in advocating its extension to the whole Empire, he dilated on the effect it would have in promoting emigration and commerce.

Mr. H. LAWSON seconded the resolution.

Mr. ARNOLD MORLEY, in dealing with the financial aspect of the question, said that before 1891 the postal rates for the colonies varied from 4d. to 6d. and that under those rates the colonial and Indian mails resulted in a substantial annual loss to the Post Office. In that year the rate was reduced to 2½d., and an estimate which he had caused to be made showed that at the present time the loss would be between £90,000 and £100,000 a year if the rate were reduced to 1d. This would, of course, be in addition to the loss of £105,000 now sustained by reason of the reduction of the rate to 2½d. He could not agree

with those who thought that the loss caused by the adoption of this resolution would be met by the increase in the amount of correspondence between the United Kingdom and the colonies. But the real difficulty in dealing with this question at the present time arose out of the Postal Congress at Vienna, in 1891, and the establishment of the Universal Postal Union. Some of the principal portion of the British Empire—viz., India and Australia—being members of the Union, were absolutely precluded from consenting to a reduction of the existing *minimum* rate of 2½d. until the next Postal Congress met in 1897. Moreover, there was no sufficient evidence to show that the colonies were in favour of the proposed reduction. The time might arrive when this country might be willing to sacrifice a certain amount of revenue in order to effect the change advocated by the supporters of the resolution, but it would be impossible for any Government at the present time to agree to the proposal.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, in supporting the resolution, remarked that the Post Office had never thoroughly considered the proposal nor seriously consulted the colonies on the subject.

Sir J. FERGUSSON opposed the resolution, first, because the taxpayers ought not to be compelled to bear a revenue loss for the benefit of a limited class; secondly, because it was not right that further postal reforms at home should be postponed by reason of a development in one direction; and, thirdly, because we were precluded by an international agreement which had been entered into for the public advantage from reducing the present *minimum* rate of postage.

Mr. GLADSTONE said Her Majesty's Government had no desire to offer a denial to this proposition. Indeed, they would be glad to be in a position to give it immediate effect, but some important colonies were at the moment averse to it. Besides, we had covenants with foreign Powers, which rendered it impossible for the Government without a breach of honour to adopt at the present time a plan of this description. The Foreign Office declared that we could not reduce the postal rate without obtaining the consent of all the parties to the Postal Union as well as the consent of the colonies; and the law officers of the late Administration gave their opinion that Her Majesty's Government were not entitled to establish a lower rate either with foreign countries or with those colonies which were parties to the Convention.

Mr. GOSCHEN said the members of the late Government could not assent to a course that would be a breach of the Convention which they themselves negotiated.

After some remarks from Sir J. MAPLE and Mr. J. LOTHYER,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government thought the step proposed in the resolution would



be a proper one to take when the finances of the country admitted of the charge.

The resolution was then be leave withdrawn.

The "V.R."

Quilp writes to us:—"Referring to the specimen of the "V.R." shown at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, some few weeks ago, my attention has been called to a paragraph, under 'Miscellanea,' in the *Philatelic Record* for April last. As I was responsible for the statement that the stamp (corresponding to the copy above mentioned, lettered 'V.R.—P.J.') on the *imprimatur* sheet bore apparent, and similar, traces of the cross originally on the roller, will you allow me to state that I have again carefully examined an almost entire sheet of these stamps—only the last stamp on each of the bottom six rows being missing—and that the only specimen which bears in the R corner anything that could possibly be tortured into a trace of the cross is the one lettered as above."

Straits Settlements Stamps.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., for the following cutting from the *Perak Government Gazette*, of April 5th, 1893:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Singapore, 9th March, 1893.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency's attention has been called to a recent case in which some inconvenience was caused to the Crown Agents and Custom House officials by the importation (not previously notified) into the United Kingdom of a certain large consignment of unused Straits Settlements postage stamps, which had been purchased by collectors in Singapore.

To avoid misunderstanding in future, His Excellency has been pleased to direct that, in the Colony and Native States, no purchase of postage stamps to a greater value than £100 by an individual is to be allowed without special sanction, and that if possible, in all cases where large purchases are made for export to England, it shall be arranged that the stamps are to be consigned to the Crown Agents for delivery to the persons authorised to receive them.

In no case is a package of stamps to be delivered to anyone until the seal of the Crown Agents on such package has been broken.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. P. TALBOT,  
For Colonial Secretary, S. S.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT, PERAK.

Victoria 2d. (Queen on Throne.)

Referring to the "note" in our last issue, Mr. E. D. Bacon tells us that he was not at the meeting of the Society when Mr. Ferrier Kerr's

strip of stamps was shown. He has since had an opportunity of examining it, and he thinks it is probably the identical strip which Mons. J. B. Moens mentions in the current edition of his *Catalogue*. The latter writer gives the letters on the fourth stamp as "S.N." in mistake for "S.W.," while those on the bottom stamp are "C.H." not "M" as mentioned in our last note.

Leeward Island Reminders.

The *Monthly Journal* gives the following numbers of the obsolete stamps, &c., of these Islands which were disposed of by tender some twelve months ago. The list is copied from the official circular. The various types and issues are not distinguished, but all of the same value are placed together, and the Islands come in the following order: 1, Antigua; 2, St. Christopher; 3, Nevis; 4, Dominica; 5, Montserrat; 6, Virgin Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

	1s.	6d.	4d.	2½d.	1d.	½d.
1 ...	1,387	6,300	38,464	26,009	110,749	41,064
2 ...	1,580	2,595	29,122	13,944	42,631	36,821
3 ...	1,457	2,944	4,332	5,045	5,872	7,227
4 ...	1,428	3,608	9,498	9,238	19,290	18,807
5 ...	—	1,166	7,232	4,977	5,463	5,437
6 ...	3,801	6,408	8,746	10,007	38,969	17,364

Express Delivery Service with France.

A notice issued by order of the Postmaster-General states that arrangements have been made with the French Post Office for the delivery by express messenger of letters, &c., for France posted in this country on and after the 1st of next month, marked "Express," and prepaid 3d. in addition to the ordinary postage, and also for the express delivery of correspondence coming from France. On express letters sent hence to France no charge will be made on delivery when the addressee resides in the immediate neighbourhood of a post-office. When, however, the place of the address is beyond the limits of the ordinary postal delivery, an additional charge will be levied by the French Post Office of 1 f. 70 c. (1s. 5d.). Express letters received from France properly prepaid will be delivered without further charge within a distance of one mile from the local post-office. Beyond that distance the charge, which cannot be prepaid, will be at the same rate as for inland express letters, less 3d. The arrangement does not at present extend to Algeria.



THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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JUNE, 1893.

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*A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.*

BY M. P. CASTLE,

*(Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.)*

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SINGAPORE, 25th February, 1893.



OUR sojourn in the "far East," which is a frequently accepted designation of the Straits Settlements, was unfortunately of some duration. Mr. Willett was unlucky enough to contract typhoid fever, probably at Colombo, and until we found that the malady was assuming a favourable turn we necessarily spent an anxious time. The many friends of the quondam Hon. Sec. of the Brighton Philatelic Society will, however, I am sure, share with us travellers our great pleasure in his complete recovery to health.

During our five weeks' stay in the tropics I found but scant food for my philatelic existence, and have but little to add to the previous notes sent to the LONDON PHILATELIST from Singapore. While there, however, we made an interesting journey across the island and intervening Strait to the Malay Peninsula, in order to visit Johor. The capital itself is a busy little place, most picturesquely situated, and, despite its heat and redundancy of Chinamen, we managed *inter alia* to purchase a few of the stamps and spend a pleasant day. *En passant*, I may say that I had the privilege one evening of being in close proximity to H.H. the Sultan of Johor for some time, and I was much struck by the close and faithful likeness of His Highness to his portrait on the stamps. The personality of the Sultan is as impressive and dignified as it is striking.

Beyond occasional visits to Mr. Ribeiro, the dealer, my tropical philatelic diary is of the most meagre description. There are hardly likely to be many collections of value in a country where the damp heat is most deleterious to stamps. But I heard of one old lady (a native) who was the proud possessor of a complete set of the first issue of Sandwich Islands, and on more than one occasion I naturally expressed a desire to *see* them! Eventually I extracted from Mr.

Ribeiro the fact that the Malay lady in question had refused to let me see her collection, and on pressing for a reason, I was informed that I could only want to see the stamps in order to purchase them, and I should, therefore, be certain to pronounce them forgeries—in order to buy them cheaply!! Verily, a philatelic prophet has not much honour out of his own country.

Beyond the mention of a pleasant chat or two with the Chinese Sub-Postmaster at Singapore, who possesses a good collection, there is nothing further affecting our stay in the Straits that I need mention here.

HONG KONG, 16th March, 1893.

Owing to our long detention at Singapore our stay at Hong Kong was of brief duration; and one day falling on a Sunday, I was unable, to my regret, to avail myself of several philatelic introductions with which I had been favoured; but from what I could gather, collecting seems in a fair way in this beautiful and important town. The Post Office at Hong Kong is a large and imposing building. I had to wait at the stamp-distributing department in the midst of a crowd of eyeing pigtaileds, in order to explain to a native that I required some complete sets of the local stamps. Not only, however, did my Chinaman speak English well, but asked me, to my astonishment, if I was Mr. Castle, and, in reply to my affirmation, said he thought so, as he had letters waiting for me and knew my name well. The 20 c. on 30 c., 50 c. on 48 c., and 1 dollar on 96 c. are the only surcharged stamps now on sale of the small size; but the 2 and 3 dollars of the large size are still supplemented by a 5 dollars on 10 dollars, thus causing the set to attain a somewhat high face value. I was informed there were not likely to be any further surcharges, and can only hope it may be so.

SHANGHAI, 20th March, 1893.

I may say at once that I was disappointed with my want of philatelic success in this town: a very busy and important European settlement. From the introduction that I had received, and from the fact that the Shanghai stamps are so widely known, and, in many instances, so highly prized, I had anticipated a *rencontre* with both kindred spirits and good stamps. I found the contrary to be the case. I was quite unable to unearth any of the rarer and older Shanghai stamps, and except some of the recent surcharges, which were apparently in the hands of those who were fully cognisant of their utmost worth, I failed to discover anything of the least note. I think there are but very few of the first native productions or early surcharges, and feel confident that the collections at home are far more complete in this respect. I had an interesting conversation with the local postmaster, who informed me that during the month of April a fresh set of stamps, bearing the inscription "Shanghai Municipality," would be issued, as follows:—

Adhesives.—1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 cents.

Post Cards.—1, 2 cents.

Wrappers.—½, 1, 2 cents.

Envelopes.—1, 2, 5 cents.

It will be seen that this is a new departure, as not only are the numbers of the adhesives and post cards increased, but the other features are quite novel. The postmaster courteously showed me proofs of the design, and I think it will be found to be an improvement on its predecessor. I hope to revert at a future date to the stamps of the Settlements, and must hastily close this letter, being on the point of embarkation on the s.s. *Kobe Maru* for the flowery land—whose postal labels it has been the delight of my good friend, Mr. E. D. Bacon, to collect—known to us all as "the Empire of Japan."

KOBE, JAPAN, April, 1893.

It is the unexpected that always happens, hence, having had fine weather on all my longer sea-trips I regarded as a mere bagatelle the passage from Shanghai to Nagasaki, a distance of some 500 miles, I have, however, since come to the



conclusion that a Japanese equinoctial gale is a first cousin, scarcely once removed, from a typhoon! This is not, perhaps, the place to describe the discomforts incidental to a storm at sea; however, on the second day, when this peripatetic philatelist had been thrice soaked, had been washed out of the smoking-room, and had *not* eaten, he lit upon a kindred spirit in the guise of the first officer of the vessel, a Japanese steamer with English officers. Chance revealed the fact that this worthy officer was "keen on stamps," and that he carried his treasures with him on board. Henceforward a comfortable cabin was always at my disposal; and I spent many hours with my friend inspecting his stamps, a proceeding that involved, I need hardly say, considerable consumption of tobacco and alcohol! A seafarer for the last twenty years, my friend had managed, at a trivial expense, to accumulate many thousands of stamps, out of which he intended some day (not the only case I have heard of thus) to form his collection, and to keep the remainder as an investment. He had studied the Japanese stamps, and of the 1 sen brown, without syllabic character, and 4 c. rose with the same, he had acquired a considerable number of specimens at merely nominal prices. Of other medium and common varieties, both of Japanese and other Oriental countries, he possessed many thousands, and I was able to assure him, after a thorough inspection, that if he kept them to ripen for three or four years he would make quite "a small pile." I might mention some used Formosan stamps, on which he justly set store. The risks of carrying one's collection about was soon after this fully exemplified in the flooding of the officer's cabin by a huge wave that sent clothes, books, and thousands of the stamps floating about. Fortunately it did not reach the best books. I have been frequently asked why I did not bring my collection with me, and I have now another reason to give—and a good one. The amount of floating philatelic capital that I saw in the cabin of the good ship *Kobe Maru* was a striking novelty, even to an old philatelic hand!

Dealers in stamps exclusively are, as far as my experience goes, an unknown quantity in Japan. In the treaty ports in the smaller curiosity shops stamps are occasionally to be seen—a nearer examination of which reveals the fact that they consist mainly of a polyglot assortment of postage, telegraph and fiscal stamps pasted into a small red square lined book, and hence, supposed to constitute a curio typical of the country. If my own recently acquired curios are no more representative of the real thing than these books, I fear I have gone to a very bad market! I should also add that the high values of the first issue are almost invariably forged, while sets of "imitations" of the later issue are also frequently met with. At Kobe I found a shop where the sale of stamps was announced in heroic characters, and discovered that the "best stamps" were all bad. The enterprising salesman, a "gentle Jap" of about 18 summers, was most anxious that I should be the purchaser of a fine lot of pseudo first issue, and after a long discussion carried on by means of pigeon English, and my incipient Japanese linguistic powers, I utterly failed to convince him that the stamps were bad. He had the last word, and it was crushing—"You no savey stamps." As I have before now said, a philatelist when he takes to globe trotting must be prepared to suffer thorns in the flesh. My knowing young friend had one of the first issue Japanese cards—the only one I have seen here, but as it was in a state of dirt worthy of the "greatest dealer in the world," I declined to become its proud possessor.

In the great cities, Tokio, Osaka, Kioto, and elsewhere, I failed to trace any evidence of stamps or collectors; and I may say that beyond an occasional visit to a shop such as I have just mentioned, and the purchase of the current stamps at the Post Office, my connection with stamps in this country has been of the most shadowy description. *En revanche* I have frequently found fellow travellers who either collected or took a keen interest therein.

The coincidences of travel are many. Amongst one party of gentlemen temporarily travelling together I found that I could claim acquaintance with no less than three—two of whom had a strong interest in Philately. One of these—

Captain Marshall—will be remembered as having frequently attended at the auction sales in London some three or four years since, having rapidly formed a fine collection, and having finished his philatelic comet-like existence by as rapidly disposing of it. This was at the time much regretted, as he had all the making of a good collector. He has since taken to forming a private menagerie, and has, at great trouble and expense, got together at home a fine collection of rare and valuable animals—the main object of his present travels being to make fresh acquisitions. He still takes a kindly interest in stamps, and has made recent purchases, but although I have vividly impressed upon him the fact that stamps are more portable than elephants, I fear he will hardly return to the Philatelic fold!

ON BOARD THE R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA,"

12th May, 1893.

After a most enjoyable sojourn of some seven weeks in the land of chrysanthemums, we are once more, as will be noted by the above heading, on the move, and this time across the great waters of the Pacific.

I am afraid I have little that is philatelic to chronicle, but I need hardly say that in Japan there is much that is fresh, novel, and delightful. The fine mountain scenery, the bright temperate climate, and the pleasing and quaint manners and costumes of the Japanese combine to make a stay in their country of the greatest interest and enjoyment. There is, however, one other item of interest calling for comment, and the more so as it has some bearing upon the scope of the paucity of the philatelic notes that I have been able to gather in the country. I allude to the artistic talents and art works for which Japan is so celebrated. Once a collector always a collector, and, like almost all travellers arriving here, I fell at once a victim to the curio-mania. I can hardly claim that I "collected" on scientific lines, and no doubt I have some forgeries and a few doubtful old issues; but a few weeks of bargaining and buying have opened my eyes, and I am now beginning to be an advanced collector—of curios. This must be *apologia mea* for my scant philatelic energy; for, failing opportunities of acquiring stamps, I plunged into curios, and I can only say that one gets a great deal more for the money! Still more horrible is the confession that I have to make in saying that I have been so absorbed by my new pursuit that I have even almost forgotten my stamps! Love, it is said, feeds upon itself; but methinks philately requires more palpable and solid sustenance. I fear I have fallen as a philatelist. Still there remains a lingering feeling that the sight of old friends and old stamps will quickly rekindle the smouldering fires.

The general postal administration of Japan is excellent. Letters are delivered with great regularity and security, whether addressed in Japanese or European; and in fact the postal administration seems on a par with that of many countries in Europe. There are numerous pillar boxes in every town, however small, while the head offices in such towns as Tokio, Kioto, Yokohama, Osaka, and Kobe are fine handsome modern buildings. That the officials and employés are polite and courteous goes without saying—they are Japanese.





# Shanghai Local Post.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

**T**HE stamps of Shanghai are a favourite study with not a few collectors. No excuse, therefore, is needed for giving a few details concerning the regulations which affect the issue and use of the somewhat mystic labels. Fresh regulations came into force at the Shanghai Local Post Office on the 1st April last. For a copy of those regulations I am indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The leaflet is dated "March 1893," and it was "printed at Tung-Hing, Nanking Road, Shanghai." I gather from it that the stamps of Shanghai are available to and from and within the following places, which will be recognised as what are termed the Free, or Treaty ports of China, *i.e.*, the ports thrown open to European traders. Beyond those ports letters have to be franked by stamps obtained at one of the Consulates:—

Amoy.	Kiukiang.	Pekin.
Chefoo.	Nanking.	Swatow.
Chinkiang.	Newchwang.	Taku.
Foochow.	Ningpo.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Pagoda Anchorage	Wenchow.
Ichang.	(Foochow).	Wuhu.

In respect to four of these places, namely, Newchwang, Pekin, Taku, and Tientsin, there is a special regulation in force that "letters, &c., posted during the winter, and intended for transmission by the Chinese Customs Courier Service, must be prepaid in Customs stamps. If not so prepaid they are liable to be detained at the L.P.O. until the re-opening of the ports." Therefore, the collector of Shanghai stamps will have to reserve a special page for "Customs stamps used postally." I understand that what are here termed "Customs" stamps are those stamps labelled "China," and placed under the head of China in most catalogues.

The rates of postage are on a very liberal scale. To and from the ports named the charge for letters is 1 cent per oz.; newspapers and circulars,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent each not exceeding 4 oz.; book-post  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per 2 oz.; parcels-post 4 cents per lb., with 1 cent for each additional pound; and circulars are taken in wholesale and distributed at the wholesale rates of 25 cents per 100. Indeed, the management of the Shanghai Local Post seems to be, in the matter of charges, quite exemplary. It does business from a business point of view: It enters into regular contracts for the delivery of newspapers sent to the L.P.O. direct from the publishers, and also with other Post Offices for delivery of mail matter received from them. In the old regulations a fixed charge per annum entitled subscribers to free transmission and delivery of their correspondence, and shut out non-subscribers. But the limitation to subscribers finds no place in the new regulations.

Stamps of the following values are now on sale:— $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, and 20 cents; newspaper wrappers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, 1 cent, and 2 cents, and stamped envelopes of 1 cent, 2 cents, and 5 cents.

The regulations state that "newspapers, circulars, &c., *should* always be addressed in Chinese, as well as in English, otherwise they are liable to be delayed." In the previous issue of the regulations the wording was "*must* be addressed in Chinese as well as in English," and the Postmaster was empowered to refuse to receive newspapers, &c., which were not so addressed. In the new regulations it is explained that "when, owing to a heavy influx of mail matter, the transmission or delivery of letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with indiscriminately, the Postmaster has power to keep back circulars, newspapers, &c., which are not addressed in Chinese until the next despatch or delivery."



# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Argentine.**—We are indebted to Mr. Rudolph Meyer for a used copy of the 1 peso, which we illustrate.



1 peso, dark carmine, portrait of San Martin.  
2 pesos, dark green, " "  
5 " dark blue, " "

**Belgium.**—Mr. J. A. Tilleard sends us used and unused copies of the proposed "not to be delivered on Sunday" stamps, which we chronicled and illustrated last September (Vol. I, p. 243), and informs us that they were issued on the 15th May last. At present we have only the 10 c., but presume if the Sunday label meets with popular favour it will be obtainable as an addition to most, if not all, of the current series.



10 c., brown. *Sunday label.*

**Brazil.**—Three further values of the new type chronicled and illustrated by us on page 86 have been issued.

10 reis, blue.  
20 " yellow-brown.  
50 " green.

**Canada.**—We illustrate the 20 c. and 50 c. of the new type recently issued.



20 cents, red.  
50 " blue.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—The *Leeds Mercury* of the 3rd inst. says: "Philatelists may be interested in learning that the Government of the Cape Colony have decided upon the design for a new postage stamp, and that the issue will shortly commence. We are informed that as yet only one specimen has been sent to this country. The new stamp is described as artistic, tasteful, and appropriate. The centre is occupied by the figure of 'Hope' standing erect, the right hand resting upon an anchor. In the background behind the figure are shown Table Bay, Table Mountain, the Lion, and the Devil's Peak. The base, consisting of a scroll, furnishes space for denoting the value of the stamp, and, running along the top and down both sides, assuming the form of a horse-shoe, typifying good luck, is a further scroll bearing the words, 'Cape of Good Hope.' The denomination of the stamp in figures is shown in both top corners."

**Macao.**—We have another provisional, 2½ on 10 reis, green, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The stamp is overprinted in black, "Jornaes" across the centre, with 2½ above and the figures of value barred out in each corner below.

2½ on 10 reis green, black sur.

**Mashonaland (British South Africa).**—The 6d. stamp is now printed in a deeper blue. The

4s. stamp, which had hitherto been issued only with the overprint B.C.A. (*British Central Africa*), is now employed, without the overprint, as a new value for Mashonaland.

4s., slate, value in red.

**Newfoundland.**—The *Record* says a new series is about to be issued with a portrait of the Queen, as shown on the new English coinage, with diadem and veil upon the head.

**Nossi Bé.**—New surcharges on the Colonial stamps of 1880, the surcharge consisting of the name "Nossi Bé" in tall thin letters, followed by a line and the new value in figures below.

- 25 c. on 20 c., brick on green, black sur.
- 50 c. ,, 10 c., black on lilac ,,
- 75 c. ,, 15 c., blue ,,
- 1 f. ,, 5 c., green ,,
- 50 c. ,, 10 c., black on lilac ,, inverted.
- 1 f. ,, 5 c., green ,, "

**Nowanuggur.**—This State has issued new stamps, which are evidently not of native production, and compare favourably with former abominations from this place. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have only received one value as yet, viz., 1 docra, or dokda, as their correspondent always spells it, but we understand that stamps of 2 and 3 docras are also to be issued. Six docras are equivalent to an English penny.



1 docra, black.

**Pahang.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a 5 c. of the tiger type, which, though chronicled some time since by our contemporaries, has only just been issued.

5 cents, blue.

**Seychelles.**—Of the surcharges chronicled by us in our March issue (p. 66) there are, according to the *Revue Philatelique*, the following varieties:—

- 3 c. on 4 c. sur. twice.
- 15 c. ,, 16 c. sur. inverted.
- 4 c.+3 c. on 4 c. pair, one stamp unsurcharged.

**Sandwich Islands.**—We now illustrate the surcharge announced in our last issue, and also append a list of the stamps overprinted, a set of which we have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

We are indebted to our correspondent, Mr. Arthur R. Raby, for the following information: The surcharged stamps were issued on May 20th. All the stamps since 1864 have been surcharged, but only a small quantity, about 50

sheets, of the 2 cents vermilion of 1864. The following list of quantities printed is taken from the official paper:—

1 cent	...	475,000
2 cents	...	1,056,250
5 "	...	387,500
6 "	...	25,000
10 "	...	150,000
12 "	...	94,000
15 "	...	not given.
18 "	...	50,000
25 "	...	15,000
50 "	...	22,500
1 dollar	...	36,500

There are a few defective letters in the surcharge, but nothing important except the period being omitted after "Govt" on the first stamp of the second row on the left-hand pane of each sheet. Mr. Raby has noted this error only in the case of the following values:—

- 1 c., blue, stop omitted.
- 1 c., mauve, "
- 2 c., brown, "
- 2 c., vermilion, "
- 2 c., rose, "
- 5 c., dark & pale blue, "
- 25 c., violet, "

but he believes it is to be found on all values. The postcards and envelopes are not to be surcharged.



- 1864 2 c., red; black surcharge.
- 1866 5 c., blue; red "
- 1870 1 c., violet, " "
- 6 c., green, " "
- 18 c., pink; black "
- 1875-85 2 c., brown; red "
- 12 c., black, " "
- 12 c., puce, " "
- 1882 1 c., blue, " "
- 10 c., black, " "
- 15 c., brown, " "
- 1883-85 1 c., green, " "
- 2 c., carmine; black, "
- 5 c., ultramarine; red, "
- 10 c., vermilion; black, "
- 10 c., chestnut; " "
- 25 c., purple; red, "
- 50 c., red; black, "
- 1 dr., carmine; black, "
- 1891 2 c., violet; red, "

**Selangor.**—The 1 cent of the tiger type has been announced.

1 c., green.

**Shanghai.**—We have quite a batch of novelties from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., all overprints, viz.:—"Half—cent" on 15 cents in two lines of tall block capitals, overprinted in dark green, with three Chinese characters above; "One—cent" in similar type and colour, with similar top line of Chinese charac-

ters; the 2 cents, bisected vertically, and each half overprinted in dark blue "1 Ct."; also two varieties of the "postage due" series, 15 c. and 20 c. overprinted with the words "Postage Due" in the familiar crude German text type in red.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following extract from a letter received by them from the Local Postmaster of Shanghai, dated 25th April, 1893.

"I am sending you herewith a copy of our new 'Regulations' which came into force on 1st inst. You will notice that the rates of postage have been considerably reduced; which reduction necessitates the introduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 1 c. stamps. I ordered the new stamps of these low denominations in ample time for them to have arrived here by 1st inst. However, they did not arrive in time, hence enclosed surcharges. In explanation of the delay our London agents state the watermarked paper took a long time to make. The surcharge  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct.



on 15 c., and 1 ct. on 20 c. were issued in March, but our stock being very low indeed it was found absolutely necessary to halve the 1 c. on 2 c. brown, which last surcharges will be issued to the public towards the end of this month. I have had great difficulty and have to use every means in my power to try and make our present small stock last out until the new ones arrive. I have issued provisional envelopes and wrappers as per enclosed samples, and with which I can supply you, should you care about having any, and can favour me with your order early.

"Please understand that I would send you a larger supply of the provisional stamps as per enclosed were it in my power; but I really have to restrict the sale as much as possible for postal purposes. According to a telegram

received a few days ago the first lot of the new stamps have been shipped and may be expected here in about six weeks time, when I will send you specimens for the balance which I have now on hand.

"I shall be very pleased to subscribe to the LONDON PHILATELIST."

$\frac{1}{2}$  c. on 15 c., mauve, green sur.  
1 c. " 20 c., brown, " "  
1 c. " 2 c., brown (bisected), blue sur.

*Postage due Stamps.*  
15 cents, mauve, red sur.  
20 " " brown, " "

Tonga.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has received a set of the newly-issued stamps, printed in blue, and surcharged in carmine "G. F. B." in block capitals, 8 mm. high, the surcharge being 16 mm. long.

In January last (p. 16) we chronicled and illustrated the new designs, but left blanks for the colours of the 4d. and 1s., which had not then been issued. We have now received these stamps from Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., the 4d., arms type, is printed in red, and the 1s., with portrait, in pale brown. The full set, therefore, now stands as per list:—

1d., pink, arms.  
2d., olive-grey, portrait.  
4d., red, arms.  
8d., mauve, portrait.  
1s., pale brown, portrait.

OFFICIAL.

1d., blue, sur. in carmine.  
2d., " " "  
4d., " " "  
8d., " " "  
1s., " " "

Turks Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in a new colour, *i.e.*, in blue instead of brown, wmk. C.A. and Crown: perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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

Venezuela.—The *Eagle Philatelist*, U.S.A., says the Government of Venezuela will issue a stamp, similar in form and size to the new Columbian stamps. The design chosen will be a representation of the landing made by the subordinates of Columbus on the coast of Venezuela in the year 1498. The value will be one cent, and the first issue will consist of one million stamps.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

Shanghai.—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have a new envelope. It is lettered in ordinary black block letters above the space left for the address, "postage paid 1 cent," and is stamped on front and back with a circular handstamp postmark, "Shanghai—Local Post," with date in centre. We have also a wrapper,

lettered in two lines, "Local Post Newspaper Wrapper—Postage Paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent," and stamped with a plain embossing stamp in an oval band, "Shanghai—Local Post Office," with Chinese characters in the centre.

Envelope, 1 cent, black on white.  
Wrapper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "



POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Queensland.—Messrs. Edward Healey & Co. send us a reply postcard of a new and elaborate design. In a curved line in the centre above the space left for the address are the words in block type "Universal Postal Union—Union Postale Universelle," underneath in a short straight line "Carte Postale"; then in ornamental ribbon scrolls "Post Card—Queensland—Australia," with the usual further instructions. On the left of the central scroll work inscriptions is the Royal Arms, and in the right hand corner the stamp, simple but neat in design. The Queen's head, on a circle of solid colour, within a beaded band; on the left, in coloured letters on a plain curved label, "3 half," and on the right, in a similar label, "pence"; above, in coloured letters on a plain curved label, "Queensland"; at the foot of stamp, "Post Card," in letters sloping to left on a plain label, and in either corner "1½d." within a frame like the gable end of a house.

1½d. + 1½d., brown on buff.

Shanghai.—To Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we are indebted for a new postcard, value one

cent. The card is bordered with rules and ornamental corners, and inscribed on the address side, "Shanghai Local Post Card." The words "issued to subscribers only" are cancelled with a red line, and at either end of the cancelling line are the words "one cent." Then follow the usual instructions. On the other side of the card are the novel instructions, "Note for sender.—Turn down corner of card if answer is wanted." A letter heading

"Shanghai.....189....  
.....h.....m....."

is added.

1 cent, brown on buff.

Turks Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two new postcards, single and reply. The design of the stamp is Queen's head of the old English penny stamp type, within a circle of solid colour; above in white letters on a straight label of solid colour, "Turks Islands," and in a similar label below, "One Penny." Usual instructions.

1d., lake on buff.  
1d.+1d. ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Philatelic Society, London.

Hon. President :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

Hon. Vice-President :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

Committee for the Year 1892-93.

President : THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

Vice-President : M. P. CASTLE.

Secretary : D. GARTH.

Assistant Secretary : J. A. TILLEARD.

Treasurer and Librarian : C. N. BIGGS.

E. D. BACON.	MAJOR EVANS.
A. W. CHAMBERS.	T. MAYCOCK.

The chair having been taken by the President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary reported that at the meeting last week for the revision of the Reference Lists, being the first meeting after the announcement of the betrothal of H.R.H. the Duke of York, a telegram had been sent offering the loyal and sincere congratulations of the members to H.R.H. as Vice-President of the Society, and that H.R.H. had been graciously pleased to telegraph in reply expressing his thanks to the Society. The Secretary also reported the receipt from Dr. Brendicke of a copy of his work on the Envelopes of the German States, and the receipt from Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of a copy of their newly-issued catalogue, both of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. A letter from the private secretary of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, expressing the regret of H.R.H. at being unable, owing to his official duties at Devonport, to preside at the annual dinner of the Society, was also read. In regard to this subject the Secretary explained the reasons which had

THE Sixteenth Meeting of the Season 1892-93 was held at the Society's Rooms, Effingham House, Strand, on Friday, the 12th May, 1893, at 7.30 p.m. The members present consisted of the President (Lord Kingston), Major Evans, and Messrs. D. Garth, C. N. Biggs, H. R. Oldfield, W. Silk, J. C. Potter, R. Meyer, Hastings E. Wright, Wm. Harrison, T. Maycock, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, and J. A. Tilleard,

necessitated the postponement of the dinner, and it was arranged that the Sub-Committee should confer with the Committee with a view to fixing a date later in the year. Major Evans produced for inspection, on behalf of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, an original cover, with half of a 4 annas (black) stamp of India, used as a 2 annas stamp in the Straits Settlements in 1859. The same Company also sent an obliterated specimen of the 2d. Mauritius (watermark, Crown and C.C.), imperforate, a fine used copy of which stamp having also been previously shown by Mr. Hastings Wright.

#### STATUTES.

Mr. Creeke, in pursuance of notice given, moved "That the Society's statutes be considered, and such alterations made therein, or additions made thereto, as may be thought desirable, especially with regard to articles 3 and 13, and in reference to Special Committees." A long discussion ensued, in the course of which various suggestions for alteration of the statutes were made. The Secretary explained that it was proposed to revise the statutes prior to the necessary reprinting, and it was ultimately arranged that Mr. Creeke should give specific notice of some of his proposed alterations, for consideration at the next meeting, leaving the others to be dealt with on the general revision.

#### PAPERS.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Broderip on "The Stamps of Heligoland," and on the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Pearce, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Broderip for his interesting contribution, which it is proposed to publish in the *LONDON PHILATELIST*. Owing to the late hour, Mr. Creeke consented to read his paper on "Philatelic Heraldry" at the meeting of the Society in the ensuing week for the settlement of the Reference Lists.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected at this meeting, viz.:—Col. Chermiside, R.E., proposed by the President, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; Mr. Isaac van Alphen, Postmaster-General of Pretoria, proposed by Mr. Nankivell, and seconded by Major Evans; Mr. F. E. Horton, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; Baron Carl Merck, proposed by Mr. Marsden, and seconded by Mr. Gilbert Harrison; and Mr. W. T. Spink, of Calcutta, proposed by Mr. C. F. Larmour, and seconded by the Secretary.

THE Seventeenth Meeting of the Season, being the Annual General Meeting, was held at Effingham House, on Friday the 26th May, at 7.30 p.m. The Earl of Kingston occupied the chair, and the following members were also present, viz.:—Major Evans, and Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, Hastings E. Wright, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, L. S. Wells, J. C. Potter, Gordon Smith, W. Silk, T.

Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, A. A. Davis, E. A. Elliott, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, and J. A. Tilleard.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary read his report on the year's work of the Society, in which he referred to the principal causes which had rendered the year a memorable one in the annals of the Society, including the election of nearly 100 new members since the close of last season. On the motion of Mr. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garth for his services, and for his report, which was directed to be entered on the minutes.

#### ACCOUNTS.

The Auditors presented the annual balance-sheet and accounts, duly audited, and Mr. Chambers submitted the report of the auditors on the financial transactions of the year, which were of much greater extent than in previous years, owing to the business connected with the publication of the *LONDON PHILATELIST*. The Treasurer was congratulated on the efficiency with which his duties had been performed, and, on the motion of Lord Kingston, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Treasurer and the Auditors for their services.

#### STATUTES.

The question of the revision of the Society's statutes occupied the attention of members for a considerable period. In pursuance of notice given, various resolutions standing in the names of Mr. Creeke, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Pearce were discussed. The principal alteration agreed upon was: That the committee should for the future be designated the Council, the number of its members being increased to twelve instead of nine as heretofore, the chairman of the council for the time being to have a casting vote in case of equality. The council is also to have the power to nominate committees from amongst its members, to carry out the work heretofore devolving upon sub-committees specially nominated by the Society for the purpose. After a protracted discussion, in the course of which various minor alterations and modifications were dealt with, it was resolved that the council should consider, and report to the Society, on any further revision of the statutes which should be thought desirable or necessary.

#### OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring committee, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the constitution of the council for the year 1893-94, and the following members were elected to serve, viz.: Lord Kingston, (President); M. P. Castle, (Vice-President); D. Garth, (Secretary); J. A. Tilleard, (Assistant-Secretary); C. N. Biggs, (Treasurer); T. May-



cock, (Librarian); E. D. Bacon, A. W. Chambers, E. B. Evans, T. Wickham Jones, E. J. Nankivell, and R. Pearce.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Hubert F. Lowe, proposed by Mr. Hughes-Hughes, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. John S. Chappelow, proposed by Mr. E. W. Reeves, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

During the evening Mr. Nankivell produced for inspection of the members present a sheet of the current id. stamps of New Zealand (sent by Stanley Gibbons, Limited) showing a new departure on the part of the postal authorities of that Colony, the whole of the back of the stamps being occupied with advertisements of various descriptions.

PAPERS READ.

During the season there have been fifteen meetings of the Society as a committee for settling the Reference Lists of the Society. Considerable progress has been made with the lists of the British Colonies in South Africa, which have been nearly completed. At the last meeting Mr. Creeke read an interesting paper on "Philatelic Heraldry," giving full explanations, with illustrations, of the various technical terms employed in heraldry, and a correct heraldic description of many of the arms depicted in the stamps of various countries. At the same meeting Mr. Nankivell, as a preliminary to the study of the stamps of "The Transvaal," read a paper on the stamps of that country, illustrated by his fine collection. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Creeke and Mr. Nankivell for their papers.

Oxford Philatelic Society.

THE Sixteenth Meeting was held on Tuesday, June 13th, at Mr. Harold Thompson's house. Mr. Heurtley Sankey in the chair. There were eight members present. On the motion, of which notice was given at the last meeting, of the Hon. Sec. (F. A. Bellamy), and seconded by Professor Napier (Vice-President), "That an address be sent to Prince George on the occasion of his marriage with Princess May," a short discussion took place; the suggestion was

heartily approved of and carried unanimously. The President, Vice-President, and Hon. Sec. were deputed to carry out the necessary business. The Secretary proposed that the address should be illuminated on parchment, and certain unused stamps be arranged in the border, and each member to sign his name in the central space.

It was unanimously agreed to accept the kind invitation of Mr. Sankey to have an extra meeting ("out-door" should the weather permit) on June 27th at his residence, Littlemore, Oxon.

Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

Honorary President: BARON DE WORMS.

Committee for the Year 1893.

President: M. P. CASTLE.

Vice-President: J. H. REDMAN.

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer: A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

R. J. WOODMAN.

THE Fifteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, April 24th, at 7.45 p.m. Present:—Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, H. Stafford Smith, A. H. Thomas, O. Pfenninger, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. The Vice-President read a short paper on "The Stamps of Luxemburg," and showed his collection of that country, containing nearly all the different varieties.

THE Sixteenth Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, May 8th, at 7.45 p.m. Present:—Messrs. J. H. Redman, J. W. Gillespie, O. Pfenninger, A. H. Thomas, W. H. G. Cruttwell, P. de Worms, R. J. Woodman, A. de Worms. The Vice-President in the chair. An exhibition of members' collections took place. Among some of the most interesting stamps shown were the English collections of the Vice-President and the Hon. Secretary, both containing most of the scarce varieties; the latter also brought several rarities of British Colonies.





## Occasional Notes.

### New Issues and Varieties.

The kind and special attention of all our readers is requested to the following "Note," which we place every month at the head of our chronicle of "New Issues":—

"The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited, in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned, and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested."

We are aware that many of our friends abstain from sending information of new issues under the impression that we are much more likely to get it earlier elsewhere; but, obviously, if all act on that belief we shall get nothing. For instance, several months since two new values of a new design were issued in Canada. We have several members of the Philatelic Society of London and many subscribers resident in the Dominion, yet it is not till this month that we have received a specimen for illustration. If our endeavour to make the LONDON PHILATELIST invaluable to our readers in every department is to be successful, we shall need the prompt and generous help of our readers in every stamp-issuing State.

### Advertising Envelopes.

The practice of advertising on envelopes has grown to such an extent that in some cases it must be more or less of a puzzle to the letter-sorters "to find the address." We have seen large envelopes, measuring about 8 in. by 5 in., so crowded with a publisher's advertisements that less than 3 in. by 1½ in. space was left in the centre for the address. Obviously the postal authorities could not be expected to tolerate such obstacles to rapid sorting. Hence the following letter from the Postmaster-General to Mr. J. G. Weir, M.P., on the subject:—

"General Post Office, June 2nd, 1893.

"DEAR MR. WEIR,—Referring to my letter of April 18th last, I write to say that I have now fully considered the question of permitting envelopes to pass through the post which are decorated with designs and advertisements. The practice of advertising on the outside of envelopes has assumed such large proportions, and is so rapidly on the increase, that I am compelled to take some measures to protect the public from the undesirable consequences to which it would give rise. Anything which creates difficulty and delay in sorting is sure

to retard correspondence in transit, and to obviate this inconvenience I have thought it best, while not exercising in full the powers entrusted to me, to give instructions that letters in envelopes ornamented in the manner described shall be permitted to pass through the post, provided the right hand half of the envelope—the place for the postage-stamp and address—is kept quite clear of printing and ornament. I trust that those who are interested in the use of ornamented envelopes will see that I have endeavoured to bear their wishes in mind without sacrificing the general interest.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"ARNOLD MORLEY."

### Malay Peninsula Stamps.

Some of our contemporaries seem to have taken it for granted that a full set of "tigers" would be let loose in all the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, but several of those chronicled have never been issued. It has been too readily taken for granted that all the States have issued 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps of the tiger type. The full list up to date, according to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., is confined to the following values:—

Negri Sembilan ...	1 c. and 2 c.
Pahang ...	2 c. and 5 c.
Perak ...	1 c., 2 c. and 5 c.
Selangor ...	1 c., 2 c. and 5 c.
Sungei Ujong ...	2 c. and 5 c.

"Not to be delivered on Sunday."

The long-talked-of "not to be delivered on Sunday" stamps of Belgium have at last been issued, and it now remains to be seen how the plan will act. As an experiment, it naturally possesses an interest of its own. It appeals to the philanthropically-minded portion of the population to spare the postman on the Sunday. If it results in procuring the postman his one day of rest out of seven, well and good; but if it only adds to the Sunday labour of the letter-sorter without appreciably curtailing the rounds of the postman, the Sunday label will have to be voted a valueless addition to the ordinary label.

### A Postal Abortion from New Zealand.

The New Zealand Postal Authorities have let the backs of their postage stamps to traders for the advertisement of quack medicines, soaps and drinks. Whether the New Zealand public will tolerate this postal abortion remains to be seen. A similar proposal was made to our own postal authorities some years ago, but their good sense and the certainty that the public would not stand such a disfigurement soon gave

it its quietus. It would not have been surprising if some petty South, or Central, American Republic had done this thing, but it is not pleasant to have to acknowledge that it is a British Colony that leads the way.

#### Canada and Newfoundland.

A telegram from Ottawa states that an arrangement has been effected between Canada and Newfoundland for the mutual extension of their domestic postal rates. This arrangement provides for the free transmission of newspapers.

#### Auctions—Morning! Noon! and Night!

Auctions, morning, noon and night, summer and winter, appears to be the trend of business in the stamp auction line at present. One day of last month Mr. Cheveley held an auction in the morning and afternoon. On the selfsame day Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper kept the hammer going till late at night. And now another auctioneer talks of sales right through the summer! Spare us, oh, gentlemen of the hammer, spare us, we beseech thee!

#### The Irish Postage Stamp.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is still collecting evidence in support of our announcement that if the Home Rule Bill passes into law it may lead to the issue of an Irish postage stamp. Sir James Fergusson says a distinct postage stamp is "not only possible, but extremely probable," and Mr. Henniker Heaton's view is that "a distinctive series of stamps is an inseparable and inevitable incident of Government; and that the Irish Government, if it should ever come into existence, will at once exercise it."

#### Another British Protectorate.

Are we in for another Protectorate, with its consequent new postage stamps? It would almost seem so, for the British East Africa Co. has evacuated Uganda, over which Sir Gerald Portal on April 1st proclaimed a Protectorate.

#### St. Vincent Raising the Wind.

In March last (p. 72) we quoted from an American contemporary a statement that a St. Vincent surcharged stamp had been issued to raise £100 to repair the Post Office, and that the issue had been bought up by the officials. Mr. Frank W. Griffith, ex-Postmaster of St. Vincent, in a letter to Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, comments on our extract as follows:—

"The Post office staff is made up of Postmaster, one clerk, and an assistant on mail days. The office itself is in the most perfect state of repairs, and has not required attention for some time. The stamps were sold to people who are not in any way connected with the Post Office. In fact the Post Office staff are not in a position to invest to such an extent."

#### "India and Ceylon."

Few Philatelic journals reach us that are more welcome to English collectors than *Vinden's Philatelic Monthly*. But even Homer is said to

have nodded occasionally, and our friend Vinden certainly nods vigorously in his April number. In that issue he has a kindly and appreciative notice of the London Philatelic Society's recently published work on the Stamps of India and Ceylon, in which he makes the astounding statement that there is nothing really new in the volume, the papers having already appeared in the *Philatelic Record* or the *LONDON PHILATELIST*. As a matter of fact, not a line in the whole volume has ever been published in the *Record*, in the *LONDON PHILATELIST*, or elsewhere; and a great part of the information contained in the preliminary papers, and in the lists, is absolutely new to philatelists. Mr. Vinden does a further nod when he says he believes he saw on his recent visit to London, entire unused sheets of the first four annas, India. No such sheet exists in this country!

#### Post Office Reforms.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in the *Nineteenth Century*, pegs away with unabated energy on the question of postal reforms. He claims that of the sixty reforms that he advocated six years ago, no fewer than thirty-seven have been carried out: a by no means discouraging record. But much remains to be done. We are reminded that many absurdities are retained: For instance, our foreign post-card is (or was) composed of 22½ per cent. of clay, and "is at once the smallest and dearest sold in the Postal Union." Ordinary post-cards may be sold on Sundays, but not reply post-cards. A fashion-paper is obliged to advertise "Postage without (tissue-paper) pattern one half-penny; with pattern 4½d. or 5d." Another paper is obliged to increase its special issues by about two ounces in order that it may go at newspaper rate. The postage of a single copy of the *LONDON PHILATELIST* is 1½d. If it were a weekly, instead of a monthly, publication the Post Office would kindly carry thirty times the weight for the same fee.

#### Swaziland Stamps.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that Swaziland Stamps, *i.e.*, Transvaal stamps surcharged "Swaziland," are no longer in use, having been displaced by ordinary Transvaal issues unsurcharged. Postally, "Oom Paul" seems to have taken time by the forelock in at least one outward and visible sign of annexation.

The Postmaster of Bremersdorp, according to the *Monthly Journal*, denounces the inverted surcharges as "Swindler Work." But the inverted sheets were received by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in the ordinary way, direct with other stock; and having seen the stamps in question we have no hesitation in pronouncing them, and the statement of the Postmaster of Bremersdorp, to be genuine "errors."

#### Our Hon. Vice-President.

There is an interesting "Study in Character" in the *New Review*, the subject being the Duke of York. The anonymous writer claims for the



Heir - presumptive that he is "thoroughly English in disposition, in temperament and ways; an early riser, and of active habits; punctual and methodical, and full of humane sensitiveness to the sufferings of others." And his career in the Navy is described as one that would be creditable to the humblest and most ambitious officer in the service.

"With Prince George of Wales there has been no nonsense or half-hearted pretence in the matter. He has well earned each single step of his promotion. From the first day that he went to sea his position by birth has been, and ever is for the time that he is afloat, completely ignored. As midshipman, sub-lieutenant, lieutenant, or commander, he has executed the duties that fell to his lot with simple zeal and straightforwardness. He has thrice been in command of his own ship, and on each occasion has won unqualified meed of praise from his superior officers for the manner in which he has handled her in difficult and trying positions, and for the discipline and effectiveness he has always maintained."

#### Split Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Mr. A. A. Bartlett writes to us warning collectors to be on their guard against purchasing "split" New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Stamps purporting to have been used as provisionals and sold on "original" envelopes.

According to our correspondent "the plan is to take an old envelope, remove the stamp, place 'splits' of different denomination on the cover and obliterate the cut stamp, or stamps, with a stamp made in imitation of the old 'gridiron' cancellation of N.B. or N.S. 'I myself,' he adds, 'was deceived by a cleverly made provisional cover of N.B., consisting of the 2 cents and half a 2 cents stamp (provisional 5 cents). The rate of postage was all right, and the envelope bore all evidence of having been sent in due course from St. John to Bathurst, N.B., and the post-marks were all in order; but a careful after examination showed several errors of a minor nature, which had not struck me at first sight.'" We understand that these "forgeries" have already invaded England, and we are glad to hear that the matter is seriously occupying the attention of philatelists in New Brunswick with a view to a stop being put to further sales, as the names of the makers are believed to be known.

Mr. Bartlett adds, "Of course St. John, N.B. must suffer in consequence, for naturally any one receiving provisionals from that city will look on them with suspicion, but I would advise all in doubt to send their cover to Mr. A. W. Hannington, Attorney-at-law, St. John, N.B., who will give a correct opinion. Mr. Hannington is well posted, and will gladly give all desired information."

## The Philatelic Market.

### The De Coppet Auction.

WE append the prices of the most notable of the stamps included in the sale of the splendid collection formed by Mr. F. de Coppet. The auction was held in New York on the 3rd, 4th, 13th, 14th, 24th, 25th, and 26th of April last. The auctioneers were the J. W. Scott Co., Ltd. In the following list we have omitted all stamps that fetched less than £2 each:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antigua, 1862, 1 p., imperf. ... ..	9	3	0	Barbadoes, 1852, Half of blue (cut diagonally), used as ½ d. on letter... ..	6	0	0
" " 6 p., imperf. ... ..	3	7	0	" 1871, 1 p. on 5 sh. ... ..	£2	4	0
" " 1 p. (unused pair), vertically im- perf. ... ..	15	12	0	Bermuda, 1865, 1 p., imperf. ... ..	6	8	0
" 1873, 6 p., green, imperf. No wmk. ...	7	2	0	Bolivar, 1863, 10 c., green ... ..	6	4	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c. ... ..	8	8	0	Bolivia, entire sheet, 5 c., yellow-green ...	17	6	0
" " 5 c. ... ..	10	0	0	" " of 100 c., blue... ..	6	14	0
" " 10 c. ... ..	17	6	0	" reconstructed sheet of 5 c. ... ..	5	0	0
" " 1 peso. ... ..	2	12	0	" entire sheet, 5 c., green ... ..	6	9	0
" 1871, 10 c., blue (error in colour) ...	6	6	0	" " 100 c., green ... ..	72	2	0
" 1873, 5 c., green, laid paper ... ..	2	8	0	" " 10 c., brown, cut in half and used as 5 c.	4	6	0
" " 10 c., lilac (P. J. Berrio), laid paper ... ..	2	4	0	Brazil, 1844, 600 reis ... ..	5	4	0
" " 5 c., green, white figures on laid paper ... ..	4	0	0	British Columbia and Vancouver Island,			
" 1876, 10 c., violet (arms)... ..	7	4	0	" 1861, 2½ p., imperf... ..	18	4	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, 10 c., green, imperf. ...	4	0	0	" " 2½ p., dark pink, imperf... ..	22	0	0
" " 15 c., blue, imperf. ... ..	2	2	0	" 1865, 5 c., imperf. ... ..	13	8	0
" " 10 c., green, imperf. No wmk. ... ..	3	4	0	" 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf., unused	3	16	0
" " 15 c., blue, imperf. No wmk. ... ..	5	0	0	" 1868, 10 c., pink and blue, perf.			
Bahamas, 1 p., lake, imperf., unsevered pair ...	5	4	0	" 14, unused ... ..	6	8	0
" 1 p., on bluish paper, no wmk., un- severed pair ... ..	3	12	0	" " " perf. 12½ ... ..	2	15	0
" 1862, 1 p., wmk. C.C., imperf. ... ..	4	8	0	" " 25 c., yellow and violet ... ..	2	2	0
" " 6 p., imperf. ... ..	3	1	0	" " 1 dol., green, perf. 12½ ... ..	2	0	0
				British Honduras, 1888, 2 c., on 1 p., rose, double inverted surcharge, used ... ..	2	2	0
				" " 10 c., on 4 p., mauve, inverted surcharge, used ... ..	2	4	0







THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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JULY, 1893.

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*A Philatelic Wedding Present*

TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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**T**HE enthusiasm with which the union of His Royal Highness the Duke of York with the Princess May has been greeted throughout the length and breadth of the land, bears eloquent testimony to the loyalty and affection of the people of England for the Royal Family. These feelings are, we feel assured, shared equally by Philatelists, and we may be allowed to take this opportunity of offering to the Royal Pair our loyal and sincere good wishes on the happy event which has been so lately solemnised.

Amongst the numerous wedding presents received by his Royal Highness that of the Philatelic Society of London is probably unique, alike in its character as in the manner in which it has been provided. It was but natural that the Society should desire to take advantage of the occasion of the marriage to testify to their appreciation of the honour conferred by the Duke of York on Philately in accepting the position of Honorary Vice-President of the Society. This desire inspired the happy idea of inviting members to contribute to an appropriate offering, by sending stamps from their own collections, or duplicates, so that each contributor might have the satisfaction of adding something to His Royal Highness's collection.

Time did not allow of communication with members resident in far distant lands, and it is therefore satisfactory to be able to report that upwards of one hundred members responded to the invitation, with the result that a gift has been provided which is worthy of the occasion, and which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to His Royal Highness.

In making the arrangements, care had been taken to ensure, as far as possible, that the stamps included in the present should be such as would be acceptable as additions to the collection of His Royal Highness. The result has been eminently successful, as we are informed, by one who is well acquainted with the collection, that there will be some 1,500 stamps available for transfer to the Royal volumes.

The attainment of this result has necessarily entailed a very large amount of correspondence, but the labour has been greatly lightened by the interest shown by all contributors, and by their assistance in giving, in most instances, the choice of several stamps. That the interest taken in the work was real and unselfish in its nature is, we think, sufficiently proved by the fact that one of the conditions of the



undertaking was that there should be nothing in the arrangement of the stamps to enable the individual gifts to be recognised.

It is a pleasure to be able to record the fact that a considerable number of members living in foreign countries, have specially interested themselves in securing the success of the project, and contributions have been received from members in America, and Canada, as well as from those residing in most of the principal cities of Europe.

The stamps received were mounted in a handsome volume containing a suitable inscription, and as most of them were unused, and in fine condition, the *tout ensemble* is most effective. It is almost a pity, as was remarked by some who saw the gift before it was forwarded to Marlborough House, that the stamps should have to be removed from the present volume, but this is of course necessary to secure the object of the donors. The names of all the contributors are entered in the book in which the stamps are mounted, and there is also a full descriptive list of the stamps themselves, which will remain as a record of the additions made by members of the Society to the collection of their Honorary Vice-President.

The stamps were arranged in alphabetical order, and we propose to follow the same order in calling attention to some of the principal stamps, a description of which will probably prove of interest to our readers.

The opening of the first page augured well for the contents of the volume, consisting, as it did, of a set of 9 fine copies of the stamps of Afghanistan, dated 1288 (being specimens of each of the 4 plates), and a 2 shahi (mauve) dated 1292, of the same country, on the entire letter sheet. Austria was well represented by a set of the second issue, including the rare 2 kreutzer orange, all unused, and in absolutely perfect condition. In British East Africa were found the first half anna and 1 anna stamps, and in Canada, 2 fine copies of the 6d. imperforate on wove and laid papers. The stamps of Ceylon were numerous, and included fine unused copies of the ½d. lilac rouletted, and of the 5d. perforated, a good series of the surcharged stamps (amongst which was the 5c. on 16c. inverted), and the 2c. perf. 12½, in addition to a large number of envelopes and cards showing most of the varieties of surcharge. An unused set of the handsome stamps of the 1889 issue of Costa Rica, including all the high values, next attracted our attention, followed by copies of the 1d. and 3d. stamps of the *Fiji Times Express*, on laid batonné paper, and three beautiful examples of the first issue of Finland, used on entire letter sheets or envelopes.

Great Britain was largely in evidence (all of course unused), the principal stamps being a pair of the 1d. red on the "Dickinson" paper, a fine series of all the shades and papers of the 1d. (large crown, perf. 14), proofs on card in black and red of the 1d. and 2d. with letters in the corners, a strip of 6 of the 3d. with reticulated background, a complete set of the 1d. plate numbers, with pairs and blocks of many of the numbers, half a sheet of one of the plates of the 3d. (spray watermark), several copies of the 6d., 9d., and 1s. (large letters), the 1d. and 2d. Mulready wrappers, and 9 stamps of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, the use of which was suppressed by Government.

Amongst the Italian stamps were noticeable unused pairs of several of the issue of 1863, imperforate, and in those of Japan were an entire sheet of the brown stamp of the first issue, and several of the scarce stamps on native laid or wove papers of late issues. There were also some good stamps of Labuan, including the 16 c. watermark C.A. and crown sideways, a fine copy of the 2½ sch. error of Lubeck, and in the stamps of Nevis a fine unused copy of the 4d. on grey paper, together with some good shades of the 1s. stamps, including the 1s. yellow-green. With the exception of the stamps in vermilion of the first issue, the whole of the stamps of Newfoundland were present in an unused condition.

Amongst the various issues of New South Wales there were some good Sydney views, and many good stamps of the later issues, mostly unused; and in New Zealand we observed a 6d. on pelure paper rouletted, a fine pair of the 1s. (star watermark) imperforate, and other nice stamps.

Peru was chiefly noticeable for a very fine copy of the medio peso yellow, while the Portuguese Possessions were well represented by a good series of most of the Colonies, including an entire sheet of the 100 r. of Guiné with the small surcharge.

Russia was well to the fore with a fine series of all the issues, showing all the various papers, shades, and perforation, and a collection of upwards of 300 of the local (*zemstvo*) stamps, which must have entailed many hours' work in their naming and arrangement. Many of these stamps were used, and are very scarce in this condition. With them there were also a number of envelopes sent from foreign countries to the Russian provinces, franked with the *zemstvo* stamps in addition to those of the countries where the letters were posted, and showing the use made by the Russian Government of the local posts.

The stamps of St. Vincent were very numerous and fine, being nearly all unused, and amongst the latter were the 4d. blue (star), 4d. yellow, 1s. brown, 5s., and the ½d. in red on each half of the 6d.

The 1st issue of Shanghai was represented by a good series of originals of several values in beautiful condition. In South Australia there was a fine copy of the 1d. imperforate, some good rouletted 1s. stamps (yellow and orange), several copies of the 10d. rouletted and perforated, 3d. in red on 4d. blue, and many other useful stamps.

The Cantonal stamps of Switzerland included the Geneva (large Eagle) unused, 6 r. Zurich, 5 c. Vaud, and the 5 c. Neufchâtel, and there was also a good series of the Federal Issues.

A very fine copy of the rare 1d. surcharged in ink on the 6d. stamp of Tobago, and used on part of the original envelope, together with the scarce 6d. ochre of the same colony, can hardly fail to be useful additions to the collection of His Royal Highness.

The stamps of the Transvaal formed a collection representative of all the issues, and included amongst many other good stamps, 6d. (blue on rose) surcharge in capital letters inverted, 1d. (wide roulette) surcharge in capitals and small letters, 6d. (blue on green) fine roulette with the same surcharge, and a pair of the 3d. surcharge in Roman and Italic capitals.

In Trinidad were found fine unused copies of the plum and neutral stamps (blue paper) of the first issue, good used examples of most of the stamps of the same issue, and many other good stamps of other issues.

His Royal Highness is reputed to have a good collection of the stamps of Turks Islands. This will no doubt be strengthened by the surcharged stamps to be found in the present, which include an entire sheet of one of the settings of the ½d. on 1d., and a half sheet showing all the varieties of another setting of the ½d. on the 1s. plum.

The United States of America is represented by some good stamps of the early issues, including a 10c. (Post Office) on the entire letter sheet, and several of the scarce stamps with "grills," and by a complete unused set of the "Columbus" issue.

Amongst the older issues of Victoria we noticed a fine copy of the 1d. (emblems) no watermark, and a pair of the same issue with star watermark, and in the issue of 1863-67 the 1d. no watermark, and the 6d. watermark three-pence, and the later issues are well represented with a good series of unused stamps.

Most of the Virgin Islands stamps are to be found in the collection, and amongst those of Western Australia are some of the earliest issues unused, together with a copy of the rare 6d. bronze rouletted, and fine unused copies of most of the later issues.

In addition to the countries we have mentioned many other countries are well represented, and by far the greater number of the stamps contained in the volume are stamps of interest and value.



# A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.

By M. P. CASTLE,

(Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.)

SAN FRANCISCO, 24th June, 1893.



TAKE up my pen with a less guilty feeling, as I have felt the spirit once more stirring me, and am now confident, despite previously expressed forebodings, that the ashes of my ancient philatelic fires only require a little fuel to blaze up again in their pristine fierceness. While travelling in Japan we had received a courteous invitation from the Pacific Philatelic Society to a dinner to be held in San Francisco in our honour—an honour that, however undeserved, we gladly acceded to.

Hence, after landing at Vancouver on the 23rd May, we had, after sundry long journeyings in the Rocky and other mountains, much looked forward to a renewal of intercourse with collectors and the sight of stamps after our long severance from both. Nor were we disappointed, as we had scarcely arrived at the world-famed Palace Hotel at San Francisco before Mr. John N. Luff, the Hon. Sec. of the Pacific Philatelic Society, descended upon us, and promptly annexed us as his especial charge during our stay in the city of the Golden Gate. Under such favourable auspices we were soon *en rapport* with the leading collectors and dealers. I had the pleasure of seeing through the collections of several, and I may briefly epitomise my impressions by saying that I was agreeably surprised to find not only several collections of considerable interest, but, among many members, an extensive philatelic knowledge. One of the first collections I saw was that of Mr. W. Sellschopp whose *specialité* is the Old German States, used and unused, and I noticed that while Bremen, Lubeck, and many other of the old States were practically complete, his especial fancy—as being his birthplace—Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, were represented by every adhesive stamp, used and unused. He has also some good envelopes, and it may be readily inferred that during his 25 years collecting he has had many opportunities of adding both to his special and general collections. Mr. Sellschopp's partner, Mr. Gesvret, has also a very fine lot of stamps. The President of the Pacific Philatelic Society, Mr. W. J. Gardner, was good enough to bring his collection to the hotel, and amid many good stamps, I noted the Hong Kong as being especially strong, indeed I fancy Mr. G. possesses some rarities of the surcharges in native characters on the upper left hand that are not generally known.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. W. A. Cooper, the chief clerk of the Foreign Mail Department, I was enabled to make a tour of the San Francisco Post Office. The volume of correspondence passing through with the Japanese, Chinese, and Australian Mails, is astounding; and I was much impressed with the practical modern inventions for rapidly sorting the letters. The building itself is of former times, and will, I believe, soon be replaced by an edifice more in consonance with modern Californian ideas of progress. Mr. Cooper is an ardent collector, taking everything; but his "weakness" is for Australians; hence, perhaps, I was more interested in seeing his collection than any other. As the result of several years collecting, coupled with an accurate and extensive knowledge of the stamps of Oceania, this gentleman has succeeded in making a good and highly interesting collection of these stamps, the strongest country being New Zealand, where I noted such stamps as the 1d. and 3d. star watermark rouletted, unused, fine pelures, thick papers, and a goodly array of shades of all issues. I may safely say that both



for knowledge displayed and for the excellence and number of the specimens this was the best lot of Australians I have seen since leaving England. The indefatigable and courteous Hon. Sec., Mr. J. N. Luff, has also a large number of stamps, which are stored in numerous volumes with movable leaves. Patriotism is to the fore with this gentleman, his book of the United States being his *chef d'œuvre*. Despite the absence of the greater rarities such as the Brattleboro', the St. Louis, etc., etc., Mr. Luff has accumulated—in the most advanced collector style—a brilliant assortment of shades in every issue, most of the imperforate stamps being present in pairs, while his Officials are entirely complete. I especially noted his fine show of the 5 c., 1851 and 1861, of which there were many shades used and unused in splendid condition. I spent some hours going over other books of other countries, many of which contain good stamps, and finally only collapsed when Mr. Luff handed me a bulky volume entitled, French Colonies!

Another member, Mr. J. C. Welch, has a brilliant copy of the 12 p. Canada, on laid paper postmarked, and he, moreover, informed me that a friend in the Dominion has no less than five copies, two of which are said to be on wove paper.

The Philatelic Society consists of about 25 members, and a meeting is held once a month at an hotel. We were fortunately enabled to make the acquaintance of the leading collectors at the informal meeting convened in our honour. I can hardly be guilty of any over-statement when I say that my travelling companions and I spent one of the most pleasant evenings of our lives when we enjoyed the hospitality of our Californian *confrères*. Everything was done that could conduce to this end; and the dinner must be pronounced a great success.\* The toasts beyond the usual patriotic ones were few. In returning thanks for that of "Our Visitors" I expressed on my friends' and my own behalf our sense of the honour done to the London Society, and my conviction that the great kindness and courtesy we had received from the San Francisco Society would be highly appreciated by

\* I forward a copy of the quaint and tastefully-devised menu, and I venture to think that the clever way in which thiugs gastronomic and Philatelic "have got mixed" will amuse the readers of this journal. I have a shrewd suspicion that the lion's share of these *jeux d'esprit* can be traced to the lively imagination of my friend Mr. John N. Luff.

M. P. C.

## THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

"We all have our hobbies."

## MENU.

A list of current issues, with notes.

Little Neck Clams. From Seychelles, on original covers.	VEGETABLES.
SOUP.	Petits Pois.      Chauffeur au Gratin.
Tomato au Riz.	California locals, removed from wrappers.
Full plates, distinct watermarks.	ROAST.
HORS D'ŒUVRES.	Sellé D'Agneau.
Shrimp Salad.	Rouletted with short cuts.
Mixed lot, all in good condition.	DESSERT.
Olives.      Anchois.	Ice Cream.      Strawberries.
Odd shades.      Cut to shape.	Latest from Iceland.      Picked specimens.
FISH.	Fruits Assortis.
Bass Rayée au Vin Blanc.	A general collection.
Close ribbed, showing outer fibres.	Gateaux.      Fromage.
ENTREES.	Minor varieties.      Various types.
Sweetbreads en Caisse.	Café Noir.
Trimmed and neatly mounted.	Turkish, surcharged for local use.
Chicken Sauté à la Marengo.	
Just out, only a few issued.	

Dinner to

Mr. M. P. CASTLE.  
Mr. W. T. WILLETT.  
Dr. E. H. GONIN.

Maison Tortoni,  
Wednesday, June 14, 1893.

all the members of the former body, and on its behalf I offered a warm welcome to any of our Californian friends who might visit London. I need hardly say that I proposed "Success to the Pacific Philatelic Society" and that Mr. Willett seconded the toast, nor perhaps need I further allude to the later proceedings than by saying that Philately developed into "Funniosities" as the evening waned, and that we separated at an *early* hour with the kindest feelings towards our courteous hosts.

After an agreeable sojourn of a week in San Francisco, we departed on a tour to the famed Yosemite Valley and Southern California. Of the amount of dust swallowed, of the absence of springs on the Californian Mail coaches, of the presence of stones and ruts on the roads, and of the truly magnificent scenery we saw, it boots not to speak within the scope of the LONDON PHILATELIST, but one item incidental to this journey may perhaps appropriately find mention in these pages. In my olden days of general collecting I was always somewhat enamoured of a large number of "Californian Franks" that came into my possession indirectly through the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, whose interest in these locals will be remembered by many. When, therefore, I encountered the well-known sign of "Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express" on Railway Cars, Post Offices, etc., it revived these ancient memories. This company, whose operations for the express delivery of letters and safe transit of packages is very wide-reaching, despite the great latter-day extension of Government Post Offices, have magnificent blocks of offices in this town for their several departments, while in travelling up the country we found their agents everywhere.

In the Yosemite Valley, for instance—70 to 100 miles from the railroad—we found the agents at each township or "clearing," who handed up to the mail stage driver a strong metal-bound box containing the letters and packages to be forwarded. The only envelopes apparently used on the South Californian route are the current 2 c. United States, in the commercial and official sizes, bearing the overprint "Paid Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express over our lines in the United States," in the usual oblong-lined block. The company's retail price for these is 5 c. each. The townships aforementioned in the mountains are amusingly primitive—Grub Gulch, Giant Springs, or Fish Camp, consisting of five or six rough modern houses, the "Post Office" having its designation placed over the door by someone who was not evidently brought up to sign-writing, and the "Postmaster" being an obvious Jack-of-all-trades. Where some of these small settlements are situated away from the mail road, a wooden box is attached to a tree adjacent to the road, and the letters deposited therein by the stage driver, literally "to be left till called for." This receptacle is simply a small white-painted box, fastened on to the friendly tree trunk by irons, and, being innocent of any lock, it is to be presumed the worthy settlers are all of the greatest probity; at the same time, were I a dealer, I should feel afraid of sending out approval sheets thus! I can only say, in concluding these somewhat discursive remarks, that, in the exceedingly enjoyable month's stay we have made in California, the unremitting kindness and attention shown to us by all the members of the Pacific Philatelic Society have been the chief factors.

My next and probably last letter will be from Chicago. We anticipate reaching "home" (how pleasant it sounds!) quite early in August, and we look forward greatly to again meeting our fellow-members of the London Society.



# Half-Hours with Australian Stamps.

By M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London.*

## THE UNWATERMARKED STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

**T**HE singularly interesting and valuable paper by Mr. E. D. Bacon, contained in the October number of the LONDON PHILATELIST, may be taken as conclusive as to the true facts of what constituted the first issue of the beautiful stamps of this country. Deposed from their proud position as premier issue, the unwatermarked stamps, whether on the blue or the white paper, will nevertheless always command the respectful attention of Philatelists by their rarity, while the fact that they are to be now regarded as a provisional issue may even increase their quondam prestige. Mr. Davies's statement in the *Philatelic Record* for September, 1889, that the white and blue papers were used promiscuously, invites the attention of Philatelists, and it will be interesting to ascertain, if possible, how far this theory is borne out by dated specimens. Dated specimens are, alas, few and far between. I have, however, examined my own stamps, and append—for what it is worth—a list of all the postmarks bearing dates.

### Star imperforate.

1d., 26.8.62.

3d., 8.1.64.

6d., 13.7.63.

„ 10.62.

### Blue paper.

1d., 11.1.58.

2d., 26.5.56.

„ 22.10.57.

### Thick white paper (unwatermarked).

1d., 22.2.62.

„ 9.62.

„ 11.62.

„ .63.

2d., 12.7.58.

„ (perf.) 63.

### Thin paper (pelure).

6d., 4.6.6(2?)

1s., 13.12.62.

There is one fact that militates somewhat against the new information, namely, the absence of the once believed in sixpenny value from the series on blue paper. If both papers are used simultaneously it seems curious that 6d. stamps should have been printed on the white paper, thick and pelure, only. Nor are the 6d. stamps with star imperforate so plentiful to-day as to preclude the possibility of their having been required in the provisional issue; indeed the unwatermarked 6d. is by no means scarce, and judging from the numerous shades extant, on both the hard and soft paper, there must have been numerous printings. While on the subject of the so-called “hard” and “soft” paper, I may say that this, according to competent authority, is to a considerable extent due to the size used in the paper; from my own experience I can testify to the remarkable “softening” effect of immersion of these stamps in hot water!



Another somewhat curious fact, also militating against the simultaneous user theory, is the absence of all varieties of unofficial perforations on the blue paper series, as against their presence in various forms with all the white unwatermarked, and on some of the star imperforate sets. That there were far fewer printed of the 1d. and notably so of the 1s. values on the former paper, is evidenced by their relative rarity, either used or unused; the 2d. on blue (used) has, however, never been a scarce stamp, and it seems strange that no unofficial perforations have been seen here.

During Mr. D. A. Vindin's recent visit to this country, I had the pleasure of showing him my stamps, when on a visit to me, and I was pointing out to him the curious relative positions of some of these two pennies on blue being spaced laterally from less than half a millimètre to two millimètres when his attention was especially attracted to a pair, postmarked, on a letter addressed to "Messrs. D. Cooper & Co., Waterloo Warehouse, Sydney," and postmarked May 26, 1856. The firm named was that bearing the honoured patronymic of the first President of the London Philatelic Society—Sir Daniel Cooper, and Mr. Vindin related to me his surprised recognition of the envelope, and his reasons therefor. At my solicitation he kindly supplied me with the details subsequently, and, as these "Half-Hours" have never professed to be limited to the scientific only, I have no compunction in communicating to my brother collectors the interesting little anecdote that Mr. Vindin was good enough to narrate.

"Some three or four years ago old Waterloo Warehouse—one of the oldest buildings in Sydney, situated in Market Street—the headquarters of the old firm of Daniel Cooper & Co., was pulled down to make room for the present handsome offices of the *Evening News and Town and Country Journal*. When clearing out the premises box after box of old letters were turned out, it taking one man fully seven days to burn them. As they were coming to an end a friend of mine—Mr. Raine, of Raine & Horne, estate agents, Sydney, agents for Sir Daniel Cooper—told the man burning them to remove a few hundred stamps from the letters, as several of his friends were collectors, and would probably like them. This was done, and the stamps thrown loosely in one of the drawers in Mr. Raine's office. From time to time Mr. Raine distributed these stamps among his friends interested in stamp collecting. It is very evident none of them knew much, for, after this had been going on for three months or so, Mr. Raine met me, and the conversation turning upon stamps—as it invariably does when I am present—he related the above facts to me, at the same time telling me I could have the balance of the stamps if I liked to come round to his office. Of course I did so, and when I saw 'the remains' opened my eyes, for I saw some of the loveliest 'Sydney Views' and 'Laureated' I have ever come across—about one hundred 'views' and two hundred 'laureated,' all in perfect order. I had some difficulty in persuading Mr. Raine to accept twelve pounds for these, and he looked upon me as a lunatic for offering him so much for 'rubbish.' If he was astonished it can be guessed I was pleased enough. The funniest thing in connection with this story is that Sir Daniel Cooper was an enthusiastic collector some years ago when he visited Sydney to exert his influence with the Government, and obtained permission to go through any of the Government departments in search of stamps. He naturally secured thousands of 'gems,' but by far the best 'mine' must have been his own warehouse, which he forgot to go through, and from which afterwards thousands of the rarest of Australasian stamps were removed and burnt. This story is suggested by seeing an envelope addressed to the firm of Daniel Cooper & Co. in Mr. Castle's collection."

In the August (1892) number of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Mr. Basset Hull mentions that "the foolscap paper used for both blue and white was probably that manufactured by T. H. Saunders, each sheet of which was watermarked with the name of the maker in double-lined capitals and date of manufacture," adding that a Sydney collector possesses a specimen of the 1d. on blue paper with watermark

of a large double-lined "N," and asking for information as to other like specimens. I have, or have seen, the following:—

1d., on blue paper, "K" (? H) and "&".  
 2d., " " "N"  
 2d., " " "O" and (?) "V".

These do not seem to fit in much with the presumed watermarked inscription, but I give them for what they are worth.

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## Cape of Good Hope Provisionals of 1861.

By E. D. BACON.

**W**ITH further reference to my article on these stamps in Volume I. of the LONDON PHILATELIST, page 258, and to the "note" I appended to Mr. E. Paterson's letter in the same volume, page 335, I am now in a position to give some further information upon the points that remain in dispute.

1. In a letter I have received from Mr. B. Duff, Acting Postmaster-General, dated Cape Town, December 5th, 1892, Mr. Duff informs me that upon again referring to the records he finds that the numbers printed of each value were correctly given in the Postmaster-General's letter of August 6th, 1892. My surmise that these numbers had been reversed is therefore proved to be wrong.

2. In a letter from Mr. S. R. French, Postmaster-General, dated Cape Town, April 10th, 1893, Mr. French tells me, that there are no records to shew why the missing types of the Fourpence and One Penny were destroyed, nor the date upon which they were removed from the plates. But he adds in reply to a further question of mine, that the sheets of the reprints are made up entirely of Fourpence and One Penny stamps respectively. It appears therefore that no reprints of the "errors" exist, although these may be found given in more than one catalogue.

The above particulars, with those that may be found included in my articles in the LONDON PHILATELIST of last year, constitute all that we are likely to discover of the history of this interesting series of stamps.

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NOTE.—It has not been our practice to complain of the wholesale reproduction of original articles from our pages, so long as they are duly acknowledged, but in justice to our excellent contributor, Mr. E. D. Bacon, who has devoted so much time and labour and research to an exhaustive elucidation of matters affecting the early issues of the Cape of Good Hope, we are compelled to protest against the shameless and wholesale appropriation without a word of acknowledgment, under the thin disguise of scarcely altered literary form, by Mr. Emil Tamsen of Waterberg, Transvaal, in an article contributed to the *Stamp News Annual*, and now being reproduced in American periodicals, and credited to Mr. Tamsen as a contribution of exceptional merit.—[Editor, *L.P.*]





# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Bamra.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us the  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp in a new colour, viz., blue on magenta coloured paper instead of pink.

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna, blue on magenta paper.

**Belgium.**—According to the official decree, the text of which we publish on another page, the Sunday labelled stamps are to comprise new designs, and of the values given in the annexed list. The stamps of 10 centimes and above are to have the portrait of the King, and those below 10 centimes will bear the national arms. The issue commenced with the 10 centimes on the 1st of June last, but the old types are to be accepted for postage till the stock is exhausted.

1 centime,	gray.
2 "	orange.
5 "	green.
10 "	red.
20 "	greyish-green.
25 "	blue.
50 "	bistre.
1 fr.	carmine on light green.
2 "	lilac ou rose.

**Bolivia.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two stamps of a new design, as per illustration. They are roughly lithographed on wove paper. Our correspondents' consignment included part of a sheet of the 1 cent. perf. horizontally but imperf. vertically. Perf. 11, no watermark.

Meanwhile we learn that the very ugly stamps chronicled and illustrated by us in November last (Vol. I., p. 301), said to be in



commemoration of the opening of the first Bolivian railway, are bogus, got up by a man named R. Moens, in Paris, who persuaded the

Committee of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition to show a frame of the stuff as a Bolivian Government exhibit.

1 centavo, pink.  
5 centavos, blue.

**Bosnia.**—The 1 kr. stamp has, we are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., been withdrawn from circulation, and no more are obtainable.

**Hankow.**—Following in the wake of Shanghai, Hankow has now issued a series of postage stamps, and inaugurated a postal service of its own. We have received a set of the stamps from Mr. Herbert F. Lowe which we will illustrate in our next issue. They are very quaint, are five in number, and are printed on coloured wove paper, as per list. They are imperforate at the sides, and are rouletted 9 in coloured lines at the top and bottom. All have a framework of lines with "Hankow, L.P.O." in the upper part of the frame, the value in words in the lower part, and Chinese inscriptions at the side. The central design of the 2 c., 5 c. and 10 c., represents a Chinaman carrying two chests of tea; the 20 cents has a three storied pagoda, and the 30 cent., which is nearly 4 mm. shorter, has a representation of one of the public buildings in Hankow.

2 cents,	violet	ou manve	paper.
5 "	yellow-green	„ salmon	„
10 "	carmine	„ rose	„
20 "	blue	„ cream	„
30 "	red	„ yellow	„

**New South Wales.**—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2½ with the watermark inverted, and the current 1d. with a flaw running through the "o" of the word "one."

**Sandwich Islands.**—Two errors crept into our list of colours of the surcharge given last month (p. 119). The 12 c. puce and 15 c. brown have *black* surcharges, not *red*. With these exceptions our list is correct.

**Seychelles.**—A 12 c. on 16 c. has, we learn from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., just been added to the surcharges chronicled and illustrated by us on page 66.

12 c. on 16 c., brown and blue, black surcharge.



Shanghai.—We have a further batch of provisionals, and the first instalment of the new designs from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The provisionals are  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent on half of 5 cent pink, and surcharged in deep blue, and the same surcharge on the half of the same stamp in dark red. The stamps are bisected with a vertical perforation. The bisecting perforation measures 12, and corresponds with the perf. of the stamp itself. In each bisected pair, the 2 of the fraction has a straight foot on the left half, and a curved foot on the right half.

The new design, which we illustrate, will speak for itself. So far we have only seen the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 1 c., but these are each printed in two colours. The words "Local Post" in the top label, the value in words in the bottom label, and the figures of value in the central label on each side, together with the Chinese characters above, and below on each side are a separate printing in black ink.



*Bisected Stamps.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cent on half of 5 cent, pink.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent " " dark red.  
*New Designs.*  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, black and orange.  
 1 " black and brown.

Siam.—In March last (p. 66) we chronicled the 4 atts on 24 atts with and without English surcharge. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now send us a block of 9, three rows of three stamps each. In this block the second and third stamps of the second row have the English surcharge, but not the native overprint. All the rest of the block have both the English and native overprint. It would therefore seem that those stamps which have not both overprints must be classed as errors.

*Errors.*

- Without native overprint.  
 4 atts on 24 atts, violet and blue.  
 Without English overprint.  
 4 atts on 24 atts, violet and blue.

South Australia.—Mr. E. D. Bacon tells us he has had sent for his inspection a specimen of the ninepence, reddish-violet, perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with a clear impression on both sides.

9d., reddish-violet, printed on both sides.

Tasmania.—The 10s. value has been added to the current series. It is of the same design

as its predecessors, and is printed in violet, with label of value in brown. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a specimen.

10s., violet and brown.

Transvaal.—We have a complete sheet of a new provisional from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and used copies from several other correspondents. This time the stock of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps seems to have run short. Hence, as a provisional we get the 2d. bistre overprinted in red "Halve—Penny" in two lines, with bar above and below. The colour of the surcharge varies from a dark carmine-red to a pale red. Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. inform us that inverted sheets have escaped into circulation. Of minor varieties we notice a broken P in the top row, and that the relative positions of the words "Halve" and "Penny" varies, in two cases the "P" is immediately under the "H," in every other case it is more or less to the left.



On the very heels of this new provisional comes a more recent variety, to wit, the same surcharge in black. Besides which we have also from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a variation of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pence on 1s. in a re-arrangement of the surcharge in two lines, "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —pence," instead of in one line as chronicled and illustrated by us in February last (p. 45). It is also inverted.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d. bistre, red sur.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " black sur.  
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " 1s. green, " "

*Inverted.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d. bistre, red sur.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " black sur.  
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " " "

Venezuela.—The *Monthly Journal* says:—"We have received a very handsome stamp, with profile of Bolivar to left in a fancy oval frame; the word 'INSTRUCCION' is in the frame above, and 'CENTIMOS' below, with numerals '25' at each side. We presume that this is a variation upon the stamps inscribed 'ESCUELAS,' between which and 'INSTRUCCION' the connection is easy to trace, and that this stamp is for Fiscal and Inland Postal use. It is beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed on slightly tinted paper, perf. 12."

25 c., oval, blue on bluish.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

◆

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

Shanghai.—In addition to the envelope chronicled in our last issue, Messrs. Clarke & Co. send us three fresh novelties.

No. 1 is the same as that previously described but has a plain embossed transverse oval stamp at the top of the envelope consisting of the words "Shanghai—Local Post Office at the top and bottom with a native inscription (probably a Chinese translation) in the centre. The size of this envelope is 139×79 mm., or  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Paper, white laid.

No. 2 is the same as No. 1, but measures 121×83 mm., or  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Paper, white laid.

No. 3 is similar in design but is printed upon thin wove yellow paper, and measures 146×96 mm., or  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

These envelopes are evidently all locally printed, and probably constitute a provisional issue.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two envelopes and a wrapper of the new issue design. The stamp is an embossed reproduction of the design of the adhesive illustrated by us this month. The words "Local Post" in the upper label, words of value in lower label, and figures of value on each side, with Chinese characters above and below are, as in the case of the adhesives, an after printing in black.

The envelopes are of two values, 2 cents red, and 5 cents blue. The 2 cents measures 146×85 mm., or  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and the 5 cents 154×96 mm., or  $6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Paper, white laid, with diamond-shaped watermark lines.

The wrapper has an embossed stamp of the value of 1 cent, brown, 281×103 mm, or  $11\frac{1}{16} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Paper, white laid, with longitudinal watermark lines.

### Envelopes.

1 cent, black,	139×79 mm., white laid.
1 " "	121×83 mm. "
1 " "	146×96 mm., yellow wove.
2 cents, black and red,	146×85 mm., white laid.
5 " "	blue, 154×96 mm. " "

### Wrapper.

1 cent, black and brown, 281×103 mm., white laid.

United States.—A correspondent writes to the *Philatelic Journal of America* as follows:—

There are marked differences in the design of the 2 c. Columbian envelope. In the specimens which were first received, and which were put on sale at the Brooklyn Post Office, on March 27th, there is a period after the word "America," and another period after the word "cents." The rosettes separating the upper inscription from the lower one measure five millimetres in length, while in the centre of the rosette is a ring showing a coloured centre. In the envelopes now being issued there is no period after either inscription, and the rosettes measure only three and a half millimetres in length and the centres of the same are mere points. Thus far I have seen the period variety only on the "P" and "Q" although it may exist on other sizes also.

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

◆

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Switzerland.—Baron A. de Reuterskiöld writes to the *Monthly Journal* as follows:—

It has just been announced that the Confederation intends to issue a special post card to commemorate the fiftieth year of stamps in Switzerland. The issue is to consist of 36,000 cards, and they are to be sold only at the Zurich Exhibition, and only to holders of coupons. Each member of the Swiss Philatelic Associa-

tion will receive a coupon for *two* cards, each shareholder in the Exhibition a coupon for *four* cards, and each visitor to the Exhibition a coupon for *two* cards with his entrance ticket. The cards will be of the value of 5 c., printed in *claret*, and will be available for use in the whole of Switzerland from June 25th (the day of the opening of the Exhibition) to December 31st next.





# Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

## Manchester Philatelic Society.

Committee for Year, 1893-94.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President:* F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary:* W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DUERST.

*Hon. Librarian:* J. H. ABBOTT.

W. GRUNEWALD.

E. P. COLLETT.

G. H. F. GIBSON.

W. W. MUNN.

THE Second Annual Meeting was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Monday, May 8th, 1893, the President in the chair, supported by Messrs. Barratt, Coote, Beckton, Duerst, Abbott, Grunewald, Gibson, Collett, Munn, Hanmer, Ehlinger, Blockey, Petrie, Simpson, Ranck, Fildes, Pemberton, and Batty. The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary then read his report, which was in the following terms:—

### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

In commencing this my second annual report of the Manchester Philatelic Society, the members in the first place have cause to feel satisfied and to congratulate themselves upon the fact that the last session has been on the whole more interesting and instructive than the one which preceded it.

Altogether sixteen meetings have been held, at which there has been an average attendance of thirteen members; at twelve of these meetings the President has taken the chair; on the other occasions, with one exception, the Vice-President has presided, and only once have both the President and Vice-President been absent.

The President has, during the session, completed the series of papers on the Stamps of Great Britain, a series of papers which have proved to be of much interest and assistance to the members. In consequence of the appreciation evinced by the members, the President has kindly promised to have an epitome published, at his own expense, for presentation to each member.

The Hon. Treasurer has, during the session, read papers on the Carlist Stamps of Spain, Bergeford, first issue of Egypt, and four papers on the Stamps of Turkey, while the Hon. Secretary has discussed the Postal Issues of Japan in four papers, and Belgium in two papers. A special feature was introduced by the Hon. Secretary in his paper on Belgium, viz., the pre-

sentation to each member of a photograph of the stamps dealt with in his paper for the evening. A system of exchange of stamps with the Brighton Philatelic Society has also during the last session been inaugurated, and the Committee contemplate a further extension in this direction; the Committee also beg to tender their thanks to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., Limited, Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. and Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., for gifts of books to the Library.

In consequence of the increase in the size of the Library, and of the ever increasing duties devolving upon myself, I have urged upon the Committee the necessity of appointing a Librarian, and you will be asked to make such appointment to-night.

With this exception, and also a slight variation in the rules relating to the date of presentation by the Hon. Treasurer of his balance-sheet, the Committee do not deem it desirable to make any other alteration in the Statutes.

The Committee are pleased, through their Hon. Treasurer, to announce that the funds of the Society are in a satisfactory condition, and they propose to employ the surplus in the publication of an epitome of the most useful papers read during the Session. In view of such publication, it was in the middle of the Session resolved that meetings of the Lists Committee of the whole Society should meet every alternate Friday to the ordinary meetings of the Society, for the purpose of correcting and revising papers selected for publication. Several meetings of the Lists Committee have been held, and considerable progress has been made. It is a matter for regret that more members do not attend these meetings, as it is felt that such meetings are far more interesting, from a purely philatelic point of view, than it would be possible to make the ordinary meetings of the Society. Before concluding you will no doubt expect a rough forecast of next session's programme.

The chief subject of study will be the various Italian States, and doubtless some of the German States will also be well considered. The Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary have both promised to read papers, and the Committee trust that other members will be found willing to do the same. A further extension of the exchange of packets department, and the publication of the first work of the Society, and of the President's epitome of the stamps of Great Britain, will also be special features of next session.

In conclusion I wish to personally thank my colleague, Mr. Coote, for the valuable assist-



ance he has rendered to me in my secretarial duties during the past session.

It is the earnest wish of the Committee to place the Society in such a position that it will be not only of the greatest possible value to collectors residing within the district of Manchester, but will also be productive of such philatelic work as will prove of interest and use to philatelists in general. To attain the consummation of such a wish, the members are urged to take every opportunity of increasing the membership and also of introducing any new light upon any one of the many philatelic problems which still remain to be solved.

Upon the motion of the President the Hon. Secretary's report was adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer then submitted his balance-sheet, duly signed by the two Auditors appointed for the purpose, and the same was passed.

The recommendation of the Committee to

amend the rule relating to the date of the presentation of the Hon. Treasurer's balance-sheet was then considered, and an amendment embodying such recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee for the ensuing Session was then balloted for with the following result:—President, Vernon Roberts, Esq.; Vice-President, Frank Barratt, Esq.; Hon. Treasurer, G. B. Duerst, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, W. Dorning Beckton, Esq.; Assistant Hon. Secretary, C. H. Coote, Esq.; Librarian, J. H. Abbott, Esq.; E. P. Collett, Esq., W. W. Munn, Esq., W. Gruenewald, Esq., G. F. H. Gibson, Esq.

A large quantity of stamps changed hands after the meeting.

W. DORNING BECKTON,

*Hon. Secretary.*

Daisy Bank,  
Swinton Park.

## Occasional Notes.

### Our Travellers' Welcome Home.

A meeting to welcome home Mr. Castle, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, and Mr. Willett, will be held at Effingham House on Thursday, 3rd August, at 7.30 p.m., when it is hoped there will be an unusually large muster of members. Our travellers have, since last October, been on tour round the world. They have visited the far East, including Japan, returning through Canada and the United States. They left New York on the 22nd, and will be home about the 30th or 31st of this month. They have much philatelic news in store for us, and we a very hearty and fraternal welcome home for them, especially for our genial Vice-President, whose absence from the meetings of the Society during the past winter has been a source of general regret. So far as this Journal is concerned, not a single number has been put to press in any month of his absence that has not given solid evidence of the philatelic culture and fruitfulness of Mr. Castle as our Editor-in-chief. May his philatelic shadow never grow less.

### Belgian Sunday Stamps.

The following is the official decree authorising the issue of the so-called Sunday Stamps:—

MINISTRY OF RAILROADS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.  
ADMINISTRATION OF POSTS.

LEOPOLD II. KING OF BELGIUM.

*Greeting.* To all whom it may concern.  
In accordance with article 40 of the law of May 30th,

1879, authorizing the Government to issue postage stamps, etc.;

In pursuance of our decree of June 9th, 1884, which created the designs of the existing postage stamps for all values of 10 centimes and above, and of our decree of Nov. 13th, 1869, which determined the design of the postage stamps of all values under 10 centimes;

On the proposition of our Minister of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs we have decreed and do decree:

Article I. There shall be created new types of postage stamps to replace those which had been adopted by the decrees above mentioned.

Article II. The stamps of 10 centimes and above shall bear our portrait; those of the values below 10 centimes shall bear the arms of the country.

Article III. The inscription on the postage stamps shall be in French and in Flemish.

Article IV. The new postage stamps shall be sold at their nominal value.

Article V. The postage stamps of the existing types shall remain good for postage until they are exhausted.

Our Minister of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the execution of this decree.

Done at Laeken, May 14th, 1893.

LEOPOLD.

By the King.

The Minister of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

THE MINISTER OF RAILROADS, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

By virtue of Article II, of the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, which authorized the Minister of Public Works (now of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs) to determine the values, colors and dates of issue of all labels used for prepayment of postage;

By virtue of the Royal Decree of May 14th, 1893, ordering the creation of new types of postage stamps;

### DECREES.

Article I. The postage stamps of the new issue shall bear the inscription:—"Ne pas livrer le dimanche.—niet bestellen op zondag." (not to be delivered on Sunday).

The senders of letters may detach this inscription before using the postage stamps or they may leave it attached.

No correspondence which bears this inscription shall be delivered to the addressees on Sundays or holidays.

Article III. The values and colors of the new stamps shall be as follows:—

- 10 centimes, red.
- 20 „ reseda.
- 25 „ blue.
- 35 „ brown.
- 50 „ bistre.
- 1 fr. carmine on light green.
- 2 fr. lilac on rose.
- 1 centime, gray.
- 2 „ orange.
- 5 „ green.

Article III. The issue of the new postage stamps will begin with the 10 centimes which will be placed on sale on June 1st next.

BRUSSELS, May 15th, 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Philatelic Society Rooms.

On the recommendation of the House Committee the Rooms of the Philatelic Society of London at Effingham House will be closed from Saturday noon, August 5th, to Tuesday morning, August 22nd.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., says the *Sun*, possesses, at his comfortable establishment in Eaton Square, a unique souvenir of his public career. There are few men in the House of Commons who have been the subject of so much good-humoured ridicule and satire throughout the long years of his devotion to the unromantic subject of postal facilities, and Mr. Henniker Heaton's souvenir consists of a collection of all the cartoons, squibs, satirical verses, caricatures, abuse, ridicule, and anonymous letters with which he has been visited, that is, so far as they have come under his notice. His pet hobby seems to have given as much food to the journalistic humourists as if he had been a Prime Minister or a leader of the Temperance party.

General Mainwaring's Collection.

The *Statesman* newspaper of India, under date of 17th June last, says, "The collection of foreign stamps made by the late General Mainwaring, of Serampore, has just been sold for 8,000 rupees, but large as this sum would seem to be, it is said that the new owner has secured a bargain, and that the collection is worth double that sum."

Those Columbians.

The American wits have not yet done with the U.S. Columbian series. The latest comes from the New York *Comic Puck*. Here it is:—

Proprietor: How came this new postage stamp in the money drawer?

Clerk: That's my mistake, sir. I took it for a two dollar bill.

British Central African Postal Service.

A postal service has been inaugurated from Cape Town to Abercorn, at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, commencing on July 1st. The following fifteen offices will be opened:— Blantyre, Fort Anderson, Fort Johnston, Fort

Lister, Kalungwizi, Karouga, Mlanje, Port Herald, Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Tshikwawa, Tshinde, Tshiromo, Upper Shire, and Zomba. The organisation is copied from and harmonious with the British South Africa Company's Mashonaland service.

Early Watermarking.

The *British Bookmaker* has the following interesting note on the introduction of watermarks:—

The first watermark on record was the coat of arms of a town. The early papermakers were not slow to adopt this idea in impressing upon their sheets the device of the place where their mill was situated. For instance, the coat of arms of the village of Rives, a dolphin, is a common mark on old papers. This mark is still in use to-day. The first use of the watermark then was a signature or emblem to point out the place of manufacture, and to recommend the material. For all that, certain of these emblems were used by different makers and in different countries, with slight variations—brisures, as they are called in heraldry, which were evidently accidental, but intentional. The letter "P," used by numberless makers, is a good watermark to take as an example, since we find not only is there an endless variety of forms of the letter in the product of different mills, but that the same maker modified the brisures of the letter on different qualities of paper.

First Issue Stamps of Victoria.

A CORRECTION.

Writing from San Francisco under date of June 26th, Mr. Castle makes the following important correction of a misprint in his paper, on the "First Issue Stamps of Victoria":—

I have only just seen the May number of the *LONDON PHILATELIST*, and regret to find that an important misprint has been given in my paper on the Stamps of Victoria. On page 105, in the synopsis, it reads "Messrs. Campbell & Fergusson's, First Contract, January to May, 1854; Without frame." This should obviously be *With Frame*. By reference to the general scope of the paper, and notably at the eighth line from the bottom of page 102, it will be seen that the frame is present. The paper was only written and read as I was leaving home last year, and I had no chance of a revise. M.P.C.

Surcharged Sandwich Island Stamps.

Mr. Holdsworth, of Honolulu, supplies the *Monthly Journal* with the following more detailed list of quantities surcharged:—

*Memo of Surcharged "Provisional GOVT. 1893" Stamps Issued at Honolulu, May 20th, 1893.*

VALUE.	COLOUR.	NO. SHEETS.	NO. STAMPS.
1 c. ...	Green	8,750	437,500
1 c. ...	Blue	500	25,000
1 c. ...	Purple	250	12,500
2 c. ...	Violet	17,500	875,000
2 c. ...	Pink	3,250	162,500
2 c. ...	Vermilion	125	6,250
2 c. ...	Brown	250	12,500
5 c. ...	Light blue	7,750	387,500
5 c. ...	Dark blue	250	12,500
10 c. ...	Chocolate	2,000	100,000
10 c. ...	Vermilion	250	12,500
10 c. ...	Black	750	37,500
12 c. ...	Black	1,310	65,500
12 c. ...	Puce	75	3,750
15 c. ...	Chocolate	300	15,000
18 c. ...	Red	1,000	50,000
6 c. ...	Green	500	25,000
25 c. ...	Purple	300	15,000
50 c. ...	Red	440	22,000
\$1 ...	Vermilion	730	36,500

46,280 2,314,000



# The Philatelic Society, London.

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THE

# London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AUGUST, 1893.

## *The Stamp Auction Season 1892-3.*

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.



THE past auction season in the matter of the sale of postage stamps has been one of unexampled activity. It may not have been a record year in the breaking up of great collections, but for the frequency of sales, and the number of stamps which changed hands, it would probably be hard to beat.

We have been curious enough to collect a few statistics by addressing to the chief auctioneers the following questions:—

1. Number of sales held by you?
2. Total number of lots?
3. Total sum realised?
4. Highest total of single sale?
5. Highest price realised for a single stamp?
6. Highest price realised for a single lot?

Prompt replies have been received from all but Messrs. Bogert & Durbin and Mr. Albrecht. The latter gentleman's absence from home will account for his omission. Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper have only replied to three of the questions, and as their return omits the important totals, we are most reluctantly compelled to forego a record of their sales. In every other case we have received such full replies as will enable us to give our readers an interesting *résumé* of the stamp auction season of 1892-3.

Tabulated, the information received is as follows:—

Questions asked.	Cheveley.	Hadlow.	Scott Stamp & Coin Co.	J. W. Scott Co.	Gremmel.	Totals.
1. Number of sales held .. ..	14	12	5	5	7	43
2. Total number of lots .. ..	5,131	4,726	5,508	5,690	2,994	24,049
3. Total sum realised .. ..	£9,242	£5,427	£5,305	£6,831	£775	£27,580
4. Highest total of single sale ..	£1,075	£943	£1,953	£5,098	£246	
5. Highest price for single stamp ..	£38	£11 5/-	£65	£202	£8 10/-	
6. Highest price for single lot ..	£64	£52	£65	£202	£8 10/-	

This record of the sales of five of the leading auctioneers gives a total of forty-three sales held during the past season, comprising 24,049 lots, and producing a grand total of £27,580, or rather over an average of twenty shillings per lot—the stamp auctioneer's ideal minimum. If we could have added particulars of the

important sales held by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper the total would have shown the sum invested in postage stamps during the season 1892-3 to have considerably exceeded £30,000.

The highest price paid for a single stamp to each auctioneer comprised the following:—

Cheveley & Co.,	..	Canada, 12d...	..	..	..	£38	0	0
Hadlow,	..	Naples $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue	..	..	..	£11	5	0
J. W. Scott Co.,	..	British Guiana	..	..	..	£202	0	0
Gremmel,	..	New Brunswick, 1s., violet	..	..	..	£8	10	0

It is probably early days yet to indulge in any prognostications as to the influence of auctions on stamp collecting and stamp dealing. At first sight it would seem to tend in the direction of interference with dealers' profits, but it has its counterbalancing advantage in providing the dealer with a ready and regularly available means of replenishing his stock, for the stamp dealer more often complains of want of stock than want of purchasers, and while that is so stamp auctions will be a gain rather than a loss to him. Besides which, the auctions afford him the opportunity of clearing out surplus stock that he may have of any particular country. He has no need like the draper to placard his walls with "selling off" bills at "ruinous reductions." He can put his spare stock into the next auction and take his chance of the market.

For the collector they are an almost unmixed good. They establish a ready, safe, and reliable market for the conversion of his investment into hard cash. They give to collections a hitherto much needed realisable value. Time was when the collector who wanted to turn his stamps into money was too likely to fall into the hands of an unscrupulous dealer, and get shillings instead of pounds for his treasures. And so long as fair sales are the order of the day, and knock-out rings are unknown, Stamp Auctions will probably increase in philatelic favour, popularity and stability.

## *New Zealand: First Issue.*

By E. D. BACON.



It will be remembered by readers of this journal that in an article I contributed to the October number (Vol. I.) I conclusively proved that the stamps first issued in New Zealand were printed upon star water-marked paper. This fact has received further confirmation from collectors in the Colony, who forwarded early postmarked specimens of the twopence with star watermark to Major E. B. Evans, who described them in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for October last.

The first issue having been proved to be on star paper, the question at once arises, is it possible to separate the first stamps from those on star paper which we know were not issued until the year 1862? And, inasmuch as a supply of star paper was sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. at the same time as the first stamps, is it also possible to divide the first local impressions from those of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printing? In order to try and arrive at a solution of one, if not both, of these questions, I suggested in a letter I wrote to *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for last November that we might perhaps be able to separate the different star sets by a comparison of the colours of undoubted specimens of the first issue, with other star watermarked stamps, and Major Evans, who had a most

interesting leading article on this subject in the same number of the journal I have mentioned, is of the same opinion.

With the view of carrying out this proposal, Mr. A. T. Bate, a member of the Society residing in the Colony, has kindly sent me two specimens of the twopence star watermark on blued paper. One of these is dated October, 1855, and therefore belongs to the first issue. Both stamps are of the same blue colour, but the undated copy is somewhat darker in shade than the postmarked. I have compared them with the first issue stamps in the "Tapling Collection," which I described in my paper in the *LONDON PHILATELIST* before referred to, and I find the blue is the same, but the Museum specimens are paler in shade than either of those Mr. Bate forwards me.—I ought to mention here that the paper of the Museum specimens shows no trace of bluing, but it seems possible that this may be due to the pale shade of colour these particular copies are printed in.—I have further compared Mr. Bate's and the Museum stamps with other copies of the twopence on blued paper, and the colour, allowing for dark and light shades, is the same. It appears, therefore, that all the twopence, and probably the one shilling, star watermark on blued paper, may be assigned to the first issue, as well as the twopence star watermark on white, which is of the same blue colour.

As regards the colour of the first one penny, we have nothing so far to guide us, as no sufficiently early postmarked copies have yet been found, and this value is not known with the paper blued like the twopence and one shilling. The latter fact is not strange, for, as Major Evans has also pointed out, there is no blue ingredient in the colour of this stamp.

In order to try and solve the question of the exact colour of the first one penny, I asked Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited, to see if they had any specimen of this value still left in their hands. I am glad to say a search has proved successful, and in a small book, which contains a few samples of Colonial stamps printed by their firm, they have found a pair of one penny stamps, but, unfortunately, no twopenny or one shilling. This pair is star watermarked, without, as we should expect, the lightest trace of bluing in the paper, and as Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. printed but one lot of New Zealand stamps, it is evident that these two specimens are copies of the 12,000 that were sent out to the Colony with the plate. In colour they are deep carmine-red, similar to the first twopence South Australia imperforate, which Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. printed about the same time in 1854, but the shade of the New Zealand is rather darker than most of the South Australia specimens I have compared them with. They are quite distinct in colour from other star watermarked one penny stamps, and collectors will therefore now have no difficulty in separating the first issue of this value from the 1862 and later printings.

I regret I can render no assistance in helping to solve the second question, how to divide the first local impressions from those of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printing. I confess I am perfectly at a loss even for a suggestion as to how this may be done, and I must leave the whole question to be dealt with by other writers, who, I hope, may find a solution of the difficulty.





# The Kreuzer Issues of Württemberg.

By ROBERT EHRENBACH.

*A Paper read before the London Philatelic Society, April 28th.*



AMONG the most interesting stamps of the old German States are decidedly those of the old Kreuzer issues of Württemberg. Until quite recently, not much more of the first issue was known than that there were five values, and that they had been reprinted. It had certainly never occurred to anybody that there might be types of them. Probably nobody has ever taken the pains to examine closely such common stamps. I have, with the view of finding out how many types there were, gone through a quantity of each value, and with the following result, viz.:—I have found two types of the 1 kr., three types of the 3 kr. both in yellow and orange, two types each of the 6 and 9 kr., and one type only of the 18 kr.

The types vary from each other in the position of the full stop after the word "Postverein" in the inscription on the left side.

Taking the commonest variety to be TYPE I., we find this full stop to be between the second and third point of the zigzag lines of the border; in TYPE II. it is exactly over the second point; and in TYPE III. exactly over the third point.

This issue came out on the 15th of October, 1851, and consisted of four values, a fifth value in the 18 kr. being added in April, 1852. The stamps are printed in black on coloured paper, and varying a little in thickness; the distance between the stamps on the sheet is 2 mm. vertically, and from 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$  horizontally.

## REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., buff and shades in types 1 and 2.
- 3 kr., yellow " " 1, 2, 3.
- 3 kr., orange " " 1, 2, 3.
- 6 kr., green, blue-green, yellow-green in types, 1, 2.
- 9 kr., rose, dull-rose, lilac-rose " 1, 2.
- 18 kr., dull-purple and shades in type 1.

This Figure Issue was reprinted in 1864 from a re-set dye, the old one being probably worn out, thus they hardly deserve the name reprints. They are easily detected from the originals by the smaller lettering of the word "Württemberg" and "Freimarke," and by the two little leaf ornaments on both sides of the word "Freimarke," other minor differences can be found out on closer examination. Besides this they are all printed in different shades than the originals. The whole issue was reprinted except the 3 kr. orange.

In September, 1857, a new issue in a new design—embossed arms in a square frame—printed in colours on white paper, appeared. The stamps are printed in sheets of 60—arranged in 10 horizontal rows of six. An orange coloured silk thread runs horizontally through the stamps, and they are printed at a distance varying between  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. and 1 mm. from one another, but mostly the distance is  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The paper varies greatly in thickness, and almost full sets can be made out on medium and on thick paper.

## REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., brown, yellow-brown, red-brown (shades).
- 3 kr., yellow, orange-yellow (shades).
- 6 kr., green, yellow-green (shade).
- 9 kr., rose, rose-red (shades),
- 18 kr., blue, light-blue (shades).

Reprints of this issue were made in 1864. The stamps on these sheets were printed 2 mm. apart from each other, which shows that they were struck off a new plate.

Now, in Dr. Kalkhoff's, respectively Hilckes's book of reprints, it is stated that they were struck off the plates of the perforated issues, but this is quite impossible, as the distance between the stamps is 2 mm.; because in no pair of any issue, except the rouletted one of 1866, can the distance between two stamps be made out to be more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. I have measured numbers of pairs of all imperforate and perforate issues, and have never found the space between two stamps to be more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm., mostly not more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Except in the case of the 6 kr., in which the reprint has the same coloured orange thread, and which is therefore not easily detected from the original, the silk thread in these reprints is of a dark red colour instead of being yellow. Most of the reprinted 1 kr. stamps are also in a more grey-brown shade than the originals.

#### ISSUE III.—JUNE, 1858.

The type of this issue is exactly the same as that of the last one, but without silk thread, the distance between the stamps varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mm., and the 60 stamps in the sheet are arranged as before.

The paper varies even more in thickness than in the previous issue; full sets may be found on thick paper and on paper varying from medium to thin.

#### REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., dark brown, light brown (shades).
- 3 kr., yellow, orange-yellow (shades).
- 6 kr., green, yellow-green, dark green (shades).
- 9 kr., rose, light rose, dark rose (shades).
- 18 kr., blue, dark blue (shades).

Like in the previous issue reprints of this one were made in 1864 by the Government, the stamps being likewise 2 mm. apart on the sheet. The reprints are all on thick white wove paper, but the 1 kr. was also issued on coloured paper (yellow, orange, and green-blue).

The reprints of these last two issues were allowed to be used for franking letters, and are extremely rare in used condition.

Referring once more to the distance at which these stamps are printed on the sheet, and which, as said before, is 2 mm., thus proving that they cannot be struck off any plate which was in use up to their date of issue, viz., 1864, it becomes quite evident to me that, for making these reprints, an entirely new plate was constructed and used.

Now, taking into consideration that in the rouletted issue of 1866 the stamps show a space of exactly 2 mm. between each other, I should like to venture the opinion that the plate made for the reprints was kept by the Government, and when it was in 1866 decided to bring out a new issue this plate was used.

#### ISSUE IV.—9TH NOVEMBER, 1859.

Type, arrangement on sheet, and distance between stamps as before, but perforated 14 on thick wove paper.

#### REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., light brown (shades).
- 3 kr., yellow, orange-yellow (shades).
- 6 kr., green (shades).
- 9 kr., rose, dark-rose (shades).

The 18 kr. blue which is given by all catalogues and authorities as existing, has to my knowledge up to now never been seen, and until I have seen a specimen, I shall doubt its existence.

In some old articles on Würtemberg stamps, this issue is given to have been issued before the imperforate one; but although these two issues were in use together, the perforate ones mostly show later dates on the postmarks than the others, and therefore I think that this opinion is not correct. In 1861 the paper of these stamps was changed to a very thin kind of paper, being nearly like the so-called pelure paper, and the 18 kr., blue was re-introduced.

## ISSUE V.—REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., dark-brown, yellow-brown, brown (shades).
- 3 kr., yellow (shades).
- 6 kr., green (shades).
- 9 kr., rose, bright-rose (shades).
- 9 kr., claret (issued about 1862).
- 18 kr., blue (shades).

In some instances copies of this issue show such clear impressions—especially the 1 kr. and 6 kr.—that the stars in the corners which usually appear to be of a solid white, show a little circle in the middle; the outer white lines round the inner square frame also, instead of being quite straight, seem to be a kind of zigzag lines.

Should these be early impressions, or was the plate perhaps slightly retouched? or how can one account for these variations?—Of this issue on very thin paper Moens gives the whole series as existing imperforate. Officially these are not known, nor have I ever heard of any being known, so I cannot but disbelieve in their existence, and I take it that Moens is referring to the previous issue, in which the paper varies so greatly in thickness.

## ISSUE VI.

In September and October, 1864, the gauge of perforation was changed into 10 in all values except in the 18 kr., of which there were enough left to last for some time to come.

## REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., very dark brown.
- 3 kr., yellow.
- 6 kr., green.
- 9 kr., claret.
- Slight shades of all above values.

## ISSUE VII.

During the following two years the colours of the stamps were all changed, I suppose to make them match those of other German States.

Everything else with respect to perforation, arrangement on sheets, &c., being left as before. In February or March, 1863, the 1 kr. changed from brown to green, followed in June by the 3 kr., and the 9 kr. into rose and brown respectively, whilst the supply of the 6 kr. and 18 kr. lasted till June, 1864, when they were changed into blue and yellow. All values, except the 1 r., changed their shades very frequently, especially the 9 kr. shows all sorts of brown tints.

In this issue, the only misprint I know in Würtemberg stamps occurs, viz., the 3 kr. rose shows a flaw in the right upper corner—a big red spot on white ground, instead of the usual white star on red ground.

## REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., yellow-green, green, dark-green (shades).
- 3 kr., rose, rose-red, carmine (shades).
- 6 kr., blue, dark-blue (shades).
- 9 kr., light-brown, brown, dark-brown (shades).
- 18 kr., yellow (shades).

*Misprint*—3 kr. (right upper angle red on white).

In all these perforated issues the stamps are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart from each other, and no reprints were ever issued. According to my theory, *re* the plates of which the old reprints were struck off, it was decided in June, 1866, to use the plates referred to for

## ISSUE VIII.

Colours of stamps as before, arrangement ditto, paper not quite so thin, rouletted 10, spaces between stamps 2 mm. After the creation of the North German Confederation the rates of postage were partly altered, and made to be in conformity with the currency of the Northern States, thus leading to the addition of the 7 kr. value.



## REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., green (shades).  
 3 kr., rose, rose-red (shades).  
 6 kr., blue (shades).  
 9 kr., light-brown, grey-brown, stone-brown (shades).  
 18 kr., yellow (shades).  
 7 kr., blue, slate-blue (shades).

A few years later the design of the stamps was altered into a type very much like the stamps of the North German Confederation.

## ISSUE IX.

Figure in an oval framed wreath. Date of issue 1869. The values of 6 kr. and 18 kr. were discontinued, and two new values came forward in the 2 kr. and the 14 kr. The stamps were rouletted as before.

## REFERENCE LIST.

- 1 kr., green, yellow-green (shades), January 1, 1869.  
 3 kr., rose-red, rose, pale-red (shades) " "  
 7 kr., blue, slate-blue (shades) " "  
 14 kr., yellow, orange-yellow (shades) May 3, 1869.  
 2 kr., orange-red, pale-orange (shades), December 1, 1873.  
 9 kr., grey-brown (shades), January 15, 1873.  
 Variety 14 yellow, imperf.

In November, 1874, the 1 kr. green was issued, perf. 11.

1 kr., green (shades), perf. 11.

The facilities, which in these years were given to the public for insuring parcels containing valuables, &c., soon created the demand for a high-value stamp, and this led in January, 1873, to the issue of the 70 kr. stamps, these being the last of the Kreuzer issues.

The types of these are exactly the same as the old Arms issues, they are on wove paper and imperforate, with lines of small dots, imitating a perforation, running round the stamps.

Of these stamps there are two distinct plates, but it appears that they were issued about the same time, as no exact date can be made out which of the two appeared first, postmarks of the same days and months being found on stamps of both types. The whole sheet consists of two horizontal rows of three, viz., six stamps; over the stamps there is a black inscription reading thus:—

6. St. Postfreimarken zu 70 kr.=Fl. 1.10.=2 Mk.

Zusammen im Werthe von 7 Fl.=4 Thl.=12 Mk.

The small variations between the two plates will be seen by the following description:—

- (1). The dark shade (believed by most people to be the first plate).

The dimensions of the little black dotted frame running round the stamp is  $79\frac{1}{2}$  mm. horizontally, and 53 vertically.

They are only divided from each other by a single line of little black dots.

The stamps are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart from one another.

As to the inscription over the top row, there is no stop after the word "Mark," and the two little lines (denoting equal to) between 70 kr., 1 Fl., 10, &c., are only  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. wide.

- (2). The light shade. The arms in the stamps are more embossed, the stamps show a somewhat clearer impression.

The dimensions of the outer border are 77 mm. by 52 mm.

The stamps are likewise printed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart, but two dotted lines ( $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 mm. apart) divide the stamps instead of one only.

In the black inscription on the top there is a stop after "Mark," and the lines (equal to) are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide.

## ISSUE X.—1ST JANUARY, 1873.

## REFERENCE LIST.

- 70 kr., dark red-violet (shades).  
 70 kr., bright violet (shades).

This concludes my remarks on the subject of this paper, as the currency was soon afterwards changed.

## The Tapling Collection.

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**W**E have received the following important announcement from Mr. E. D. Bacon:—

Collectors will be glad to hear that arrangements have now been completed at the British Museum for exhibiting to the public some of the stamps comprised in the "Tapling Collection." The stamps, at present on view, fill two large glass cases, which are placed in the centre of the gallery known as the King's Library. The exhibit consists of the following countries:—British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia in one case; and Prince Edward Island, Buenos Ayres, and Hawaiian Islands in the other case. It is proposed to keep these stamps on view for about one month, when the selection will be changed, and the whole of the adhesives of New South Wales will be exhibited, as well as other countries, should there be room. At further intervals of about one month's space other countries will follow. As each change occurs, I shall send a notification to the LONDON PHILATELIST, which I ask editors of other philatelic periodicals to reproduce, in order that collectors may be kept *au courant*, with the particular countries that may happen to be on view.—E. D. BACON.

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## Perforations of the 100 Reis, 1890, Brazil.

By GILBERT LOCKYER.

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**T**O such of the Philatelic fraternity as delight to gauge the perplexing perforation, and woo the vexatious variety, I can with confidence commend the 100 reis of 1890, Southern Cross of re-drawn type with the value small, or the 100 reis of 1891, head of Liberty printed in blue and red. In connection with either I promise them rare sport if they can beg, borrow, or steal a few hundreds to experiment on. Of the two stamps the latter must bear the palm because of an additional gauge of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , which the former does not possess, and which mixes itself up in a most startling manner—compound and confounding—when least expected; moreover, as is well known, there are two very distinct shades of the red and of the blue (to say nothing of slight shades), all of which may be found with most of the varieties of perforation, the whole forming a series of combinations bewildering and perplexing, calculated to drive the most determined student into Hanwell, and make the veteran wink.

From 1882 Brazil will be found to be decidedly complicated as to its perforations; the various compound combinations and changes from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 are rung harmoniously and with great regularity on all the issues, but in the case of the aforesaid 100 reis of 1891 are the changes the most numerous, chromatic and eccentric, and I therefore venture to christen it the "triple-bob-major" of Philately.

Lest, however, I should so alarm the collector who has followed me thus far

that he hastily decides to leave Brazil severely alone in future, I will refrain from letting loose upon Society all the varieties known to me of this Protean stamp; it will be enough if I declare that they are some fifty in number! Of the more simple 100 reis of 1890 I may perhaps be allowed, without serious consequences, to give a list of the varieties which I know exist. I flatter myself they will establish a record, but I shall be truly delighted to hear that somebody can "go one more." Here is my score:—

*Varieties of Perforation.*—100 reis, 1890. Brazil. Type re-drawn.

11;  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; 13;  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; 14;  $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $11 \times 13$ ;  $11 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $11 \times 14$ ; 11 on three sides, 13 at bottom; 11 at bottom, 13 on three sides; 11 at top, 13 on three sides; 11 at top,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  on three sides; 11 at sides,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  top and bottom; 11 at top,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  at bottom, 13 at sides; 11 at top, 14 at bottom,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  at sides; 11 at bottom, 14 at top, 13 at sides;  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ ;  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $13 \times 14$ ;  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .

## Review.

*Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Handbooks.—No. I, Portuguese India.*—We have received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the first of a series of "Philatelic Handbooks," which it is the intention of this firm to publish from time to time. The volume under review deals with the postal adhesives of *Portuguese India*, and comprises the papers on these stamps by Mr. Gilbert Harrison and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., that recently appeared in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*. The classification of these stamps has always presented many difficulties to philatelists, and what little information has before been available is found spread over several periodicals. These disadvantages may now be said to have been removed, and collectors owe a debt of gratitude to these two gentlemen for the extremely interesting and valuable work they have compiled. All reliable information on the subject that has previously been published has been collected, and the best catalogue lists have been carefully compared. Not only has this been done, and well done, but a large amount of fresh information, and many varieties that collectors will find entirely new to them, will be found embodied in the work. Great care has also been taken to exclude all doubtful stamps from the list.

The work extends to some 87 pages, and is divided into "Preface, Introductory Remarks, Reference List, and Notes." We cannot say that we think the best order has been adopted for the arrangement of the various divisions. It certainly seems putting the cart before the horse, to place the Reference List before the descriptive Notes. The more usual, and we think correct course, is to place it last, as a summary of what has gone before, which it naturally is. We should also like to see the authors' names given on the title-page, and we hope that this

suggestion will be carried out in future works of the same series.

Turning to the contents, we must preface our remarks by saying that there is not the uniformity displayed in dealing with the various types that we should like to see. Sometimes the type is found described both in the Notes and Reference List, while in other instances the description is only to be found in either one or the other of these divisions. Taking the issues *seriatim*, we think it is a mistake to have split the 20 reis of the first type up into three distinct issues. The writer of the present review thought that he had convinced one of the compilers that this was so when he examined the specimens of these stamps with him, and he is consequently surprised to find that no alteration has been made in this respect. In the writer's opinion the 20 reis of issue 2 is only a shade of the third issue. And here it seems proper to mention that in the Notes for issue 2 a mistake occurs in stating that there were no unused remainders of the 20 reis of issue 1 left over. The contrary is proved to be the case, as we find this stamp given under issue 22 as surcharged " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in 1881. As regards issue 3, we were told some short time since that a copy of the 600 reis had been discovered, but as the "?" to this value still remains, we gather that either this is not the case, or that the information was too late to be included by the compilers.

The variety of the 40 reis, with double figures of value, given under issue 5, should, we believe, have come under issue 4. We can at any rate vouch for the variety on the wove paper, while we have not met with it on the laid. Perhaps, however, it is to be found on both papers.

On the stamp given under issue 8 (the 100



reis *burelé* watermarked lozenges) the writers are unable to throw any fresh light. They state in the Notes that they consider "it is of the nature of a proof," and with this opinion we cordially agree. But this being so, surely they should not have constituted the stamp a definite issue, but rather have given it as a variety of issue 4, adding "(proof?)" against it.

In issue 10 the 15 reis is listed "with inverted figures of value." This is not strictly accurate, as the numerals in this variety are found placed sideways, thus 15.

Under issue 11 we can add a variety of the 10 reis with distinct double figures of value.

The date of the stamps given under issue 16 is stated as "from July, 1877, to April, 1881, inclusive," but we are not told at what dates the various stamps made their appearance. Again, all the values are given perforated 12½, and 13½ without remark, whereas in the Notes two of the values are said not to have been found with the larger perforation, and in all probability they do not exist.

To the first printing of issue 24 may be added the 1 tanga rose, with the value repeated, and also inverted, over "Correio." We have seen a postmarked specimen of this variety, which, so far as our experience goes, is unique, but the stamp is given in M. Moens' *Catalogue*. Lastly, as to issue 29, division A, we can state that we have seen a postmarked imperforate copy of the olive stamp without the figures of value.

The work is very nicely got up, with suitable cardboard covering, the top edges being gilt and the others uncut. The paper and type are excellent. The work is embellished with two

pages of useful illustrations, but those in our copy are not so clear and distinct as the similar ones previously given in the *Monthly Journal*. This is to be regretted. No doubt the clearness of the types varies in different copies of the work, and perhaps the majority are better than the particular one we happened to obtain. We hope that this may be so. There is one other matter that we think calls for some remark, and that is the price (4s. 6d., cardboard cover, or 6s., bound in cloth), at which the book is published. If the work was new we should not have a word to say against this, but considering that practically the whole of it has quite recently appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, the subscription to which is 1s., we certainly think the price somewhat excessive.

The few defects we have pointed out do not detract from the excellence of the work as a whole, which contains unquestionably the most comprehensive and correct history of the stamps of Portuguese India that has yet appeared. The publication of "Handbooks" of this nature will be welcomed by all philatelists, and particularly by specialists of the countries with which they treat. We are told in the "Preface" that the idea of their publication originated with a member of the London Philatelic Society, Mr. Edward J. Nankivell. This gentleman may fairly be congratulated upon his particularly happy suggestion, as well as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., who, we feel sure, have acted wisely in adopting it. We look forward to the appearance of other works of the same series with much interest. ♦

E. D. BACON.



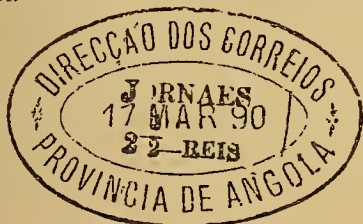
# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

Angola.—We illustrate a curious provisional received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., who inform us that it has been issued pending the arrival of the new issue. It appears to be an ordinary date stamp impression, surcharged "Jornaes—2½ reis," on coarse wove paper; imperf.



2½ reis, black.

We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., a new 2½ reis stamp for this Colony. For illustration see Cape Verde in this issue. Perf. 12.

2½ reis, pale brown.

Bermuda.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us the one shilling stamp changed to brown.

1s., brown.

Cape Verde.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a new 2½ reis stamp for this Colony, as per illustration, which, by the alteration of the name in the diagonal tablet, is made to do duty for some half-a-dozen other Colonies. Perf. 12.



2½ reis, pale brown.

Ceylon.—We illustrate a new design 3 cent from a specimen sent us by Messrs. Whitfield

King & Co., who inform us that the 3 cent stamp is for parcels of printed matter under 2 oz. sent from Ceylon to other countries. There is no rate for local matter requiring a 3 cent stamp.



3 cent, brown, tablet of value in green.

Cook Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. Arthur F. Bate, of Wellington, for a set of the new series with portrait of Queen Makea. There are five values, viz., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. The 1½d. and 2½d. differ slightly in design from the 1d., 5d., and 10d., as will be seen from our illustrations. The stamps are printed in New Zealand on white wove paper, watermarked NZ and small star, and are roughly perforated 12.



1d., brown.  
1½d., mauve.  
2½d., rose.  
5d., slate.  
10d., green.

Funchal.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us half of a 5 reis stamp, used as a provisional 2½ reis for newspaper postage, and inform us that the 2½ reis stamps ran short, and on January 4th a decree was published authorising the 5 reis to be cut in half, each half being

available for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis. The new stock of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis stamps arrived on January 8th, when the privilege was withdrawn. Consequently these provisionals were in use for only four days.

Half of 5 reis, yellow, used as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis.

**Great Britain.**—The Rev. P. E. Raynor of Australia, in a letter to Mr. Hastings E. Wright, which we quote in full in our "Occasional Notes," announces his discovery of a post-marked specimen of the 2s. blue, plate 3.

2s. blue, plate 3, postmarked.

**Guinea.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a new  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis stamp for this Colony. For illustration, see Cape Verde in this issue. Perf. 12.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, pale brown.

**Hankow.**—We now illustrate the stamps chronicled by us last month from a set received from Mr. Hubert F. Lowe.



**Macao.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a new  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis stamp for this Colony. For illustration see Cape Verde in this issue. Perf. 12.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, pale brown.

**Mauritius.**—The one cent stamp has at last been issued as per illustration, from a specimen sent us by Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co.



One cent, violet.

**Mozambique.**—Mr. J. N. Marsden sends us a prolific variety of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 reis provisionals, used, for newspaper postage, surcharged "JORNÆS" at the top, and value at foot of stamp. The value,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, is represented by figures in each lower corner, and also by " $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis" at the

foot of the stamp, the 5 reis by figure and word "reis" only. The word "JORNÆS" varies in length as per list. Mr. Marsden also sends us one stamp surcharged "Provisario" across the top of the stamp, with figure "5" in each lower corner. All these provisionals are on the 40 reis brown of 1886.

We have also received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the new design which is to supplant all these provisionals. For illustration see Cape Verde in this issue. Perf. 12.

"JORNÆS," 13 mm. long.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  reis on 40 reis, brown, black sur.

The same, double sur.

5 reis on 40 reis, brown, black sur.

5 reis on 40 reis, brown, blue sur.

The same, double sur.

5 reis on 40 reis, brown, red sur.

"JORNÆS," 17 mm. long.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  (reis) on 40 reis, brown, black sur.

The same, double sur.

"Provisario."

5 (reis) on 40 reis, brown, black sur.

New Design.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, pale brown.

**Nawanagar.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two more values of the new design chronicled and illustrated by us in June (p. 119). The new values, 2 docras and 3 docras, now before us are upon thin white wove paper. The paper is watermarked with the names of the manufacturers of the paper, "Howard & Jones, London." The letters of the watermark are 10 mm. high. In the altered spelling of the name of this State we have followed that adopted in Dr. Hunter's "Gazetteer of India." Perf. 12.

2 docras, green.

3 " " yellow.

**Portugal.**—We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Marsden, for a batch of provisionals made up by over-printing obsolete issues "Provisario" in block letters diagonally from the left lower corner to right upper corner, and adding "1893" in the left upper corner. In three cases the value is altered by an over-print in the right lower corner. Mr. Marsden also sends us three additions to the current series on coloured paper.

Surcharged 1893, Provisario.

5 reis, grey-black of 1882.

20 " " carmine of 1887.

25 " " red-violet of 1887.

50 " " blue of 1882.

80 " " yellow of 1870.

Surcharged 1893, Provisario and value.

20 reis, on 25 reis, red-violet of 1887.

50 " " on 80 " " yellow of 1870.

75 " " on 80 " " yellow of 1870.

Current Series.

150 reis, red on pink paper.

200 " " blue on pale blue paper.

300 " " blue on buff paper.

**Shanghai.**—In our last issue we drew attention to varieties in the surcharge of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. on half of 5 ct., the variety consisting of an alternation of straight and curved feet to the figure "2" of the fraction. Since then, through the kindness of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., we



have had an opportunity of examining complete sheets, and are thus enabled to localise and tabulate the varieties as shown on each bisected pair. There have evidently been two settings up of the surcharge. Each setting up is to be found on the 5 cents pink and 5 cents red. Each sheet consists of 5 rows of 10 stamps.

*No. 1 Arrangement.*

- 1st row: All straight feet to the "2."  
 2nd ,, Left half curved foot, right half straight.  
 3rd ,, Left half straight foot, right half curved.  
 4th ,, " " " " "  
 5th ,, All straight feet to the "2." "  
 Stop after "Ct" misplaced thus "Ct"

*No. 2 Arrangement.*

- 1st row: Left half straight foot, right half curved.  
 2nd ,, All curved feet.  
 3rd ,, " " " "  
 4th ,, All straight feet.  
 5th ,, Left half straight, right half curved.  
 Stop after "Ct." in its proper position.

Collectors of Shanghai may note that a vertical strip of five stamps from each sheet will give all the varieties.

The *Stamp News* chronicles a pair of 2 cents brown bisected "and surcharged 1 c in blue, but on the left 2 cents stamp there is 1 cent in green (twice) almost covered by the blue, and on the right 2 cents there is the 1 cent black (twice) in smaller type." Enough! Enough!

A Jubilee Stamp and a new design Postage Due Stamp are chronicled by our contemporaries, but we have not yet received any specimens.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us some further values as per list of the new design for the ordinary series.

*New Design.*

- 2 cents, black and vermillion.  
 5 ,, ,, pale blue.  
 10 ,, ,, green.

St. Thomas and Principe.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a new 2½ reis Stamp for this Colony. For illustration see Cape Verde in this issue. Perf. 12.

2½ reis, pale brown.

Suriname.—Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co., send us the 12½ c. of the current type, and inform us that it was issued on the 28th ult.

12½ cents, mauve.

Timor.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a new 2½ reis stamp for this Colony. For illustration see Cape Verde in this issue. Perf. 12.

2½ reis, pale brown.

Tonga.—*Vinden's Philatelic Monthly* for June has the following:—

Under date the 3rd inst., the Postmaster writes:—The postage on correspondence to all parts of the world from Tonga was reduced to 2½d. on the 1st June inst. Owing to the new stamps (¾d. and 2½ (?))—*EDITOR* not being received in time, the Post Office has authorised the dividing of the 1d. stamp from right to upper left hand corner, to be used as a halfpenny stamp for the time being. The new stamps will bear the head of George Tubou II.

Venezuela.—We now illustrate the Columbus stamp chronicled by us on p. 120. It is the work of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, but instead of being a one cent stamp it will be seen that it is of a 25 cents denomination. It represents Columbus landing on the coast of Venezuela in the year 1498, perf. 12.



We also illustrate a new series for Postal Union, and for Inland and Revenue Postage, perf. 12.

*Columbian.*

25 c., maroon.

*Postal Union.*

- 5 centavos, yellow-brown.  
 10 ,, blue.  
 25 ,, carmine.  
 50 ,, brown.  
 1 bolivar, grey.

*Inland Postage and Revenue.*

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 5 centavos, grey. | 1 bolivar, brown. |
| 10 ,, green.      | 3 bolivars, red.  |
| 25 ,, blue.       | 10 ,, violet.     |
| 59 ,, yellow.     | 20 ,, pale brown. |
|                   | 25 ,, carmine.    |

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

Ceylon.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a registered envelope with ten cents stamp on the flap.

10 cents rose, 134×88 mm.

Shanghai.—We have a two cents wrapper with embossed stamp of same design as the ½ cent chronicled by us last month.

2 cents, black and red.

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Mozambique.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 10 reis, brown on buff postcard of 1884, with the stamp surcharged "Valido, 1893," in German text, diagonally from left lower to right upper corner.

10 reis, brown on buff, *sur. Valido* 1893.

India.—Mr. E. H. Watts sends us a curiosity in the shape of a quarter-anna reply postcard, in which the impression, which should have gone on the reply half, is printed on the back of the first half, or sender's portion.

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna *error*.

## Occasional Notes.

## Great Britain, Plate 3, 2s. blue.

The Rev. P. F. Raynor, in a letter to Mr. Hastings E. Wright, announces an important discovery, to wit, the 2s. blue, English plate 3, postmarked. He says:—

Ever since Mr. Westoby wrote to me about 10d. plate 2, I have searched for it in vain, in boys' collections, on sheets, and in shops. The other day I got the LONDON PHILATELIST of May, with "Quilp's" list of plates never put to press. I at once re-examined all my English stock—in vain. Then I set to work to hunt for all the unknown plates elsewhere. Yesterday, Mr. —'s brother brought me his stock of stamps to look over; there were pages and pages of English, and the search was no inconsiderable labour. But I was rewarded this time. I spotted the 2s. plate 3! It is a heavily postmarked specimen, but quite *entire*, and the plate number unmistakable, especially on one side.

## Mr. Castle.

Owing to a delay in his departure, Mr. Castle did not reach Southampton till it was too late to attend the meeting called by the Philatelic Society of London to welcome him home, as announced in our last issue. The meeting had, therefore, to be postponed. But we are glad to be able to report that our Editor-in-Chief is once more in evidence, and will, we trust, be able to resume his editorial control of this journal with next month's issue.

## The Hawaiian Islands.

The philatelic fate of the Sandwich Islands still hangs in the balance. Negotiations are being continued with the United States Government, and the general belief is that Uncle Sam will not annex, but may eventually be persuaded to establish a protectorate. A treaty embodying this proposal would have to be submitted to Congress, and may, as a departure from the settled foreign policy of the Great Republic, evoke strong opposition, and consequent and long delay. Meanwhile, "provisional" possibilities may develop to a most resourceful extent.

## New Issues.

We have to thank many of our fellow members of the Philatelic Society of London for their kind response to the appeal which we made in June last for co-operation in this department. One member writes:—

Surely with our rapidly growing foreign and colonial membership we should be quite independent of assistance from dealers in the matter of new issues; and may I suggest that all our members should, for the purpose of completing our chronicle, send prompt word and specimen of any new issue, stating not merely the stamps issued, but also the actual day of issue, and the number of stamps to the sheet of each value. If there is any country, colour, or state in which the Society has no member, then I think we should search out some good local philatelist, invite him to become a corresponding member to keep us informed of all new issues, send us copies of all official postal decrees, &c., for preservation in our library, and for reproduction in our Journal. Many efficient advanced collectors, no doubt, would be glad to undertake these duties in return for the privileges of membership (free) in the Philatelic Society of London, entitling them to receive the LONDON PHILATELIST and other publications of the Society free of charge.

This is a big order, and travels beyond our ken. Our vigorous member should communicate with the Council as to his proposed new class of members.

## U.S.A. Promised Reprints.

A statement that the United States Government intends to reprint some of its obsolete adhesive postage stamps, including the Departmentals, from the original plates, has raised an outcry amongst American collectors and dealers. Some regard the idea as a lucky chance for completing sets cheaply, for which a high figure has been asked; others are asking "what is to become of the premium that the collector paid for his original set?" Naturally those who have been cornering Departmentals are in a state of great alarm. If the Government could be persuaded to retouch the plates, they would, however, be satisfied. With English collectors "Reprints" have had their day.



## British Honduras Postal Revenue.

In reporting to Lord Ripon on the conditions of this colony for the year 1891, Sir Alfred Maloney, the Governor, states that the estimated revenue was 304,848 dol. and the actual revenue 357,634 dol. showing an *excess over the estimate of 52,786 dol., which was due* to receipts under Customs in excess of anticipations to the amount of 29,426 dol. and *to an abnormal sale of surcharged postage stamps to collectors which realized 23,521 dol.* Verily, verily, this colonial candour is most refreshing. Is Lord Ripon a Philatelist? If so he will be able to appreciate "this colony's" little particular methods of promoting "an abnormal sale of surcharged postage stamps to collectors." The success of the experiment may well embolden the Colony "in connection with its future development to look," as *The Times* says it may, "with comforting assurance to its *local resources.*"

## Damaged Stamps.

A writer in the *Quaker City Philatelist* advises collectors with limited means to be less squeamish in filling in blanks with slightly damaged stamps. He thinks the hard and fast boycott that has set in against even slightly damaged stamps is going to the extreme. Nevertheless it is a fact to be reckoned with, so much so on this side that one of our largest dealers withdraw all damaged stamps from stock, and hand them over to be sold in parcels at the Stamp Auctions.

## Surcharge Gauge.

As the Anti-surcharge Association has not succeeded in putting an end to the making of surcharges, it is incumbent upon us to be watchful in the detection of forgeries of varieties so easily counterfeited. To this end Messrs. Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. send us a very neat, most useful, and correct little ivory surcharge gauge, divided into 96th parts of an inch on one side and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  millimètres on the other. The bogus surcharge more often betrays itself by measurement than by distinction of type. The price of the rule, which measures three inches, is 4s. 6d.

## The Collection of Forgeries.

Most advanced collectors now-a-days set apart a page or two for notable forgeries of the countries they collect for the purposes of reference, and as a general safeguard. But the most important move in this direction is a recent decision of the Philatelic Society of London to form a Collection of Forgeries for reference purposes. This will be open to the inspection of members, and will be invaluable in the separation of frauds from genuine stamps. Two well-known and expert members have been appointed to gather the treasures (?) together and arrange them for reference. Any donations in this direction addressed, care of the Committee on Forgeries, Philatelic Society of London, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, will be appreciated. Our members should do their best to make the collection as complete as possible.

## The National Collection.

Dr. Garnet is reported as having told a *Globe* interviewer, very emphatically, that the Museum authorities did not intend to spend any money in making additions to the Tapling Collection of Postage Stamps. According to Dr. Garnet there is not too much money for books and prints, and, that being so, the National Collection of the Postage Stamps of the World must take a back seat. But time effects many curious changes.

## The New Cape Stamps.

Replying to a recent question in the Cape Parliament Mr. Rhodes stated that the Treasury had reported that the die for the penny denomination having become worn out, a die bearing a new and original design had been authorised. The cost of the die and plates would be £335 for the one denomination, and the new stamps would shortly be issued. It was not, however, proposed to adopt the new design for stamps of other values until the plates now in use were worn out.

## Ten Years of the Parcels Post.

*The Times* of the 19th inst. contained a special article entitled, "Ten Years of the Parcels Post." From this we gather that during the ten years 350 millions of parcels have been carried by the Post Office, the number increasing from a little over 20 millions in the first year to about 52 millions, or a million a week, now carried. The annual revenue at present exceeds a million sterling, nearly half of which goes into the pockets of the railway companies. The only point in which the Parcels Post has disappointed expectation is, we are told, in the small size of the majority of the parcels carried, the average parcel being slightly under 3 lb. in weight.

## Philatelic Society of London—Privileges of Membership.

A statistically inclined member, who regrets that he is only a new member, having been hunting up past publications of the Society, sends us the following result of his inquiries and cogitations:—

Date.	Publication.	Market Value.
1889 ...	Oceania ... ..	1 0 0
1890 ...	North American Colonies ...	3 0 0
1891 ...	Tasmania ... ..	0 14 0
1892 ...	West Indies ... ..	3 0 0
1893 ...	India and Ceylon ... ..	1 5 0
		<hr/>
		10 19 0
5 years' membership at £1 1s. ...		5 5 0
Balance, being profit of membership ...		£5 14 0

But we might claim a still better balance in favour of the Society, for it was only three years since that the membership subscription was raised from half a guinea to one guinea, and since January, 1892, members have also received the LONDON PHILATELIST free, the bound volume of which for 1892 is highly appreciated at £1 1s. by non-members. To these privileges may also be added the daily use of what are practically club premises in the heart of the Metropolis.



# Exhibition of West Indian Stamps.

Exhibition of Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, British Honduras, and the Colonies in South America.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,  
EFFINGHAM HOUSE,  
ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, W.C.

*Exhibitions Committee:*

E. D. BACON.	D. GARTH.
MAJOR EVANS.	E. J. NANKIVELL.
T. WICKHAM JONES.	R. PEARCE.
J. A. TILLEARD, <i>Secretary.</i>	

DEAR SIR,

Owing to the success attending the Exhibition of the Stamps of India and Ceylon, it has been determined to hold an Exhibition for the purpose of illustrating the Society's work on the stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, together with British Honduras, and the Colonies in South America.

The Exhibition will be held in the Society's Rooms as above, and will be open from Tuesday, the 17th October, to Thursday, the 19th October next inclusive, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. on each day.

There will be no charge for admission, and all members will be at liberty to attend. Non-members will be admitted on presentation of the visiting card of any member, endorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same.

It is hoped that all members who make a study of the stamps of the countries proposed to be exhibited will place their collections at the disposal of the Exhibitions Committee. The co-operation and assistance of members residing in foreign countries is specially invited, and will be cordially welcomed.

Members who are willing to exhibit are requested to send particulars of their exhibits on the form enclosed herewith, addressed to the undersigned at 4, Lombard Court, E.C., *at the earliest opportunity*, but not later than Monday, the 2nd October.

A list of the Colonies comprised in the book which the Exhibition is intended to illustrate, will be found on the form, and any one or more of the countries named can be chosen.

Your attention is called to the annexed Rules and Regulations, of which all Exhibitors will be held to have had notice.

I am requested to inform you that, for the purposes of the Exhibition, the Society's Rooms will be closed, so far as their ordinary use by members is concerned, from the 14th to the 20th October inclusive.

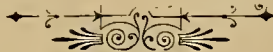
Yours faithfully,

J. A. TILLEARD, *Secretary.*

31st August, 1893.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The stamps to be exhibited must be *bonâ fide* the property of members of the Society.
2. The Exhibitions Committee reserve the right of making such a selection from the exhibits offered as the space at their disposal or other circumstances may render desirable.
3. All stamps will be exhibited under glass, and in locked or sealed cases. A night watchman will be employed, and every reasonable precaution taken to ensure the safety of exhibits, which will not be allowed to be handled except by the Committee; but no personal responsibility in case of loss or damage will be taken by the Society or Committee.
4. The Exhibition Committee will arrange for an insurance against the risk of fire and theft while the exhibits are in the hands of the Society by effecting a policy or policies at Lloyd's to cover such risk. The amount of the value placed by the Exhibitor upon his stamps, for the purpose of such insurance, must be given in sending particulars of exhibits.
5. No charge will be made for space, and Exhibitors will not be asked to incur any expense in connection with the Exhibition.
6. All stamps must be delivered to the Exhibitions Committee at the Society's Rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., free of expense, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Friday the 13th October, or before 12 noon on Saturday, the 14th October.
7. Collections in books cannot be exhibited, and all stamps should be mounted upon sheets or cards, and on one side only. The size of these is left to the discretion of Exhibitors, but in cases where it is proposed to arrange stamps purposely for the Exhibition the most convenient sizes for cards will be 10 inches or 15 inches square, or 15 inches in height by 10 inches in width.
8. All exhibits must be cleared between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Friday, the 20th October. The Committee will, if desired, return exhibits to their owners at the risk of the latter by Registered Parcel Post.



THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

—♦—  
SEPTEMBER, 1893.  
—♦—

*Home!*

**T**HE English language has no sweeter word than the monosyllable that is written over these lines, and the full significance of it is deeply impressed upon those who have been long absent. The writer and his late travelling companions, as was briefly intimated in our last number, have come back again to the "Old Country"—to use its general colonial designation—and are once more ready to take their share of action in the philatelic work-a-day world. It is with much pleasure that the writer re-assumes his post, with every feeling of gratitude to those of his comrades who have so assiduously worked for the LONDON PHILATELIST during his protracted absence, and with the earnest hope that each and every member of the London Society will aid in rendering the Journal a worthy exponent of the highest form of Philately.

It will afford satisfaction to both readers and writers of this magazine to know that it has a wide circle of kindly and appreciative friends in all the colonies and the United States. The conviction has been most forcibly impressed upon the late travellers that the LONDON PHILATELIST has been universally accepted as an evidence of the London Society's progressive prosperity, and that it has done, and is doing, yeoman's service not only in strengthening the Society's prestige but in adding recruits to the ranks.

The remarkable strides made during the past year by the Society are fully borne in upon those who have been expatriated during that period, and form a hopeful augury for the future. During this season the twenty-fifth anniversary of the London Philatelic Society will be arrived at, and, independently of other and more festive celebrations, no more worthy commemoration of its silver birthday, in April next, could be desired than a "record" both as to total number of members and the good work produced by them.

## The Tapling Collection.

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**A**VAILING ourselves of the information contained in our last number that the first instalment of the "National Collection" was on view, we have, doubtless in common with many others, paid a visit to the British Museum to inspect the first portion of the philatelic treasures bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. The labour involved in the classification, descriptions and mounting of the stamps is immense, and we take this, the earliest opportunity of congratulating Mr. E. D. Bacon upon so eminently successful a commencement of his *magnum opus*. Had any vindication been required of the choice made as to the gentleman who has undertaken this work, it would have been at once proved by this preliminary exhibition. The selection of such a country as the Hawaiian Islands for a commencement is one that, despite the palpable inducement to exhibit the brilliant page of twelve stamps of the first issue, would well make any but the most experienced philatelist pause. The complex and difficult arrangement of the types of the local postage stamps at the Museum, with their several settings up, will repay the closest study, and compilers of catalogues will probably find therein an addition to the sum of their previous knowledge.

The general arrangement of the stamps leaves nothing to be desired. As may perhaps be known to many, the albums of the late Vice-President of the London Society were composed of a pale blueish-grey shade paper, the stamps themselves being mounted each on a white card surrounded by a thin red frame. A large proportion of these mounts have to be specially ruled and cut to fit the stamps, hence some idea of the prodigious labour may be gleaned; but that this process materially enhances the appearance of the specimens there can be no doubt. The necessary descriptions are placed above the stamps, and as far as possible on the left or inner side of the leaf; this work also has been done, we need not say, with all neatness, but with the fidelity and sureness that is absolutely necessary in laying down a guide for future generations, such as this collection will be. It can readily be seen how essential it is that every stamp typed, every variety of paper noted, and every perforation measured, should be, if possible, beyond challenge, and those who have perhaps expected that the work would have been more rapidly visible, will without a doubt, share our view that quick work can hardly be accurate, and that accuracy must be the key-note of a National Collection.

Another feature that Mr. Bacon has adopted is, in our judgment, very commendable. It will be recollected that a list of some of the "wants" of the collection was published in our columns some months since, and in response thereto several gentlemen have presented stamps. Among others we call to mind Mr. Gilbert Harrison and Mr. C. J. Phillips. In the cases of these donated stamps Mr. Bacon has added a small star or asterisk, with a foot-note giving the donor's name. There is every reason to hope that in course of time, as the blanks become known, many collectors will be only too pleased to fill them up, and they can now "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that, not only will they be doing a good work in helping what is—thanks to the testator's munificence—everyone's collection, but they will be handing down their names to posterity in connection therewith. The care that will be taken in safe-guarding these stamps in the British Museum will be on a par with that exercised by their arranger, nor is, therefore, the word posterity a strained interpretation, as many succeeding



generations of philatelists should gaze on the treasures that are to-day being unfolded to our view.

The most valuable of the stamps at present shown are those of the first issue of Hawaii, which are complete—*i.e.*, the 2 c, 5 c, and 13 c. of 1851 and the 13 c. of 1852, each in the two types, with four added specimens of the highest value. A truly magnificent lot! Mr. Taping was, we well remember, much gratified when he secured the *second* type of the 2 c. blue, perhaps—except *the* unique—the rarest known stamp.

The British North American Colonies are also a superb lot; of the 1s. values alone—and many of them are unused—in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, there are no less than twenty-seven specimens! The pair of 1s. unused of the orange-vermilion Newfoundland is unique, while the row of 6 of the 4d., also unused, of the same issue is matchless. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are also practically complete, although there may perhaps be usefully added some of the later minor discoveries.

The series of Buenos Ayres are simply superb, there being probably nearly 100 of the “ships” (1858-9 issue), the range of shades, *all unused*, of the 3 pesos green, 4 pesos red, and 5 pesos orange, being brilliant in the extreme. Superlative adjectives will probably be at a discount before the whole of the stamps in the collection are described, but with some knowledge of its past glories we feel on safe ground in putting Buenos Ayres as one of the countries in which, to use its late owner’s terms, “there is not much more to get.”

We are informed by Mr. Bacon that the present exhibits will be withdrawn in the third week of this month, and the stamp of New South Wales, as far as the cases will admit, be substituted. That these will constitute a fresh attraction of a high order goes without saying, and admirers of “fine Sydneys” will feed their envious eyes.

We understand from Mr. Bacon that the early issues of British Guiana will be placed on view, at the Museum, during the Society’s forthcoming Exhibition of the West Indian Stamps; without doubt many intending visitors to London will gladly welcome this announcement.

We cannot conclude these few notes without congratulating both the British Museum Authorities and Mr. E. D. Bacon upon a most auspicious commencement of an exhibition that will afford endless pleasure and interest to all ranks and classes of collectors throughout this country and its colonies.



# *A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.*

By M. P. CASTLE.

*(Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.)*

NEW YORK, July, 1893.



THE long five days' journey from San Francisco to Chicago brought with it nothing worthy of chronicle in these pages until our destination was reached. Nor is there in the "Windy City" any evidence of the flourishing of Philately such as might be reasonably anticipated in so large and important a town. There seem to be but few collectors who have really "advanced" either in the knowledge or acquisition of stamps.

The Chicago Philatelic Society, which is a fairly numerous body, were kind enough to invite us to attend their meeting, which I did; and I was interested in meeting several gentlemen whose names were known to me previously. The President, Mr. Leland, in felicitous terms expressed his pleasure at seeing us philatelic world-wanderers, and having proposed me as an honorary member of the Society, my election was promptly declared carried. I need hardly say I conveyed to Mr. Leland, and the members all, my sense of the compliment bestowed upon the London Society through me, and the remainder of the evening was passed in the examination of a fine collection of Colonial stamps shown by a member.

The proverbial search for a needle in a hay-stack will bear but faint comparison with the hunt for a postage stamp in the World's Fair. Area of buildings, 250 acres! Attendance never less than 100,000 daily! Temperature pleasantly ranging from 85° to 98° in the shade! To these add a somewhat exhausted appetite for sight-seeing, and, alas, a limited range of vision, the probable result being that I left undone the things I ought to have done.

I have reason to believe that, owing to a backwardness on the part of some members to expose their stamps, the American Philatelic Association's exhibit is not nearly so fine or complete as its members would desire. This is to be regretted, but none the less the possessors of valuable stamps may well have hesitated to expose their treasures during a period of six months. It is true that these exhibits in the gallery of the United States Government building are fairly well protected from the heat; but still I saw some unfortunate Europeans being slowly baked by the afternoon sun. Despite these drawbacks the exhibit is an interesting one, mainly owing to the fine showing of Mr. Deats and one or two more. Naturally the principal part consists of United States stamps. The St. Louis are represented by half-a-dozen copies, while the far rarer Newhaven was also in evidence, accompanied by the reprints for purposes of comparison. The imperforate stamps of the first regular U.S. issue were finely shown, many in strips and pairs. In the 1868 series the 3 c. grilled all over was shown in a fine horizontal strip of five stamps used together. The three inverted centres of the 1869 issue were also to be seen. Among the Confederate Locals I noticed the Athens 5 c. in a pair on letter and several single specimens. Baton Rouge two 5 c. on letter, several Charllestons, envelopes and adhesives, the Columbia 5 c., Fredericksburg 5 c. on letter, two varieties of the 5 c. Macon, Goliad, and also a fine lot of Nashville, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, and Petersburg. I understand that these are the property of Mr. Deats, and that gentleman is to be congratulated upon his fine collection of these interesting stamps.

In Mexico and the British North American Colonies there is also a very fair

exhibit including the 12d. Canada and a pair of the 6d. perf. on a letter. Amongst other countries fairly well represented I would cite Natal, West Australia, Buenos Ayres (a complete set of the "ships" belonging to Mr. H. L. Calman) and Bolivia. The Transvaals, though including some fairish stamps, would not have satisfied Mr. Nankivell's South African predilections! The European countries were also shown, but were of poor general quality. It is curious how seldom one can find really good European stamps outside that continent itself! I should add that a large and handsomely-framed case of the "Post Cards of the World," and the Envelopes of the same limited sphere are shown respectively by Messrs. G. H. Watson and H. L. Calman and Collin.

In the same building is located the Government Postal Exhibit, and though it should have priority, and by its attractive display compelled more general public attention, its philatelic interest is inconsiderable. The most important exhibit consists of a massively handsome gilt-framed case containing specimens of all the handiwork of the American Bank Note Company in proof state; including sets of the adhesive issues of 1847, '51, '61, '69, '70, and '93, the Postage due, Periodicals and Departmentals. In many instances considerable numbers of the same stamps are used to work up a design, the centre of the tablet is occupied by a magnificent specimen of engraving, and the *tout ensemble* constitutes so beautiful a representation of the finest steel engraving as to attract a continual crowd of the non-philatelic public. Supplementary cases of the Post Cards and Envelopes are also shown, but although the early issues of the latter are fairly complete there are many rarities missing, while the *lacunæ* in the case of the small 10 c. green and 1 + 3 c. envelopes have been ingeniously filled up by gumming cut specimens on to envelopes stamped with other values! A sheet of the 2 c. Centennial stamps imperforate is also exhibited, with the following description: "First sheet of Columbus Postage Stamps printed at 12 o'clock A.M., Nov. 5th, 1892, in presence of A. D. Hagen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General." Two larger cases are filled with specimens of imperfectly directed letters that were eventually delivered, and objects illegally sent through the post. Some of the former are decidedly amusing, for instance, "Mr. Brian G. Hughes, America," must have been a well known person. A more heterogeneous collection was surely never seen than that of the latter—snakes, lizards, toads, and all kind of creeping things alive and dead were considered by their senders as eligible objects for postal despatch; one case of particularly grey and ancient mummy-looking toads I was intently regarding, inwardly wondering at what remote period they passed their postal existence, when I fancied I saw one of the "beasties" move its throat. Like Artemus, I said, "is visions about," and speculated on the effects of a tropical sun, but a sustained scrutiny showed that three of the four animals were actually still alive! The lengthened power of subsistence of these animals without food or air is well known, but I had considerable amusement in trying to persuade several worthy Columbian sightseers that such was the fact, the enjoyment consisting in being laughed at for a "crank" by my fellow sightseers until the animals moved, which lethargic operation occurred about once in five minutes. I fear this is not Philately of the highest order, but as I shall probably recollect the toads when I have forgotten what stamps were shown at the World's Fair, I may be excused for my traveller's tale.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have a well constructed show case in the gallery of the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Building—but as the ground-floor of this edifice occupies *only forty-five acres* it occurs to few people to go upstairs unless specially attracted. It is therefore perhaps fortunate for that enterprising firm that their exhibits are not of a startling nature—a 4 c. of the 1856 issue of British Guiana, a half-dozen Oldenburgs and a sheet of "one of the first issued stamps of each country with date of issue" constitute the only items worthy of mention, the remainder of the case being occupied by various albums, &c., produced by the firm. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,



of New York, have also an exhibit in the Anthropological Building (on what grounds it is there placed I am unaware) containing some very scarce stamps such as the Millbury on original, Newhaven (cut square), the Baltimore adhesive, also on blue paper, and the two St. Louis. I heard that there were also a few other stamp exhibits, including a very choice lot of Trinidads, but did not find them, and, indeed, on making inquiry, I was informed that there were some stamp exhibitors' goods *still unpacked*. Wisely, if not sadly, I gave up my philatelic press-work at the World's Fair, and adjourned to the Midway Plaisance, there under the shady trees in the German village to console myself with iced lager beer and the strains of regimental music.

I cannot conclude my notes on Chicago without expressing our united indebtedness to Mr. A. L. Holman, a member of the London Society, who was unceasing in his kind efforts to render our stay in Chicago an agreeable one. In his society we spent many pleasant hours, and I have also to thank Mr. Patnam and Mr. Severn for their courtesy and kindly attentions.

From Chicago our route lay *via* Niagara and Toronto, but our stay at the latter was too brief to afford any means of communicating with collectors; this I regret, as I should like to have seen Mr. Brouse's Canadian stamps, which I believe are very fine, and include several specimens of the 12d. At Montreal, thanks to Mr. L. W. Gibb, known as a member of very long standing in the London Society, we were speedily introduced to several of the leading philatelists in that beautiful city. At Mr. Gibb's house we met Mr. Schulz, the hon. sec. of the Montreal Philatelic Society, Mr. Patterson, Dr. Cameron, and others. From an inspection of some of these collections and other general sources of information, it appears that Montreal is a considerable centre of collecting. Mr. Patterson has some excellent Colonial stamps, notably in British North America and the West Indies, both of which countries, by the way, are very much sought for all over the United States. Mr. Gibb's collection is, of course, a very large and valuable one, as he has been a keen and indefatigable collector for very many years, with the incalculable advantage of having kept all his collection intact. We spent some hours in looking through his books, nor would it be possible here to enumerate the many points of excellence, but the Canadas, with a single copy and pair of the 12d. on laid paper, all unused, were well calculated to make anyone envious. The West Indian, especially Trinidad, were a very handsome lot, and altogether I should say that the general Canadian opinion is correct—that Mr. Gibb possesses the most valuable collection in the Dominion. We had a very pleasurable stay in Montreal, for which we were mainly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Gibb's kindness and hospitality. By the time these lines appear, they will be in England on a visit, and Mr. Gibb will be among us again.

(To be continued.)



# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Austria.**—We have had submitted to us a curious variety, *i.e.*, the 3 kreuzer red of the first issue, bearing the arms, with a very fine roulette gauging approximately 15. The specimen in question came into the possession of a well-known collector in a promiscuous way among a number of common Austrian stamps, and there is nothing to militate against the genuineness of the stamp in any way as far as we can see. It is on thick paper, and postmarked "Tokay 23.5." It may be the private perforation of some firm, but it seems curious that even if so, no mention of it should have been, to our knowledge, hitherto made. Perhaps some of our Austrian members can enlighten our ignorance.

**Bamra.**—The latest necessity for the industrious letter writers in this country consists, according to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, in a partially fresh setting up of the type for the low value. It does not differ very materially from its immediate predecessor on rose paper, but including a judicious error or two, there is enough variety to make it collectable—and thus no doubt it accomplishes its destiny!

$\frac{1}{4}$  anna, black on *magenta*.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  " " error "AMRA" (of Bamra) inverted.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  " " " "M & A" " "

**Belgium.**—Of the rather absurd non-Sunday delivery stamps, mentioned on page 138 of this Journal, the 2, 20 and 25 cents have been issued—in this case to the writer personally during a recent visit to the Belgian capital,—the 10 c. having previously been given out. The 2 c. is of a rather effective design with the national arms on a vertically lined oval frame, with the Belgian bi-lingual inscription around it and the value on either side at the base, on a white label: the stamps are printed on white wove paper, and it will be noted that the colours vary slightly from those anticipated.

2 c., yellow, perf. 14.  
 20 c., bronze-green, " "  
 25 c., bright blue, " "

**Bolivia.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us another value of the lithographed series described on page 138. We hear also of the

10 c., orange-red, perf. 11.  
 20 c., green, " "

**Egypt.**—We have received two new stamps of Messrs. De la Rue's manufacture, differing only from their predecessors in colour, says the *Stamp News*.

2 millèmes, orange, wmk. star and crescent, perf. 14.  
 2 piastres, venetian red, " "

**German East Africa.**—On the authority of several Continental Journals, it is announced that the Fatherland's Colonial ambitions in Africa are further clothed with glory by the issue of a set of stamps. They consist of current values of the German Empire surcharged in black—of what type is not stated.

2 pesa on 3 pf. brown.  
 3 " " 5 " green.  
 5 " " 10 " carmine.  
 10 " " 20 " pale blue.  
 15 " " 25 " orange.  
 25 " " 50 " red-brown.

**Honduras.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write: We have the pleasure to enclose a full set of the new stamps for 1893-4, wove paper: perf. 12.

1 c. green. 25 c. slate.  
 2 c. vermilion. 30 c. orange.  
 5 c. blue. 40 c. black.  
 10 c. yellow-brown. 50 c. dark brown.  
 20 c. red-brown. 75 c. violet.  
 1 peso brown-lake.

**Luxemburg.**—Another abnormal European variety, as far as we can ascertain, has been submitted to us by a friend. It is the 4 centimes of the 1860-3 type, but printed in *black* and imperforate, the normal colours being yellow, subsequently changed to green. In general appearance and texture of the paper there is nothing to separate this stamp from the latter, with many of which we have carefully compared it; nor can we, although we tried hard, discover a solution of the question in dubbing the stamp

a forgery: we should have inclined to place it as a proof or trial impression, but it bears an apparently genuine blue lettered postmark. To adopt the vernacular of the daily press we await developments.

**Montenegro.**—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a further abomination in the guise of another set of Jubilee stamps, issued apparently to celebrate the 400th anniversary of printing in the Principality, though why the record of that momentous event should require to be inflicted upon the unoffending postage stamps is beyond the intellect of a non-collector to understand. *Pec contra*, the unfortunate person who philatelises has now become attuned to fresh inflections, and merely groans "one more" when he sees the collector exploited to aid the revenues of some insignificant country! The current stamps have been overprinted with, to left "1493," to right "1893," and above and below a Russian word.

2	novtch, yellow, black surcharge.
3	" green, " "
5	" red, " "
7	" rose, " "
10	" blue, red "
15	" bistre, black "
25	" violet, red "

**New South Wales.**—Mr. R. Hollick has sent us a block of 4 of the current 3d. value with, as he states, an unchronicled perforation of which there are galore! The bottom of the stamp has seemingly been twice under the action of the needles, as there are traces of another line of perforation.

3d. green, perf. 10×11.

In the *Monthly Journal* a correspondent states that he has bought, at the Sydney Post Office, "specimen" copies of the 9d. and 10d. surcharged O.S. in black, but the Editor wots not thereof. We have naught in our own collection but red surcharges on these two values, but are, of course, open to conviction—after the case is proved!

**Niger Coast.**—As mentioned on page 107 of the LONDON PHILATELIST, the somewhat unpleasant sounding "Oil Rivers" has been superseded by the former designation, and we learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the new issue of stamps already prepared have been so modified. The design is that of the Queen, "present day," with widow's cap and diadem, within an oval, the name of the country above and the value below on a background of fancy ornamentation. The values are

$\frac{1}{2}$	penny, red.
1	" blue.
2	pence, green.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	" carmine.
5	" mauve.
1	shilling, black.

**Portugal.**—The colours of the surcharges on the all too numerous series of provisionals recorded in our last number are, for the 5 and 50 reis, carmine, and for the remainder, black.—

There is also another variety to add, quoth the *Stamp News*, having the word "Provisorio" printed above the Roman type, and with the original embossed value superimpressed with block type for the altered figures, in what colour is not stated.

5 reis, surcharge on 40 r., chocolate.

There is also another error (accidental of course), the 100 in colour of the 15 reis.

100 reis, brown, error.

**Philippines.**—There are, says *Der Philatelist*, some modifications of the colours of the existing set with the baby King's effigy. He should now have emerged from this immature stage!

1	cent de Peso, brown-violet, perf. 14.
$2\frac{4}{8}$	" olive, "
5	" violet-brown, (!) "

**Sandwich Islands.**—On page 119 of this Journal a full list was given of the Provisional Government series, the 12 c. puce being included with red surcharge; in the following number (p. 138) it is stated that this and the 15 c. should read black, but on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for this month it appears that in neither case was the description wrong, as the 12 c. puce exists both with red and black surcharges, the former being regarded as an error. The same journal also quotes another variety on the 1 c. with "189" in lieu of 1893.

12 c. puce, black surcharge, (see pages 119, 138).

12 c.	" red	" "	" "
1 c.	violet, error of	"	" "189."

**San Salvador.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us specimen copies of three high values issued on July 1st. These stamps are very large, gauging about  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$  mm., nor is there any great delicacy of engraving to atone for the excess of quantity. The higher and lower values represent the landing and departure of a number of mediæval warriors, more or less shaky on their legs, and the 5 dollars bears a representation—somewhat better done—of the statue of Columbus at Genoa. The series, however, bears on its face a meretricious stage-super and unbusiness-like appearance that smacks of Seebeck and not of common sense. That enterprising gentleman might surely leave poor Columbus alone—he has had his day *usque ad nauseam*—and invent another series of pictures for those who appreciate them!

2	dollars, green, perf. 12.
5	" violet, "
10	" orange, "

**Shanghai.**—Three new postage due stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. which we hope to illustrate shortly, meanwhile may state that they are not beautiful, that they bear the inscription, "Postage due" in the colour of the stamp (the centre of which is composed of a network), and that the words "Local Post," "Shanghai Municipality," the value in large numerals in the centre, and three Chinese inscriptions, are printed in black.



# The Philatelic Market.

hear of a specimen that has fetched the big price of £70! It will surely attain its century before long at this pace!

The Post Office, Mauritius.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting the

two specimens of the 1d. and 2d. of the first issue of Mauritius recently acquired by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and we understand that the same privileges will be courteously extended to any collector on presentation of his or her card. The two stamps in question, which are unused and in fine condition, were purchased from a well-known collector in Bordeaux and their acquisition necessitated a journey to the French seaport—a mere trifle to the energetic gentleman who is at the head of the affairs of that well-known firm. The price paid is certainly "prodigious," but in view of their great scarcity, and the fabulous rise in the market value of all rarities in the present day, cannot be deemed excessive. It is most sincerely to be wished that these two splendid colonial visitors may become naturalised British subjects, and repose peacefully in the albums of an English collector.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 29th ult. has the following kindly notice—if the word "craze" be deleted:—

Philately, or stamp-collecting, is an expensive craze and a profitable business. Carried on moderately it allows young people to learn a good deal more of geography than they otherwise would, and, pushed to its full limits, it permits wealthy enthusiasts to make collections which are of considerable historical interest. A "record" price of £340 has recently been given for a penny stamp, and the same sum for a twopenny one—£60 for the two. They were the penny red and the twopenny blue of Mauritius of 1847, with the words "Post Office" on the left side. There are only two other specimens of these stamps known in England, both being in the Tapping Collection in the British Museum. About fourteen copies are believed to be in existence, but they are in collections of the highest repute, and are never likely to come into the market.

We are informed by Mr. W. T. Wilson that he has purchased the magnificent collection of Mexican stamps formed by Mr. R. de Coppet. The collection embraces upwards of 15,000 varieties, including, of course, the various surviving information recently given to us by the vendor himself that there are many varieties from information recently given to us by the unknown. The sale is, no doubt, prompted by Mr. de Coppet's physical inability to continue arduous philatelic work, but it is devoutly to be wished that in some perhaps less involved form Mr. de Coppet's great abilities and intuitive powers in stamp collecting may not disappear from the ken of his philatelic comrades.

Forcoming Auction Sales.

Judging by an early commencement the ensuing season bids fair to be a busy one, as Messrs. Vantom, Bull, and Cooper, have announced their first sale for the 26th September, and following days. We have not, at the time of writing, inspected the lots but there are some fine stamps catalogued amongst the Europeans and Colonials. That we may in future be enabled to give a substantial account of the prices attained for stamps that are of general interest to our readers is much to be desired. We should therefore be glad to receive from all the philatelic auctioneers a priced catalogue of each sale as soon as conveniently possible after it is held.

The 81 paras Roumania.

This stamp has become apparently the rarest European. In olden days the 27 paras was at least of equal value, but although a few copies of this have since been found, the number of the 81 paras has remained stationary. It has been sold within the past couple of years for prices varying from £30 to £55, and we now

Editorial Communications.

All communications on philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Editor of *The London Philatelist*, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

Advertisements.

Letters, Inquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisements should be addressed Mr. E. J. J. NAVEILL, Carlsbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Advertisements must be received not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the next issue.

Bound Copies of Vol. 1.

Copies of Vol. 1. of this Journal are now ready, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.

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*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

## To Correspondents.

Reports of the general monthly meetings are published each month in *Vindis Monthly*, your society being indebted to Mr. Vindin for this courtesy.

Your committee is also pleased to thank Mr. C. B. Donne for his kindness in taking charge of the books and periodicals of your society, thus enabling members to have access to them at all hours at his place of business.

It is advisable to join the Philatelic Protection Association, and have since had occasion to bring under its notice a number of Victorian Duty Stamps with forged cancellations. Your committee asks each member to bring under the notice of the society any case of forged stamps or obliterations which may come under their notice, with a view to aid them in their endeavour to put down this vicious trade in counterfeit.

In conclusion your committee trusts that your society will make even greater progress in the future than it has done during the past twelve months, and feels certain of your society taking, in the near future, a strong position in the ranks of philatelic societies in the world.

The annual general meeting was held in the Club-room on June 27th, Mr. D. H. Hill (President) in the chair, and 21 members were present.

The President addressed the meeting, giving a brief history of stamp collecting, tracing it from its inception to its present existence, and mentioning the differences of opinion that existed in early days regarding the collecting of watermarks, &c. He impressed upon members the advisability of procuring literature and works of reference for the Society as an impetus to philately in general, and specialism in particular. He thanked the members for their attendance at the monthly meetings, and the committee for their endeavours to advance the interests of the Society.

The report and balance-sheet, which showed a balance in hand, were received and unanimously adopted. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, 1893-94:—

*President:*  
MR. DAVID H. HILL.

*Vice-President:*  
MR. CHAS. HESSELMANN.

*Treasurer:*  
MR. A. S. A. WHITMAN.

*Secretary:*  
MR. JOSEPH DAVIS.

*Committee:*  
MR. W. R. RUMBLE, MR. W. DAVIES,  
MR. W. BRITTSCHNIEDER, MR. A. COURSON.

Mr. Hesselmann then gave an explanation of the fraud perpetrated on collectors by cleansing penmarked Victoria fiscals, and obliterating them with a forged postmark.

Much regret was expressed at the absence, through illness, of the Secretary, Mr. H. I. Himmelhoch.

Messrs. F. C. L. Symonds and C. W. L. Ball-hansen were elected members of the club. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, forwarding a copy of their annual report and balance-sheet. The library, which is available for the use of members, is accessible at all times at Messrs. Vindin's establishment, 88, Elizabeth Street. Most of the standard publications are now possessed by the Society.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

The following annual report was circulated among the members of the Society:—

Report, your committee has much pleasure in stating that your society is in a prosperous condition, and that its formation has proved itself to have been fully warranted in the interests of collectors generally.

During the past twelve months 11 general monthly meetings have been held, and have been uniformly well attended, members showing considerable interest in the proceedings. At the first meeting of the society Mr. David H. Hill was unanimously elected to be your President, 21 members being present. The roll of membership has since steadily increased during the year. 46 names have been placed on the list of members, and 3 have resigned, thus reducing the numbers to 43.

A several of the meetings papers on philatelic subjects were read and discussed by the members present.

The papers read numbered seven, and were contributed by your President (Mr. Hill), and Messrs. C. B. Donne, A. J. Derrick, and A. T. Wilson, the subjects being as follows:—"Emblems of Victoria," "Papers on which Emblems were Printed," "Kindred Societies," "Various Half-lengths of Victoria," "Beaded Oval Series of Victoria," "American Jubilee Series," "Mr. Vindin's Trip to Europe, and his Philatelic Career."

It is to be noted that the papers were mainly dealing with the stamps of your own colony, and your committee asks for the co-operation of members in reading papers on other countries in consequence of your society only being of comparatively recent formation, the correspondence with kindred societies and clubs has nature. The books and literature of your society consist of periodicals and books presented by members, amongst those donated being *Oceana*, by Mr. C. Hesselmann, your secretary, and several bound volumes of *Vindis Monthly*, by Mr. Dawson A. Vindin.



The Berlin Philatelic Congress.

We have received (too late for insertion this month) from Mr. H. Hickey an interesting account of this event, which we are glad to announce as having been a great success.

Model Rules for Postal Authorities.

The following rules, framed by the Governor of the Windward Islands, are recommended to the attention of the Governor of British Honduras, the postal authorities of Ceylon, and other persistent purchasers:—

"Sec. 177.—The postmaster in each Colony will be held responsible for keeping a watch on the outflow of stamps,

## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### The Canadian Philatelic

#### Association.

At the Sixth Annual Convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association, held in this city on the 23rd August, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

#### President:

ERNEST F. WURTLE, Quebec, Que. (re-elected).

#### Vice-President:

W. KEESBY HALL, Peterboro, Ont.

#### Secretary and Treasurer:

T. S. CLARK, Belleville, Ontario (re-elected).

#### Exchange Superintendent:

C. C. MORSEY, Quebec, Que.

#### Librarian:

A. E. LABRELE, Montreal (re-elected).

#### Counterfeit Detector:

HENRY ADAMS FOWLER, Toronto, Ont.

#### Treasurers:

DR. C. E. CAMERON, (Chairman), Montreal.

J. E. SCHULTZ, Montreal.

W. PATTERSON, Montreal.

#### Official Organ:

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

[We are indebted to Mr. Wurtle for the foregoing communication.—Ed.]

### The Sydney Philatelic Club.

The Annual Meeting of the club was held at the rooms, 129, King Street, on the evening of the 20th July. There was a good attendance of members, Mr. George H. Davis being in the

chair. The following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected:—

President: MR. ERAD HAGEN.

Vice-Presidents:

REV. C. T. HANCOCK.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT COLONEL

WILLIAMS.

Exchange Superintendent:

MR. C. W. LUKKEY, JNR.

Secretary and Treasurer:

MR. J. BLACKSHAW.

Committee:

DR. CARROTTERS. | MR. H. I. HIMMELHOCH

MR. T. ALPHAN. | MR. J. H. PARRY.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring

officers on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hancock, seconded by Mr. S. Cornwell, special cock, in which the exchange branch had been mentioned being made of the excellent manner in which the exchange branch had been conducted by Mr. Hagen.

The balance-sheet for the year was presented by the auditors, showing cash in hand £13 18s. 10d. A further amount of £4 or so in hands of Exchange Superintendent will leave about £18 to begin the year with. The report of the Exchange Superintendent showed that ten books had been circulated among the members, the stamps being valued at £679 10s. 5d.; stamps sold, £136 4s. 5d.; cash paid to members, £81 5s.; receipts of Exchange Superintendent, £7 1s. 1d.; expenditure, £3 13s.; cr. balance, £4 1s. 1d.; number of stamps sold, 4,969.

The retiring President, Mr. George H. Davis, in his address alluded to the satisfactory state of the club, and trusted the interest hitherto shown would be maintained during the coming year, and that the attendance at the monthly meetings would be larger. He further suggested that the Society should at the next meeting begin the compilation of a full catalogue of the stamps of New South Wales, and arrange for the publishing of same.



According to the *Daily News*, the Indian Post-office, not without some opposition from the trading and mercantile classes, have determined to forbid the old practice of defacing stamps on letters before posting. The common practice of running an ink line or writing a date or initials across a stamp is a survival from the early Anglo-Indian days, when Post-offices were established only at a few central points, and it was often necessary to send native servants long distances to post letters. In these days, however, the temptation to steal stamps and the consequent destruction of the letters that bore them is greatly reduced, and the opportunities for disposing of stolen stamps are much fewer than they were. On the other hand, it is said to be a familiar expedient among mean-minded people and thirtily-disposed natives to place an old stamp on an envelope and write an elaborate de faciemt across paper and stamp, the latter being then removed, and a smear of gum perhaps affixed in its place for the sake of artistic verisimilitude. Such are the reasons that have influenced the postal authorities.

Defacing Indian Stamps Before Posting.

while notes as to discoveries could find an appropriate place in other columns. We should be glad to have expressions of opinion on this subject from our readers.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, somewhat adverse comments on the *Novelty Chronicle* we accept the more readily, as its criticisms have so frequently been more flattering than our modesty will allow to have been our due, has had its attention drawn to the fact that the total number of novels noted by the LONDON PHILATELIST in a recent issue, was little more than half that recorded in its own columns. This is an argument that may well suit those who, as previously mentioned, are not keen on the novellets. The fact is that in view of the demands on our space by material better worth reading, these new issues (and how valuable that there are lists so drawn which include first-rate philatelic matter is evident in several of our contemporaries' monthly lists—but it cannot be contended that the unlimited use of paste and scissors constitutes a right to a *fauteuil* in the English Philatelic Academy! Our idea of a Stamp Journal *par excellence* would be one—not of necessity extending beyond 200 pages per annum—but of which it could be truthfully said that no page was without interest, and no number without original philatelic matter. We lay particular stress upon the combination of the two advantages, as a very large proportion of modern philatelic journalism consists either of original shadow or copied substance.

The question of a *Novelty Chronicle* is one that is open to divided opinions. There are many who urge, and with a good show of reason, that in this day of multiplied Philatelic Journals it is useless for each to issue a list of all the new monthly issues; e.g., there are at present at least three well-known members of the London Society each engaged in preparing practically the same list each month, while respective readers subscribe to all three their respective readers subscribe to all three magazines. It is urged that where good new philatelic articles are to the fore, the valuable space is less profitably occupied by a chronicle of new issues, necessarily a repetition as to a matter available for this Journal, goes without saying. Even without adopting *in extenso* the advice of our friends as above, it is fairly open to question if a middle course might not be worthy of adoption. Following on the policy followed by the LONDON PHILATELIST of only inserting *original* matter, the chronicle might be confined to that of only such new issues as are sent direct to us by dealers or members,

formation the greatest credit is due. It, and to whose succinct and reliable list, has hardly ever been absent from our *Novelty* field King & Co., of Ipswich, whose name are our valued correspondents, Messrs. Whitwell-known firms, first and foremost of whom have in this respect been well served by several energetic amateur. The readers of this Journal position to report novellets than the most standing must inevitably be in a better that with his wide ramifications and *regular* experience of all the old Philatelic hands is rapidly increasing. At the same time the items of news from them, while their number is globe, and we already receive many valuable (experience), in almost every quarter of the London Society (as we can testify from recent first place, fortunate here are members of the members in distant parts as a return for posting up with his views as to the expediency of electing acknowledging although we cannot quite agree going heading embraced a letter from a member of the Society whose kind help we gladly making their purchases in Mexicans. The originals as to deceive the majority of collectors, them in general appearance. There is no doubt, however, that they are so dangerously like the sarily of recent origin, as we remember many years since to have seen some exactly resembling are being offered in various qualities (?) by a firm in Mexico. These reprints are not necessary. Mr. Wilson states that they

New Issues.

- 4 " red " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 4 " black on yellow, 1856 and 1861, (with Gothic sur.)
- 8 violet, 1856.
- 4 reals, red, 1856 and 1867, (with Gothic surcharge.)

articles sent are:—

## Occasional Notes.

The Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society has been fixed for Friday, the 20th October. Due notice of the arrangements will be sent to members.

The West Indian Exhibition.

The date of the London Philatelic Society's Exhibition of Stamps of the West Indies is rapidly approaching, *i.e.*, 17th to 19th October inclusive, when it is to be hoped a show will be made commensurate with the undoubted resources of the members. Three clear weeks—after the issue of this number—will still allow much to be done by those, if there are any, who have not yet started arranging their exhibits, and who require a gentle reminder to arouse their enthusiasms.

Alleged Reprinting of the Early Mauritius Stamps.

Some months since it was rumoured that the early or so-called "native" dies were to be brought into use again for the purpose of reprinting. We are sincerely glad to be in a position to controvert this statement, thanks to an interesting communication made to us by Messrs. Hiltkes, Kirpatrick & Co. Application for information having been made through the usual channels the following reply has been received:—

Downing Street,  
25th August, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—With further reference to your letter of the 2nd and 3rd May last, I have now to inform you that we learn from the Government of Mauritius that the two copper plates for producing Mauritius Stamps to which you refer are not those used in 1847 as you suppose; but that they were cut in 1858 by a local engraver.

The Government of Mauritius has also decided to keep the plates in the Treasury vault of the Colony.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. E. BRAVY.

Messrs. HILTKES, KIRKPATRICK & CO.,  
44, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

This is as it should be: it will be seen that the stamps referred to above are of the large and the small fillet (or "Tête de Singe") types.

A Philatelic Cabinet.

Mr. Castle, fresh from his Oriental wanderings, writes: "Although I have not been fortunate enough to secure many stamps during my recent travels, I have in my own humble judgment brought home an excellent receptacle for philatelic treasures, should I have the luck ever to become possessed of them. The article of furniture in question is a large and handsomely inlaid fancy-wood cabinet, about 6 feet high by 5 feet 6 inches wide, with a revolving front and writing knee-hole table containing no less than forty drawers, pigeon-holes, and cupboards, and

We have received from Mr. W. J. Wilson, of Birmingham, some very dangerous frauds in Mexican stamps, to which he rightly desires to give the soonest possible publicity. The values are those of 4 and 8 reales, the stamps being reprints, and the town, surcharges and post-

capable of accommodating any possible shape and number of stamp albums. Like all things Japanese, this cabinet is not only really beautiful as a patient work of art, but abounds in the quaint and unexpected—and is an endless font of surprise in its stowawayng resources. My only fear is that unless I index the contents of the drawers, I shall have hard work to remember in which receptacle my treasures are hidden! But, perhaps, a simple arrangement of say—one cupboard for all the first issue Roumanians, a drawer for the three litres Tuscani, and a pigeon-hole for accumulations of unused blue paper New Zealand, and so on, may suffice for my simple needs. *An grand service!* I am bold enough to think that my "Japanese" is admirably adapted to philatelic requirements, and I shall be pleased not only to show it to any brother collector, but to tell him how and where he can go and do likewise.

Philatelic Societies in Australia.

The marked revival in stamp-collecting in the Antipodes, and its concomitant patriotic interest taken in their own stamps, will afford great gratification to the many ardent collectors of Australian stamps in this country. It is the fashion—and one most commendable—for the amateurs in each country to "take up" their own stamps, hence it was well time that our Australian friends should emulate the good example set by the American and German collectors. The only drawback will obviously be that the price of the better stamps will display a marked ascendant tendency, but this is of small matter compared to other and obvious advantages. In *Vindicta's Philatelic Monthly Journal* for July the suggestion of the President of the Sydney Philatelic Club that the compilation of a full catalogue of the New South Wales stamps should be undertaken is in every way worthy of commendation; while the list of papers contributed by members of the Victorian Society also bespeaks valuable additions to the sum of philatelic knowledge. That both these and other kindred Australian societies may flourish root and branch is, we are confident, the devout wish of every collector in our own Society.

Mexican Counterfeits.







Montenegro.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of a set of envelopes similarly surcharged to the adhesives, of which 1,000 sets were issued. The *Timbre Poste* says the lower value is on thin yellowish, and the others on thick white paper.

Tonga.—The registration envelope is no longer linen-lined but printed on thick satin paper.

Benin.—The 25 c. French colonial letter-card has been surcharged for use here by the imprint of the name of the colony.

Letter-card, 25 c. rose, black surcharge.

Bermuda.—The 1½d. card has been transformed into a 1d. value by the surcharge, in two lines, of thick lower-case letters, of the words "One Penny."

1d., black surcharge on 1½d. carnine.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* says that owing to non-exhaustion of old stock, some of the first issued cards, with adhesive stamp, were also so struck.

1d., black surcharge on 1½d., first issue.

Brazil.—The *Timbre Poste* gives the following choice little lot of new varieties:—

40 reis, yellow and blue.

(With lines on reverse side and instruction without parenthesis).

Letter Cards.

80 reis, red and blue on brown.

(Without lines on reverse side; first "SO" with circumflex accent.)

80 reis, red and blue on green.

(Without accent on second "SO.")

80 reis, red and blue on green.

(With wide or narrow C to "Carta.")

80 reis, red and blue on blue.

(With black cartouche.)

British Bechuanaland.—The current 1½d. Cape card has been appropriated for use in this colony, says the *Timbre Poste*, by the erasure in two horizontal lines of the bilingual inscription at the top of the card, and the substitution of its new designation in like manner; the stamp, surcharged in two horizontal lines of block capitals.

1½d. grey, black surcharge.

German East Africa.—Following in the wake of the adhesive, there are to be the following on the current German cards:—

3 pesas on 5 pfgr. green, black surcharge.

5 " " 10 " carnine.

Germany.—Mr. H. Hilckes has sent us a 25 pf. pneumatic post-card, with stamp of current type to right, "Deutsche Reichspost-Rohpost-Karte" above in two lines, and "an" to right, all in Gothic type, with three dotted address lines. Size 87X126 mm.

Pneumatic post, 25 pf., orange on white.

Senegal.—Two letter cards have been lately emitted similar in type as to the stamp with the current adhesive, and having a double-lined

10 reis, brown on buff, black surcharge.

type diagonally across the stamp in black.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* also mentions the "old Post Card of 10 reis," which has been surcharged "Valido, 1893," in Gothic

20 reis, grey-blue on buff.

reis.

Portugal.—A new card was issued here a few weeks since of the same type as the last 30

3+3 " " "

2+2 " " "

2 novich, yellow on buff, black surcharge.

2+2 " " "

3 " " "

3+3 " " "

inscription.

2 novich, yellow on buff, black surcharge.

inscriptions, although innocent bearing neat obliterations, all of the cards sent to our correspondents, all

Press after 400 years! That its powers are still undiminished is further evidenced by the fact

we were also required to be surcharged to show the unimpaired vitality of the Montenegro Printing

Montenegro.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

inform us that 2,000 sets of provisional cards

2 centavos, green impression on white.

3 vermilion,

5 ultramarine,

" " "

" " "

lines for address (*Timbre Poste*).

and the other usual instructions necessary for

scrolled band, surmounted by a small eagle and

the left of this and extending the full length of

issued here. They have an impressed stamp of

Mexico.—New cards have once more been

2+2, " " "

3+3, " " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

2, black on grey, grey-blue ground.

ately covered with a (needless) network.

is that of the new stamps, and the card elabor-

send us the new cards for 1893-94. The design

Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

5 novich red, black surcharge, 145X111.

158X127.

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

inform us that this new issue is being printed in Holland, and will consist of the following values:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

**Trinidad.**—The existence of the "1d. purple-brown and grey-brown," of the just issued has been noted by the *Stamp News*, with rough pin are the first perforations chronicled are of nearly eight years later date (end of 1899), and this little covey consists of birds unlikely to have remained so long *perdu*!

**Turks Island.**—It appears from a statement recently made in the *Monthly Journal*, that at the beginning of June last the current four-penny value was surcharged with " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." in large type and the original value barred. Only 600 of these stamps were so treated, the Postmaster was directed that they should be used solely for postal purposes, and hence it is inferred that none would be sold outside the office. This inference in our opinion is *not* likely to hold! How many provisional issues (and, of course, all urgently required!) would take place if the stamps only franked letters and were then cremated? "Noble six hundred! Theirs but to do or die." There will, we are sure, be some survivors, though "not the six hundred."

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on 4d. grey, current issue, black surcharge.

The stamps are impressed on white wove paper, watermarked as preceding, and are perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  mm.

- 1 c., green and black.
- 2 c., orange
- 5 c., pale blue
- 10 c., green
- 15 c., yellow
- 20 c., mauve.

There is also another value of the ordinary current set, as see pp. 139 and 157.

**South Australia.**—The following values have appeared with the new perforation:—

- 1d. green, perf. 15.
- 5d. red on brown,
- 5d. We have the thin tall letters "OS" on the provisional 5d. The permanent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. should be expected by now.
- 5d. red on 6d. brown, *surcharged OS in thin letters.*

**Tonga.**—In addition to the impending issue of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for Postal Union purposes, as mentioned in our last number, we hear that there will also be 5d., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 10d. values, though, whether of new designs or with the ever present over-print, we are unable as yet to ascertain.

**Transvaal.**—Mr. Nankivell sends us under date of September 11th, as having just arrived, the new Postal Union value similar in type to others now current, but certainly not so well printed. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &C.

**Barbadoes.**—According to *Der Philatelist* there has been issued a fresh registered envelope with the colour of the embossed stamp changed from blue to grey, similar in shade to the envelopes of 1884: the dimensions are 127×160 mm, otherwise as preceding.

**Brazil.**—Two fresh items are to the fore in the Republic. Should the present revolutionary movement be a success there should be a fine crop of provisionals!

**Ecuador.**—From Continental sources we hear of a new provisional, the 10 c. green having a surcharge of "cinco centavos."

**France.**—The 1 c. wrapper has been issued stamped to the left instead of the right.

**Germany.**—Mr. H. Hülckes sends us a new pneumatic envelope, bearing the current type of stamp to right, with the words "Rohrpost-Wrapper, 1 c., black on buff, stamped to left."

**Honduras.**—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have further South American beauties! The embossed head is that of the effigy that adorns the adhesives, and the paper white wove.

- 5 c., brown, 91×159 mm.
  - 10 c., dark blue, " "
  - 20 c., rose-red, 102×224 " "
  - 25 c., dark green, " "
- Wrappers.*
- 1 c., dark green on buff, 167×284 mm.
  - 2 c., crimson " "
  - 5 c., dark blue " "
  - 10 c., brown " "

THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF  
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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OCTOBER, 1893.

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*Modern Philatelic Journalism.*

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THE remarks made in our column last month on the question of the advisability of chronicling new issues have called forth many expressions of opinion in various ways from collectors and contemporaries, and in some instances these evince a marked tendency towards the elimination of novelties then suggested.

In order, however, to correctly take in the situation, it is necessary to include in our survey generally the objective of Philatelic Journalism and especially the particular work cast upon this journal. It is now close on two years since the LONDON PHILATELIST was first issued, and it is therefore a fitting time to consider with what views the paper was launched, how far those views have been carried, and in what way they can be amplified.

In one respect—and this must influence its whole conduct—this Journal is unique in Great Britain, being the only Philatelic Magazine that is issued by amateurs. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to ensure the support of collectors it must inculcate opinions and take up positions that are in consonance with the general feeling of the collecting world. If in so doing it traverses the lines adopted by other Magazines it does not involve either any antagonism to their methods or assumption of superiority. In saying, therefore, that all our English contemporaries are owned by dealers we are not making any invidious distinction or expressing anything but due respect to an excellent class of business men. As such, the respective Editors of these journals will necessarily shape their policy towards increasing the interest in and promoting their own share in the sale of postage stamps. The sale of new issues, of necessity plays an important rôle in the stamp dealer's *métier*, and he is therefore justified in making this a leading feature in his Journal. There are already several firms "running" Magazines in this country, and the inquiring Philatelist has scarce need to read more than one Chronicle of New Issues—in our own experience he does not always do even that!

Another material consideration is that the expenses incurred in maintaining



both the quality and quantity of a Magazine have in the case of trade-owned Journals an equivalent in the shape of extra advertisement for the firm in question, the loss, frequently heavy, being fairly chargeable to the debit of the business. In the case of this Journal it is necessarily different, and were a loss at any time to accrue it would fall on the shoulders of the London Society alone. It therefore behoves those responsible to endeavour to give a maximum of quality compatible with "making both ends meet." The space occupied by New Issues in the LONDON PHILATELIST would probably be one-fourth, or even one-third, of the total contents, and the question is narrowed down to the point whether this space could not be better occupied.

As the aim of the London Philatelic Society has always been to produce solid and lasting work, and to constitute books of permanent reference, the question, therefore, of a discontinuance of what is—however useful—but of ephemeral interest, is one worthy of serious consideration at the hands of the Council. With the amount of philatelic knowledge available among all the members of the Society there should be no lack of first-class matter to constitute a fair quota of reading each month. Up to the present date the difficulty has been to find place for the various articles, and any apparent "febleness" that may be detected arises from a plethora of matter for the limits necessarily assigned to the dimensions of this Magazine.

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## *A Philatelic Traveller's Notes.*

By M. P. CASTLE.

*(Vice-President, the Philatelic Society, London.)*

NEW YORK, July, 1893.



AT Boston we made a stay of a day only—and that a Sunday—hence had no opportunity for calling on the collectors or dealers there; but, the thermometer standing at 98° in the shade, we incontinently fled to cool ourselves in the briny at Newport.

The American Metropolis, we had always heard, is the Mecca of Philately on this side of the water; nor were our expectations disappointed, a very considerable portion of our time being spent each day in seeing collectors and dealers; and I can safely assure my friends at home that my quondam philatelic flame blazed up as brightly as ever, and that I once again was possessed to the full of that enthusiastic ardour that is so conspicuous in the true disciple of the craft. We paid visits to all the principal dealers (except Mr. Albrecht who with Mr. Thorne was in Europe), and were enabled to buy a few fair stamps, but at sadly "advanced" prices. Mr. J. W. Scott, who is, I believe, one of the longest established dealers in the world, was most kind to us, showed us some interesting stamps—notably the 20 c. St. Louis. This value I had never seen, but Mr. Scott, who had it from a very good source, states that the history of its birth and existence is such as to leave no doubt of its absolute authenticity in his estimation, and that it should hence rank as one of *the* great rarities. The stamp in question is undoubtedly printed from one of the types of the 5 c., having that numeral substituted by the figure 20. This alteration could not possibly, in my opinion, have been done on the stamp, and, judging by the very inferior execution of the substituted figures, it must have been altered on the plate by another and

more inefficient engraver. The question for solution, therefore, remains—when, by whom, and for what purpose, was this plate altered? It would be very satisfactory if a copy or two could be found with the old red postmark on the original letters.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. have a very fine establishment in East 23rd Street, the ground floor being devoted to coins, and the upper floors to stamps. The arrangement of their large and valuable stock leaves nothing to be desired, and we were much obliged to Mr. H. L. Calman for his courtesy in showing us all that was most interesting on the Company's premises. He also trotted out for our inspection a pair of 12d. Canada on wove paper, some very rare Confederates, and magnificent Tolimas, with many other good things whose enumeration space forbids. We spent one pleasant afternoon at Mr. C. B. Corwin's house at Plainfield, some 30 miles from New York. Mr. Corwin's abilities in the stamp-collecting line are too well known to require descanting upon, but I can only say I was astonished at the fine lot of stamps he has accumulated by his keen appreciation and indefatigable industry. He was good enough to allow us to become possessors of some of his duplicates at mutually satisfactory prices, and we departed feeling that both as host and a Philatelist he was a brilliant success. Mr. Henry Clotz, who was our veritable *fidus Achates* in New York, and to whom we cannot be too grateful for his unwearied kindness and attention, has also an excellent lot of stamps. He now confines his attention to the West Indies and the U.S. of Columbia, both of which collections we were privileged to inspect, and which contain many specimens of great beauty and rarity. The altered die of 20 c. to 5 c. in the 1860 issue of New Granada especially drew my attention, and is incontestably as rare a variety as it is interesting. The Rev. W. H. Holman was also good enough to show us a really magnificent lot of stamps, the combined property of himself and another gentleman, to whom, and I should say correctly, the rumour gives the finest collection in the States. The stamps we saw were New South Wales and Nevis, both being splendid. With about three exceptions the Sydney Views, all correctly and "elegantly" plated, were the finest lot I have ever seen: as to the Nevis, I think Mr. Willett departed a sadder if not a wiser man after seeing them. Mr. Holman also showed me a stamp that I had never seen before—*i.e.*, the 4d. Ceylon imperf. *unused*, with original gum, an undoubted and brilliant specimen; it was, I understand, one of a *complete set of imperf. unused*, originally sold to its present owner for 5 dollars!

With our estimable *cicerone*, Mr. Clotz, we passed a pleasant evening at the Staten Island Philatelic Society's meeting, and had the privilege of being elected members of that body. Situate on this beautiful island, it is a favourite summer resort of the New Yorkers, hence, contrary to usual custom, the S.I.P.S. meetings are best attended during the hot weather. Philately, as we all know, may have its dry intervals; nor is this aridity lessened by a 90° temperature, hence it is not to be wondered that this amiable body should endeavour to live up to its initials. I can only say, as new made members, the dry side of Philately found no adherent in us, nor have I ever seen a more efficient Ganymede than my friend, Mr. Willett.

The Philatelic Society of New York also did us the honour of an invitation to a dinner on Monday, the 24th July, at Delmonico's far-famed restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. F. de Coppet, who made a most amiable chairman. I can urge no greater praise than by saying that the fare was at once worthy of the great reputation of Delmonico and of the hospitalities of the collectors of the United States. Mr. C. B. Corwin was good enough to propose the health of the visitors in most eloquent and appreciative fashion, and on behalf of my fellow-philatelists of the London Society—absent and present—I thanked the President and members of the Philatelic Society of New York. I endeavoured to convey our great appreciation of the uniform extreme cordiality, courtesy, and hospitality that we wayfarers had received in the United States from Pacific to Atlantic, and I assured them that it would be our privilege and pleasure to endeavour, both on behalf of our own societies and in our private capacities, to return in some



measure the kindness that we had experienced in America. I trust that many of the gentlemen we have met may read these lines, and feel assured that whenever they visit the "Old Country" we shall be delighted to renew our pleasant friendships, and to show them, as they have to us, the best we can give. In the presence of well-known names such as Messrs. de Coppet, Corwin, Clotz, Deats, J. W. Scott, and many others, we passed a delightful evening, nor could a more appropriate drop-scene be desired at the end of our philatelic experiences as travellers than this pleasant reunion with the choicest spirits of American collecting.

*s.s. Paris, 1st August, 1893.*

I regret that I have been unable to make the series of letters I have sent to the LONDON PHILATELIST on our travels as interesting as I could wish, owing to lack of philatelic material; perhaps, also, we are a trifle sad at not having secured sackfuls of bargains, but "the verdict of us all" is that since we left London nine months ago we have been indebted to Philately for very many of our happiest hours and most pleasant memories. The freemasonry that binds collectors together has been conspicuous all round the world, and it has clearly shown the wonderful fascination of a pursuit that obliterates every distinction, that converts strangers into acquaintances, and ripens acquaintanceship into true friendship.

[Owing to pressure on our space, the foregoing has been unduly delayed, and its interest, perhaps, somewhat lessened thereby, for the present.—ED.]

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## Notes on British Guiana.

By E. D. BACON.

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SINCE the publication of the Philatelic Society's British West Indian Catalogue, in September, 1891, but little fresh information has been forthcoming on the earlier issues of British Guiana.

I have continued my correspondence with Mr. E. C. Luard, who I am pleased to say has become a member of the London Philatelic Society, and I am indebted to this gentleman for some of the items of news I am able to give in the present notes. Mr. Luard has not relaxed his efforts to procure further particulars concerning the history of the locally-printed stamps, but it is only with the greatest perseverance and patience that reliable information can be obtained upon this subject, even in the Colony itself.

The following notes are written in amplification of my paper, and the Reference List of the Society on the Stamps of British Guiana, published in the aforementioned catalogue.

1. Mr. Luard tells me that in the volume of the "Minutes of the Combined Court" of the Colony, for 1851, he has come across a letter signed by Mr. E. T. E. Dalton, dated "Post Office, Georgetown, 11th March, 1851," which includes an account from the *Gazette* Office for printing, &c. In that account the following items occur:—

"Nov. 23rd, 1850.

Printing 656 blue stamps of 12 cts. @ 50 p. centum.  
 ,, 1,200 green ,, ,, 8 cts. ,, 50 p. centum.  
 ,, 1,752 yellow ,, ,, 4 cts. ,, 50 p. centum."

Mr. Dalton's letter proves that the "circular" stamps were undoubtedly printed at the *Royal Gazette* Office in Georgetown. It is therefore necessary to



correct the statement I made in my paper, on Mr. Luard's authority, that these stamps were printed by Mr. Henry Mackay, at the *Demerara and Essequibo Gazette Office*.

The numbers given in Mr. Dalton's letter no doubt include all the stamps printed up to November 23rd, 1850, but further supplies would be required for 1851, the whole of which year the "circulars" were in use. If we could now get a return of the stamps printed during the latter year, we should know the total number of each value furnished by the printers. The quantities required for 1851 would be largely in excess of those wanted for the previous year, as the stamps were only in use the last six months of 1850. Some idea of the number required for 1851 may be gathered from the accompanying return, which I have copied from the "Blue Book" of the Colony for that year:—

"Inland Letters despatched and received through the Georgetown Post Office with the Postage received thereon during the year 1851.

DESPATCHED.		RECEIVED.	
For Co. Demerara	655 — \$20'72	From Co. Demerara	524 — \$19'72
„ „ Berbice	2,228 — 178'04	„ „ Berbice	1,691 — 148'44
„ „ Essequibo	1,287 — 65'56	„ „ Essequibo	821 — 59'72
	4,170    \$264'32		3,036    \$227'88

Total Letters received and delivered, 7,206  
 „ Postage „ „ „ \$492'20."

The above extract gives a total postage of \$492'20, whereas the total face value of the stamps mentioned in Mr. Dalton's letter is only \$244'80.

2. In my previous paper I was able to give the names of all but one of the postal officials, whose initials are found upon the first issue stamps. The exception was that of the employé who initialed stamps W. H. L. Mons. J. B. Moens, in the seventh edition of his Catalogue, published since the Society's work, furnishes the information that these initials stand for the name of a post office and railway clerk named W. H. Lortimer.

3. Respecting the issue of 1st January, 1852, Mr. Luard has shown me an entire sheet of the reprints of both values. The sheets each contain 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, and at the centre of the bottom margin is the imprint "Waterlow & Sons, London." It is probable that the sheets of the original stamps comprised the same number as those of the reprints. If so, the former must have been of larger dimensions, for the stamps on the reprinted sheets are all placed at equal distances apart, whereas the originals had a wider space between each pair of varieties, to that between each of the two varieties forming the pairs.

Mr. Luard tells me that the date when these reprints were taken, as well as those of the 1853 and 1860 issues, was during the year 1864, and not 1865 as the Reference List of the Society states. The reprints of the 1853 and 1860 issues are also in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten), so no doubt the sheets of all the original stamps printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons contained the same number, excepting, of course, the larger sized stamps first issued in 1863, the sheets of which we know comprised only fifty.

4. In the Society's Reference List of Issue III., it should have been noted that the stamps first used were printed upon stout hard paper, whereas those issued later are found upon a soft yellowish paper.

5. Issue XIII. dates back to January, 1867, as the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1891, describes a specimen of the 24 c. postmarked "January 23, 1867."

6. In Issue XV. the 4 cents is also found perforated 12½. A specimen with this perforation was exhibited by Mr. H. Lowe at the Society's recent Exhibition of West Indian stamps.

7. Readers of the LONDON PHILATELIST will recollect an interesting paper on

the stamps of Issue XVIII. (the locally printed 1882 issue), by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, in the November number of last year. The writer of that paper advances a theory that the machine used for stamping "specimen" was only wide enough to admit the stamps in single rows. This would account for the word "specimen" being always found inverted on one row of the stamps printed in sheets of two columns, and also for the division of the sheets printed in four horizontal rows, which would necessarily have to be made before "specimen" could be applied to the centre stamps. I wrote and asked Mr. Luard to make an examination of the stamping machine, which, as stated in my previous paper, has since been serving the modest post of door weight at one of the Government Offices. Mr. Luard has not only taken the trouble to examine the machine, but he has also been good enough to send me a rough sketch of it, from which the present

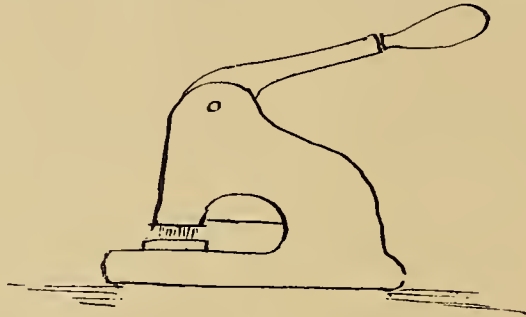


illustration has been taken. There seems to me no doubt whatever that Baron A. de Reuterskiöld's explanation of how the word "specimen" was stamped on the sheets is perfectly correct. And I think, further, that this fact shows the reason for altering the arrangement of the stamps on the sheets from four rows of three to six rows of two, an alteration for which no satisfactory explanation has ever been advanced. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld argues in his paper that the first printed stamps were those in rows of four, and if my supposition for the alteration of the rows is correct, it necessarily follows that my Swiss friend is equally accurate as regards which was the earlier printing of the two arrangements.

8, and lastly.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sometime ago pointed out to me that in the description of the Official stamps in the Reference List some errors have crept in. In Issues I. and III. it is stated the stamps are the same as those of Issues XIV. and XX. respectively, instead of as it should be—Issues XIII. and XIX. The measurement of the surcharge also on the one cent of Issue I. is not correctly given. It should be "3½ mm. in height and 16 mm. in length."



## Exhibition of West Indian Stamps.



THE Second Exhibition held at the London Philatelic Society's Rooms in Arundel Street, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th October, of the above interesting stamps must, like its predecessor, be pronounced a great success. The countries exhibited contained a very wide range of varieties, many of them being completely shown, while the continual stream of visitors from opening to closing hours betokened the lively interest displayed in the Exhibition, not only by collectors and dealers but by the outside public. An especially gratifying evidence of the increasing spread of appreciation of Philately has been the numerous notices in the daily journals, almost all the leading newspapers having excellent and accurate accounts of the Exhibition, and many containing leaders or editorial notices, recognising to the full the modern developments of Philately.

Among the new features instituted was the electric light, which was provided temporarily; a decided improvement, and one that will no doubt be capable of still further amelioration if supplied by a permanent installation. The show cases, purchased by the Society for the purposes of exhibiting, were also a pleasing innovation; set up on tables back to back, or hung against the walls, the *flat* glazed surfaces admitting of the closest scrutiny of the exhibits. The conspicuous success of this little Exhibition was not achieved without a vast amount of labour, most ungrudgingly given by the Exhibition Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, A. W. Chambers, Major Evans, Wickham Jones, E. J. Nankivell, and R. Pearce, with Mr. J. A. Tilleard as Secretary—to the latter gentleman especially, the thanks of every member of the Society are due for his unwearied energy and power of organisation.

The stamps of the following countries were exhibited:—

ANTIGUA.— A. de Worms.	NEVIS.— W. B. Avery.
BAHAMAS.— T. Wickham Jones.	ST. KITTS.— E. and A. W. Chambers. C. J. Lambert. R. Meyer.
BARBADOS.— W. W. Blest. E. and A. W. Chambers. G. Lockyer.	ST. LUCIA.— C. Geldard. T. Maycock.
BERMUDA.— H.R.H. the Duke of York.	ST. VINCENT.— W. W. Blest. E. and A. W. Chambers. C. Geldard. G. Lockyer. T. Maycock.
BRITISH GUIANA.— W. B. Avery. W. W. Blest. C. J. Lambert. H.R.H. the Duke of York.	TOBAGO.— W. B. Avery. W. W. Blest. G. Churcher and C. J. Mumby.
BRITISH HONDURAS.— H. F. Lowe. G. Churcher and C. J. Mumby. A. de Worms.	TRINIDAD.— W. W. Blest. E. and A. W. Chambers. F. Ransom. H.R.H. the Duke of York.
DOMINICA.— C. N. Biggs. H. F. Lowe.	TURKS ISLANDS.— H.R.H. the Duke of York.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.— H. F. Lowe.	VIRGIN ISLANDS.— W. B. Avery.
GRENADA.— E. and A. W. Chambers.	MISCELLANEOUS.— Major E. B. Evans. H. F. Lowe. Dr. Viner.
JAMAICA.— T. Maycock.	ENTIRES.— A. Ludwig. R. Meyer.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.— E. and A. W. Chambers.	
MONTSERRAT.— G. Churcher and C. J. Mumby. C. Geldard. A. de Worms.	



That the stamps exhibited were in fine condition goes without saying in every country. Many fine and rich shades were shown by their several exponents, and if we briefly—under exigency of space—call attention to a few of the most important it must in no way be held to detract from the excellence of the general exhibits, which reflected great credit upon all the members showing. H.R.H. the Duke of York's stamps included a set of the then current Trinidad stamps surcharged with a large "9d.," struck by the G.P.O. of that colony during, and in commemoration of, a visit by His Royal Highness on the *Thrush* in February, 1891. The Hon. Vice-President also showed a Lady McLeod, a sheet of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s labels, some excellent Turk's Islands, and in many cases, notably the issues of British Guiana from 1875, enriched the Society's exhibits where most required. The *feature* of the "show" undoubtedly was the excellent quality of the Trinidads; those of Messrs. Blest, Ransome, and Chambers being rich in every issue; the local impressions of the first named, including strips of three and four—and as may be said of all the others—other very fine impressions of these provisionals.

British Guiana, although a fine lot, especially considering their rarity, could have been made perhaps stronger—in some cases the first issues were only partially exhibited, and there are other collectors who have fine specimens of these rarities. Mr. Blest showed that *rara avis*, the 2 c. pink of the first issue, with the 4 c., 8 c., and three of the 12 c., as also splendid pages of the issues down to 1862, inclusive of a 4 c. blue 1856. Mr. Avery showed the complete made-up plates of 1862 2 c. and 4 c., the 1856 4 c. blue, and other rarities. Mr. Lambert's 1851 series embraced all the varieties except the 2 c., the 1856 4 c. red, and brilliant specimens of the 1862 set.

Mr. Avery's Nevis, for completeness and perfection of specimens, must take very high place, the unused plates of all the issues, and the inclusion of all the rarities, leaving scarce anything to be desired.

The St. Vincents were a most representative lot, each and all of the exhibits showing brilliant arrays of all the various watermarks and perforations. The same may be said of Bahamas, Mr. Wickham Jones's stamps being charming and arranged with great taste. British Honduras were also a strong lot, embracing several specimens of exceptional rarity. The exhibits of Tobago, St. Christopher, Dominica, Virgin Islands, Jamaica and Barbados also possessed many points of interest, on which and for the present we must abstain from further comment.

Dr. Viner exhibited a complete unused sheet of the 6d. lithographed Nevis with many other West Indians; Major Evans and Mr. W. T. Wilson also contributed valuable stamps, while Messrs. Meyer and Ludwig's show cases of the various envelopes and cards filled a much required gap in most meritorious fashion. We can only conclude this necessarily brief notice with our congratulations to the London Society, and we hope that this Exhibition may be the precursor of many more.



## *The Annual Banquet of the Society.*

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**C**ELEBRATED on the 20th of this month at the Café Monico, the rapid growth of the London Society was fully attested by the presence of some sixty-five gentlemen at the Annual Dinner. Thanks to the exertions of the Dinner Committee, Messrs. T. Wickham Jones, C. Neville Biggs, and Douglas Garth, a most excellent evening's entertainment was provided, the gastronomic and musical portions equally meeting with general approval. The guests included many of the leading London and provincial dealers, and among the members present were most of the Executive Officers and leading collectors of the Society. The chair was occupied by the Vice-President, to whom it fell in the course of his remarks to call attention to the accession to the Society's ranks during the past year, as Hon. Vice-President, of the Duke of York, and to congratulate the Society generally upon its present flourishing condition. The toast of "The Officers of the Society," met with a deservedly gracious reception, as did that of "The Philatelic Press," responded to by Mr. E. J. Nankivell. The toast of "The Visitors' Healths" was most ably replied to Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., who has several times been a welcome guest at the Society's dinners. There were necessarily other speeches of a personal nature, and the evening's enjoyment was materially enhanced by the songs contributed by Messrs. A. W. Chambers, Clarke, and others. That this annual dinner is a necessary institution is evident from its great success, and we can only hope that it may become as firm as the Medes and Persians in the future annals of the Society.

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## *The Fifth Philatelic Congress in Berlin.*

SEPTEMBER 2-4, 1893.

BY HARRY HILCKES.

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**I**F last year's gathering at Prague was of an imposing character, this year's "Annual Meeting of German Philatelists" was more so, chiefly because Berlin being more central it could be easily reached, and further because the capital of the German Empire could muster a very strong contingent indeed of Germany's most noted philatelic "Grandees."

Men like Lindenberg, Kalckhoff, Theodor Haas, and Senf, helped to make the "Day" interesting, and if from a social point of view it did not come up to the arrangements in Prague, the reason must be looked for, not in the lack of energy on the part of the combined Berlin Clubs, but in the peculiar position of Berlin, which did not allow of the outings which were so successful in Prague, and did so much to soothe the fierce spirits of some of the most antagonistic orators of last year.

Something like 145 philatelists attended, representing about 47 Clubs. It would have been much larger had not the Dresden International Society, for

personal reasons, stayed away from it. It was generally regretted, but could hardly be otherwise.

The first day (Saturday, 2nd September) was chiefly devoted to the reception of the various delegates, distribution of entrance cards, and finally a social gathering, during which an immense amount of stamps were sold, bought, and exchanged.

On Sunday, 3rd September, the real business commenced. After the address of the chairman, Mr. C. Lindenberg, the seven delegates elected last year to report on the Guarantee stamp question stated that it did not seem desirable to mark stamps on the back with special signs since so many object to it, preferring their specimens (especially unused ones) to be in exactly the same state in which they left the Post Office.

*Point 2.* This was more in the form of a lecture, in which Dr. Kalckhoff gave a very concise definition of the "collecting" value of the various classes of stamps. His contention that telegraph stamps should range on a par with postage stamps did not at all sound very outrageous, considering that in the first place many countries use ordinary postage stamps to prepay telegraphic messages, and secondly because a telegram is after all only a different form of a written message.

*Point 4.* The value of stamps on entire envelopes will readily be admitted by advanced collectors; for instance, in order to ascertain the date of issue where official information fails, but I do not think that, especially in this country, people will ever attach much importance to it, for the very good reasons that they are much scarcer than loose stamps and far too bulky to collect.

*Point 5.* Report of the Editor of the Confidential Club paper was most satisfactory.

*Point 6.* A lecture of the most searching character on the so-called Bavarian Reprints by Mr. Theodor Haas, was full of interesting material, and again proved how very thoroughly this gentleman tackles any question put before him. He proved more than conclusively that there are *no* Reprints of Bavarian stamps, but that certain copies sold as such are really early prints which were sold by mistake. Among these the 1 kr. black on paper *with* silk thread must undoubtedly be classified, also those perforated kreuzer issues on the crossed lines paper in *brighter* colours. The fact that a very prominent philatelist of Munich, who was present and intended to advocate the opposite opinion, withdrew at once, saying that he could at present not refute the statements made by Mr. Theodor Haas, proved much in their favour.

This lecture closed the first day, as far as business was concerned. A dinner followed, excursions, &c., to which I hardly need to refer.

Monday, the 4th September, 9 o'clock, saw the same faces gathered in the magnificent "Saal" of the "Architektenhaus" to discuss the various proposals.

The Guarantee stamps question came up once more, and was finally settled in the negative when put to the vote.

*Point 2.* It was also negated as useless to elect a commission with a view to bring out an album more suited to the requirements of the smaller collectors. It was stated that those now on the market fully answered the purposes, and it was surely in their own interests that publishers keep up with the requirements of all classes.

*Point 3.* The motion to induce the members of the International Dealers' Society at Berlin *not* to sell any Reprints was unfortunately lost in its original form. A prominent member of this Society tried to defend the Reprints, but on Mr. Hilckes pointing out that only printings from the plates in their original state could really be considered at all as Reprints proper, all others (Alsace-Lorraine, &c.) being forgeries pure and simple, it was agreed to work in that direction. It is therefore very likely that at next year's Congress Reprints will be officially tabooed by all German dealers. Let us hope *all* English dealers will work in the same direction.



After a lengthy discussion on the question of next year's gathering, the invitation of Kiel was accepted, although many were surprised that Hamburg did not seem more attractive—it certainly would have been more suitable.

A visit in the afternoon to the Imperial Post Office Museum, proved very interesting.

At 7 P.M. a huge exchange on strict business principles was arranged, and as far as I could gather, very respectable quantities of stamps changed hands. It struck me particularly as significant that only *first class* copies could be placed, but these fetched prices which astonished me.

## New Issues

### AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Antioquia.**—The lower values have been since August last printed on white instead of on tinted paper as heretofore, while, says the *Timbre Poste*, the apparition of the higher values in like manner is shortly to be looked for.

- 1 c. blue on white paper, perf. 13½.
- 2½ c. green " "
- 5 vermilion " "

**Argentine Republic.**—The following varieties are announced in the *Annuaire Timbrologique* of the current issue:—

- ¼ c. blue, without watermark.
- 1 c. brown " "
- 5 c. carmine " "
- 10 c. " imperforate.

**Azores.**—The several divisions or districts have now received, for their respective use, the higher values recently issued by the mother country. "Portugal and Colonies" bid fair to give a pretty large "area of collecting" at no distant date!

#### ANGRA.

- 150 reis, carmine on rose.
- 200 " blue " blue.
- 300 " " " salmon.

#### HORTA.

- 150 reis, carmine on rose.
- 200 " blue " blue.
- 300 " " " salmon.

#### PONTA DELGADA.

- 150 reis, carmine on rose.
- 200 " blue " blue.
- 300 " " " salmon.

**Bahamas.**—The Editor of the *Post Office* announces the discovery in an old collection of

a specimen of the 1883 4d. on 6d. with inverted surcharge, on the original envelope, and of undoubted authenticity. This surcharge was very irregularly applied; we have seen it all sorts of angles, and the present discovery was only to be expected.

4d. black surcharge inverted on 6d. purple, 1883.

**Bavaria.**—Mr. R. Ehrenbach has shown us an interesting pair of stamps of the issue of 1870 with watermark of crossed lines in lozenge shape, but imperforate. In colour, gum, paper, and appearance they conform to the usual perforated specimens of this issue.

3 kr. carmine-rose, 1870 issue, imperforate.

**Belgium.**—In addition to the varieties of the "Dominical" Stamps noted in our last issue, the undermentioned have now appeared. We are not enamoured of this issue, which seems childish and needless. In the name of all that is rational, why cannot strict Sabbatarians abstain from posting letters until late Sunday night or early Monday morning? The Editor of the *Timbre Poste* facetiously remarks, aent these latter day hypocritic-philatelic fads, that he proposes to buy sufficient of these stamps to secure the right to a reserve seat in the next world! *Il n'y a que la ridicule qui tue!*

- 50 c. bistre, perf. 14.
- 1 fc. carmine on green, "

The Antwerp Exhibition of May next is also to be signalised by a special issue of three values. The philatelist who, ten years hence,

collects Jubilees and French Colonials, will be exhibited in effigy at Madame Tnssaud's as a fearful example.

**Benin.**—A few more surcharges here, according to the *Timbre Poste*, on the stamps of the 1881 issue.

30 c. bistre, black surcharge, horizontal.  
35 c. orange, " " "  
75 c. rose, " " "  
5 c. green, blue " diagonal.

**Bermuda.**—From Messrs. Stafford Smith & Co. we have a specimen of the 2d. in the new colour of a delicate but somewhat indescribable shade. Watermark and perforation as heretofore.

2d. dull lake-brown.

**British Guiana.**—A correspondent of the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* states the undoubted existence of the 48 c., 1863, perforated 15. We can only say that this is a variety that was long sought in vain by all the older school of collectors, and has hitherto, to our mind, been of the same class as the 1 kr. Baden with white background and several perforations. It would be interesting to have the existence of this stamp placed beyond a doubt.

**Canada.**—The 8 c. has been issued, according to various sources of information, the colours quoted ranging from mauve to slate! It is of the "small head" type.

8 c. slate, current type.

**Chili.**—A somewhat interesting "resuscitation" is announced by the *Union Postale Universelle*—an error of watermark of the 10 c. of the first issue. Nor does this seem an unlikely variety. Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s beautiful workmanship and the paper watermarked for the respective values have ere now been mixed up, *pace* Australia.

10 c. blue, 1853, watermark "20."

**Confederate States.**—Several important additions to the already formidable list of Confederates have been made by the *Philatelic Journal of America* in its September number. It is not our practice to presume to criticise our contemporaries, but we cannot refrain from making mention of that Journal without a word of congratulation on its present appearance, which, as to type, paper, illustrations, and reading matter, is not only a vast improvement on its former phases but indicates a healthy and a vigorous growth of American philatelic journalism. The first discovery is of a specimen of the New Orleans 5 c. red on white paper, the common varieties being brown on white and blue (although on this side of the water we never found the latter in shoals!) Our contemporary is not aware if the red stamp preceded or followed the brown.

New Orleans, 5 c., red on white.

The three next discoveries are varieties of the Goliad stamps in Mr. Albert Steves' collection, three of which are stated to differ from any of those already catalogued in the States. These stamps being type-printed will no doubt all differ materially, and our American cousins

must amalgamate their forces and essay to type them for the benefit of Philately generally. The five varieties in the above collection are—

*Goliad (Texas).*

5 c., black on blue-grey paper.  
10 c., " " " " error "Goliad."  
10 c., " " " " dark blue surfaced paper.  
10 c., " " white do., "Goliad" in italics, and the name of Postmaster omitted.

The remaining find is "an entirely new provisional" discovered by Mr. Steves also. The design is of the most primitive; within a rectangular frame, consisting of an outer line and narrow "pearled" border, and on an inner line are the words "Victoria" above, "Postage" below, in apparently roughly-printed small Roman capitals; the central portion of the stamp bears a large numeral "10" without any designation of value, surmounted by the postmaster's name, "J. A. Moody, P.M.," and divided from the first-mentioned inscription by a line above and below. The stamp of which our contemporary gives an illustration, was found on "the original," and is imperforate:—

*Victoria (Texas).*

10 c., reddish-brown on green.

**Cook's Islands.**—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that all the remainders of the old issue were burnt on the arrival of the new stamps. Without for a moment doubting that our friends have been correctly informed, it sadly calls to our memory the destruction (?) of all the New South Wales plates in the Sydney Mint Fires!

**Dominican Republic.**—For the followers of the philatelic fortunes of collectors of South Americans we cull the following choice lot of errors, &c., of the 1883 issue from the *American Journal of Philately*.

*On Plain Paper.*

1 c. (for 10 c.) in black, on 2 c. red.  
5 c. ( " ) " " 2 c. "  
10 c. (for 5 c.) " " 1 c. green.  
25 c. (for 10 c.) " " 2 c. red.  
25 c. (for ?) " " 2 c. red(?) surcharge inverted.  
25 c. " " 5 c. blue, do.  
1 fr. 25 c. " " 25 c. violet, do.

*With Network.*

25 c. (for 5 c.) in black, on 1 c. green.  
50 c. (for ?) " " 5 c. blue(?)  
2 fr. 50 c. " " 50 c. orange, surcharge inverted.

**Ecuador.**—The 5 sucres stamp has been surcharged "5 centavos" in black diagonally.  
5 centavos on 5 sucres, purple, black surcharge.

**France.**—The *Gazette Timbrologique* notes the following variety.

25 c. black, on rose paper, coloured both sides.

**Gwalior.**—"We are indebted to a correspondent in India for a specimen of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., with the longer type of the Hindostani surcharge," says the *Monthly Journal*.

$\frac{1}{2}$  on green, black surcharge, 15 mm.

**India.**—We were informed a few weeks since, on high authority, that a new issue of high



values was shortly contemplated, of which the excerpt from the *Statesman* of Calcutta, September 17th last, will give further particulars.

The Director-General of the Post Office has lately recommended the introduction of new postage stamps of the denominations of Rs. 2, 3, and 5, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have been asked to prepare designs for approval. It will be necessary that the new stamps should be of a more elaborate design than any hitherto supplied to this country, and they will probably be bi-colour stamps and of the same size as the half-crown and 5-shilling stamps in use in England. The necessity for the introduction of postage stamps of higher value has been under discussion on one or two occasions in the past, but until lately there has been no evidence brought before the postal authorities that they would supply a real need. At the close of last year, however, the matter was specially brought to the notice of the Director-General by the representative of a Bombay firm, who was asked to place the matter before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. That body subsequently addressed the Director-General, strongly recommending the introduction of stamps of higher denomination, on grounds of general convenience to the mercantile community, and this view has been supported by the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bengal, who were consulted. The former, however, while agreeing in the desirability of higher value stamps being introduced, expressed an opinion that their absence had not been felt as an inconvenience in Madras. It is probable that the new stamps will only be supplied to Presidency towns and other large places.

**Italy.**—Mr. E. H. Watts has supplied us with a specimen of the recently issued 25 c. It bears the usual King Humbert full-face portrait, with the words "Poste Italiane" above on a white circular band. The value on white fancy-shaped labels in each corner, and a dotted background; otherwise it is as preceding values.

25 c., blue, new type.

**Lagos.**—Mr. A. Ludwig writes:—"Enclosed I beg to submit to you a new Lagos provis.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp on 4d., for being chronicled in the LONDON PHILATELIST. On some of the sheets, it is said, the word 'halfpenny' appears twice on one or two of the stamps."

The surcharge consists of small Roman capitals badly set up in a horizontal line—HALFPENNY, and the value is erased out by a heavy bar.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black surcharge on 4d. lilac and black, wmk. C A & Cr.: perf. 14.

**Luxemburg.**—Mr. G. Lockyer writes:—"Referring to your note in last month's issue on the 4 c. black of Luxemburg, I have for many years had a copy in my collection, and have always regarded it as an error of colour; mine is unused, perf. 13, with yellowish gum, on paper apparently precisely similar to the others. The black is a full black, and not dull or rusty, as one would expect to find if the colour had been chemically changed from green."

The variety therefore exists, perf. and imperf.

**Madeira.**—The following have also appeared as in Azores, the perforation apparently varying.

*Funchal.*

150 reis, carmine on rose.  
200 " blue " blue.  
300 " blue " salmon.

**Mexico.**—"The colours of the 1886 issue of the numeral type have been modified in several instances to bright red," says the *Philatelic Journal of America*, and they are printed now

in unwatermarked varieties excepting the two lower values, which, however, have also undergone a modification of hue.

Watermark "Correoseum."

1 c., blue-green.  
2 c., bright red.

Without watermark.

3 c., bright red.  
4 c. " "  
6 c. " "  
10 c. " "  
20 c. " "  
25 c. " "

**Montenegro.**—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the issue of the "Printing Jubilee" stamps was quite "a bolt from out the blue" and that hence few people were enabled to lay in a stock. Of course they were only in use for a few days—from the 25th to the 29th July. Like the historical short-lived infant they might well urge, "Now that I'm so quickly done for, I wonder what I was begun for!" The words of the inscription indicate "Jubilee of Printing."

**Mozambique.**—As mentioned under Portugal the following variety is noted.

5 reis on 40, brown, black surcharge.

**Nabha.**—The 9 pies has been noted in various Journals as having been over-printed with the name of this State.

9 pies, carmine, black surcharge.

**Nawanagar.**—Following the announcement made on page 156 of this Journal we have the addition of the 1 docra on thin wove paper. The Editor of the *Monthly Journal* calls the values *dokdos*—our informant, as above—but our Oriental ignorance (despite recent exertions) is dense.

1 docra, black; perf. 12.

**New Caledonia.**—From the *Echo de la Timologie* we gather the under-mentioned pleasing varieties.

(1877 issue.)

4 c., violet, black diagonal surcharge; imperf.  
40 c., vermilion " 40

(1881 issue.)

1 c., blue, black diagonal surcharge; perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
2 c., red-brown " "  
40 c., vermilion " "

(1892 issue.)

5 c. on 20 c., green, black diagonal surcharge; inverted.  
5 c. " 75 c., carmine " "

**New South Wales.**—Mr. W. H. Maunder has sent us a copy of the 1d. red on fiscal paper surcharged O.S., a variety that up to now has been unknown to us. The 2d. will also probably now be found to have been thus issued.

1d., red, "O.S." on Stamp duty paper, wmk. N.S.W.

**New Zealand.**—The new perforation has come home to another value; the shade is somewhat darker, otherwise as current.

6d. brown; perf. 10.

**Niger Coast Protectorate.**—We are informed by Mr. C. W. Perryman that the stamps described by us last month, which bear the words "Niger Coast" above the stamp and a blank circular label over the word Protectorate (pro-



bably being Oil Rivers erased) will ere long be superseded by the substitution of the two first-mentioned words within the said label. We gather, however, that the stock as now surcharged will all be put in use. The stamps are produced by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, by steel engraving, and are perf. 15.

**Obock.**—We have from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a curious-looking triangular stamp, of pyramidal form and dimensions, which has, we are informed, been printed in Paris on similar paper to that of the current 15 c. stamp. The design consists of a large triangular picture of two Egyptian soldiers on camel back careering over the desert. In the upper angle is "R.F." and "5 fcs." to right and left respectively "colonies," "postes," and below "Obock," and "18" "93," each word being supplemented by its equivalent in the Abyssinian and Arabic language. Further information as follows is from a contemporary:—"The French Government has just created, as an experiment only, a postal service by camel express in the French territories of Obock and the Somali coast. In connection with this service, a special provisional stamp will be issued, the value being five francs. The weight allowed will be 50 grammes. Later on, if the experiment be satisfactory, a further issue of stamps will be made, the values ranging from two to fifty francs."

5 fcs., pink, triangular, wmk. vertical laid lines.

**Oil Rivers.**—It appears from specimens kindly shown to us by Mr. C. W. Perryman, that, despite the perforation and issue of new stamps with the more euphonious name of Niger Coast Protectorate, the old issue so surcharged will be all first used up. The specimens in question consist of a number of the current (i.e. Great Britain) stamps bearing the Oil Rivers surcharge, bisected diagonally; each half bears  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in upright figures and a divisory line in red, all apparently hand stamped. It appears that an attempt was first made to surcharge in violet, but the few impressions taken were unsatisfactory. The letter shown to us bore the postmark of Old Calabar, Sept. 5, 1893, and we are informed that the absolute dearth of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps necessitated this provisional. By another letter postmarked Bonny River, July 9, 1893, franked only by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage, the dearth appears to be local, the writer stating that they had no penny values there.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., red surcharge on diagonal half of current issue, id.

**Portugal.**—There is another addition to the already long list of provisionals (see page 156).

16 c. green; red surcharge "Provisorio 1893."

In our last number, on the faith of the *Stamp News*, we chronicled the 5 on 40 reis; it appears that this should have been classed under Mozambique.

**Salvador.**—The *Timbre Poste* is not astonished to find the 20 centavos of the 1892 issue with the overprint the wrong way up!

1 c. on 20 c. orange, black surcharge inverted.

**Sandwich Islands.**—There is yet another addition to make to our list of the recent varieties.

2 c. violet, black surcharge inverted.

**Shanghai.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., write:—

"We have received an interesting set of essays and photos from Mr. R. A. de Villard, the artist who designed the new Shanghai stamps, and we enclose for your inspection—

1.—A set of essays.

2.—A set of "postage due" as issued, showing how the original design was modified.

3.—A set of photos of first drafts.

4.—A complete set of photos of designs *accepted* by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In reference to No. 4, the intention is to change the design every two years, so you have here the designs of stamps which will probably be issued some years hence. The stamps with Mercury pointing to Shanghai on a map, and the 'postage due' stamps with face of Mercury are intended to follow the current series. The card design of 1c., omitting the dragon, will supersede the current cards."

The very interesting and artistic series of photographs so kindly submitted to our view shows both that the Shanghai Municipality has been at great pains to arrive at a suitable design for their recent issue, and that there is no lack of artistic talent in that city. Speaking from our own recent personal experience we should say that in such a flourishing and magnificently built city there would be no lack of any of the advantages (or drawbacks!) of the most modern civilisation, and it is clear that in the respect of stamp-issuing powers our enterprising Chinese settlement means to be no laggard behind Montenegro and others of that ilk. The local post office, where these municipal stamps are purchased, is a small and unpretentious building, which the casual visitor would hardly find, the Hong Kong stamp being issued at the other and more important offices. We are not necessarily acquainted with the full requirements of the Shanghai epistolary public, but there can be no doubt that there *is a demand* for these stamps or there would not be such a plentiful harvest to be gathered.

The essays vary but slightly in design from those accepted, except as regards the colours; but that with the figure of Mercury on a winged wheel is, if a trifle too large, of a striking character, and will some day, we hope, be issued. The photographs (24) are strong evidences of the artistic tastes and labour of Mr. R. A. de Villard, the designer, and have been accepted in their entirety by the Shanghai P.O., all the designs having been purchased by the Council. We regret that we are unable to illustrate these very interesting series, but the calls on our space are too numerous to permit it.

**South Australia.**—We note in several

quarters the apparition of the thin fancy capitals for service on the following:—

- 3d. green, surcharged O.S. in *thin fancy capitals*.
- 1/- brown, " " "

Mr. W. T. Wilson has forwarded us a specimen of the ½d. black on green, perf. 10, with the surcharge O.S. in the round thick block capitals that are found on the service wrappers, *i.e.*, measuring about 5 mm. each way, which is new both to sender and to us; we have carefully compared it with the surcharge on the wrappers, and cannot see anything against it. It may have been struck to order for some special delivery.

¼d. black on green; perf. 10, sur. in black *block capitals*.

We have the ½d. and 2½d. values with the new small perforation, and the *Philatelic Record* notes the 1d. perf. 10×12½. We have it also 11½, 10×11½, and 11½×12½ "in stock."

¼d. brown; perf. 15.

2½d. on 4d. brown and green; perf. 15.

1d. green, varieties of compound perforation.

Tonga.—The impending new issues mentioned on page 169 of this Journal will consist of a surcharge and not of a new design, several of our contemporaries having so announced. The overprint which is in red, consists of the figures ½d., 2½d., and 7½d., and "five pence" in large block capitals for the respective values.

¾d., red surcharge on 1d. blue.

2½d. " " 2d. green.

5d. " " 4d. orange.

7½d. " " 8d. rose.

Tahiti.—We have received from Mr. Arthur R. Raby an interesting letter giving details of the surcharging of these stamps. It appears that the postal authorities out there having lived in blissful ignorance of surcharges only woke up to their necessity a few days before the arrival of the "permanent" series. The list of the quantities of each denomination used shows that in some cases but very few stamps of particular values were overprinted.

"July 14th, 1893.—We arrived here on the 5th July, and as the Post Office is busy here, I think you may be interested in hearing. On the 1st July last, all the French Colonies set of stamps which had been in use before, were surcharged diagonally with a handstamp Tahiti, and con-

tinued in use until the evening of the 12th. On the 13th they were superseded by the new permanent issue as stamp enclosed.

The following is the number of stamps surcharged:—

1st July, 1893.

Surcharged TAHITI in upright Roman Capitals, diagonally with handstamp, from left to right.

	No. Surcharged.
1 centime, black on blue,	115
4 centimes, violet,	50
5 " green,	13,580
10 " black,	8,675
15 " blue,	49,890
20 " brown on green,	8,910
25 " yellow,	20
25 " black on pink,	24,145
35 " black on yellow,	40
75 " carmine,	25,040
1 franc bronze,	6,630

13th July, 1893.

New type.—Allegorical figures on boat. "Etablissements de l'Océanie" in label in two colours, second colour being the label.

1 centime, black and pink on	bluish paper.
2 centimes, maroon and blue	yellowish "
4 " purple and blue	bluish "
5 " green and pink	greenish "
10 " black and blue	grey "
15 " (on quadrillé paper)	blue and pink.
20 " brown and green on	green paper.
25 " black and pink	pinkish "
50 " carmine and blue	pinkish "
75 " black and pink	yellow "
1 franc bronze and pink	greenish " "

Trinidad.—The pin perforated varieties alluded to in our last issue seem to have turned up in several quarters, and we may have occasion to allude to them again; the words "just issued" (p. 169) should of course read "first issue." The *Monthly Journal* has seen a horizontal pair of the 1860 issue red destitute of vertical perforation.

(1d.), rose-red (1860), perf. 15½, and *imperf.* vertically.

United States.—We have been lately shown a curious variety of the 3d. 1870 issue having an impression on both sides, that at the back being impressed reverse ways, it may thus have been derived from contact with another sheet but the whole impression is so delicate and clear that it seems almost incredible.

3c., green, 1870, printed both sides.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of *Novelties* under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

Bolivia.—From various sources we gather that the 9 stars type has recently been applied to the envelopes, which are of laid paper.

5 c. blue, blue on cream, 134×85 mm.

10 c. " " "

Ceylon.—Signalled by the *American Journal of Philately* are the following registered envelopes, with black (but not comely) overprint.

10 c., black surcharge (in letters) on 15 c. rose, 291×151 and 252×76 m.m.

10 c., black surcharge (in letters) on 12 c. rose, 134×84, 150×95, and 200×128 mm.

Monaco.—The 5 c. envelope, hitherto printed on brownish paper, has now appeared on white, says the *Ill. Brief. Journal*: type as that of current adhesives.

5 c., blue on white, 115×75 mm.

St. Vincent.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., two specimens of the new Registered Envelopes which are of the usual Colonial type—circular with the queen's head to left, surrounded by a fancy border, and containing the words "St. Vincent—Registra-



tion—two-pence:” they are linen-lined, and produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

2d., blue on white, size F.  
 ” ” ” H<sup>2</sup>.

United States.—Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. have blossomed out both as to their Mexican

and Californian routes into a growth of “Jubileeism” which has necessitated the “1492-1892,” &c., *usque ad nauseam*. As there are interminable varieties, and as we do *not* profess to chronicle everything—but rather what is noteworthy—we do not propose to publish a list of them.

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Benin.—In addition to the letter-card of 25 c. chronicled by us last month, we have to note the same with the usual inverted surcharge, another value, and a card each with normal and abominably abnormal overprints—for a portion of which news we are indebted to the *Timbre Poste*.

10 + 10 c., pale blue.  
 10 + 10 c. ” ” surcharge inverted.  
*Letter Cards.*  
 15 c., blue on grey.  
 15 c., ” ” surcharge inverted.  
 25 c., black on rose, ” ”

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen of the current low value card on *thin buff*, those printed on the stout white card being now withdrawn.

$\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green on *thin buff* card.

Greece.—The *Monthly Journal* learns from a Greek correspondent that the 10 lepta cards are now watermarked, the sheet consisting of four horizontal rows of six cards; it appears that only eight in each sheet receive a portion of this watermark, which consists of the Grecian equivalent for the words “paper for the public service.”

Mexico.—It appears from several contemporaries that there are alarming numbers of varieties of the recent issues 1890 to 1893, in which the stamp appears in every place but the right one; these we do not consider noteworthy, although our judgment may be prejudiced.

Mozambique.—The *Monthly Journal* takes us to task for having chronicled a card of this country under the heading of Portugal, but in this, as in another instance, considerably omits the facts that in both cases we quoted from esteemed contemporaries. “Nobody is wise at all hours,” and “the best philatelist is he who makes fewest mistakes,” but it is hard to bear those of our friends as well.

Norway.—A card with the word Brevkort unsevered, has been issued.

3c., orange on white.

Portugal.—As mentioned under heading of Mozambique, the card announced in our last

issue belongs to the mother country and not to the colony.

10 reis, brown on buff, *black Gothic surcharge*.

Peru.—The 5 c. card has been surcharged *pace* the *Ill. Brief. Journal* “Habilitado—por—2—centavos in four lines within an octagonal frame.

2 c., blue surcharge on 5c. black.

Roumania.—The issue of a fresh card, with a red frame on buff, is variously announced in Continental journals. It bears the arms to left, and a stamp of the 1890 type to right, with the inscriptions in three lines, “Union postale universelle—Roumania—Carta Postala.”

10 bani, red on buff.

Shanghai.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have forwarded the new cards that make the complement of the recent issues. They are of an ornate character, in the upper centre being the Municipal Arms surmounted by a large fancy bordering with the value and “Shanghai Municipality” above in English and below in Chinese, and “Local” “Poste” to right and left respectively; an ornamental frame with shields inclosing numerals of value at the corners surrounds the foregoing: the word “To” in Gothic capitals with three dotted address lines, and the usual postal directions, complete the design, the size of the cards being 139×96 mm., while they are of thick white substance.

1 c., brown.

2 c., dull mauve.

Spain.—The reply card of the 1889 “Union Postale Universelle” type, with Gothic head lines, has been issued (*Ill. Brief. Jour.*).

10 + 10, carmine on buff.

Straits Settlements.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us samples of the single and double cards of the new Colonial type which have just been issued.

2 cents, carmine on buff.

2 + 2 cents, ” ”

Tahiti.—Mr. A. A. Raby in his letter, elsewhere mentioned, adds the following cards of the current type, surcharged diagonally like



the adhesives with "Tabiti," and issued July 1st, 1893.

10 c., black on mauve (4 lines), 958 issued.  
*Letter Card.*

25 c., black on pink, 684 issued.

Allegorical figures in boat, with "Etablissements de l'Océanie" in label issued July 13th, 1893.

10 c., black and blue on pale blue (4 lines).  
10 + 10 c., " " " blue.  
*Letter Card.*

25 c., black and pink on pink.

Timor.—"A reply post card is chronicled,

with inscription in blue, and franked by means of 10 reis adhesives," says the *Monthly Journal*.  
10 + 10 reis, green-blue on buff.

Venezuela.—A reply card here is announced in various quarters, presumably of the normal type.

10 + 10 c., red on white.

Zanzibar.—Our French contemporaries announce the approximate issue here of stamps of their own nation, with the values surcharged in annas.

## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

Committee for Year, 1893-94.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President:* F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary:* W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DUERST.

*Hon. Librarian:* J. H. ABBOTT.

W. GRUNEWALD.

E. P. COLLETT.

G. H. F. GIBSON.

W. W. MUNN.

THE Opening Meeting of the Session was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Friday evening, September 15th, the President in the chair, supported by about 35 members and friends.

The minutes of the last Meeting in the previous Session having been read and confirmed, the President delivered his inaugural address.

Letters expressing regret at being unable to be present, were read from many of the leading philatelists.

The special feature of the Meeting was the Limelight Exhibition, by the aid of which the difference between certain forged and genuine stamps was clearly demonstrated.

The arrangements were entirely in the hands of Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, and Duerst, who availed themselves of the offer made by Mr. T. Ridpath, of Liverpool, to manipulate the lantern, with whom the idea in the first instance originated.

The following is a list of the stamps shown:—

Baden	18 kr. green.
Ceylon	1/9 imperf. green.
Hanover	1 gr. blue.
"	1/15 " "
"	3 " brown.
Saxony, 1850	3 pf. red.
N. S. Wales	1d. Sydney red, plate II.
"	6d. laureated, brown.
Switzerland	Nenchatel.
"	Zurich and Rappen, black.
"	15 c. red.
Papal States	1 scudo red.
Argentine Confn.	5 c. red.
Mexico, 1868	6 c. black and brown.
Victoria	1/- imperf. blue.
Modena	15 c. yellow and black.
Thurn and Taxis	30 kr. orange.

Photographic slides of the stamps were thrown on the screen, the stamps appearing in their original colours, and so excellently was the lantern handled, that the whole design stood out as it were, sharply upon the screen, the faintest line being clearly visible. The differences were pointed out by Messrs. Abbott, Beckton, and Duerst, and were even in the best forgeries very pronounced, by reason of the stamps being magnified over 1,000 times. The greatest possible interest was centred in the Exhibition, not only on account of its novelty, it being the first ever given in Great Britain, but because of the ease with which the most dangerous forgeries may be analysed, and the points in which they differ from the genuine stamps made a note of.

At the conclusion the President moved a vote of thanks, coupling a resolution electing Mr. Ridpath an hon. member of the Society, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Ridpath, in responding, acknowledged what he considered to be a very great honour paid him by the Society, and signified his willingness to assist at any future time in a similar Exhibition, adding that it had occupied a considerable period to work up all the details and bring it to the perfection in which it had been presented to the members that evening, and concluding by giving the benefit of such experience and the sole right of representation, as far as he was concerned, to the Society.

The syllabus for the ensuing session is as follows:—

1893.	Sept. 15.—Opening Meeting.—Lantern Exhibition of Stamps.
"	29.—Stamps of Gibraltar and Malta.— W. D. Beckton.
Oct. 13 and 27.	—Stamps of Thurn and Taxis.— G. B. Duerst.
Nov. 10.	—
"	24.—Perforation of Stamps.—W. Grunewald.
Dec. 8.	—Stamps of St. Helena.—J. H. Abbott.
"	22.—
1894.	Jan. 5.—Manufacture of Stamps.—G. F. H. Gibson.
"	19.—
Feb. 2.	—Stamps of Gambia.—W. W. Munn.
"	16.—
March 2 and 16.	—Stamps of Ceylon.—Vernon Roberts.
"	30.—
April 13 and 27.	—

Other papers will be read on the vacant dates.

## Correspondence.

### NOVELTIES, ETC.

To the Editor of the LONDON PHILATELIST.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest the remarks as to the chronicling of novelties in your last issue, and incline to think that the LONDON PHILATELIST would do better to omit them. Although not in the secrets of the London Society's Chancellor of the Exchequer, I can readily see that the production of a magazine such as yours must involve a heavy expense, and the greater the quantity of printed matter the more this increases. It seems, therefore, to me that, as so many other magazines (perhaps failing other articles) publish very fully the list of new issues, the LONDON

PHILATELIST is to a certain extent only wasting its resources in reproducing in like manner such information as can be found elsewhere. It has always aimed at being composed of *original* matter, and could, in my humble opinion, be so continued if it contained (with some allusion to current issues) general articles and information. For myself, and seeing that so many journals give all needful news as to novelties, I would rather have, even in diminished quantity, subject matter that was strengthened by being so condensed.

I am, yours faithfully,

October 15th, 1893.

QUALITY.

## Occasional Notes.

### Illness of the Earl of Kingston.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the illness of the President of the London Society. Lord Kingston has been confined to his house for several weeks by a serious malady, and although the later reports are more reassuring, it will, we fear, be some time yet before he can take his wonted place among his colleagues. His enforced absence from participation in the events chronicled in this number, was much regretted, and the President may feel assured of the entire sympathy of every member of the Society, coupled with every hope for his speedy recovery. We are pleased to hear that the latest reports are of a more favourable nature.

Mr. Emil Tamsen.

In the July issue of this Journal comment was made as to the appropriation, without acknowledgment, by the gentleman above-named, of the writings on the Cape of Good Hopes of his colleague, Mr. E. D. Bacon. Mr. Tamsen has written to a member of the Council an explanatory letter, in which, although he admits that the allegations are practically correct, he contends, with some show of reason, that in citing and using Mr. Bacon's and others' work, the want of due acknowledgment was unintentional. From the tone of his correspondence and the statements as to his good faith in this matter made by the gentleman to whom he had written, we willingly give Mr. Tamsen credit for his good intentions, and dissociate him from the portion of the criticism that he objected to in our July number.

### The London Philatelic Exchange.

We have received from the Secretary a copy of the rules of this newly-formed Association, and note that the London Philatelic Exchange has elected as Chairman, Mr. T. W. Cheveley, and Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. Fredk. R. Ginn, Holland House, Tottenham, London,

with a Committee consisting of Messrs. T. Buhl, A. C. Emerson, W. Hadlow, W. H. Peckitt, and C. J. Phillips. Meetings for business are held every alternate Tuesday evening at Barga's Restaurant, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, E.C. Among the "articles" we note that its objects are "to establish a centre for the sale and exchange of stamps, and all other philatelic properties, between members."

"The membership shall be restricted to acknowledged stamp dealers, not under twenty-one years of age, or such other philatelists as the Committee may see fit, from time to time, to invite."

"The annual subscription is one guinea."

"The Committee have power to expel, without notice, any member who, in their opinion, shall knowingly sell, or offer for sale, forgeries or counterfeits or imitations of stamps; forgeries or counterfeits of postmarks, surcharges, or of any other part of a stamp or stamps, or shall have been guilty of any conduct inconsistent with the objects of the Exchange."

The last quoted rule is a very salutary one from a philatelic point of view. Started under such influential auspices, this Society should not fail to be a success, a consummation which we devoutly wish.

### The Manchester Philatelic Society.

We have received from the Secretary of this body an epitome of papers read before the Society during the past season, which is undisputable evidence, in addition to that already afforded, of the earnest of the President and all its members to vindicate the right of the Society to their title. The preparation and reading of papers is one that calls for the warmest commendations, as no more royal road to the goal of scientific philatelic knowledge can be indicated. The five papers in question contributed by Messrs. W. D. Beckton and



G. B. Duerst, on the Stamps of Bergsdorf, France, Heligoland, Belgium, and Lübeck, all exhibit considerable knowledge of the stamps treated of, and reflect great credit on their authors. We congratulate the Manchester Society on its good work, and trust that so excellent an example may find imitators in other quarters.

From the modest preface to the *brochure* above mentioned we quote as under in the hope that the wish therein expressed may ultimately be fulfilled. There is, as far as we are aware, no philatelic journal published in this country by collectors except the LONDON PHILATELIST, and we venture to think therefore that we should have the unanimous support of that class—"The Committee were influenced in raising the subscriptions by the desire to make the LONDON PHILATELIST the adopted organ of the provincial societies, so that, in addition to having a common object in view, they might have a journal common to all."

Mr. A. B. Quigley.

This gentleman who has, under a variety of names in the United States, been guilty of much that the law does not suffer, and has exploited numerous collectors, was recently arrested at Denver for "felonious use of the mails." After his arrest he asked permission of the U.S. Marshal to leave a message at a friend's house, and seizing a favourable moment he sprang through a window, lighting on a roof 12

feet below, and though fired at repeatedly by the Marshal, eventually made good his escape, nor has he since been recaptured. This Quigley is evidently a man of quick resolve, and as his offence this time apparently consists of cleaning and re-selling United States Stamps, it behoves the Government in the interests of their Revenue and Philately in general, to effect his recapture, and to grasp their eel next time!

"Errors."

A valued correspondent writes:—"Although I recognise and approve of the policy of the LONDON PHILATELIST—not to animadvert on its contemporaries, I cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that a well-known Journal who recently severely criticised the Society's Journal for the superfluous insertion of a couple of words in the transcript of a philatelic society's meeting, and a misprint in an advertisement page, has no less than twenty-eight mistakes either of spelling or orthography in its own issue for the month. The 'mote' of Scripture seems applicable here, I fancy!" We suppress our friend's name and that of the esteemed Journal to which it refers, but although it is, as our friend states, against our general policy to occupy ourselves with any but our own mistakes, we think the statement is fairly open to admission in these columns, even if only in self-defence—to urge that it is difficult to conduct a Philatelic Journal without mistakes.

## The Philatelic Market.

### Prospects.

The leading firms of dealers all seem to have commenced the season with heavy orders, and anticipate a very busy period between now and Christmas. One firm in particular seems to have a chronic tendency to double their turnover—a healthy outlook for the pecuniary future of stamps.

### Criticisms!

The leading London newspapers and the bulk of their provincial contemporaries have paraphrased the result of the initial Auction Sales this year, and in most cases with correct figures and friendly criticism. Under the former category the Journal that quoted "an eighteenpenny brown Ceylon imperfect" could, however, hardly be ranked.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper's First Auction was, to our mind, a decided success. Not only is the *locale* of St. Martin's Hall extremely suitable both for the fine dimensions of the room and its central position, but the sale was commenced with absolute punctuality, and the lots (limited to 200 per day) dispersed rapidly, thus preventing that feeling of weariness that is so often the result of attendance at auctions, and enabling buyers to reach their respective homes at reasonable hours. Loug

hours of bidding must inevitably not only thin out those who can attend, but attenuates alike the appreciative powers of those who can remain to the end.

In view of the numerous auctions that will be held during this season we think it better to avoid giving anything like a tabulated statement of results, but rather, our space being limited, to quote and comment upon those lots that contain curious, unknown, or valuable stamps, and we shall endeavour, as far as possible, to speak from personal inspection.

At Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper's first auction on September 26th to 28th, at St. Martin's Hall, there was a very numerous attendance, and prices ruled high in most instances; the lots being mostly very desirable ones.

Great Britain, Id. V.R., £8 17s. 6d.; this was not an immaculate copy.

Hamburg, 4 sch., green, imp. used, £2 6s.; this is a record price; hardly maintainable.

Saxony, 3 pf., red, £4 15s.: a good copy, rich colour.

Envelopes of German States, 60, £21; a very nice lot, embracing several scarce envelopes and well worth the price.

France, 1 fc., orange, used, £6 10s.; this stamp



though somewhat thin at back, also achieved a record.

Moldavia 1st issues, 54 p., £7; 108 p., £14 10s.; the latter stamp—a good specimen—was decidedly cheap.

Levant, 1864, the two values, £8 4s.; very fine specimens, one unused.

Spain, Madrid, 3 c., £5 15s.; not a very fine copy.

Spain, 1851, 2 r., unused; with the exception of a small "fleck" this stamp vindicated its description: absolutely perfect, it would have gone even higher.

Switzerland.—The double Geneva (joined) £6.

Tuscany, 3 lire, used, £25; another record, but the colour was exceptional.

Ceylon, 8d., imp., £12. Fine; also an auction record we believe. 8d., yellow brown (very fine), £4.

Mauritius, 1d., vermilion, £6 6s.; an early impression, and fine.

British Columbia, 2½d., imperf., unused, £17; a good sale, but a fine copy.

New Brunswick, 1s., £8 8s.; an exceedingly choice specimen.

Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine, unused, £5 5s.; the same.

Nova Scotia, 1s., £5; "fair" only.

United States.—State 2 dollars, unused, £10 10s.; a cheap stamp according to late U.S. prices.

British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, £9; although cut to shape, this for so rare a stamp is a very low figure. Ditto, 4 c., cut octagonally, £4 10s., and ditto, fine, £16; both unused, showing how collectors pay for condition.

Trinidad 1s. purple, error, imp., unused, £7.

New Zealand, 2d., on blue paper, unused, £5 10s.; a very fine stamp, and reasonable.

South Australia Departmentals (20), £9.

Victoria, 5s. blue on yellow, unused, £6; a good copy.

We defer till our next issue the summary of this firm's sale on the 17th and 18th October.

#### Messrs. Cheveley's Auction.

This firm held a sale on the 4th and 5th of October, at Chancery Lane, which was fairly attended, but the lots did not average so high a quality as on previous occasions. The more noticeable were:—

Saxony, 3 pf. red, £5; a very fine specimen, lightly postmarked.

Great Britain, 10d. oct., a pair unused, £3; a full price, but in grand condition.

Prussia, 2 sg., solid ground, unused, £2 2s.; reasonable for so scarce a variety.

Moldavia, 1859, 80 p. red on blue unused; preceding remark applies, only more so!

Zurich, 4 r., £6 10s.; cut close.

Great Britain, 4d. small garter, pair unused, £23 10s.; very fine, and scarce in a pair, but sold accordingly.

Mauritius, 2d., large fillet, £15 10s.; for a good specimen "on original," a reasonable price.

Cape, pair of 4d. woodblocks, £5.

West Australia, 6d. brown, rouletted, £5; not very fine.

New Zealand, 1d. on blue paper, strip of three, £6 5s.

A few stamps, including some fine Natal's of the first issue, were "not sold."

#### Mr. Hadlow's Sales

were held at his new Auction Room in Holborn, October 6th, and 12th and 13th, and included

Afghanistan, 1,293, shahi, purple, £5. Ditto 1,289, rupee, purple, £4. Ditto, ditto, shahi, £5; all scarce and reasonable enough.

United States, 12 c., deep violet, grill £3.

Western Australia, 2d., second issue, triple roulette at bottom, £2 2s.; a curious and scarce variety.

New Zealand, 2d. star, serrated, perf., £5 10s.; a beautiful and a rare stamp.

A large number of the lots consisted of wholesale stamps, and of a desirable nature.

## To Correspondents.

*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

#### Editorial Communications.

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

#### Advertisements.

Letters, Enquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisement pages should be addressed Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Advertisements must be received not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the next issue.

#### Subscriptions.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 7s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to The Publishers, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

#### Bound Copies of Vol. 1.

Copies of Vol. I. of this Journal are now ready, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.

THE

# London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

---

NOVEMBER, 1893.

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## *The Re-appearance of the Forgery Spectre.*

**T**HIS somewhat gruesome heading will, on consideration, be found to be not inappropriate. The apparition from time to time of cleverly-executed imitations of rare stamps capable of deceiving the most wary, has a spectral, and hence deterrent influence upon the nervous sensibilities of many philatelists, well calculated to frighten them out of their collections! The crusade so successfully initiated by the Philatelic Protection Association for a time scotched,—we could hardly hope killed,—the hydra; and now, after a period of comparative freedom from the disturbing vision, it has again appeared to alarm the philatelic world. There have recently been circulated in several quarters in London some marvellously-executed, and apparently steel-engraved imitations of the “Sydney views.” The specimens that we have seen consisted of unused pairs, in two “types” of Plate I. of the first rd. New South Wales issue, in delightful condition, and approximating to the true colour. It is an open secret that, even among those who are rightly credited with the utmost extension of their philatelic optics, there were found willing purchasers. It follows obviously that the less well-informed collector or dealer would almost inevitably fall a victim to the snare. We use the word “almost” because there *are* some persons who are wise enough not to purchase “types” of engraved plates without previously ascertaining which number on the plate the specimens represent. These plates are within the reach of all, and our sympathy with victims who are thus taken in is mitigated by the knowledge that a little trouble would also almost inevitably avoid the risk of deception.

The facts remain, however, that many collectors, and for the matter of that many dealers, will always fail, from various causes, to discriminate in difficult cases between the real Simon pure and his sham prototype, and that hence there

will always be re-appearances of the forgers and their works. How best to counteract their malignant efforts is the problem. The tracking out and prosecution of the delinquents is work that has been well executed in the past, and that in the future will again come within the scope of the Philatelic Protection Association, to whose efforts in this direction we wish the fullest success. The second point, in order to neutralise the tactics of the enemy, is to spread as far as possible the knowledge that will forearm purchasers, and to supplement this with counsel and opinion in all cases of stamps difficult to determine.

In this latter point is involved the question of "Experts," and we cannot but think that this is a fitting time for a fresh departure in this direction. The Statutes of the London Philatelic Society include in its objects "the detection and prevention of forgeries and frauds," and it seems to us that no worthier manner of achieving this laudable aim could be devised than by the appointment of an Expert Committee, who should literally sit upon all suspected stamps. It will be readily inferred that a collector who has made the stamps of any especial country or group of countries his especial hobby for many years, and has his treasures available for the purposes of comparison, must naturally be a better judge than the dealer whose wares are spread over a vast surface and are subject to constant fluctuations. There are within the London Society several names of men whose authority is unquestioned, and whose command of philatelic accumulations would constitute them an invaluable tribunal of appeal. It should, however, be borne in mind that in almost all these cases these gentlemen are busy men in many ways, and can ill afford to devote their leisure time—and it would often involve much of that valuable commodity—in passing judgment upon specimens that could have perhaps been diagnosed by their owners, or were possibly stamps of so little value as to be beneath the waste of valuable time. We would suggest that the Expert Committee should be paid for each individual specimen a moderate fee, and in return therefor should give a certificate of opinion. The fee in question should be one that would allow of a photographic reproduction of the stamp, which could then be signed by the Committee, and would, in after years, materially enhance the value of the specimen accompanying it. This photograph would require to be taken in duplicate, a copy being preserved in the "archives" of the Expert Committee, thus—both as to the forgeries and the genuine—forming a most valuable fund of information. It can be inferred that this would cost money, but we are inclined to think that many would gladly pay it even "to make assurance doubly sure," and that the fee charged could be made not only to cover this expense, but to contribute something to the funds of the Society, without exacting from the owners of the several stamps a tax that was not fully represented in value received. These suggestions are doubtless crude and capable of considerable development, but we feel some confidence in recommending them to the careful consideration both of the London Philatelic Society and the general body of dealers. To the latter the wisdom of strengthening the faith in stamps is of the most vital import—their collection is now-a-days such a luxury that anything like a panic on the Philatelic Stock Exchange would result in a grievous fall of the securities held by the trade.





# Stray Notes on Transvaals.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

*Paper Read at the Philatelic Society, London, on November 10th, 1893.*

## SURCHARGES ON CURRENT ISSUES.

**W**ITH the solitary exception of a £5 value label, the South African Republic has not added a single new issue to the interminable flood of philatelic novelties since 1885. If other countries had similarly rested from their postal label productiveness, what abortions we should have been spared; what parasitic growths, what degradation of postal needs, what childish jubilee issues, what changeful postal humours would have been unknown.

But even the Transvaal has at last been caught in the meshes. One fine morning the Postal Authorities found themselves running short of penny stamps, and were compelled to have recourse to surcharging, that refuge of the improvident and of the wily speculator. Then the Transvaal joined the Postal Union, and so rendered a 2½d. value necessary. Again the surcharger was set to work. And the further demand for halfpenny stamps, sharpened by the new rate, soon led to yet another surcharge. Of course there were errors, and inverted and double surcharges to boot. Business was brisk. "Only sheets" were hawked about at fabulous prices, till grave philatelists began to shake their heads over the whole business, and not a few regretfully believed that yet another country was to be added to the miserable company of those whose postal needs keep pace with the demand for mere novelties.

But there is good reason to believe that the Transvaal has not given itself up to the production of novelties apart from postal requirements, and that so long as the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Van Alphen, remains in office the multiplication of fancy varieties will be rigorously discountenanced.

For the time the local surcharger has rested from his labours, and we may, therefore, take stock of what he has added to the list of the postal issues of this philatelically fascinating country.

The first provisional to make its appearance was the "1 penny" in black on the 6d. blue, issued in January last. The first sheet of this provisional that I received presented no varieties of broken letters or defective printing, and the only variety to be noted was the wider spacing of the bars above and below the line of value on the second row from the bottom, the lines being one millimetre further apart than the other rows on the sheet. Subsequent sheets showed evidence of wear and tear in broken letters. On the fourth, sixth, and seventh stamps of the top row the figure "1" and the "P" have been badly battered. The rest of the sheet is fairly perfect with the exception of a slightly broken "P" on the fourth stamp of the second row. Sheets with the surcharge inverted in error were also issued. But the largest crop of varieties is likely to arise from sheets misplaced in the process of printing. From one of these sheets in my collection the following varieties may be chronicled:—

- 1.—"1 Penny" and one bar only.
- 2.—"1 Penny" with two bars below.
- 3.—Two bars with traces of the line of value above and below.
- 4.—One bar only with traces of the line of value above.

A  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pence" on 1s. green, to meet the demands of the reduced rate of postage on the Transvaal entering the Postal Union, was issued on the 1st January, 1893. There are two types of this surcharge. In type I. the surcharge " $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pence" is in one line, and in type II. it is in two lines, the figures " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " being above the word "pence." The printing of this " $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pence" surcharge has been more carefully done, so much so that I have not yet come across any broken letters. The peculiarity of the wider spaced bars on the second row from the bottom is reproduced in both types, and sheets were issued with the surcharge inverted. A very peculiar error occurred on the right hand top corner stamp of the sheet in type I. The diagonal line of the fraction was misplaced by being dropped in after the first figure 2 instead of between the figures forming the fraction. On this being discovered, the error was corrected, as will be noted by its absence from subsequently issued sheets.

Those who are anxious to discover minor varieties, will find room for research in the varying length and position of the diagonal lines dividing the fractions.

The next and last of this series of provisionals was the "Halve Penny," issued in May, in two lines in red on 2d. bistre between bars as before. The first issue of this value was printed in red, but a last supply in June, by an error of the printer, was surcharged in black instead of in red.

One or two minor varieties only call for attention. In the second stamp of the second row, and the second stamp of the fifth row, the "P" of penny is in line with the capital letter "H" above, instead of being a millimetre to the right. The black surcharge is evidently printed from the same setting. Sheets inverted in error were also issued, and the wider spaced bars of the second row from the bottom are reproduced.

Being specially interested in the collection of the postal issues of the Transvaal, and jealous of its good postal reputation, I wrote to the Postmaster-General, with whom I had previously been in correspondence, and I asked him to explain the circumstances which occasioned the issue of so many provisionals. He writes in reply, as follows:—

Pretoria, S.A. Republic, 15th September, 1893.

Edward J. Nankivell, Esq., 28, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, England.

SIR,—With reference to the recent issues of surcharged postage stamps in this State, as much misconception appears to prevail as to the reasons for these surcharges, I beg to forward for your information the method of ordering and issuing stamps, and shall be glad if you will lay the following facts before the Philatelic Society.

When it appears that the stock of any particular value of stamp is running low, a requisition is made to the Stampmaster (an official specially appointed to that post by the Government, and having no connection with the Postal Department), who notifies the fact to a Special Standing Committee called the "Zegelcommissie," and on their approval orders the required stamps from Europe. If, however, any extraordinary run is made on the stock in hand, and time will not admit of their being ordered from Europe, the Stampmaster sends a supply of higher value stamps from those in his stock to the local Government printing office for the purpose of having them surcharged to the required value.

The Postal Department, therefore, has nothing to do with the surcharging of stamps, and indeed does not deal with them in any way until received from the Stampmaster for distribution to the public.

On the 1st December, 1892, the rate for letters to the United Kingdom was fixed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and immediately requests began to come in from all sides for stamps of that value. Application was thereupon made to the Stampmaster, from whom on the 1st January I received 148,860 shilling stamps surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pence."

At the same time an order was despatched to Europe for 2,100,000  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, which were expected here in the beginning of April, and on this account the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharge set-type was "distributed." The stock was exhausted on the 24th of June, and as the expected supply had not then arrived, a further 29,460 was surcharged, and in the new form the figures " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " were placed above the word "Pence."

Having waited till the last for the new stamps from Europe before surcharging these, it was thus impossible to cancel them, and, not without regret, I was compelled to bring them into use. The new  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were received on the 17th August, so that there will be no further necessity for surcharging.



With reference to the issue of surcharged penny stamps, it appears that in the beginning of September, 1892, the Stampmaster ordered from Europe 240,000 at  $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and 2,000,000 at 1d., which were expected here about the end of November or beginning of December, 1892. As these also were not received until the 25th March, 1893, and the 1d. stamps were sold out by the end of December, it became necessary to provide a temporary stamp, and this was done by surcharging 6d. stamps in small quantities as follows:—January 179,340, February 299,100, March 298,140, all of which were printed alike.

Daily expecting the arrival of the new penny stamps, the supply of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. was used as much as possible from this time, with the result that in May the stock was also exhausted.

In consequence of this the following quantities of 2d. were surcharged "Halve Penny" during May and June:—89,520, 149,760, and 60,000, all being printed "Halve Penny" in red.

This was deemed a sufficient number as, among others, 3,600,000  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamps had been ordered from Europe early in January, and were reported to have already landed in Natal.

However, the time occupied in transit between Natal and here was much greater than I expected (the stamps not arriving here until the second week in July), and in the last week in June there were no  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamps in stock, so that I was compelled to have an immediate supply printed locally. The last 29,580 of these were printed in black owing to an error of the printer, but as the stamps were required at once there was no time to cancel them and print another quantity, so that, to my great regret, I was compelled to issue them to the public.

In printing these surcharges several sheets were printed inverted, and an error was also observed in the corner stamp of the first issue of  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d., but as all had passed through the books of both the Stampmaster and the Distributor of stamps in my office, they were issued with the others, notice however being given to the printer to prevent subsequent errors.

The necessity for issuing temporary stamps is obviated as much as possible, which will be apparent to you from the dates on which the new stocks were ordered from Europe.

An impression appears to prevail that the stamps of this State are surcharged for the purpose of speculation, and several stamp dealers have communicated with me on the subject, but I assure you that I give no encouragement whatever to such practices, nor will the representations of any dealers influence me in the slightest to do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC VAN ALPHEN,

*Postmaster-General.*

To sum up, the provisionals issued, their dates of issue, and total quantities printed, are as follows:—

1d. on 6d., blue,	black surcharge,	Jan., 1893,	776,580 printed.
$2\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 1/-, green,	"	"	148,860 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 2d., bistre,	"	May, 1893,	299,280 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 2d., bistre,	red surcharge,	June, 1893,	29,580 "

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the LONDON PHILATELIST.*

DEAR SIR,—I was sorry to notice the following paragraph at page 192 of your number for October:—

"MOZAMBIQUE.—The *Monthly Journal* takes us to task for having chronicled a card of this country under the heading of Portugal, but in this, as in another instance, considerably omits the facts that in both cases we quoted from esteemed contemporaries."

There appears to be a little confusion here; the card in question, if I am not mistaken, was one of *Portugal*, described in your August number thus:—

"MOZAMBIQUE.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 10 re's, brown on buff postcard of 1884, with the stamp surcharged 'Valido, 1893,' in German text, diagonally from left lower to right upper corner."

The *other instance* to which you refer, I have

not been able to trace, but I have always tried to avoid fathering the mistakes of one journal upon the Editor of another.

Trusting that you will kindly publish this in your next number,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

The EDITOR of the *Monthly Journal*.

Nov. 10th, 1893.

[The word "considerately" in the paragraph objected to by our correspondent should obviously have had the prefix "in," but in deference to his protest we will with pleasure expunge the whole paragraph, as we are sure that our esteemed contemporary would only wish to mete out strict justice in animadverting on the mistakes of others. We are too bashful to begin this ourselves. In this case the nauseating mixture of Portugal and Colonies might easily have led to their confusion in the mind of our worthy sub-editor. Not being aware of this error we chronicled in the September number the above Portuguese card, on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain—hinc illic lacrymæ!*]



# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Abyssinia.**—This country has announced its intention of issuing a set of postal stamps, as we understand, with a design that will bear the head of the Negus.

**Argentine.**—We learn from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that a sheet of the 2 cents Columbian issue has been seen with the two left vertical rows doubly printed.

2 c., blue, Columbian issue, double impression.

**Austria.**—The *Ill. Brief. Journ.* has heard that a series of unpaid letter stamps is about to be issued, bearing the inscription "K.K. Österr. Poste-Marke" and the numeral of value in the centre. The colour will be brown, and the stamps will consist of six values, namely, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Kr.

**Austrian Levant.**—Mr. W. Hadlow has shown us specimens of the high values of the current stamps, with the Levant surcharge of words and numerals, which are, we believe, of recent origin:

10 piastres on 1 gulden, slate-blue, black surcharge.  
20 " on 2 " rose, " "

**Belgium.**—The *Timbre-Poste* states that two new values of the current issue appeared on the 1st November.

Dominicals, 35 centimes, brown.  
2 francs, lilac-rose.

We understand that the colour of the 2 centimes yellow will be changed to red-brown.

**Benin.**—We have an anxious inquirer as to where this place is, *i.e.*, French Benin. Our correspondent could get no more definite information from a good source than that the stamps lately issued might be for use in Dahomey! This always was highly civilised! Perhaps someone can enlighten our geographical darkness?

**Brazil.**—We hear of two new Journal stamps of the current type for this country.

Journal stamp, 200 reis, black,  
" 700 reis, violet.

**British Bechuanaland.**—We hear that there are 60 varieties of type of the recently-described

one half-penny on 3d. black and lilac. Owing to a mild attack of editorial influenza, we regret that we are unable to describe them all in detail!

**Canada.**—The current 10 cents has been found on laid paper, according to general report.

10 c., carmine, on laid paper.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—Mr. Stafford Smith has kindly submitted for our inspection a specimen of the 1d. new issue. The design is that of a figure of Hope resting on an upright anchor with a back-ground consisting of a view of Table Bay, Cape Town, and the hills behind, all enclosed by three scrolls placed so as to form a horse-shoe, bearing on the left the word "Cape," above "of Good," and on the right "Hope." Below is a scroll with ornamented sides bearing the words "One Penny Postage." The upper right angles are filled in with a pair of wings and a circle enclosing numeral of value.

1d., red-brown, wmk. Cabled Anchor, perf. 14.

**Ceylon.**—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have another new value of the current set. We are told on competent authority, as to colour, that it must be described as—

30 c., heliotrope and brick-red.

**Colombian Republic.**—The *Philatelic Journal of America* has been informed that 20 cents and 50 cents stamps will be issued to conform with the issue of 1892. These stamps are to supersede the nearly exhausted stock of stamps of the same value issued in 1888.

**Curaçao.**—The publishers of the *P.J.G.B.* have received copies of the new issue of unpaid stamps. The difference consists in the figures of value in the centre being smaller and the addition of the word "CENT."

(Unpaid) 2½ c., black and green, variety of type.  
" 10 c., " " "  
" 15 c., " " "

**Diego Suarez.**—The inscription on the stamps of this Colony is to be altered to "Diego Suarez" in place of "Diego Suarez et

dependances," as the dependencies are each to have separate issues, the dependencies referred to being Ste Marie de Madagascar and Nossi-Bé.

**Djibouti.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write:—"A new set of triangular stamps is in preparation for this French possession, values 1 centime up to 50 francs!"

**Ecuador.**—The *Philatelic Record* publishes the welcome (?) news that a fresh batch of telegraph and fiscal stamps have been allowed to be used for postal purposes. The list is as follows:—

*Telegraph Stamps used postally.*

20 centavos (oblong type), vermilion.

2 " yellow-green and black.

10 " dark blue and red.

20 " brown and black.

*Revenue Stamps used postally.*

2 centavos, maroon, 1887-1888; or reprint "1893-1894" in black.

1 centavo, vermilion, dated "1893-1894."

2 " blue, " " "

4 " green, " " "

**Fernando Po.**—According to the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* the 1 c. de peso green has received the surcharge *Habilitado—para—correos—50—cent—Pta.* in black.

50 cent Pta, black on 1 c. d.p., green.

**Gold Coast.**—The 3d. has been issued in a new shade.

3d. olive, wmk. Crown & C.A., perf. 14.

**Great Britain.**—We are informed that the 4d. with wmk., large garter on blued paper, has been seen lately, but that the bluing is to be regarded with grave suspicion. We have received other specimens to which we will allude in our next issue.

**Guatemala.**—Messrs. Williams, Field & Co. have kindly sent us a specimen of the new 20 cents of the current issue, engraved.

20 c., deep green; engraved.

**Liberia.**—Mr. Hayman informs us that the six cents has been overprinted "Five Cents" in two horizontal lines of big lower-case type; there is no dot to the "i" in one stamp of each sheet, as also one variation of the figure.

5 c., black surcharge on 6 c., green.

5 c., " " " " Official.

**Mauritius.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write:—"We enclose a newspaper cutting from this place, to the effect that the Secretary of State for the Colonies (in London) had sent a despatch to the Governor of Mauritius, requesting that measures be taken to prevent any further issue of surcharged stamps. We sincerely hope that a similar despatch has been sent to Ceylon. The colours of the 8 c. and 15 c. stamps are to be changed, the former to brown and the latter to blue, thus reversing them, the stamps in the new colours to be issued next February."

"His Excellence the Governor has received by the last mail, a despatch from the ministry informing him that His Highness is opposed to the surcharging of stamps, and that the Post Director must take measures accordingly."

**Mozambique.**—The surcharge "Jornaes" "5" on the 40 reis has been seen in blue, as well as in red and black.

"5" in blue on 40 reis, chocolate.

**Norway.**—From the *Timbre-Poste* we cull the information that a new value has been added to the series of *Timbres-Taxe* stamps.

4 öre, bright violet. *Timbres-Taxe.*

**Phillipines.**—A new value has been added to the current issue.

15 c. de peso, pale brown.

**Portugal.**—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we learn that the 2 reis of the obsolete type variously chronicled with the surcharge in carmine, *PROVISORIO—1893 2½ REIS*, is of a mythical character.

**Roumania.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send a set of 8 essays for new 1 and 2 lei stamps. The actual stamps will be of these designs, but the colours selected are as follows:—

1 lei, grey; medallion rose.

2 " orange, " brown.

**Shanghai.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following value completing the set:—

½ ct., orange and black. Postage due.

**Tobago.**—*Ill. Brief. Jour.* announces the issue of a new value of the bi-coloured series, namely, 3d. lilac and black, perf. 14, wmk. Crown & C.A.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of *Novelties* under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

**Belgium.**—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that by a decree dated the 24th of October, the addition of envelopes to the "Non-delivery on Sunday" is to be expected.

**Gold Coast.**—The registered envelope, we learn from the I.B.J., has been issued with the name of the Colony in smaller letters, measuring 53½ mm. instead of 62 mm. as heretofore.

Twopence, Registered Envelope, blue and black, size 133×82 mm., with smaller inscription.

**Great Britain.**—We have to chronicle the new shape Registration with stamp on front, so well known by now to all English collectors that extended description is unnecessary; the reason for the second variety is not very apparent, unless it was struck in error.

*Registration Envelopes.*

2d., blue (new die) on new shape, with stamp on face to right.

2d. " " on old shape " " at back, above.

Shanghai.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following, completing the series:—

1 c., brown and black on white laid paper.  
(Wrapper)  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., red and black, " "

Sandwich Islands.—These Islands are blossoming out well with their crop of surcharges, the envelopes having now been imposed upon.

The surcharge in thick block letters is printed in two lines:—"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—1893."

1 c., green, red surcharge.  
2 c., rose, black " "  
5 c., blue, red " "  
10 c., black, red " (blue inside).  
5 c., blue, " " double surcharge.  
5 c., " " " slanting " "  
10 c., black, " " " "

## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Belgium.—The remarks we have made as to the new issue of envelopes can be equally applied to the post cards.

British Bechuanaland.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the current Cape card with the words Cape, &c. barred out, and the name of the Colony in thin capitals over the stamp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff, black surcharge.

British Central, and South Africa.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. have kindly shown us a very handsome set of post cards for these districts. The cards bear the stamp of the British South Africa Company, in the upper right corner, with inscription respectively indicating the territory for which they are to be used. The former have an effective double-lined frame in black and orange surrounding the whole card, while the latter are plain, and printed in one colour only.

*British Central Africa.*

1d., black; inscriptions, &c., black, red, and orange;  
 $122 \times 76$  mm.  
2d., red " black, red, and orange;  
 $132 \times 85$  mm.

*Mashonaland.*

1d., blue;  $123 \times 75$  mm.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow;  $140 \times 89$  mm.  
1d. + 1d.; brick-red,  $140 \times 89$  mm.

Ceylon.—A correspondent of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. writes: "There are none of the provisional Reply post cards of 4 cents to be got now. Those printed on the inside of the card are now very rare. Only 3,800 odd were printed, out of which 736 were sent out as specimens, and out of the rest, I should say, more than half would have been used as single post cards, as just at that time there were no 2 cent cards at the Post Office.

It has been arranged that all cards are to be printed locally in future. Of course the plates are those prepared by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

They also send us the new letter card, useful but not ornate. The stamp is of the current type, within a rough frame, and the perforations are large and wide apart.

Letter card, 5 c., plum on buff.

Costa Rica.—The *Postal Card* announces that there are varieties of the current post-cards.

2 c., green, frame  $132 \times 81\frac{1}{2}$  mm.  
2 c., " " "  $131 \times 82\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
3 c., carmine, "  $131\frac{1}{2} \times 82$  " "  
3 c., " " "  $132\frac{1}{2} \times 83\frac{1}{2}$  " "

Lagos.—We have from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a specimen of the new reply card of the usual current colonial type, and we learn that the single card will shortly be issued, the surcharged ones being exhausted.

1d. + 1d., carmine on buff.

Mozambique Company.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the post cards of Mozambique have been altered for the use of the company by the surcharge "Compa de Moçambique." The cards thus surcharged are:—

10 reis, blue, black surcharge.  
20 " rose, " "  
30 " green, " "

New South Wales.—The 1d. violet card is now found printed on white instead of buff.

1d., violet, on white card.

Sandwich Islands.—The same surcharge as that described in the envelopes has been applied to the post cards.

1 c., vermilion on orange-buff, black surcharge.  
2 c., black on white, red surcharge.  
3 c., green " " "

Shanghai.—Here we have a letter card from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., also completing the set—(we hope so!)

1 c., green upon French grey.

Timor.—The 10 c. green and 30 c. orange and black reply post cards of Macau have received, so says the *Timbre-Poste*, the surcharge Timor.

16 + 10 reis, green, blue on white laid card.  
30 + 30 reis, orange and black, red on white laid card.



# Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

## The Philatelic Society, London.

*Hon. President :*

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED  
OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

*Hon. Vice-President :*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

*President :* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President :* M. P. CASTLE.

*Secretary :* D. GARTH.

*Assistant Secretary :* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer :* C. N. BIGGS.

*Librarian :* T. MAYCOCK.

E. D. BACON.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

E. B. EVANS.

T. WICKHAM-JONES.

E. T. NANKIVELL.

R. PEARCE.

DURING the interval intervening between the date of the Annual General Meeting and the commencement of the current Season, three Extraordinary General Meetings of the Society have been held, on the 21st July, the 3rd August, and the 29th September. On the first-named date the receipt of works for the Society's library, presented by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Mr. A. P. Rogers, and Mr. Donald King, was reported, and the presents were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. A very beautiful frame of proofs of various stamps, issued by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., was also presented on behalf of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was accorded for their valuable present. At the same meeting, the Rev. W. H. Holman, proposed by the President, and seconded by Major Evans; the Earl of Ranfurly and Mr. C. J. Lucas, both proposed by the President, and seconded by the Secretary; Mr. R. T. Stevens, proposed by Mr. Barrett, and seconded by the Treasurer; and Mr. G. F. Melbourn, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society. At the Second Meeting the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Transvaal was proceeded with and adjourned. The last of the three meetings was held for the purpose of welcoming the Vice-President and Mr. Willett on their return from their tour round the world. There was a large attendance of members, and Dr. E. H. Gonin, who accompanied the travellers on their journey, was also present as a visitor. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and during the meeting the members present had the privilege

of inspecting a large number of most interesting and artistic sketches by the Vice-President or the numerous places of interest visited by him in the course of his tour.

THE First Meeting of the Season 1893-94, was held at Effingham House, on Friday the 6th October, 1893, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the following members, viz.: Major Evans, and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, W. Silk, J. C. Fctte, H. F. Lowe, T. Wickham-Jones, T. Maycock, F. C. Van Duzer, E. S. Gibbons, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, A. Ludwig, F. E. Horton, Gordon Smith, and A. W. Chambers. There were also three visitors present, viz.: Messrs. C. M. Woodford, J. A. Bucknill, and G. B. Calman.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Major Evans. Mr. Bacon reported the receipt of a letter from the President, who had been seriously ill, regretting his inability to preside at the Meeting, and a letter was directed to be written to Lord Kingston expressing the sympathy of the members in the cause of his absence.

The minutes of the last Meeting, and of the Extraordinary Meetings held during the recess, having been read and confirmed, the Assistant Secretary read the correspondence, and presented on behalf of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, a bound copy of the work on the Stamps of Portuguese India, which was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The Assistant-Secretary reported that Mr. Lunley had written tendering his resignation, which was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. F. O. Conant, of Portland, U.S.A., proposed by Mr. Gibb, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Nankivell produced for inspection several Western Australian stamps of the first issue, on portions of the original letters or covers, sent by Messrs. Williams, Field & Co., amongst them being a block of seven one shilling stamps in the pale brown colour. A pair of the same stamps rouletted, and a pair of the sixpence and one of the fourpence values, also rouletted.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the Statutes, and the proof of the new Statutes, as suggested by the Council, was then read through and discussed in detail, and finally approved. On the motion of Mr. E. S. Gibbons, seconded by Mr. Creeke, it was

resolved that the Old Statutes should be repealed, and that the Statutes as read be printed and adopted as the Statutes of the Society.

THE only business at the Second Meeting of the Season, held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 13th October, consisted of the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Transvaal. Major Evans showed at this meeting an entire sheet of the 2 annas stamp of the first issue of India, kindly lent for the purpose by Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

THE Third Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House, on Friday, the 27th October, at 7.30 p.m. The members present including the Vice-President, and Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, Hastings E. Wright, R. Ehrenbach, E. S. Gibbons, E. A. Elliott, A. B. Creeke, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, T. Maycock and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the following new members were elected, viz. : Miss Feyl de Pfeil, of Paris, proposed by Mr. A. de Reuterskiold, and seconded by Mr. Bacon; Mr. D. A. Quiggin, proposed by Mr. Hallett, and seconded by the Treasurer; Mr. G. S. Bird, proposed by Mr. Geldard, and seconded by Mr. Tilleard; and Mr. E. S. Schwabe, proposed by Mr. Hubbuck, seconded by Mr. A. W. Chambers.

Mr. Bacon then read a Paper by Baron A. de Reuterskiold, on the Surcharged Stamps of Turks Islands, containing the results of a long study of these stamps, with much information which is new to collectors. The paper was illustrated by photographs of sheets and specimens showing the leading varieties, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. de Reuterskiold for his most interesting contribution, which it was hoped he would allow to be published in the *LONDON PHILATELIST*.

Mr. Tilleard showed an envelope franked by a 3d. stamp of Natal, dated in November, 1860, kindly sent by Mr. Hilckes for inspection. As the stamp appears to be unwatermarked the date for its issue without watermark is fixed at a much earlier date than that usually assigned to this issue. Mr. Creek produced specimens of the Registration Envelopes of Great Britain, showing the recent changes, and called attention to the fact that a few copies of size "G" of the old envelopes had been impressed with the new stamp. Mr. Bacon presented, on behalf of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, a tracing of the watermark of the sheet of 2 annas Indian Stamps shown at the last meeting which differs somewhat from that on the sheets previously seen, and the present was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

A very dangerous new forgery of the first 1d. "Sydney View" stamp was shown by Mr.

Ehrenbach. The workmanship of the pair of these forgeries shown is very good, and each stamp is of a different type, and is eminently calculated to deceive collectors unless most carefully examined with the originals.

THE Fourth Meeting of the Season held on the 3rd November, was devoted to the revision of the Reference List of the Stamps of the Transvaal, which was proceeded with and approved for completion.

THE Fifth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 10th November, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the Vice-President (in the chair), Major Evans, and Messrs. D. Garth, E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, Vernon Roberts, T. Maycock, W. Barnard, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, C. Colman, R. T. Stevens, and J. A. Tilleard.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary announced the receipt of gifts for the Society's library, consisting of a bound copy of priced catalogues of his auction sales, presented by Mr. Hadlow. The second volume of Mr. Skip-ton's "Auction Epitome," sent by Mr. William Brown, and Mr. Schüller's work on the Stamps of Persia and Bokhara, presented by the author, all of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

After some discussion on matters connected with the use of the Society's Rooms and the notices of meetings, in the course of which it was decided to publish in the *LONDON PHILATELIST* each month a programme of the business of the meetings for the ensuing month, Mr. Nankivell read a Paper on the Current Issues of the Stamps of the Transvaal, and their surcharges. The various settings and the varieties to be found in the sheets were pointed out by Mr. Nankivell, and the Paper contained an interesting letter from the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, explaining the course adopted in the issue of stamps in that country, and the reasons for the recent surcharges. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Nankivell for his Paper, which, with his consent, it was proposed to publish in the *LONDON PHILATELIST*.

Mr. Stevens showed some copies of perforated 1d. stamps of Great Britain in letter sheets, postmarked in 1850, being specimens perforated by the Archer machine, some years before the perforated stamps were issued by the Postal Authorities.

The following new members were elected, viz., Mr. J. S. Robertson, of Ontario, proposed by Mr. Chapman, and seconded by Mr. Gibb; Mr. W. E. Jeff, proposed by Major Evans, and seconded by Mr. Gibbons; and Mr. J. E. Sparrow, proposed by the Rev. J. H. Raynor, and seconded by Mr. Loveridge.



### The Oxford Philatelic Society.

THE Eighteenth Meeting was held on Monday, October 16th, at Mr. Murray's house, the President in the chair. Mr. Sankey, Mr. J. R. F. Turner, Rev. H. Cummings, Mr. T. Nicholls, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. E. P. Butler, Mr. J. A. Bucknill, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. J. F. Burnett (Assistant Secretary), and F. A. Bellamy (Secretary), were also present.

The minutes of the Seventeenth Meeting were read and signed. Letters were read from Professor Napier regretting absence from the meeting, and from the Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, enclosing tickets for the Exhibition. These were handed round.

Books from Messrs. W. Morley, Hilckes, Pemberton, and others were placed on the table by the Secretary.

Mr. Bucknill showed some fine copies of early Australian issues.

Mr. Cummings made some suggestions as to what might be done at future meetings; it was resolved to discuss them more fully at the next meeting.

The Secretary announced that the Address, which he had proposed at the end of last term should be designed, and which was unanimously agreed to by the members, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, had been completed during the vacation, and had awaited the commencement of term before being sent. The Address, which was placed on the table, was written by Mr. C. Symonds (Oxford), and was elaborately illuminated in colours on thick vellum. In the margins were various unused stamps now in use, and representative of the British Empire, the intervening spaces being filled with a fanciful design, and the centre contained the following mentioned words, with each member's name below:—

To His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales,  
Duke of York, K.G., K.T.

May it please your Royal Highness, we, the members of the Oxford Philatelic Society, desire to offer to you our hearty congratulations on the occasion of your marriage with Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

And we trust it may be pleasing to your Royal Highness, who is so deeply interested in the study of philately, to accept this address, which we have endeavoured to make representative of the adhesive postage stamps of the British Empire at this present time.

J. A. H. Murray, LL.D., *President*.

A. S. Napier, M.A., Professor, *Vice-President*.

E. A. Bacon.	E. S. Woodiwiss.
E. P. Butler.	W. L. Mellersh (Ch. Ch.).
H. C. Carpenter.	C. M. Woodford.
T. Nicholls.	T. B. Powell.
J. R. F. Turner.	G. A. Carpenter.
H. W. Plumridge.	P. J. Pamber.
W. J. King.	H. Thompson, M.R.C.S.
H. E. Bellamy.	G. Woodhouse (St. John's).
R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	E. de Burgh Waddington,
E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A.	Lieut.
J. A. Bucknill (Keble).	Rev. H. Cummings.

J. F. Burnett, F.C.S., *Assistant Secretary*.

F. A. Bellamy, F.R.Met.Soc., *Hon Treasurer and Secretary*.

This was enclosed in a highly gilt, red morocco case, lined with red silk and ribbon, and was also made in Oxford.

was decided to arrange a special meeting,

about October 30th, for Professor Napier to read his Paper.

Dr. Murray then read his Paper on the "Post Cards of Great Britain and Ireland," illustrating the same with his collection, which contained almost a complete set of these. Mr. F. A. Bellamy also showed his collection of them, about 75 varieties. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Murray for his Paper. Some varieties were shown not at present chronicled.

F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec.*

4, St. John's Road, Oxford.

### Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President*: BARON DE WORMS.

*Committee for the Year 1893.*

*President*: M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President*: J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer*: A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT. | H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE. | R. J. WOODMAN.

THE First Meeting of the Season 1893-94 was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, October 23rd, at 7.45 p.m. Present:—Messrs. M. P. Castle, O. Pfenninger, R. J. Thrupp, H. Stafford Smith, J. W. Gillespie, W. T. Willett, R. J. Woodman, A. H. Thomas, P. de Worms, A. de Worms. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. W. Nordheimer, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. P. de Worms, was duly elected a member of the Society. After the business for future meetings had been discussed at some length, it was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Willett, and carried unanimously, "That the stamps of the following countries, with such subsequent additions as may be hereafter suggested, be studied during the coming season, and that the members named be requested to bring to the respective meetings all the information and stamps that they possess of the countries enumerated." Several novelties were then exhibited, among which were Ceylon 1/- no wmk. *imperf.*: block of five 5d. brown, wmk. CC. & 32 c., perf. 14 by 12½, all unused, shown by the Hon. Secretary.

Syllabus for the ensuing session:—

1893.	Nov. 6 and 20.	—Stamps of Victoria.—M. P. Castle.
Dec.	4.	—Stamps of United States.—R. J. Woodman.
"	18.	—Stamps of Antigua and British Honduras.—A. de Worms.
1894.	Jan.	1.—Annual General Meeting.
"	"	15.—Stamps of Great Britain.—W. T. Willett.
"	"	29.—Swiss Forgeries.—O. Pfenninger.
Feb.	12.	—Stamps of Holland and Colonies.—J. W. Gillespie.
"	"	26.—Stamps of Tasmania.—H. Stafford Smith.
March	12.	—Stamps of Roumania.—A. H. Thomas.
"	"	26.—
April	9.	—Stamps of Belgium and Luxemburg.—J. H. Redman.
"	"	23.—Stamps of Mauritius.—A. de Worms.
May	7.	—Stamps of British Guiana.—A. de Worms.
"	"	21.—



### Manchester Philatelic Society.

Committee for Year, 1893-94.

*President*: VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President*: F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary*: W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary*: C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer*: G. B. DUERST.

*Hon. Librarian*: J. H. ABBOTT.

W. GRUNEWALD.

E. P. COLLETT.

G. F. H. GIBSON.

W. W. MUNN.

THE Second Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, September 28th, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by the Treasurer, Librarian, Hon. Secretary, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Messrs. Collett, Hanmer, Munn, Grunewald, Batty, Blockey, Ranck, Fildes, Pemberton, and three visitors.

The Hon. Secretary read a paper on "The Stamps of Malta," pointing out *inter alia* the different papers upon which the current type are to be found.

The Librarian placed on the table the first publication of the Society, and likewise presented each member present with a copy. He informed the meeting that extra copies could be obtained by any philatelist, whether a member of the Society or not, from Mr. H. Ranck, II, Sugar Lane, Manchester, or from the Hon. Secretary, price 1s. each.

THE Fourth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel, on Friday, October 27th, the President in the chair, supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, Librarian, Hon. Secretary, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Messrs. Gibson, Grunewald, Munn, Petrie, Baty, Fildes, Blockey, Ranck, Pemberton and Beazley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon. Secretary reported that the date fixed at the last meeting had been accepted by the Liverpool Philatelic Society for the Lime Light Exhibition, and that he had made special arrangements for the convenience and comfort of those members who purposed attending the meeting in question.

The Hon. Treasurer read the continuation of his Paper on the Stamps of Thurn and Taxis, in which he stated that £400,000 was the amount paid to the Princes of Thurn and Taxis by the Prussian Government, on the latter taking over the post in 1870. Further, that these stamps had never been reprinted, the unused ones of the later issues being so common on account of the large quantity of remainders. Of the error, only two sheets are said to have been printed.

A large variety of stamps were shown at the Meeting, including Great Britain 9d., small letters with hair line, used, exhibited by the President.

W. DORNING BECKTON,

Daisy Bank,

*Hon. Secretary.*

Swinton Park, Manchester.

### The City of London Philatelic Club.

Committee for the Year 1893-94.

*President*: Not yet appointed.

*Vice-Presidents*:

HARRY HILCKES.

G. C. WARDEN, JR.

*Hon. Treasurer*: F. B. NICHOLSON.

*Hon. Librarian*: DR. GEORGE ISAAC BRYANT.

*Hon. Secretary*: PERCY C. BISHOP.

AUGUST KELLER.

H. McMILLAN.

J. C. JOSELIN.

WALTER MORLEY.

FRED G. C. LUNDY.

The Hon. Secretary has furnished us with the report of the successful initiation of this new Society.

THE First Weekly Meeting of this new Club was held on Thursday, October 5th, at Cossavella's Restaurant, Cheapside, where a room admirably adapted for the purpose had been secured. Eighteen members were present. Mr. G. C. Warden, Vice-President, occupied the chair, but in the absence through illness of Mr. Harry Hilckes (who had promised to read a Paper on the Stamps of Hamburg) very little formal business was transacted. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Percy C. Bishop, gave a short *résumé* of the proceedings of previous

meetings, and reported that seventeen new members — including Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., Messrs. Collin and Calman of New York, and Mr. Henry Ades Fowler of Toronto — had been elected. The Meeting was then made informal, and much selling and exchanging of stamps ensued. Mr. Walter Morley donated a file of the *Fiscat Philatelist* to the Club's library.

THE Second Weekly Meeting was held at the same rendezvous on Thursday, October 12th, twenty-one members attending. Mr. Harry Hilckes was now present, and his Hamburg Paper was received with marked appreciation. Mr. Hilckes dealt in detail with each of the Hamburg issues, but elected to leave the subject of private marks until the following meeting, when he would have something to say also about the stamps of Bremen. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Hilckes for his Paper, which had provoked an instructive discussion among the members present. The subsequent business in stamps was brisk and extensive. Mr. Hilckes, speaking from the chair, announced that it had been decided to form a weekly exhibit of new issues, contributed by members of the Club.

PERCY C. BISHOP,

*Hon. Sec.*

171, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

## Occasional Notes.

### The President of the Philatelic Society.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Earl of Kingston has made some further progress towards recovery, but our regret that we cannot as yet proclaim his complete recovery will be shared by all our readers. The President's enforced absence from the London Society's recent Exhibition and Annual Dinner formed a subject of sympathetic expression at all hands.

### Some Varieties of the Early Issues of New South Wales.

Our esteemed contemporary, *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly Journal*, never fails to appear without something worthy of interest, and in the September number lately received, this characteristic is fully borne out by notes and articles contributed by Messrs. David H. Hill, A. F. Basset-Hull, and others. There is also a valuable and carefully prepared paper by Mr. A. J. Derrick, detailing the salient characteristics of the "Early New South Wales," *i.e.*, the Sydney Views and the Laureates. In this paper is clearly set forth what we have frequently advocated—the absence of any necessity for all collectors of Australians to essay the formation of all the plates. Mr. Derrick most ably shows that by the acquirement of the distinct varieties of paper, and prominent variations of the dies of each plate a highly representative and interesting collection can be formed of the Australian stamps. A list of all the several important varieties is given, which betokens conscientious care in its preparation—and, while complimenting the writer, we take the liberty of adding slightly to his list.

1d. (Sydney) Plate I, add:—On *yellowish and bluish* ribbed paper.

1d., Plate II, add:—Ribbing or laid lines are horizontal, and that this paper ranges from yellowish to slightly bluish.

2d., Plate I.—To No. 19 as the only prominent variety, add No. 20, with lines crossing each other at an angle of about 45° in upper right corner of vertical lined background.

2d., Plate I, retouched.—As stated, only the bottom row was retouched, but stamps are found of the top row with additional frame lines—indicating an intention on the part of the re-engraver to deal with these also.

2d., Plate II.—Add to description of papers that these stamps are found (in early stages of the die) on soft yellowish, and in later stages on hard bluish paper.

3d.—To description of papers add, on paper "laid horizontally, yellowish and bluish."—The latter is unmistakably different, and is, moreover, extremely rare; we have never seen other than the copy in the writer's collection.

1d. Laureated.—Add to papers, *thick* white, unwatermarked.

2d. Laureated.—Add to list of colours, grey-blue—the first issued.

2d., Plate II.—Add prominent variety in plate No. 3, with engine-turned lines impinging nearly half over the right hand label.

2d., Plate III.—There are also varieties here with which we hope to deal ere long.

6d., Plate I.—Add to prominent varieties, Nos. 11 and 12, stars in upper angles, without rays.

To these add that several values of the Laureateds, and almost all those of the Sydneys have been seen bearing the Victorian butterfly cancellation. A list of these has appeared in a previous number of this Journal, to which we can add the following, a specimen of which was kindly submitted to me by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham.

"Butterfly" cancellation of Victoria, 2d. Sydney, Plate I., worn die, post-marked "butterfly," and "I.—V."

It is probable that most of the previously noted varieties are known by the readers of this Journal, but as they may have escaped the attention of some, we think this may perhaps merit insertion.

### The Tapling Collection.

The announcement of several additions to the "National Collection" made some time since in our columns, can now be supplemented. It will afford general pleasure to hear that there seems a likelihood of the growth of the good example set of making gifts to the Collection of such specimens as are required in order to make it complete. We are enabled through the courtesy of Mr. E. D. Bacon, who may be aptly designated as the Curator of the Philatelic Department of the British Museum, to give the following list of recent gifts to the Tapling Collection. We shall hope that frequent similar announcements may be made in the future.

*Bavaria*.—Issue of 1870 with watermark of crossed lines, in lozenge shape, 3 kr., rose, *imperfurate*, unused.—Mr. ROBERT EHRENBACH.

*Great Britain*.—1d. with Archer perforations gauging 16, with watermark of small crown, postmarked on envelope and dated November 9, 1850.—Mr. ASHER LEVY.

*Great Britain*.—An envelope of Hertford College, Oxford, varying as to size from any specimen in the collection.—Mr. WALTER MORLEY.

*Great Britain*.—Various cards and envelopes of Colleges at Oxford not previously contained in the collection.—Mr. E. D. BACON.

*New Zealand*.—Issue 1., 1d. unused, *imperfurate*, with star watermark, *crimson red*, being a specimen of the original copies sent out to



the Colony with the dies by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.—Mr. E. D. BACON.

*Trinidad*.—A pair of the 1d. red issue of 1859, small clean cut perforation, but imperf. vertically.—Major E. B. EVANS.

*Tasmania*.—Provisional fourpence, formed by the bisection vertically of a fourpenny blue wmk. numeral imperf., issue of 1857, and used in conjunction with another stamp of like value to make a sixpenny rate; addressed to Launceston, and postmarked "Prepaid 12 July 12, 1858," being one of twenty letters so franked in the Port Sorell Mail (Tasmania of the same date). See A. F. Basset Hull's work, "The Stamps of Tasmania," pp. 107-109. — M. P. CASTLE.

We have simply followed the alphabetical order in announcing these several donations. It is not customary "to look a gift horse in the mouth," but it will readily be seen that most of the foregoing stamps would form valuable acquisitions to any Philatelic Collection.

#### Prize Winners at the Chicago Exhibition.

We are informed by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, that they have received the highest possible award in their class at the Chicago Exhibition. This shows that the jury did not, as was the case with most visitors, overlook their exhibit, and constitutes a fitting reward for the expense incurred in sending so far. Wisely enough, Messrs. Gibbons did not send a large quantity of valuable stamps to be exposed for six or eight months, but all the same their exhibit was one of interest, and we are pleased to add our congratulations to the firm on their success.

#### Robbery of Stamps.

Messrs. Williams, Field & Co., of London, have been apparently robbed by a *puer ingenuus*, of sixteen summers only, described as having "large blue eyes," and "rather nice looking." Appearances are, however, deceptive, and this "respectable-looking" youth marched off with an Imperial Album containing, amongst others, the following stamps: Tasmania strip of 3d. red-brown, imperf., unused. New South Wales 3d. green, WALES. Gibraltar set, and high values of British South Africa and Seychelles. A reward of £5 is offered for the recovery of the book, which might possibly come athwart the vision of some reader of this Journal.

#### Dinner of the Brighton and Sussex Society.

The opening of this Session of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society partook of a more festive nature than usual owing to the dinner given by the members to Messrs. Castle and Willett to welcome them on their return from their journey round the world. The dinner was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, October 16th. The Hon. President, the Baron de Worms, occupied the chair, the guests of the evening being on his right and left, whilst the vice-chair was filled by Mr. J. H. Redman, the Vice-President of the Society. After an excellent repast and the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of the travellers. He alluded to the great services

so long rendered to philately by Mr. Castle, and mentioning the fact that it was evident that their extended travels and absence from home had in no way weakened the great interest taken in philately by the guests of the evening. The toast having been received with enthusiasm, was responded to in felicitous terms by Messrs. Castle and Willett. A magnificent photographic group of the officers and most of the members of the Brighton and Sussex Society, designed and executed by their *confrère*, Mr. Otto Pfenninger, was then presented by that gentleman to Mr. Castle, and a similar and smaller reproduction to the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society. The arrangements for the entertainment were most ably carried out by Messrs. Gillespie and Woodman, and the company did not separate until a comparatively late hour, the unanimous verdict being that a very pleasant evening had been spent.

#### Photographic Group of the Brighton and Sussex Society.

The very pleasing presentation made to Mr. Castle consisted of a large frame containing the photographs of all the members of the Society arranged in a most artistic manner. The centre photograph is that of Mr. Castle, and round this portrait are grouped those of the Hon. President, Baron de Worms; the Vice-President, Mr. Redman; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. de Worms, Mr. Willett, and the other members of the Committee. The remaining space is filled with the photographs of the other members of the Society. These photographs are the work of Mr. Otto Pfenninger, of the firm of Messrs. Lombardi & Co., West Street, Brighton, and a member of the Brighton Society, and they testify in an unmistakable manner to the high degree of skill which Mr. Pfenninger brings to bear on his work. We are confident that other Societies would, after inspection of this veritable work of art, be eager to emulate the example set.

#### The Philatelic Californian.

Yet another proof have we of the advance of Philately in America in a new paper called the *Philatelic Californian*, emanating from the Californian Philatelic Press Club, which has been sent to us for review. Amongst other articles we notice one from the pen of our friend Mr. John N. Luff, whom we had the pleasure of meeting during our stay at San Francisco, and by other San Francisco Philatelists. This addition to our contemporaries contains some very interesting matter, may be said to have made a most successful *début* on the philatelic stage, and will be welcomed by all collectors on this side of "the herring pond," as an evidence of a progressive movement in the Philatelic Far West.

#### Reviews.

We are compelled by demands on our space to withhold until next month notices of the Moens', and Standard Catalogues, and other publications.



# The Philatelic Market.

## Auctions.

Prices did not rule very high at Mr. W. Hadlow's 25th Auction Sale on October 12th and 13th. Amongst other things we noticed:—

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., star in corners, imperf., large crown wmk., used ... ..	3	0	0
Afghanistan (1293) value in tablet shahi, purple ... ..	5	0	0
„ (1289) rupee, purple ... ..	4	0	0
„ (1289) 6 shahi, purple ... ..	5	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d. dull blue, "fair" ... ..	1	8	0
„ „ „ 1d. bright red, do. ... ..	2	0	0
United States, 12c., deep violet, with grill ... ..	3	0	0
Western Australia, 2nd issue, 2d. vermilion, rouletted three times at bottom, unused ... ..	2	2	0
New Zealand, 2d., wmk., star, serrated perf. ... ..	5	10	0

The following sale by Mr. Hadlow, on the 3rd November, was noticeable for the good prices attained by most of the lots, which consummation was perhaps influenced by the fact that the sale was held at the auctioneer's new premises. These include a most commodious sale-room, lit by electric light, and in every way adapted for the purposes of Philatelic auctions.

The following were some of the best prices given:—

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d. letter sheet on blue die No. 65, unused ... ..	3	9	0
Oldenburg, colour on white, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gros., 2 stamps, both on original together (fine) ... ..	3	10	0
Saxony, entire envelope, 5 n. gros., lilac ... ..	5	0	0
Prussia, envelope entire, 7 silb. gros., with silk threads, 148x84, used ... ..	7	15	0
„ 5 silb. gros. of the same issue as above ... ..	2	17	6
South Australia, 1d. surcharged G.P. in black on reverse (a good price!) ... ..	6	0	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 6d. rouletted, cheap (very fine) ... ..	8	15	0
Tasmania, 2d. deep green, wmk. 3d. serrated, perf. (very cheap if right) ... ..	4	16	0
„ 4d. blue, rouletted, used ... ..	4	4	0
„ 1d. carmine, pin perf., penmarked (full price) ... ..	2	15	0

Mr. W. Hadlow's 27th sale, held on November 10th, was chiefly noticeable for some fine lots of Indian and other Asiatic stamps. We give below some of the chief lots.

	£	s.	d.
Finland, error, 10k. in colour of 5k. ... ..	2	8	0
India, pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna red, very fine ... ..	12	10	0
Cashmere, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, 1293, and various types $\frac{1}{2}$ d. red 1293-4, all on entire original, 6 stamps ... ..	4	4	0
Persia, 2k. error with blue border ... ..	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 1/- dark heliotrope, fine ... ..	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, Provisional, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10c., red, used as 5c. on original 3d., 2 shades, 1c., 2c., 5c. (2) ... ..	4	8	0

	£	s.	d.
S. Australia, D.R. in red on 2d., first type, very fine ... ..	2	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys on laid paper, set of 1d., 2d., and 3d. ... ..	5	5	0
„ Sydneys, pair of 1d. light red ... ..	3	3	0

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper held their 32nd Sale at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, on the 17th and 18th ult., when a large number of buyers assembled. Some of the best prices obtained were:—

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 10s. blue, I.R. official, used ... ..	3	3	0
Levant, 1870, provisional, 10 paras, blue and brown, used ... ..	4	4	0
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue "cross" ... ..	4	10	0
Spain (City of Madrid), 3 ctos, bronze, slightly damaged ... ..	3	7	6
„ 1851, 2 reales, red, very fine (a record) ... ..	18	0	0
„ 1852, 2 reales, red, fair ... ..	3	10	0
„ 1853, 2 reales, red, used on piece of original ... ..	3	0	0
Switzerland (Basle) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. (not fine) ... ..	2	8	0
Afghanistan, 1293, value in tablet, abasi, black unused ... ..	7	0	0
„ do. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, black do. ... ..	7	0	0
„ do. do. 1 rupee, black ... ..	7	12	6
Philippines, 1st issue, 5 ctos, engraved block of 3 ... ..	9	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s. violet, mended ... ..	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, unused ... ..	3	12	6
„ 1s., orange-red „ ... ..	12	0	0
„ another specimen, lightly post-marked (a fine copy) ... ..	10	0	0
United States, State Department, 20 dollars, unused ... ..	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1st issue circular green, cut to shape (this seems below value) ... ..	7	10	0
„ 1851, 1c., black on magenta, fine ... ..	3	7	0
„ 1856, 4c., black on crimson corners clipped ... ..	5	15	0
Trinidad, 1st issue, 1d., violet-brown, pin perforated ... ..	7	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red, slightly torn ... ..	6	6	0
„ 5 pesos, orange, cut close one side ... ..	7	0	0
Fiji Islands, "Times Express," 3d. rose on quadrillé paper used (scarce thus) ... ..	2	15	0
New South Wales, registered, red and blue, imperf. and unused (a cheap stamp) ... ..	3	3	0
New Zealand, 1d., vermilion, rouletted, wmk. N.Z., unused (inferior specimen of a rare stamp) ... ..	7	7	0
Tasmania, 1855, 1d. brown-red, on pelure paper, imperf. and unused (very cheap) ... ..	3	0	0
Victoria, 1861, 6d. orange (medium) ... ..	5	0	0

In our last number in describing Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper's lots at the Sale of Sept. 26—28, we omitted to give the price attained by the 2 reales, unused, of the 1851 issue of Spain—viz., £20. The United States, Department of State, sold for £10 10s., was the 5 dollars, and not the 2 dollars, as would probably be gathered from the context.

Mr. Cheveley's 46th sale was held on the 25th and 26th October. We give below some of the highest bids.

	£ s. d.
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5c. black and red on original letter ... ..	2 6 0
Great Britain, 1½d. lilac-rose, without the word "Specimen," unused, and original gum ...	2 0 0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½ gr., black on green ...	2 2 0
France, 1853, 1fc. carmine, strip of five on piece of original letter ... ..	2 2 0
Ceylon, Imperf, 9d. lilac-brown ... ..	3 0 0
"    star perf., 8d. yellow ... ..	3 15 0
"    Imperf., 8d. brown ... ..	4 0 0
India, "Service," long 2 as., lilac and green ...	2 0 0
Natal, 1st issue, 1/- buff, 27x22 mm., on piece of original envelope ... ..	2 18 0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d. blue, very slightly mended ... ..	10 0 0
United States (1870) 24c. purple, with grille (progressive price)	3 15 0
Newfoundland, 1/- carmine-vermilion, slightly damaged ... ..	4 12 6
New Brunswick, 1/- violet, cut close ... ..	4 15 0
Turks Islands, 1/- prune, no perfs. on two sides	4 2 6
British Guiana, 1862, provisional yellow, No. 3 on plate ... ..	3 7 6
Bolivar, small 10c. green ... ..	5 10 0
Brazil, slanting figures, 200 reis, black ... ..	2 2 0
"    another ... ..	2 2 0
New Zealand, 1/- green, blue paper ... ..	2 6 0
New South Wales, Sydney view, 3d. green (a fine specimen) ... ..	2 16 0

Victoria, beaded oval, 6d. orange, very slightly damaged (cheap if damaged "slightly")	£ s. d. 2 15 0
West Australia, 6d. bronze, rouletted, 12½ (very cheap) ... ..	4 0 0

We give below a few noteworthy bids at the J. W. Scott Co.'s Sale, held on Oct. 24th and 25th, in New York, from priced catalogue kindly sent:—

	\$ c.
United States, 1866, 3c. scarlet unused ... ..	21 25
"    1869, 24c. green and purple, inverted centre ... ..	116 00
"    State department, 5 dollars, used	50 00
Argentina, 4 pesos vermilion, used ... ..	38 00
Bolivia, 1867, 10c. brown, used ... ..	25 20
Ceylon, 1857, star wmk., perf., 8d. brown, unused	25 25
U.S. of Colombia, 1862, 20c. red ... ..	24 00
Tahiti, 1882, 25c. on 40c. red, used ... ..	29 50
Great Britain, 1855, 4d., rose on blue, small garter wmk., unused ... ..	21 00
Mexico, 1864, 3 cent, brown (eagle) unused ...	22 00
"    another, used ... ..	25 50
New Brunswick, 1s. violet ... ..	42 00
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet, unused ... ..	22 00
Nova Scotia, 1s. violet ... ..	55 30
Peru, 1857, P.S.N. Co., ½ oz., blue on blue, used...	29 00
"    ½ peso, rose, used... ..	26 50
Naples, ½ tornese blue "cross," cut close on top	19 25
United States provisional providence, 5c. black on original letter... ..	25 50

## To Correspondents.

*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

### Editorial Communications.

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

### Advertisements.

Letters, Enquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisement pages should be addressed Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL, Carisbrook, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon. Advertisements must be received not later than the 15th of the month for publication in the next issue.

### Subscriptions.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 7s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to The Publishers, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

### Bound Copies of Vol. 1.

Copies of Vol. I. of this Journal are now ready, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.



THE  
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

—+—  
DECEMBER, 1893.  
—+—

*A Modern Don Quixote.*

**T**HE ever-memorable hero of Cervantes' great work has served so often as a simile for subsequent occurrences that the very name itself has been incorporated in our language. Among the *tours de force* executed by that doughty champion will readily be recollected his terrific onslaught on the windmills, which, to the gallant knight's distorted vision, represented so many fierce monsters bent on swallowing up all the innocent folk in their vicinity. The *London Philatelist* in the course of its own peaceful avocations was lately slowly revolving the harmless fans of its mill, and in so doing has been mistaken by no less a champion than the editor of the *Philatelic Record* for a monster bent on attacking its peaceful neighbours.

Our esteemed contemporary has absolutely and entirely run counter to the whole tenor of the article (in our October number), which was certainly neither written or conceived with the purpose either of depreciating any other Journal, or of over-rating this one. We have had many comments thereon; nor have we heard of any other construction of the meaning of the article in question than that intended, *i.e.*, an argument in favour of the reduction of the "Novelties" to a secondary feature in the *London Philatelist*, in view of the excellent way in which these new issues were dealt with in many of our contemporaries, such as the *Philatelic Record*, the *Monthly Journal*, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and others. The tenor of the article should surely have dissuaded our contemporary from a tortuous construction of the pronoun "their" into "his." The statement objected to by our friend must simply convey to any unbiassed mind that, in the opinion of the writer, the Journals owned by dealers are bound in "their own"—*i.e.*, the dealers'—interests to promote the sale of postage stamps inclusive, as a material factor, of the new issues. There is no attempt at "insinuation" or "attack"; we are not enamoured of the former method, and are quite capable of an attack in the open field where required. In this case any such imputation is querulous and unfounded; and had the writer any intention of making any accusation against any Journal or person he would have done so openly. The article was



simply an expression as to our future policy, as will be seen hereafter, and our friend may rest assured that neither in thought or word was any imputation conveyed on him personally—or any other Philatelic Editor.

There is a personal side to this little controversy to which, having been ourselves the subject of an "attack," we are justified in calling attention. It is an open secret that the *Philatelic Record* has been continuously, and is being, edited by members of the London Society, to which body it practically owes entirely the prestige and success of its long career. It is further equally a matter of general knowledge that the writer was a constant contributor to that Journal, and was the last Editor until the London Society issued its own paper. The estimation and affection evidenced for "the *Record*" during all this period by the writer (as all other members of the London Society) is so apparent in its pages, that we should have imagined it impossible to conceive any member of that body capable of making a direct attack either on the Journal or their fellow member. There has been no tendency evinced in the conduct of the *London Philatelist* to do other than attend soberly to its own affairs; we may have had our opinion as to the justice of some of the criticisms that we have read, but we have refrained sedulously from any reprisals. The dominant factor in the situation remains, as clearly stated in our October article, that this Journal is the only one in this country owned by collectors. This fact should clearly indicate the policy of absolute amity to all other contemporaries; and, in our opinion, the aims of the Journal should be to run as little as possible upon existing lines, in order not to clash with other papers that were its predecessors in the Philatelic field. As the medium of the London Society, and as a representative of collectors, there can be no reason why our pages should not be received with welcome by the majority of those who also subscribe to our excellent contemporaries.

The foregoing remarks of necessity apply more closely to those firms already owning Philatelic Journals—our contemporaries, *not adversaries*. But the category of dealers extends far beyond this, and if the friendly intent of the *London Philatelist* towards collectors has been made clear, it is still more evident that it must rely upon the "co-operation and good-will of the trade" generally. Without their good-will the conduct of a Journal such as this would be a thankless task. Our aim will be to endeavour to *represent both classes—collectors and dealers*—to "attack" abuses, and to ignore personalities. We hope that our friend, the Editor of the *Philatelic Record*, will forgive us our somewhat lengthened diatribe as to the excellency of our motives, and that before he again sallies out from his Arcadian retirement will, like the immortal hero of the Spanish romance, realise the unsubstantial nature of chivalrous attacks.



# The Stamps of Heligoland.

By EDMUND F. BRODERIP.

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**A**FTER reading Mr. Ehrenbach's article on the stamps of Oldenburg in the March number of this Journal, I have felt myself encouraged, by his example, to try my hand at a few notes, for I cannot give them a better name, on the stamps of Heligoland. It is, of course, out of my power to get copies of official documents, and for such scraps of official information as I have, I am mostly indebted to an interesting, but, I think, little known German work on the subject by Herr A. Wülbern.

The stamps of Heligoland are common enough, luckily, to be well known to all without any need of illustrations. According to Herr Wülbern, "The first postmaster was appointed to Heligoland shortly after the taking of that island from Denmark in 1807, and its formal annexation to Great Britain in 1814." The post at that time, however, does not seem to have been of any importance whatever, and was principally carried on by means of English vessels. Later on an arrangement was made that all vessels plying between Cuxhaven and Heligoland should carry mails. Letters thus carried may be known by the post-marks "RITZEBÜTTEL," in large letters, 5 mm. high length of inscription 39 mm., and the words "Aus Helgoland uber Cuxhaven," enclosed in a single-lined frame. This latter speaks for itself.

Letters were often carried by vessels to Geestemünde, such being distinguishable by the postmarks, "GEESTEMUENDE ZOLLVEREIN," with date, year, and hour, the whole enclosed in a single-lined frame; also, "AUS HELGOLAND" in the segment of a circle. More modern than these are the ordinary German, single-lined, circular postmarks, with "Cuxhaven" or "Geestemünde," with the date, year, and hour. Letters appear sometimes to have been carried as far as Hamburg without being obliterated, for I possess specimens of stamps marked with the old Hamburg postmark in blue.

The oldest of all postmarks is "HELGOLAND," in capital letters, measuring about 4 mm. by 29 mm.; this was in use long before postage stamps were introduced, and is found on the stamps of the first (1867) issue; a similar postmark, found on all other issues, measures about 5 mm. by 36 mm. I have a stamp marked "IRT," the last letters of the word *Registriert* enclosed in an ornamental frame. Herr Wülbern mentions also a large "T" enclosed in a single-lined octagonal frame, used on unpaid letters.

It was first in 1828, however, after the opening of the place as a resort for sea-bathing, that the post grew to any importance. The ordinary postmarks consist of:—1. A double circle with its upper half broken away and replaced by the word "HELGOLAND," with date and year in the centre; they resemble the old English ones, and have the *figures of the date before the letters denoting the month*. 2. Similar, but the *letters of the month precede the date figures*. There are three types of these, differing in the forms of the letters, &c. 3. The word "HELGOLAND" in a single-lined circle, with the date (in figures only), the year, and hour, resembling the ordinary German postmark. This latter is not so often met with, having been employed on one day only, the 10th of August, 1890. The 9th of August was the last day on which Heligoland stamps were allowed to be used, and

such numbers of letters were posted that the post-office was obliged to be closed for one whole day (on the 10th), which was given up entirely to the sorting and obliterating of letters and other postal work, the German-Heligoland postmark being used.

All these postmarks have been extensively forged and applied to reprints; the forgeries may be told, however, by comparison with the genuine ones, from which they differ in several details.

The first postage stamps were issued in 1876, and consisted of four values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 6 schilling. They were, as well as the other issues, printed at the German Imperial Printing-office, on soft, white, unsurfaced paper and rouletted, the gum being yellowish. Opinions differ as to the month and day of this issue, I think the date given by Herr Wülbern, the 1st April, most likely the correct one.

In July (Moens), 1869, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch., and in (Oct., 1871, Moens?) the 1 sch. stamp appeared perf. 14.

12th August, 1873, two new values were added, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sch. A quantity of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  sch. were printed in 1874, by error, with the colours of the frame and the central oval interchanged, viz.:—with red centre and green frame.

In December, 1873, another, the  $\frac{3}{4}$  sch. made its appearance, similar in type to the foregoing ones.

A new type was introduced in 1875, on the first day of which year six values were issued—1 farthing, 1 pfennig, 2 f., 2 p., 3 f., 5 p.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 10 p. and 6d., 50 p. These were printed on paper similar to that of the former issues, the gum, however, was slightly whiter. Herr Dr. Pilger (formerly General Postmaster of Heligoland), writes to Herr Wülbern with reference to the 1 and 2 far. values, "that they were only issued to comply with the wishes of postage stamp collectors, and were afterwards put 'ausser cours' (out of use) again!" Was the error of 1874 also made to "comply with the wishes (!) of stamp collectors?" it seems probable! M. Moens gives, in his catalogue, an error of the 1 far. stamp with the head inverted, I believe, however, all stamps with inverted heads to be undoubted reprints.

Two stamps of a new design, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  far. 3 pf., and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 20 pf., appeared the 1st June, 1876. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  far. ceased to be issued in 1879; in September of the same year the 1 and 5 mark stamps came into use. Of the 5 marks there are two varieties differing in the formation of the A in Heligoland.

In 1884 the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. had its colours changed from rose and orange to red, light yellow and dark green.

The colours of the 3 far.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. were also modified in 1889, the green of the 3 far. becoming darker; the green and red of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. lighter; and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. taking a yellowish tint to its green.

#### REPRINTS.

The dies of the first, 1867; second, 1873; third, 1875 (1, 2 and 3 far. only); and fourth, 1876 ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  far.), issues have found their way into the possession of a Hamburg dealer, and in consequence the market has been inundated with reprints.

The reprinting of the 3 far., 1875 issue, is on Herr Wülbern's authority. There have been two "issues" of these reprints, the one on soft paper of a slightly greyish tint, the other on paper resembling the genuine issue but rather thinner, the gum also is always white and is smoother than in the originals. The best test with unused specimens is to lay them on their faces, when the printing at the sides will more or less clearly show through the paper and gum in the reprints. The only test with the used stamps is of course the postmark. (*See note at end.*)

Several forgeries of the stamps exist also, I believe them, however, to be all easily distinguishable.



## REFERENCE LIST.

1st April, 1867. Head of Queen to left, embossed in white. Printed at the Imperial German Printing-office, on soft, white, unsurfaced paper, of a slightly yellowish tint caused by the gum. No watermark. Gum yellowish, and much cracked. Rouletted.

$\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, green, inner angles red.

1 " red, " " green.

2 " red, inner square green.

6 " green, " " red.

July, 1869. Similar to the foregoing issue but perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, green and red.  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, dark green and red.

October, 1871 (?). Similar, perf. 14.

1 schilling, red and green.

12th August, 1873. Similar to previous issues, perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$  schilling, red, oval green.

$\frac{1}{4}$  " rose, " " "

$1\frac{1}{2}$  " green, " red.

December, 1873. Similar, perf. 14.

$\frac{3}{4}$  schilling, centre rose, frame rose and green.

$\frac{3}{4}$  " " " " " " " dark green.

1874. Error.

$\frac{1}{4}$  schilling, green, oval red.

1st January, 1875. Head as before, but in oval frame. Paper and gum generally whiter, perf. 14.

1 farthing, 1 pfennig, red, oval green.

2 " 2 " green, " red.

3 " 5 " red, " green.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  pence, 10 pfennig, green, oval red.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  " 10 " " " bright red.

3 " 25 " red, " green.

6 " 50 " green, " red.

1st June, 1876. Shield of three colours, surmounted by crown, in oval frame. Soft white paper, white gum, no watermark, perf. 14. The paper of this and the following issues appears to be sometimes slightly surfaced.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  farthings, 3 pfennig, green, red and orange. Suppressed 1879.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  pence, 20 pfennig, rose, green and orange.

September, 1879. Figure of value in oval or square, printed in three or four colours, on white paper, perf. 14.

1 mark, 1 schilling, black, blue, green and rose.

1 " 1 " " yellow, green and red.

5 " 5 " " pale red, green and orange.

VARIETY.—5 mark, A of Heligoland badly formed.

1884. Similar to 1876 issue.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  pence, 20 pfennig, red, dark green and yellow.

1889. Similar to the 1875 and 1876 issues, perf. 14.

3 farthings, 5 pfennig, red, oval dark green.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  pence, 10 pfennig, light green, oval light red.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  " 20 " yellow-green, red and yellow.

I may say that the reprinters have not confined their attention to imitating the regular issues, but have added many bogus varieties, such as the first issue and others unperforated, the 2 and 6 schilling first issue, perforated, errors with inverted heads, &c.



# New Issues

## AND UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Members of the London and other Philatelic Societies, and of all Collectors and Dealers is invited in order that these lists may be as complete as possible. The earliest intimation of Novelties is desired, accompanied, if possible, by the specimen referred to, which will be returned and acknowledged, with the sender's name, unless otherwise requested.

### ADHESIVES.

**Argentine Republic.**—A correspondent has shown to the *American Journal of Philately* an unsevered pair of the issue of 1890, 60 c. black imperforate. Everything is possible in South America!

60 c. black 1890 issue imperforate.

**Belgium.**—The series of Dominicals, or non-Sunday delivery stamps, that are making a laughing-stock of the Belgian Postal Authorities, has scarce been completed before changes have been made or foreshadowed in the colours. The *Timbre-Poste* announces that the 1 c. has already suffered an alteration, and the 2 c. and 50 c. will also probably have their livery changed. These alterations are said to be owing to the difficulty of distinguishing the different colours by gas-light; though why this test should not be applied before the final selection of the colours is a problem that only the enlightened ideas of postal red-tapeism can solve.

1 c. dark greenish grey.

We have from several correspondents particulars of the Antwerp Jubilee Exhibition stamps, but we hold such a strong aversion to these frequently recurring Jubilee issues that we feel loth to indulge in any extended description of them. Jubilees, Centenaries, and Exhibitions are harmless enough in their way, but we fail to see why a considerable portion of their expenses should be extorted from the pockets of stamp collectors by the issue of ephemeral postal rubbish. The "stamp" in question bears the arms of Antwerp in the centre, on the left and right angles respectively a head (apparently of the female persuasion!), and the arms of Belgium, and the name of the city and country in the French and Flemish languages. To crown the attractiveness of the specimens they bear the non-Sunday delivery "ticket" at the foot, and altogether constitute an issue that will redound to the lasting discredit of the Belgian Postal Authorities as serious and responsible officials.

*Antwerp Exhibition Issues:*

5 c., green on rose paper.

10 c., carmine on blue paper.

25 c., blue on rose paper.

**Bulgaria.**—A premonitory symptom of a new issue has been noted by *Der Philatelist* in the guise of a variety of the 10 stotinki. This has been seen on very thin paper, and changed in colour to vermilion instead of rose.

10 stot. vermilion, on thin paper, perf. 11.

**Chamba.**—The publishers of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* notify the receipt by them of copies of the ordinary and official values of the one anna, having the name misspelt as under:—

Error: 1 anna black on brown CHMABA.

" " " " " official.

**Chefoo.**—We have from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and Mr. David Benjamin specimens of the new issue for this district. The central design represents the steamer signal-station of the port—a square building surmounted with a Chinese house, a large signal-post with numerous wires attached, and a foreground of rocks. It bears the word "Chefoo" above and "1 cent 1" below, the numerals being in either angle, with their Chinese equivalent in corresponding upper corners. The stamps are apparently typographed and of Continental origin, on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Chinese hieroglyphic, bearing the first character of the name of the town. Several correspondents have informed us that about 50 sets have been sold at Chefoo bearing the words "Postage due," that the issue and sale of these stamps was unauthorised, and that consequently they have no philatelic value. None the less, their issue betokens a laxity that augurs ill for the future postal tranquility as regards misprints, in this latest accession to Oriental Philately.

$\frac{1}{2}$  c. green perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , wmk. Chinese characters.

1, vermilion " "

2, blue " "

5, yellow " "

10, brown " "

**Great Britain.**—We have already made mention of the existence of copies of the 4d. value of the first issue, with the *large* garter watermark, on paper more or less true blue!

We have since seen and heard of numerous copies on decidedly blue paper, which, however, entirely failed to convince us that they were so issued. The "blueing," which apparently emanates from across the Channel, has been done with some skill, and collectors will do well to carefully examine *any* specimens on blue paper that they may come across before admitting them to their albums. We also received specimens from Mr. W. T. Wilson, with which he expressed himself as satisfied; but with all deference to so good an authority, and after submitting the stamps to other experts on English stamps, we were unable to finally accept them. We hope shortly to have further information on this point, when we will extend our remarks.

Mr. Hastings Wright has shown us a pair of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., one stamp bearing plate No. 13 and the other No. 12, the latter being a skilful alteration from the former. These stamps, which were freely offered for sale at Edinburgh recently, have been compared with the *imprimatur* sheet at Somerset House, and absolutely condemned.

Hawaii.—Mr. A. de Worms has shown us a pair of the 5 c. current issue without the surcharge, imperf. horizontally and postmarked Jan. 25, 1892, and we can remember other varieties of this value with missing perforations, *inter alia*, the like stamp imperf. vertically.

5 c. 1892 issue, imperf. horizontally.

Holland.—The high value with the Queen's effigy has now appeared, superseding the bi-coloured effigy of the King, that has been continuously in use for 22 years, and will now probably go up in value!

$2\frac{1}{2}$  florin carmine and blue; perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

Mexico.—This philatelically prolific country is contemplating a new issue. The *Timbre-Poste* states that a competition for new designs has been opened by the Mexican Government, and that one of those submitted, having a figure of one of the Aztec Emperors, has already been adopted.

Natal.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a variety of the 1d. on 6d. black, emanating from the Williams' collection, that has apparently hitherto escaped the envious gaze of chroniclers. The surcharge has been most carefully measured and confirmed by Mr. Wilson, and we have no hesitation in accepting its genuineness. The date of issue is towards the end of 1877, the normal variety being the barring of the expressed value of 6d., the addition of the new value 1d., and the word postage in upright Roman capitals. In the specimen in question this word has been omitted.

1877 issue: 1d. black, surcharge on 6d. violet, with "Postage" omitted.

North Borneo.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a new and handsome set of

stamps for this "Colony," accompanied by the courteous letter herewith cited:

15, Leadenhall-street, E.C.  
4th December, 1893.

Douglas Garth, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We address you as the Hon.-Secretary to the Philatelic Society of London, and beg to enclose two sets of our new issue of stamps.

Since the completion of the negotiations for the extension of a British Protectorate over the Company's territory, the official description of the country has been "The State of North Borneo," and it is with a view of conforming thereto that this new issue, which has long been contemplated, has now been made.

A supply of these stamps has been sent to Borneo to be put in circulation; but in order to allow time for this being done no sales will be made in London until 1st January next.

Should it be found at any time necessary to make a surcharge, a notification will be published in the Official Gazette, and sent also to you, so as to enable you to detect any unauthorised issue.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B. T. KINDERSLEY,  
Secretary.

The Company are to be congratulated upon the issue, as regards the nine lower values, of as beautiful a set of stamps as has ever emanated from any country. In delicacy of design, in engraving, and in colouring they are in our opinion quite unsurpassable, and at once take the highest rank as regards the artistic side of Philately. There can be no doubt that their beauty will command a large sale in the collecting world, and we trust that it may be long before any of them submit to either alteration or disfigurement by surcharge. The enormous spread of collecting has drawn the attention of the postal authorities everywhere to the advisability of catering for appearance as well as use in the issuing of new designs. It should therefore be borne in mind that any needless variation of surcharge or design not only weakens the confidence felt in the stamps of that particular country, but practically represents an unfair tax on a community that to a large extent contributes towards the postal revenues. The 1 c. bears a full length portrait of a Borneo Dyak in black on yellow brown. The 2 c., an antlered stag's head in black on pink. The 3 c., an oil palm and river scene in green upon lilac. The 5 c., an Argus pheasant (an indigenous bird with a peacock fan-tail) in black on vermilion. The 6 c., the arms of Borneo within a scrolled shield in black on brown. The 8 c., a Borneo prahoe or sailing plus rowing boat nearing the coast, in grey on dark lilac. The 12 c., a crocodile of peculiarly voracious aspect on a river bank, in black on blue, the latter colour being most artistically blended and shaded to represent the water. The 18 c.,



a mountainous harbour crowned with a fortress with foliage and a native boat—a perfect gem—in a dark chrome green. The 24 c., the arms with supports of native figures on either side, in blue on dull lake. The preceding values all bear the "State of North Borneo," "Postage and Revenue," and the respective values in numerals and cents. The 25 and 50 cents and 1, 2 and 5 dollars are similar to those lately current, but also bear the altered inscription above—"The State of North Borneo," while a fresh and high value of similar design and dimensions to the 5 dollars is added. The five lowest values are upright rectangles, the next four horizontal rectangles, and the remaining seven upright large rectangles (far too large), especially the three high denominations. These stamps are engraved in steel, printed on white wove unwatermarked paper and are perforated—the gauge varying from 14 to 15½.

1 c.,	black	and	yellow brown.
2 c.,	"	"	pink.
3 c.,	yellow green	"	lilac.
5 c.,	black	"	vermilion.
6 c.,	"	"	brown.
8 c.,	grey	"	dull lilac.
12 c.,	black	"	blue.
18 c.,	dark green		
24 c.,	blue	"	dull lake.
25 c.,	dull slate		
50 c.,	violet		
1 dol.	vermilion-red.		
2 "	green.		
5 "	violet.		
10 "	dull brown.		
25 "	dark blue.		

(The first mentioned colour is that of the central design.)

**Porto Rico.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen of another Centenary or Jubilee stamp for Porto Rico, which we chronicle with reluctance in view of the editorial grumbles elsewhere in this issue. The design, apparently lithographed, consisting of a boatload of the early discoverers leaving their galleon and approaching the Porto Rico shores, within an oblong coloured frame inscribed above "Puerto Rico," below 3 centavos de peso," to left "19 November," and to right "1493—1893." Our correspondents also send us the official notification of this provisional issue, issued at Porto Rico on November 6th, and signed by the Administrator-General, Senor Antonio de Olózaga. As far as our limited knowledge of the Spanish language has enabled us to decipher the text, we gather that this issue was expressly designed to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Porto Rico, and that the sale of the stamps was to be limited to the auspicious day alone—the 19th November—more with a view to present profit than to past glory! Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also write as follows:—

"Our correspondent writes as follows concerning these: The number printed was only 20,000, and the instructions were that they were not to be sold except on the 19th Nov., and only for letters presented, on account of the limited number, thus, and not unnaturally,

giving rise to speculation, and making them difficult to obtain.

"Another correspondent in Porto Rico writes:—That only one stamp was sold to each applicant; that the stamps were printed in the island, and the plate was to have been broken on Nov. 20th (our correspondents' letters were both dated the 19th)."

3 c., 5th Centenary issue: dark green on white; perf. 12.

**St. Helena.**—The *Monthly Journal* notes a new variety—the 2½d., formed by surcharging the 6d. value, printed in a different shade of blue, with "2½d." and the cancellation of the original denomination by a short bar.

2½d., black sur. on blue: wmk. C. A. & Co.: perf. 14.

**St. Vincent.**—From the same source we glean that there are two distinct shades of the recent 5d. surcharged on 6d., the one in a dull carmine, and the other in a very brown shade of carmine, both quite distinct.

**Sarawak.**—We are further indebted to our esteemed contemporary for the knowledge of two varieties of the 2 c. on 8 c. One has the overprint struck twice (presumably by a hand-stamp), while the other is attached to specimen bearing the single normal surcharge, but without any overprint at all.

2 c., black sur. on 8 c., rose and green, double surcharge.  
2 c. " (pair) one stamp without surcharge.

**Shanghai.**—We are indebted to a friendly correspondent for the sight of yet another stamp here, as indicated in accompanying letter:—

Shanghai,

18th November, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose for your inspection and to be chronicled in the *LONDON PHILATELIST* (to which paper I am a subscriber), a specimen of the Shanghai Jubilee (2 cents) postage stamp, issued here on the 15th instant, in commemoration of opening of Shanghai to foreign trade fifty years ago.

I am, yours truly,

DAVID BENJAMIN.

The existence of this stamp in embryo state was mentioned on page 190 of the *LONDON PHILATELIST*. It represents a winged Mercury in a central rayed oval, with the balance of the somewhat large design consisting of fluted columns and other ornamentation. The inscriptions, in black, are above "Local Post," to left "1843," to right "1893, numerals to right and left, intersecting the middle of the band encircling the central design, and "two cents" in small capitals immediately above the base of the aforesaid band. Within this are inscribed above, in red, "Shanghai Municipality," and in black below, the probable equivalent in Chinese characters; paper white wove.

2 c. Jubilee Issues, red and black, wmk. Chinese characters, perf. 13½.

**Tonga.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write that of the 4d. and 8d. provisional issued in 1892 the following are the exact numbers printed and sold, adding that they were unac-

quainted with the ultimate destiny of the unsold copies:—

4d. on 1d., 12,720 printed; 6,960 sold.  
8d. ,, 2d., 3,360 ,, 2,640 ,,

Messrs. Ridpath & Co. send us diagonally bisected halves of the current 1d. used to make up a 2½d. rate.

**United States.**—Mr. J. W. Gillespie has shown us a specimen of the 6 c. of the Columbus series, printed in dull blue instead of purple or noted, as usual. We have seen fairly marked shades of other values of this series, but should be glad to know if other collectors have seen this particular variety.

It seems that there is a tendency to use the smaller stamps instead of these "Jubilees" in commercial circles in the States, a circumstance that will elicit little astonishment, as they are

not only—however beautiful to the eye—unduly large, but most unpleasant to the taste! We are not, therefore, surprised to see that a fresh issue is contemplated on the expiry of the present contract in June, 1894. The *Metro-politan Philatelist* publishes the contract in full, and we learn that "bids" are wanted for each of the several kinds of stamps as follows:—

values.	size.
11 Ordinary stamps for use of the public,	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch.
24 Newspaper and periodical stamps	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ,,
7 Postage due stamps ... ..	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ,,
1 Special delivery stamps ... ..	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ,,

The context leaves the question of the continuous use of the whole or part of the current designs an open question for the Postal Official Authorities, and affords interesting reading throughout.

## ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description of Novelties under this heading applies to ordinary Postal Envelopes.

**Belgium.**—As mentioned on page 203 of this Journal, the Sabbatical mania has extended to the "entires," and we have to note an envelope with the non-delivery legend below the stamp, having an asterisk at the side referring to the information in French and Flemish that "This inscription can be struck out." *Reductio ad absurdum!*

10 c., brownish, orange on white.  
10 c., carmine on blue (enveloppe-lettre.)

**Gold Coast.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new shape of registered envelope, similar in all respects to that chronicled recently under Great Britain, but having the addition immediately over the stamp of the words "Gold Coast Colony" in large black upright block capitals.

Registration envelope, with stamp on face,  
2d. black and blue.

**Montenegro.**—The recent jubilee celebration of the introduction of printing would not have been complete had the postal authorities not been able to show the marvellous improvement made in the art, by a number of errors. Accordingly we have mistakes (?) of reversed stamps, of double overprint, and of surcharges wandering away from the stamp, etc., *usque ad nauseam.* (*T. Poste.*)

**United States.**—With specimens of the 2 c. Columbian envelopes we have the following letter from Mr. H. B. Phillips, to whom we are indebted for taking so much trouble in the matter:—

San Francisco,  
24th November, 1893.

To the Editor of the LONDON PHILATELIST.

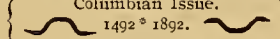
SIR,—In the October number of your Journal, under the head of "New Issues," you mention and comment upon the Columbian issue of Wells Fargo & Co.'s Franks, the types marking you say "there are interminable varieties," etc.

Permit me to give you exact information regarding these Franks.

There are in all four varieties—two of the Mexican and two of the Domestic, or United States lines.

The Californian Route type of Frank has not been in use for ten years last passed.

The Columbian Frank is found only on one size and one denomination (the 2d. value) of U.S. Columbian envelopes, is printed only in blue, and is not used on any other of the United States envelopes. It is the 1884 Domestic Frank with the addition of the surcharge

{ Columbian Issue.  
1492 \* 1892. }  


below, and substituting the figures 1892 in the right-hand oval for 1884, as was last used in the Domestic Frank.

After the design was approved, 1,000 were struck as a first edition, when, upon inspection, Mr. Stein, the Assistant President of the Company, and who had the matter in charge, noticed the figures 1892 in the oval were smaller than the 1852 in the opposite oval, and ordered them to be changed, which was done, and all subsequent stock was struck with the larger figures, thus constituting two varieties of the Domestic. I enclose one of each for your Society.

The Mexican Columbians appear on one size only,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$  6 in., of Mexican envelopes of the blue interior style now in use, and on the 5 cvo. blue and 10 cvo. red—two values of which there are no alterations or sub-varieties so far; and as it is not the intention of the Company to have any more struck, these four varieties of Columbian Franks are probably all we shall have.

Respectfully yours,  
H. B. PHILLIPS,

Charter Member A. P. A., and Member  
of Pacific Philatelic Society.



## POST AND LETTER CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the description under this heading applies to the ordinary single Post Card.

Belgium.—From the *Timbre-Poste* we note the extension of M. Vandeppeerboom's absurd innovation to the cards, and that we are shortly to see Sabbatical postcards of 5 and 10 c., single and reply, and of letter cards of 25 c. We wonder if this mania will apply to telegraph forms also!

Bermuda.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of two new Bermuda cards just received of the usual current Colonial type.

1d., carmine on buff.  
1d.+1d. " "

Cuba.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. send us a card of the 1879, head to right of Alphonso type, doubly printed, the one impression being at the top and the other at the bottom of the card, but we are unaware if this, as that of

Spain elsewhere noted, was issued in this state to the public.

1879 issue, 25 c., brown on buff, *double impression*.

Montenegro.—Of the Centenary cards, no less than 7 varieties of "errors," etc., are chronicled by the *Timbre-Poste*. "More to follow?"

Roumania.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. send us the current 10 c. card with the word Roumania spelt with a final "e."

10 c., red on yellow, inscribed Roumanie.

Spain.—From the same correspondents we have the 1878 card, blue on buff, with an additional and reversed printing like the Cuhán card elsewhere described.

1875 issue, 5 cents. de peseta, blue on buff, *double impression*.

## Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

### The Philatelic Society, London.

*Hon. President:*

H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED  
OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

*Hon. Vice-President:*

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

*President:* THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

*Vice-President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Hon. Secretary:* D. GARTH.

*Hon. Assistant-Secretary:* J. A. TILLEARD.

*Treasurer:* C. N. BIGGS.

*Librarian:* T. MAYCOCK.

*Committee:*

E. D. BACON.	T. WICKHAM-JONES.
A. W. CHAMBERS.	E. J. NANKIVELL.
E. B. EVANS.	R. PEARCE.

At the Sixth Meeting of the Season 1893-94 the business consisted of the revision of the Reference Lists of the stamps of the Transvaal. Mr. Hastings Wright showed a number of the 4d. English stamps (watermark, large garter), apparently on the safety paper. The stamps were received from a firm in Switzerland, and are apparently the ordinary stamp on white paper, changed to blue by some chemical process.

THE Seventh Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 24th November, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the Vice-

President (in the chair), Major Evans, and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, Hastings Wright, H. R. Oldfield, A. A. Davis, C. Colman, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, and J. A. Tilleard. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, a letter from the Secretary of the Alamo City Philatelic Society, announcing that this Society had been elected to honorary corresponding membership of that body, was read, and it was determined to accept the membership. Letters from Messrs. E. F. Broderip and John C. Badgeley resigning the membership of the Society were also read, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret. Mr. John M. Cripps, proposed by Mr. Lambert and seconded by the Assistant-Secretary, was elected a member of the Society. The Vice-President then read a paper on "The First Twopence Stamp of Victoria," giving the result of his investigations into the history of this stamp, and containing a large amount of novel and valuable information in regard to the several types. After some discussion on the various questions raised in the paper, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle, on the motion of the Assistant-Secretary, seconded by Mr. Colman, for his very interesting contribution, which, with the permission of the author, it is proposed to publish in THE LONDON PHILATELIST.

At the Eighth Meeting of the Season the study of the Reference Lists of the Transvaal



was proceeded with and concluded. It was determined to proceed with the study of the new British African Companies' stamps, which would complete the revision of the Society's Reference List of the stamps of the South African Colonies, and afterwards to take the remaining Colonies of Great Britain in Europe and Asia.

THE Ninth Meeting of the Season was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 8th December, at 7.30 p.m., and was attended by the Vice-President, Major Evans, and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, R. Meyer, Hastings Wright, R. Ehrenbach, L. Gibb, T. Maycock, G. B. Routledge, E. A. Elliott, Stanley Gibbons, R. Pearce, J. A. Tilleard, and John C. Potter. The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported the receipt of a bound copy of Vol. I. of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, presented by the publishers, and the Librarian was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the book with the thanks of the Society. Mr. Castle, in presenting on behalf of the Brighton Philatelic Society, a framed group of portraits of its members, mentioned that Mr. Willett had given the portraits to his Society for the purpose of the gift. The Assistant-Secretary was directed to acknowledge the gift, with the thanks of this Society to Mr. Willett and the other members of the Brighton Society. Major Evans moved "That Lady Members of the Society, whether in town or country, shall pay one guinea subscription only, and that Article 21 of the Society's Statutes be amended so as to read:—'The annual subscription for Town Members is two guineas, and for Ladies and Country and Corresponding Members one guinea.'" After some discussion the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Bacon, was carried unanimously. The Vice-President read a paper on "The Second Plate of the 2d. Laureated Series of New South Wales," which was illustrated by his fine collection of the stamps in question. On the motion of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Gibbons, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his interesting paper, which it is proposed to publish in THE LONDON PHILATELIST. Owing to the near approach of the Christmas holidays it was decided to postpone the meeting, which, in the ordinary course, would be held on the 22nd instant, until Friday the 29th instant.

### The Oxford Philatelic Society.

THE Nineteenth Meeting was held at the Bursary, Exeter College. The President (Dr. Murray) in the chair. Prof. Napier, Rev. H. Cummings, Messrs. W. J. King, Heurtley Sankey, E. A. Bacon, T. Nicholls, E. P. Butler, J. R. F. Turner, J. F. Burnett, F. A. Bellamy (Hon. Sec.), and two visitors were present.

The usual business having been transacted, the Secretary read a letter from the Duke of

York, thanking the members of the Society for the Address. On the proposal of the Secretary this letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society.

Prof. A. S. Napier then read his Paper on "The Stamps, Cards, Envelopes Used for Messenger Purposes at some of the Colleges at Oxford." The Paper contained a description of the stamps, &c., information respecting the engraver of the plates, the number printed, dates when used, &c. The paper was illustrated with specimens of most of the types referred to. Mr. J. R. F. Turner also exhibited his beautifully-mounted and unrivalled collection of these College stamps. The collection, in which there was only one known variety missing, contained fourteen entire sheets, many blocks, pairs, single copies (shades), and a large number of used specimens. Besides these were specimens of those adhesives used at Keble for parcel purposes, and the unique type of embossed Merton on the original envelopes.

As Prof. Napier has arranged for this paper to be printed in *The Monthly Journal*, it would be discourteous to the Editor of that periodical to give more information than here stated.

A discussion ensued, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

F. A. BELLAMY,

*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

### Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society.

*Honorary President:* BARON DE WORMS.

*Committee for the Year 1893.*

*President:* M. P. CASTLE.

*Vice-President:* J. H. REDMAN.

*Hon. Sec. & Treasurer:* A. DE WORMS.

W. T. WILLETT.

H. STAFFORD SMITH.

J. W. GILLESPIE.

R. J. WOODMAN.

THE Second Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 6th, at 7.45 p.m. Present:—Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. H. Redman, R. J. Woodman, A. H. Thomas, O. Pfenninger, H. Stafford-Smith, J. W. Gillespie, P. de Worms, A. de Worms, W. H. G. Cruttwell, and one visitor (Mr. T. E. Sanson). The President in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, some correspondence was read by the Secretary, including a letter from Mr. W. T. Willett, presenting to the Society a large photographic group of its members, recently taken by Mr. Otto Pfenninger, with a suggestion that as the Society already possessed a copy it should be offered to the London Philatelic Society.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Willett for his kindness was unanimously carried.

The President then read some very interesting notes on the first two issues of Victoria, illustrated by his magnificent collection of these stamps. After giving a very instructive

description of the various alterations made in these early issues, he stated that although the 2d. with fine background and sides was always believed to be the first variety of this value issued, a specimen with coarse background and fine sides had been recently found postmarked several days prior to the earliest date before known, thus showing that both varieties were, in all probability, put into circulation at the same time. A vote of thanks to the President was then passed, and Mr. Stafford Smith exhibited the 1d. value of a new issue for the Cape of Good Hope. An exchange packet from the Manchester Philatelic Society was also handed round.

THE Third Meeting of the Season was held at Markwell's Hotel, Brighton, on Monday, November 20th, at 7.45 p.m. Present: Messrs. J. W. Gillespie, W. T. Willett, O. Pfenninger, W. H. G. Cruttwell, P. de Worms, H. Stafford Smith, R. J. Thrupp, and A. de Worms. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Gillespie took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter was read from the President expressing regret that he was unavoidably prevented through indisposition from attending the meeting, and therefore from continuing his Notes on Victoria.

It was then proposed by Mr. W. T. Willett that a collection of "Forgeries" should be made by the Society, for the use of the members; Mr. J. W. Gillespie seconded the proposal, and after some discussion it was unanimously carried. The Secretary was requested to send out notices to that effect, and to solicit contributions of Forgeries.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

*President:* VERNON ROBERTS.

*Vice-President:* F. BARRATT.

*Hon. Secretary:* W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary:* C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Treasurer:* G. B. DUERST.

*Hon. Librarian:* J. H. ABBOTT.

#### *Committee:*

E. P. COLLETT.	W. GRUNEWALD.
G. F. H. GIBSON.	W. W. MUNN.

THE Fifth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, November 11th, 1893, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by the Hon. Treasurer, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Librarian, Messrs. Gibson, Grunewald, Munn, Blockey, Batty, Fildes, Beazley, Pemberton, and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton then read a paper on some reminiscences of his father, the late E. L. Pemberton. These proved of very great interest owing to the late Mr. Pemberton being one of the pioneers of Philately.

THE Sixth Meeting of the Session was held at the Blackfriars Hotel on Friday, November 24th, 1893, the Vice-President in the chair, supported by the Hon. Secretary, Assistant Hon. Secretary, Librarian, Messrs. Collett, Munn, Grunewald, Blockey, Pemberton, Fildes, Batty, Beazley, and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Sec. announced the presentation to the Society of the following publications:—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. II., by Mr. Brown; *Catalogue of Post Cards*, by Mr. Campbell; and *The Philatelic Chronicle*, by Mr. Walton, which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society to the donors.

The Hon. Sec. announced the receipt of a letter from the Earl of Kingston thanking the Society for electing him an honorary member, which gave great satisfaction to the members.

Mr. Grunewald then read a paper on the perforation of stamps, treating his subject in a comprehensive and interesting manner.

The Hon. Sec. then read a short critique on the Taping Collection, New South Wales, or, rather such portion of it as the space at present allowed to Mr. Bacon in the British Museum permitted him to exhibit.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

Daisy Bank, Swinton Park.

### Plymouth Philatelic Society.

*President:* A. R. BARRETT.

*Vice-President:* R. TYETH STEVENS.

*Exchange Superintendent:* H. TUCKER, JUN.

*Hon.-Sec. & Treasurer:* R. LEVY.

#### *Committee:*

J. MILTON.	C. SELENX.
H. W. MAYNE.	I. H. W. TURNER.

THE Opening Meeting of the Third Session was held at 9a, Princess Square, on October 11th, 1893. The President in the chair.

It was resolved that at least one half the meetings held during the Session should be devoted to the elementary study of stamps, for the instruction and assistance of young collectors; papers to be read at the other meetings.

The following papers were promised:—

By the President, Stamps of Japan; by the Vice-President, Manufacture of Paper (2nd portion); by the Hon. - Secretary, South Australian Perforations.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. William Earl, solicitor, for again placing a room in his offices at the disposal of the Society.

THE Second Meeting was held on October 25th. The President in the chair. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian, was elected member.



It was resolved that a vote of thanks be conveyed to the Philatelic Society, London, for cards of admission to their Exhibition of West Indian Stamps.

THE Third Meeting was held on November 15th. The President in the chair.

The President read the first portion of a paper on the Stamps of Japan; he intimated that he should deal with the subject under three heads:—

I. The paper on which the stamps were printed.

II. The Japanese numerals and syllabic characters.

III. The various issues of stamps.

In the course of a most instructive paper, illustrated by his fine collection, he alluded to the great assistance students of Japanese stamps had derived from the writing of Mr. E. D. Bacon, whom he considered to be the greatest authority on the subject. He described at some length the various papers used, which he divided into three classes, laid, wove, and European wove. The two former were hand-made, and he deemed the last to be named erroneously, as although made with European machinery it was manufactured in Japan of Japanese materials, and would be more correctly designated as machine-made.

In a discussion which ensued, Mr. R. T. Stevens expressed his opinion that collectors of Japanese stamps had been labouring under a delusion in describing the paper, showing a fine quadrillé pattern watermark as being laid, and asserted it was wove. He described to the meeting the difference between laid and wove

paper, and gave it as his opinion that the peculiar *square wove* appearance in the paper of some of the earlier Japanese stamps was owing probably to the mesh of the deckle being made of fine split bamboo, combined with the extremely fibrous material of which the paper was composed. He described at some length how this combination of circumstances would produce the effects seen.

THE Fourth Meeting was held on November 29th, the President in the chair.

The Hon. Sec. announced the receipt from the publishers of Vol. I. of the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* as a gift to the Society's library. The same was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed.

The President read the second portion of his paper on "The Stamps of Japan," dealing with the numerals used for expressing the values and the syllabic characters. He was of opinion that these latter denoted control marks, although they were generally regarded as plate numbers; this latter theory appears to be upset by the fact that the same syllabic character had been found on two different plates in the case of more than one value. He very fully explained the different numerals, etc., as they appear on the various issues.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. T. Stevens, who had printed for the use of members copies of the numerals and syllabic characters dealt with.

ASHER LEVY,

190, Union-street,  
Plymouth.

Hon. Sec.

## Occasional Notes.

### The Tapling Collection.

The first portion of New South Wales has been removed, and the remaining stamps of this country, together with those of Canada, Lagos, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands are now on view in the cases at the British Museum. Our notes on the Sydneys are unavoidably held over until our next issue.

### Additions to the Tapling Collection.

We are glad to announce the following new additions to the "Tapling Collection":—*Great Britain*: Current One Penny, printed on the gummed side.—Mr. G. Campbell. *British Guiana*: Unused specimen of the 24 cent "Official" issue 1875.—Mr. M. Giwelb. *Great Britain*: Envelope of Keble College, Oxford, also a strip of seven of the Balliol College stamps, showing several specimens *lête-bêche*.—Professor A. S. Napier. *United States*: Local, "City Despatch Post" 3 cents, black on greyish paper, unused.—Mr. Charles Windsor.

### The President of the Philatelic Society.

We are gratified to be able to report a decided improvement in the health of the esteemed President of the London Society. A short stay at Brighton had a further beneficial effect upon Lord Kingston, and he was lately enabled to travel by easy stages to his residence in Ireland, where we sincerely trust a rest and quietude will completely restore his lordship to his normal health.

### The Recent Exhibition at Zurich.

We read in our Swiss contemporaries that a most successful financial result attended this Exhibition, and that some hundreds of pounds were thus enabled to be voted to the Postal Charities. The demand for the post card has stimulated reproduction, as there are already forged ones about. The initiation of this system, we believe at Guildhall in 1887, has much to answer for. There will soon be but three steps in collecting—Jubilee Issues, French Colonials, and sunbeams (at Colney Hatch)!



## Colonial Surcharges.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following important notice, and are given to understand that similar instructions have been or are to be forwarded to all our Colonial Postmasters. This is indeed welcome news, and we can assure Lord Ripon that he will earn the deepest feeling of gratitude on the part of all true Philatelists if he succeeds in stopping the recent scandalous misuse of provisional issues.

The *Selangor Government Gazette* publishes the following circular despatch from Lord Ripon:—

Downing Street,  
18th August, 1893.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the practice of issuing surcharged postage stamps, and to the temptations which it affords to Postmasters and Treasurers, and other public officers, of making irregular profits by dealings with stamp dealers and collectors.

If proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps, the practice of surcharging is unnecessary, and it should never be resorted to unless absolutely required for the convenience of the public, and in every such case the officer responsible for keeping up the supply of stamps should be liable to be fined.

I have, &c.,

RIPON.

*The Officer Administering the Government of the  
Straits Settlements.*

## Contemplated Philatelic Museum at Chicago.

There is some rumour in the American Journals of the foundation of a Philatelic Museum at Chicago. This would be good news, but judging from the Exhibition in the World's Fair it would require more support to render it a success than was accorded to that venture.

## The Recent Stamp Robbery.

The misguided youths who acquired such an insatiable philatelic hunger that they decided to acquire a collection from Mr. Field without paying for it have been apprehended, and, having returned the missing goods intact, have, with wise leniency, been duly admonished by Sir John Bridge at Bow Street, and bound over in their parents' name to appear for judgment if called upon.

## French Colonial Surcharges.

After citing the several recent perforations of surcharges in the French Colonies, the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* quotes the particular instance of Tahiti, on which we recently freely commented, and adds "that in the interest of one person only this colony issued in a few days forty varieties of adhesive stamps," states its opinion, fully shared by us, that these facts are scandalous, and again calls upon the Secretary of State for the French Colonies to apply a drastic remedy.

Mr. Dawson A. Vindin.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Vindin, apparently so pleased with his recent visit to this country, has now returned as a resident. We hear that he contemplates starting in business in the centre of Philatelic life—the Strand—and we wish him every success in his new venture.

## Dutch Forgeries.

We read in Continental Journals that a certain H. J. Schroeder has recently been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for imitating and circulating false 5 cent stamps. These lithographic imitations were so successfully made that it is estimated some 1,150 specimens have been put into circulation. The main difference seems to be (says the *Timbre-Poste*) that the letters of "cents" are unevenly placed.

## New Perforation Gauge.

Yet another variety of this useful invention has been brought to our notice by Mr. D. Brosnan. It is square in shape, with the measured perforations from 16 to 7 at the edges of both sides of the card, the distinctive feature being that these several gauges are cut off of coloured linen and pasted on. We should say, from a short experience, it has much to recommend it.

## Departmental Scandal in Servia.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Servian Minister of Finance has discovered great defalcations in the Stamp Department. It appears that during the past five years stamps of the value of about 1,000,000 f. have been fraudulently dealt with. Among the arrests already made are those of the former Adjutant-Director-General of the Telegraph Department, and a high functionary of the Finance Department. Several other important arrests are hourly expected.

## The Durand Mission and the Afghan Stamps.

From the *Statesman* of October 19th, of Calcutta, we have the following interesting paragraph:—"One of the members of the Durand Mission has something to say about the postage stamps of Afghanistan. 'You cannot,' he writes, 'go to the Post Office and ask for ten rupees' worth of stamps, or rather, to be strictly accurate, you might do so, but your request would not be granted. The custom here is to take or send your letter to the Post Office, pay the amount of postage due, and come away. The Postmaster affixes the stamp, and you don't see the letter again. It eventually reaches the addressee, and it is only from an addressee of a letter which has gone through the post that you can obtain a stamp. It would doubtless be very interesting to trace the growth of the Afghan Postal Department. From its inception, I believe, the Dost introduced a postal system of three sorts. The Ameer Abdur Rahman has had three issues of stamps. When he first came to the throne he had dies struck for two postage stamps, both round in shape and of a dull red colour. One of these was valued at one *abasi* or 4 annas, and the other at two *abasis*. The former was used for letters weighing one miskal, or half the weight of the Cabuli rupee; the latter carried a letter up to two miskals. The inscription on these stamps is 'Darus Sultaneh, Cabul,' on the margin, and the price in the middle. Three years ago a small black oblong stamp, about

one inch long, valued at one *abasi*, was issued. This was merely inscribed 'Masul Kagaz Dak Khana Dowlat-i-Afghanistan fi miskal ek abasi.' This has now been superseded by a much larger red oblong stamp which bears the same words exactly, but has, in addition, a mosque and two flags. A stamp of the same shape, and partly of the same design, of a green colour, is affixed to all the articles sold in the bazaars on which duty is levied. The skin rugs brought for sale the other day all bore one of these stamps, and on a posteen which I purchased this week for thirty Cabuli rupees, I find the same stamp, which, I understand, is not of any fixed value, but signifies that duty has been paid. The difference between these customs duty stamps and postage stamps is that the inscription on the latter is 'Masul Ashie Adadi Daulat-i-Khudadad Afghanistan,' which means that the God-granted Government of Afghanistan has been paid customs duty."

"The Postage Stamp Craze."

There have been many opinions given as to the origin of the undoubtedly widespread belief in the efficacy of collecting 1,000,000 stamps for some occult end. The following pronouncement on the subject by an American contemporary has, to us at least, a suspicion of possibility. The wish is father to the thought, as the purchase of little China boys for old postage stamps sounds most attractive! When one finds that the sole object of their being "swopped" in this somewhat ignominious manner is to make them little Christians (and not as might be supposed by Ah Sin for the Chicago sausage factories), we feel tempted to import millions of "Continents," and to convert untold numbers of little pigtailed into full-blown Christians. The only drawback is that, from recent experiences, we fancy that a "convert" rapidly changes into a revert—and *da capo!*

"Cancelled United States postage stamps sent to China for the purchase of Chinese children—is the solution of the stamp gathering craze that has puzzled Terre Haute business men and others for some time past.

"Since January nearly every business office, where large consignments of letters are received daily, have been besieged by children and young women requesting that the cancelled stamps be saved for them. The request has been complied with as far as possible and millions of stamps have been gathered in this way.

"The craze has not only been confined to

Terre Haute, but the press in general all over America has commented on it with wonder, and many surmises have been made as to the possible disposition of the stamps. Attempts have been repeatedly made to find the cause, but so far a solution has not been offered, and where the stamps have been going has been a mystery.

"The matter has become so prominent here that street discussion is often heard, and from this an Express reporter gained a clue that millions of American postage stamps are being shipped to Christian missionaries in China by different societies of the Sisters of Charity residing in this country.

"A prominent Roman Catholic, whose sister is a member of one of those societies, gave the first information, and stated that about the first of the year orders were received by a number of the Sisters of Charity societies, from the missionaries in China, asking for all the cancelled American postage stamps they could secure. The missionaries had entered a new field at that time in the celestial country. This field was located well in the interior of the country, where Christianity had never been taught.

"The natives of the new field are believers in paganism and practice many heathen customs. Although crude to a certain extent they are fond of art decorations, particularly so in beautifying their residences. This can also be said of those living closer to English and American ports. Recognising the superior art of Americans, the postage stamp used in this country is highly prized. They are bought and sold as an article of decoration at high prices.

"Many of the richer Chinese have even papered their rooms with American postage stamps at a great cost. The missionaries, realising the value of the cancelled stamp to them for the purchase of necessities, and the most important, that of buying or securing the privilege of converting Chinese pagan children to the Christian faith, sent the order to this country for all the postage stamps procurable to be shipped to them.

"The result is that the members of several branches of the Sisters of Charity have asked friends of the Church and others to gather these seemingly good-for-nothing pieces of paper to be shipped to China.

"The Rev. Father M'Evoy, of St. Joseph's Church, was asked regarding the matter and corroborated the above solution of the heretofore mysterious postage stamp craze."





## Correspondence.

### THE PROPOSED EXPERT COMMITTEE.

*To the Editor of the LONDON PHILATELIST.*

DEAR SIR,—November LONDON PHILATELIST just to hand. I think the "expert" idea in the leader a good one, and if I can serve the Society in any way I shall be glad. I don't know that I can claim to be an "expert," but on Leeward Islands and Australians I might be of some service. Personally I should be quite willing to do without remuneration, but if any such system be decided upon, I am of opinion that the funds of the Society should receive a stated percentage.

Yours faithfully,

O. FIRTH.

Hawthorne House, Baildon,  
Nr. Shipley, Yorks.,  
December 1st, 1893.

### DATES OF RUSSIAN ENVELOPES.

*To the Philatelic Society of London.*

DEAR SIRS,—I have never been able to understand the reason why the date of issue for the Russian stamped envelope should be mentioned by all the catalogues, Moens included, as the 1st of December, 1848, whilst the date for the stamped envelopes issued for the Town post of St. Petersburg was mentioned as having been the 1st of December, 1845, and that for the Moscow Town post as the 1st of January, 1846.

I have just come across a 10 kop envelope bearing the date of the 17th January, 1846, and

which I enclose for your inspection. We may, therefore, assume that the correct date of issue for the Russian stamped envelopes was actually the 1st December, 1845, and that both kinds were issued at the same time.

Kindly return the envelope and oblige,

Yours truly,

JOHN SIEWERT.

St. Petersburg,

19/31st August, 1893.

(This is a very interesting letter, and the facts are as stated by Mr. Siewert. The figure "4" of the postmark is not very distinct, but we do not think it can be any other numeral.—ED.)

### THE VICTORIAN 6D. STAMP OF 1854.

*To the Editor of the LONDON PHILATELIST.*

DEAR SIR,—Knowing that you are interested in Australian Stamps, I think you may like to hear of variety of perforation not chronicled in "Oceania." It is Victoria 1854 6d. orange, serrated perfs. top and sides, rouletted 7 at bottom. The stamp is quite beyond suspicion, as I do not think it has seen daylight for 25 years, and I find it cost at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which scale would scarcely pay a forger even in the olden days.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER NATHAN.

194, Adelaide-road, N.W.  
20th October, 1893.

The Philatelic Market.—Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to defer until next issue, notices of Messrs. Ventom's, Cheveley's, Hadlow's, and other sales.

## To Correspondents.

*Circulars containing specimen pages of the LONDON PHILATELIST and Subscribers' Order Forms will be supplied in any quantity, post free, to any of our readers who will kindly co-operate with us in promoting our circulation.*

### Editorial Communications.

All communications on Philatelic matters should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, and addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton. Letters enclosing valuables should be registered.

### Advertisements.

Letters, Enquiries, and Remittances connected with the Advertisement pages should be addressed M. P. CASTLE, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 12th of the month for publication in the next issue.

### Subscriptions.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 6s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to The Publishers, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

### Bound Copies of Vol. 1.

Copies of Vol. I. of this Journal are now ready, bound in half morocco of the best quality, gilt top and rough edges, price one guinea, postage 9d. Abroad, extra postage. All copies sent by post will be securely packed in millboards.