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THE

London **P**hilatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Editor:

M. P. CASTLE,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

VOL. X.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1901.

PUBLISHED BY

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

Ellingham House,

ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

1901.

3411

383. 220542

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Hist. (Phil.)

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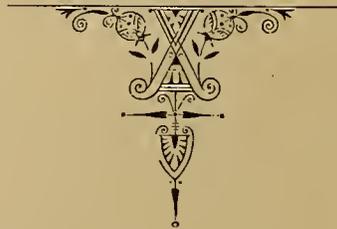
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THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

JANUARY, 1901.

No. 109.

The Death of the Queen.



HE demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on the 22nd of this month, will awaken the most profound feelings of sorrow among Philatelists throughout the world. For reasons that are obvious, in no section of the community will Her Gracious Majesty always be held in truer or more lasting remembrance than among stamp collectors.

In this hour of national grief it remains but for us all to place on record our deepest appreciation of the great and good Queen who has passed away from us after a reign surpassing in length and splendour that of any occupant of a throne.

We also loyally and respectfully submit to Their Majesties the King and Queen, to our illustrious President now the Prince of Wales designate, and to the other members of the Royal Family, our most loyal and heartfelt sympathies with them in their great bereavement.



Philately in the Twentieth Century.



ANUARY 1st, A.D. 1901, saw Philately emerge from the century of its birth. When one reflects that "'tis sixty years since" to its birth, and considers what has been achieved in this relatively brief period, it is simply appalling to consider what will have happened to philatelic posterity on January 1st, 2001! How weird and Egypto-Babylonian look these figures without the wonted numeral 1 first! It can but make us thankful we shall at least be spared the pain of having to write such cryptic figures!

In our last issue we quoted figures from a foreign source showing that the world's new issues of the past ten years, ignoring all minor variations, amount to 6,600 odd. At a fair calculation, allowing for increase of population, new nations and ideas, this number may well be doubled in a few decades, and hence it is possible that the twentieth century will see at least 100,000 varieties issued in addition to those of the nineteenth—already not inconsiderable! Again, how thankful should we be that we are to be spared the awful fate that will be that of the general collector one more century ahead. Stanley Gibbons' Imperial "Album" will come by special waggon, and will be of the dimensions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, while the learned generalist will refer to volume 45 of his Catalogue, and perhaps even then not know where he is!

To revert, however, to the more practical point of what Philately is to be in the earliest year of the century. It is clearly obvious that if the general collector is to exist he must not be frightened off. Catalogues already have for him an alarming bulk, and the leading printed albums are ever swelling in size and increasing their volumes. In order, therefore, not to break the heart of the general collector, who must be the backbone of the pursuit, it is clearly necessary that there must be a stage procession as regards the new issues. As the ones come in the right way others must file off on the left, or the stage will be overcrowded. The printed album or catalogue that aims to include the issues of the world must be rigidly cut down, trimmed and lopped, or the ancient trunk will fall of its own spread and unwieldiness. There is already much that can well be spared to the general collector, and there is ample opportunity to excise redundant varieties. This question of catering for the general collector is one that cannot be too carefully considered by the trade.

As regards the specialist, he is a free lance, and has naught to fear. If issues are made for him he flies to another country's, and he can flit like a philatelic butterfly from flower to flower, and find a little sweetness everywhere. The world with him in the far future will be as it is now with the hunter for engravings—he dallies with the few and ignores the multitude—finding more pleasure in the contemplation of a few really fine things than

the ownership of portfolios of common prints. The latter part of the twentieth century will find the specialist Philatelist on the same footing as the specialist engraving collector of the present day.

Notes on the Registered Envelopes of British Central Africa.

READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON 21ST DECEMBER, 1900.

By J. A. TILLEARD.

ALTHOUGH the collection of "entires" is—somewhat undeservedly, in my opinion—out of fashion, the description of a few additions to the list of the registered envelopes of British Central Africa, whilst the postal arrangements were under the administration of the British South Africa Company, is, I think, of sufficient interest to be placed on record, for addition to the lists when the concluding part of the Society's work on the stamps of the African Colonies is published.

I have come across seven varieties, of which only two, so far as I am aware, have been hitherto chronicled, these appearing in the last edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

It will be remembered that the charge for registration of letters from British Central Africa was in 1893 raised from *twopence* to *fourpence*, and the envelopes with the altered value were prepared by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., and sent out from this country. The envelopes themselves differed somewhat, in their paper and printing, from those of the first issue, but for the stamp the same die was employed in both issues. For the new value the word "TWO" was obliterated by a black block covering the whole of the word, and "FOUR" was printed in *sans-serif* capitals between the ends of the scrolls of the design.

On the introduction of this value a small number of each size of the first envelopes remaining in stock appear to have been altered to meet the increased charge. This was effected in manuscript in black ink, the word "TWO" being struck through and the word "Four" being written between the scrolls, followed by the initials of the officer responsible for the alteration. These initials are either "H. G." or "G. A. T." In the envelopes bearing the last initials two lines are drawn through the word "TWO" in the original value, one line only being used in the other case. In addition there is on the flap of each envelope an oval hand-stamp in black, bearing the words "REGISTERED"—"B.C.A."—"LETTER," in three lines.

It appears that amongst the new envelopes for the second issue a small quantity of each size (only two or three packets, I believe) was

received in which the printers had omitted the surcharge effecting the change of the value. A few of these were issued before the mistake was noticed, and the remainder were from time to time locally altered to the higher value in four different ways.

In one the alterations are exactly similar in all respects to those on the envelopes of the first issue raised in value and bearing the initials "H.G.," as above described. I have only seen this variety in the larger-sized envelope, but it would no doubt exist on the smaller one also, unless there were none of this size unsurcharged amongst those dealt with by the officer responsible for the change.

In another variety a bar is printed across the original value, and the words "FOUR PENCE" are printed below in small Roman capitals.

In another case the "TWO PENCE" is ruled through in red ink, and "4d." in manuscript is written below the scroll, with the initials "G. E. H." immediately below the new value, both also in red ink.

The two last mentioned are those which I have before referred to as listed in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

The last variety which I have to describe is also a manuscript surcharge, in which the original value is obliterated by a line drawn through it, following the curve of the words in the scroll, the increased fee being written across the tongue of the flap as one word, "Fourpence," and initialled "J. M. B."

I have no doubt as to all of these varieties being genuine. A copy of each of the envelopes treated as above described was sent to the head office in London of the British South Africa Company to be kept there for reference, but I have not been able to ascertain the names of the officers whose initials are given.

It is gratifying to think that there can be no fabrication of any of the varieties in the envelopes of the second type, as those without the original printed surcharge are practically unobtainable, and are consequently unavailable for the manufacture of forgeries.

I am able to show this evening examples of all the envelopes to which I have referred, and I conclude with the suggestions I would make for an amended description and list for the Society's work.

Issue II. October (?), 1893.

One value.—The fee for registration being increased to *fourpence* to correspond with the fee charged for registered letters from British South Africa, the change was effected by the issue of a new envelope, and, to a limited extent, by an alteration of envelopes of Issue I. The new envelopes were printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Company, Limited, and are similar to those of Issue I., but with the value raised to "FOURPENCE" by obliterating the word "TWO," and by inserting the word "FOUR" in *sans-serif* capitals between the ends of the scroll below. The alterations are made in *black*. (*Illustration 38.*) The paper is *bluish* in tinge, and the inscriptions differ slightly from those of Issue I. in the following particulars:—The large letter "R" is of a fancy *sans-serif* type, instead of Roman; the instruction in the larger-sized envelope is in *sans-serif* type; the vertical cross

line in that size passes between the "E" and "D" of "REGISTERED" in the second line of the heading, while in the smaller size it passes between the "F" and "R" of "AFRICA."

A. (New envelopes.)

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine; $6\frac{1}{10} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (154 × 98 mm.).
4d. " 2d. " $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ " (222 × 102 mm.).

Varieties.

(a) With surcharge omitted—

2d., ultramarine (small size as above).
2d. " (large ").

(b) Printed surcharge applied locally. "TWO PENCE" obliterated with a thin bar and "FOUR PENCE" in small Roman capitals added beneath.

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine (small size as above).
4d. " 2d. " (large ").

(c) *Manuscript* surcharge. "TWO PENCE" ruled through, and "4d." written between the ends of the scroll, with initials "G. E. H." under.

4d., in red, on 2d., ultramarine (small size as above).
4d. " 2d. " (large ").

(d) *Manuscript* surcharge. "TWO" ruled through; "Four" written between the ends of the scroll, and initials "H. G." below; with the addition of an oval printed hand-stamp containing the words "REGISTERED"—"B. C. A."—"LETTER," in three lines.

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine (small size as above)?
4d. " 2d. " (large ").

(e) *Manuscript* surcharge. "TWO PENCE" struck through, following the curve of the scroll; "Fourpence" (written as one word) across the flap under the design, with the initials "J. M. B." beneath.

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine (small size as above).
4d. " 2d. " (large ").

B. (Envelopes of Issue I., surcharged locally in *manuscript*.)

1. With same surcharge, initials, and hand-stamp as described in (d) above.

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine; $5\frac{9}{10} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (151 × 98 mm.).
4d. " 2d. " $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ " (222 × 102 mm.).

2. Surcharged in similar manner, except that "TWO" is ruled through with two thin lines, and the initials are "G. A. T."; hand-stamp similar to the last.

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine (small size as last).
4d. " 2d. " (large ").



The Status of the Unpaid Letter, Registration, Too Late, and Official Stamps, etc.

NOTES READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON JANUARY 4TH, 1901.

BY R. EHRENBACH.



URING a recent stay with my esteemed friend our Vice-President, we were discussing with a few other Philatelists various matters bearing on our "hobby" in general, and among other things that cropped up the status of the Postage Due Stamps and other labels, as enumerated in the heading of these notes, formed the subject of a rather long debate.* I may say at once that we could not agree, and nobody was convinced by the "soundest arguments" put forth on either side, except on one point—namely, that this question would be a very interesting one to bring before the Society in the shape of a discussion at one of our meetings. Hence these notes.

I am perfectly satisfied that so much can be put forth on either side as to ensure as lively a debate as anybody can desire, and I am equally convinced that we shall leave each other to-night still divided into two parties (citing Hamlet), "To be or not to be" collected.

The following notes embody my views on the question raised, and I will first deal with the

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

A mere glance through any of the leading catalogues will show that, as set forth roughly in the appended list, between fifty and sixty countries or possessions thereof have issued such stamps, and this to the tune of about 800. I have purposely left out in this list, as also in the others, to which I shall refer later on, practically all varieties of types, shades, and perforations, as I think a question like the present one is likely to bear only on the subject

* Mr. Ehrenbach's notes, though not intended for publication, have been handed to us at our request, as we are convinced that in these days of multiplicity of issues the discussion of the survival of the fittest is one that it is well to bring before the philatelic public. As foreseen by Mr. Ehrenbach, the debate that ensued was vigorous, but by no means unanimous! Our own opinion as regards the Unpaid Letter Stamps traverses that of Mr. Ehrenbach. A postage stamp is a label that denotes prepayment of a postal rate, and the Unpaid Letter "Stamp" is an official notification that the letter in question was not prepaid, and is therefore subject to a fine of double the amount payable, and in coin, and not in stamps, by the addressee. The Too Late, Registered, and Special Delivery Stamps are, as Mr. Ehrenbach argues, not strictly postage stamps, but intended for the auxiliary or affiliated services denoted on their face. They are, however, so closely allied to the stamp pure and simple as being prepaying labels, and their number is so few that they are not likely to find disfavour in the eyes of collectors. It may also be urged that if a penny letter has a twopenny stamp placed alongside for registration purposes the latter also ceases to be a postage stamp! The question of the official stamps is one that is open to considerable discussion, but it seems to be clear, from the fact of the use of different values, that each department is debited with the respective amount of stamps that it uses, and that therefore they do represent prepayment of postal rates by a governmental department.—ED.

of general collections ; in fact, it can hardly have any influence on specialists' collections in any way. The chief argument which should be put forth to decide their status one way or the other is, I take it, "Do they defray postage, or do they not?" I say they do; others say the contrary. My view is, that it is *de facto* quite immaterial whether postage, or freight or carriage of any kind, is paid in advance or on delivery; it has to be paid somehow or other. No firm, whether it be the Post Office or a railway company, or a steamship company or any other company, would undertake the work of a carrier without remuneration. If they were not paid they would decline the business. But the Post Office cannot, in accordance with the Convention of the Postal Union, decline to carry letters or cards, whether they are franked in advance or not.

One of the Acts of the Berne Convention distinctly deals with this matter, and says that the Postal Authorities of every country belonging to the Union shall carry letters or post cards to destination whether the postage fees have been prepaid or not. The same Act fixes the amount to be prepaid at a maximum of 2½d. (25 centimes gold)—an amendment allowing countries to make special arrangements with each other with a view to reducing their rates—the amount of prepaid postages to go to the forwarding Post Office of the respective country. They likewise, however, stipulate, *and this is the point on which I specially lay stress*, that should the postage not be prepaid, or only partly prepaid by the sender, the deficiency shall then be collected in double from the addressee, and the single postage, or deficiency, shall be accounted for and credited to the country whence the letter comes, and the balance kept by the collecting office. If such a letter be not accepted by the addressee, then the letter is returned to the sender, who is legally liable for the amount due to the Post Office. I know of cases where this rule has been strictly enforced. The point just referred to distinctly shows, to my mind, that the Postage Due Stamps are not intended as a mere receipt or check on officials, or even as a fine. If this were the case, then it would be optional for any office to say: "On this letter no stamp has been affixed; we will therefore not carry it, or we will only carry it as a favour," which, under the terms of the Convention, they cannot do. The only risk they run is that in case of non-acceptance by the addressee they may fail to trace the sender, and this risk is on the balance *nil*, considering that they charge double postage if paid on delivery.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

Of these stamps there is not such a great quantity, and therefore their status is not of so important a moment. From the list herewith it will be seen that only about a dozen countries or so have issued such labels, and if we omit all minor varieties of types, etc., and also the vignettes of the Colombian Confederation and Dependencies, only about fifty stamps would have to be collected.

According to my opinion, these labels are not stamps in the true sense, and in no way to be classified on a par with the Postage Dues. They are not intended to defray postage in any shape or form. They are merely an

additional charge, or rather a kind of insurance fee paid for a "relatively" safer delivery and conveyance, and against this fee a receipt is given as a proof that the package has been posted. Under the same heading as these Registration Labels should be mentioned the *Return Receipt Stamps* of Chili and Salvador, which are a fee the sender pays to be sure that his letter has been delivered to the proper party (a precaution very necessary in some countries).

TOO LATE STAMPS

are likewise not postage stamps in a strict sense, as they cannot frank a letter. They are only a fee to ensure the departure of the letter after close of post, and one might call them a fine on the laziness of the letter writer. But with exception of the well-known Victorian stamp (which no collector of Victoria would miss), only Colombia and Antioquia have issued such stamps—the surcharged stamps of Trinidad not being, I take it, an official issue.

The *Special Delivery Stamps* of Canada and the United States of America and their new West Indian possessions also belong to the same category; they are a special fee charged in addition to the regular postage in order to obtain a special privilege—in this case, quickness of delivery.

Lastly, but not least, I have to deal with the

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

To these have to be added the Government Parcel Stamps of this country. From the subjoined list it will be seen that forty-three countries have issued about 900 stamps in addition to the South Australian Departmentals, of which there are quite a considerable number, and of the United States Department Stamps. These I have left out purposely (see below).

Of these labels—unpalatable as it is to me—I must hold the same opinion as of the Unpaid Letter Stamps. They are, according to my view, postage stamps, and should be collected, even in the face of the fact that a very large number are probably speculative. If the list is studied, it will be seen that of the 900 stamps enumerated, upwards of 300 belong alone to Seebeck countries or such like, and about 130 are issued by India and its States. Over seventy each fall to the share of Luxemburg and Uruguay, and probably a large majority of this number, over one-half of all issued, are more or less unnecessary.

Nevertheless, as I have already said, they are to my mind postage stamps, and I cannot for one moment side with the argument that they are only intended as a check on the various departments who use them, on the ground that these departments do not pay for them to the Post Office. They may not be paid for in ready cash to the Post Office, but the latter certainly charge for them in the current accounts with the various departments. If they were not charged for, how could the Post Office keep their accounts, and how could they make out a balance-sheet at the end of the year? Take, for instance, our Post Office. They deliver to the printers a certain number of sheets of paper, and the printers, after printing the stamps, have to

account for every sheet, whether spoiled or not. The stamps are handed over to a certain department of the Post Office, which distributes them, and debits each branch office with the face value. How could they be asked to give away hundreds of sheets (even if surcharged) to other Government Offices free of charge? This would leave the door open to all kinds of things, into which I need not enter in detail. Lastly, how could they issue a proper profit and loss account, let alone the question of statistics? Apart from all this, the mere fact that more than one value is surcharged in this country shows that—the Government Parcel Stamps prove this absolutely—they are destined to defray postage in accordance with the ruling Post Office rates. If they were only a check, one value would be quite sufficient.

I have left the U.S. Departmentals out of the list, because I do not know whether in this case the stamps are ordered and printed for each department or not. In the first case, they might not be accounted for to the Post Office, and then my argument might in this instance not be correct.

Summing up now, my opinion on the status of the various labels referred to is that Unpaid Letter Stamps and Officials should occupy the same status as the ordinary postage stamp in every sense, while if anything could be discarded it should be the Registration Labels, the Too Late Stamps, the Return Receipt Labels, and the Special Delivery Adhesives.

It is naturally a very difficult thing to lay down a hard and fast rule and to say what is collectible and what not, and we all only too well remember how impossible it has been even for the S.S.S.S. to say what was a speculative or unnecessary issue and what was not; and whatever the results of our discussion, collectors will go on collecting just as hitherto and take what suits them, and they will be quite right! Anyhow, if I were collecting Australians I should certainly not discard the New South Wales Registration Stamps and the Victoria Too Late and Registered. These are too grand and venerable in every respect to be discarded. And this clearly demonstrates, as I have shown in my own case, that our sympathies will not always allow us to follow the most logical convictions!

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

No.		No.		No.	
33	Austria.	20	Italy.	40	Salvador.
13	Bavaria.	5	Colombian Confedera- tion.	8	San Marino.
7	Belgium.	9	Liberia.	17	Shanghai.
22	Brazil.	8	Montenegro.	15	Sweden.
15	Bulgaria.	10	New Zealand.	23	Switzerland.
18	Chili.	10	New South Wales.	6	Servia.
4	Cuba.	34	Nicaragua.	4	Soudan.
20	Curacao.	21	Holland.	9	Trinidad.
7	Ecuador.	21	Dutch Indies.	22	Tunis.
19	Egypt.	16	North Borneo.	30	Turkey.
7	Grenada.	5	Norway.	28	United States of America.
24	Greece.	6	Portugal.	21	Victoria.
200	(about) France and Possessions.	3	Porto Rico.	5	Philippines.
4	Hayi.	26	Roumania.		

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

No.		No.		No.	
5	Afghanistan.	4	Liberia.	2	Salvador.
4	Antioquia.	3	New South Wales.	1	Venezuela.
3	Canada.	3	Panama.	1	Victoria.
20	Colombia, excluding the large labels (also of Tolima).	2	Philippines.	1	French Congo.
		2	Queensland.	1	Montenegro.

TOO LATE STAMPS.

No.		No.	
1	Antioquia.	1	Victoria.
1	Colombia.	2	Trinidad (doubtful).

SPECIAL DELIVERY LABELS.

No.		No.	
1	Canada.	7	United States of America.
1	Cuba.	1	Guam.

RETURN RECEIPT STAMPS.

No.		No.	
2	Chili.	1	Salvador.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

No.		No.		No.	
30	Argentine Republic.	14	Jhind.	88	Salvador.
10	British Guiana.	10	Cashmere.	16	Sweden.
32	India.	38	Liberia.	8	Sirmoor.
16	Ceylon.	70	Luxemburg.	11	Spain.
10	Chamba.	13	Mexico.	36	Suaheliland (?).
34	Costa Rica.	15	Nabha.	24	South Australia (not including Depart- mentals, only the O.S.).
7	Denmark.	8	New Zealand.	10	Tonga.
50	Ecuador.	28	New South Wales.	82	Uruguay.
8	Faridkot.	109	Nicaragua.	7	Venezuela.
1	Fiji Islands.	9	North German Con- federation.	10	Wurtemberg.
30	Great Britain.	28	Paraguay.	92	United States of America (not in- cluded in the list).
7	Gwalior.	20	Puttialla.		
10	Hyderabad.	10	Perak.		
22	Honduras.	24	Peru.		
8	Iceland.	5	Poonch.		
9	Italy.				
3	Jamaica.				

Transbaal Provisionals.

By J. R. F. TURNER.



TOUCHING Mr. Earl's letter in the last number of the *London Philatelist* I should like to make a few remarks on the subject. Firstly, I would call attention to an extract from *Erwen's Weekly News* relating to the Wolmaransstad provisionals. It is found on page 202 in the narrative of Mr. B. W. H. Poole, who, it appears went out to Africa as the special correspondent of that paper. It runs as follows:—"The

Wolmaransstad provisionals early in November . . . had to vacate the town."

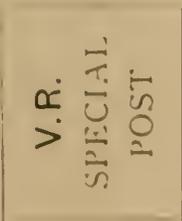
The Army Order quoted in Mr. Earl's letter surely cannot affect the status of stamps properly issued by the appointed Commissioner in far-off districts like Rustenburg, Zeerust, Wolmaransstad, and Vryburg at a time when incessant fighting was going on, when a given town (*e.g.* Rustenburg) might be in the hands of the British one day and in the hands of the Boers the next. It was quite impossible to get ordinary V.R.I. stamps down from Pretoria in time for the mails, and as it would have been clearly *infra dig.* to have used Boer stamps, it seems to me the Commissioner exercised a very wise discretion in upholding the authority of the Queen by surcharging them "V.R." or "V.R.I." respectively. How can such a stamp rightly be termed a forgery? It would be more logical to state that as the Transvaal had ceased to exist as an independent State, and its stamps carried as little authority as forgeries would do, then to use them without first making them into British stamps would be tantamount to using forgeries—for *legally* Boer stamps are on no better footing in a British Colony than, say, the bogus stamps of New Orleans.

The date of the Army Order is October 23rd, months after these provisionals had been used, at a time too when we had a much firmer grip on the country, when communication with Pretoria was comparatively easy to what it had been, and when practically all the post offices in our possession in the Transvaal had been stocked with the ordinary V.R.I. stamps. Indeed it is improbable that the order in question was directed against these particular stamps.

Pretoria was occupied on July 5th, and the Rustenburg provisionals were issued on or about July 22nd. I do not know whether or not Major-General Kelly had then been appointed Controller of the Transvaal. In any case it might have taken weeks to get his permission to surcharge the stamps. Mr. Earl surely does not wish to maintain that in the meantime the mails ought to have been kept back until this permission arrived? The Acting Commissioner, in my opinion, did the obviously correct thing, and I consider these few provisionals—and really the great wonder is that there were not very many more issued from other towns—almost as interesting as Mafekings. I have seen several of the Rustenburg V.R.'s used on entire letters that got through to Rhodesia and England, and I have seen a full authenticated set of the following values:—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

There were only two varieties issued at Vryburg, and as the date of issue was May 16th, or thereabouts, over two weeks before Pretoria fell into our hands, I wonder how Mr. Earl will reconcile this fact with his remarks. The two stamps in question, the ½d. and 1d. Transvaal, were surcharged in black ink lengthways.

A copy of the ½d. I was fortunate enough to acquire came from the commandant of the base at Mafeking—Lieutenant-Colonel Vyvyan—surely a sufficient guarantee as to its bona fide character. These two varieties are without doubt the



V.R.
SPECIAL
POST

pick of the provisionals, the 1d. being a first-class rarity. Of the Wolmaransstad stamps, in use about July 19th, I know of the following:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1d. (oblong), 1d. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. purple, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, 3d., 6d., and 1s. These are the ordinary Transvaal stamps surcharged in deep blue

“Cancelled,
V.R.I.”

the word “Cancelled” falling immediately over part of the inscription at top, “Z. AFR. REPUBLIC”; and I possess the 1d. value, used on an entire letter to Kimberley. None of the Zeerust or Marico stamps have come my way, I am sorry to say, though I include them in the same category as the others.

Summing up, I have no hesitation in asserting that as all these provisionals were issued by properly appointed Commissioners, under very peculiar circumstances, they are bona fide emissions, and must find a place in a representative collection of the stamps of British South Africa, no matter what Army Orders certain major-generals may suddenly take it into their heads to formulate. The fact remains that these stamps have duly performed their full postal functions; they have franked letters to England and parts of Africa, and it is now too late in the day for anyone—be he a full-fledged major-general or a modest stamp collector—to attempt to rob them of their well-deserved postal status.

Since writing the above, further valuable information on the subject has reached me through *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. In the issue for January 5th it is stated that “in reply to an inquiry the Commandant of Rustenburg writes us that, as far as he is aware, all values of Transvaal stamps were issued there with ‘V.R.’ overprint; that all records of the numbers printed appear to be lost, no doubt owing to reoccupation by the Boers; and that they were issued by authority of General Baden-Powell during the Boer investment of the town.” The information is signed by Captain J. M. Graham, Commandant, Rustenburg, and dated November 11th last.

The italics are mine. Further comment would be superfluous.

Baden-Powell's Mafeking Siege Stamps.*

OFFICIAL DETAILS.



AT the fortnightly meeting of the Junior London Philatelic Society, held in Clapham Hall on 12th January, the President (Mr. Fred. J. Melville) read to the members a statement which he had received in reply to inquiries addressed by him to Major-General Baden-Powell on the subject of the postage stamps issued during the siege of Mafeking. The President's letter was referred by the gallant officer to the authorities of

* We are indebted to Mr. Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior London Philatelic Society for this interesting information. —ED.

the General Post Office at Cape Town, whose communication in answer contains many particulars hitherto unpublished, corrects some erroneous statements which have got abroad, and will guide Philatelists and dealers in avoiding forgeries when acquiring philatelic memorials of the historic siege and defence of the now famous little town in Bechuanaland.

The memorandum is in the following terms:—

“POSTAGE STAMPS OVERPRINTED V.R.I. AND REISSUED AT MAFEKING DURING
THE SIEGE.

“After careful inquiry into the matter, the following would appear to be the facts, so far as can be ascertained, in connection with the overprinting, surcharging, and reissue of the stamps now known as Mafeking siege stamps, a complete list of which, showing the number of each denomination issued, is appended.

“Shortly before the 23rd of March, 1900, it was found possible to forward despatches by runners from Mafeking, both by the north and south routes, and a service was accordingly established by the military authorities. Owing to the high amounts which had to be paid to the runners, it was decided to charge special rates for any private letters conveyed, and the following tariff was adopted, viz.:—

“ *Via* the north, 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz..

“ *Via* the south, 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

“From a statement made by the military authorities it would appear that, in order to provide a sufficiency of stamps to admit of the prepayment of private letters, it was further decided to surcharge all the unsold stamps in the possession of the local postmaster; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Cecil, under whose supervision the Post Office was carried on during the siege, accordingly purchased the stamps at their face value, and caused them to be overprinted and surcharged at the works of Messrs. Townshend and Son, the publishers of the *Mafeking Mail* newspaper. On the 23rd of March the stamps as overprinted were issued for the first time at their enhanced values, and it is understood that the whole of the overprinted issues had been disposed of before the relief of the town was effected.

“Owing to the interruption of communication the postal authorities at Cape Town could not be consulted in the matter, either as regards the sale or the overprinting, and from the time the stamps originally passed out of the hands of the civil postmaster the Colonial Post Office Department ceased to have any control whatsoever over their treatment. In view of these circumstances, and of the fact that the whole of the additional revenue derived from the sale of the stamps at their surcharged value was retained by the military authorities, the postal administration of the Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate have decided to regard the stamps in question as purely military issues, and (in the month of November last) official notices have consequently been published in the *Government Gazette* proclaiming their non-availability for the prepayment of mail matter posted either in Cape Colony or in the Protectorate.

“The average number of letters per week forwarded *via* the north from the 23rd of March was approximately sixty, a runner leaving Mafeking twice per week; and *via* the south thirty, once per week. It is, however, more than probable that many of the runners were captured by the Boer forces, and that the letters being conveyed by them never reached a British post office.

“The local stamps—viz. those actually manufactured in Mafeking, and bearing representations of the bust of Major-General Baden-Powell and of Sergeant-Major Goodyear, of the Cadet Corps, on a bicycle—were used entirely for a postal service

which was arranged within the town and between the various outposts. The whole of the three varieties of these stamps were printed by means of photography, the photograph being taken by Dr. D. Taylor, and the gumming and perforating by Messrs. Townshend and Son. The two varieties of the Baden-Powell pattern were designed by Captain Greener, the Chief Paymaster; whilst the one of the bicycle pattern was designed by Dr. W. A. Hayes.

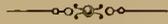
"It is evident from specimens which have been submitted to the Postmaster-General at Cape Town that extensive forgeries of the overprinted stamps have taken place, the fraud consisting in the unofficial overprinting, surcharging, and in many cases date-stamping of genuine Cape Colony stamps.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, CAPE TOWN,
"7th December, 1900.

"LIST OF POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES
AT MAFEKING DURING THE SIEGE.

<i>Face value.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Number of Stamps.</i>
½d.	Cape of Good Hope (old design), overprinted and surcharged "Mafeking 1d. Besieged"	7,680
½d.	Cape of Good Hope (new design), overprinted and surcharged "Mafeking 1d. Besieged"	5,280
½d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate," surcharged and overprinted "Mafeking 1d. Besieged"	6,000
1d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and "Mafeking 3d. Besieged"	1,800
1d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and "Mafeking 3d. Besieged." (Smaller type)	1,800
1d.	Cape of Good Hope, overprinted and surcharged "Mafeking 3d. Besieged"	6,000
2d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and "Mafeking 6d. Besieged"	1,200
2d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and "Mafeking 6d. Besieged." (Smaller type)	1,200
3d.	Cape of Good Hope, overprinted "Mafeking 6d. Besieged"	840
3d.	British Bechuanaland (lilac series), overprinted "Mafeking 6d. Besieged"	3,600
3d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and "Mafeking 6d. Besieged"	1,440
4d.	Great Britain, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" and "Mafeking 1s. Besieged"	2,320
4d.	Cape of Good Hope, overprinted "Mafeking 1s. Besieged."	1,440
6d.	Great Britain, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" and "Mafeking 1s. Besieged"	240
6d.	Great Britain, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" and "Mafeking 1s. Besieged"	1,440
1s.	Great Britain, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" and "Mafeking 2s. Besieged"	570
3d.	Local postage stamp, with photograph of Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell's bust. (Small size)	6,072
3d.	Local postage stamp, with photograph of Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell's bust. (Large size)	3,036
1d.	Local postage stamp, with photograph of Sergeant-Major Goodyear on bicycle	9,476"

Occasional Notes.



AUSTRALIAN POSTAL RATES.

THE Government of New Zealand, as officially announced, has inaugurated the new century by the lowering of the rate to 1d. between those distant islands and this country. This inter-British Empire rate has now been accepted with very few omissions by all the Colonies, the principal exception being Australia itself. The Fédération of the six Colonies under its twentieth-century appellation of the "Commonwealth of Australia" cannot apply its collective wisdom to any better or wiser purpose than the cheapening of the means of communication between the component parts of the "Federal Empire of Great Britain." We therefore anticipate at an early date the announcement that Australia has "advanced" into line with the other portions of Her Majesty's dominions by conceding penny postage to all parts of the Empire.



THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH ISSUE.

WE learn that this much-heralded set will not see daylight for many months—probably not until the month of July, or even August. The advice to purchase Australian current issues, wholesale and retail, has had numerous followers, who have their tipsters in the Press, like racing folk; but we much fear that they are not yet past the *winning*-post, or that (modern) Australia is going to "advance" by leaps and bounds. Rumour has also had it that the era of surcharges is to be commenced by overprinting all the current series of the six Australian Colonies. Such a step would be purely and entirely unnecessary, except for the exploitation of the public. The Colonies can all well afford to carry on their postal arrangements for a few months longer on the old lines—each on its own basis. We shall hope that the new general issue will be one that will redound to the credit of the new-born Australian nation, and that it will form a world-wide advertisement thereof for many years—without even a change of watermark.



THE STANDARD CATALOGUE.

WE have received, while at press, from Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, a copy of the 1901 edition of this work, issued by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York, and hope in our next number to review the same.



New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BERMUDA.—A supply is on the way to this Colony of farthing stamps.

The 1s., *grey*, has been surcharged, so we are informed, " $\frac{1}{4}$ d." Further particulars are wanting.

BRITISH GUIANA.—We have received the 2 cents envelope, in *grey* paper, with the inside mottled or granite surfaced.—*M. J.*

Information reaches us that a supply has probably arrived in this portion of our possessions of a 1 cent printed in fugitive ink. Colour grey-green, and value in pale green.

Envelope. 2 cents, carmine on grey; 145 × 87 mm.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces two postal cards of permanent type, with slight alterations in the inscription.

Post Cards. 2 cents, carmine on buff.
2+2 " " "

HONG KONG.—Further changes in colours are taking place.

Our American friends chronicle a 5 cents, *lilac*, in place of the 5 cents, blue.

We have information, however, that there are on the way out a 5 cents, *orange-yellow*, and a 30 cents, brown. Something appears to be wrong here, which time alone can settle.

INDIA.—*Deccan.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a provisional $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, on $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red, with new value surcharged in black in native characters.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, on $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red; current type.

Dhar.—We omitted to note last month that the type-set 2 a. stamp, although in the same setting in other respects as the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and the latest edition of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., has an error in the sheet which does not exist in the other values. No. 10 on the sheet has the ornament that should be in the right upper corner misplaced, it being between the third and fourth oblong types in the top of the frame.—*M. J.*

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the Dhar State P.O. closed on January 1st, and that no more stamps will be issued.

LAGOS.—The current 5s. Lagos may be found with value printed in either blue or ultramarine. The shades are very distinct.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

MAFEKING.—The *M. J.* gives some interesting particulars of the plan adopted by the importers into Cape Town, if not the actual makers, of the forged Mafekings.

Here is our contemporary's report:—

"In reference to the forgeries mentioned in previous numbers, Mr. Beeman tells us that he understands that the forgers disposed of them in Cape Town. Their plan was to get acquainted with persons who had come to Cape Town from Mafeking for a change after the siege, and to endeavour at first to buy surcharged stamps from them, offering very low prices. Failing to buy, they then offered to sell similar stamps at prices sufficiently tempting, and the buyers sent these to friends at Mafeking, by whom in turn they were sent elsewhere, and they thus came to be believed in as having emanated from that celebrated town."

MALTA.—The delayed $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp has made its appearance, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a copy.

It is a handsome little label, and is described on page 303, vol. ix.

NEW ZEALAND.—The first universal penny postage stamp is reported to have made its appearance in London, and the stock to be well on its way out, if it have not actually arrived.

The following description of the stamp is given in the *Australian Philatelist*:—

"The stamp is carmine. On the shore stands New Zealand, a tall and graceful female figure, clad in classic flowing robes, her hair streaming in the fresh breeze that is blowing over the Southern Seas, over which she is gazing. In the background, faintly outlined, is seen Mount Egmont's snowy, tapering peak. With her right hand New Zealand points across the sea, on which a steamer is conveying her tidings of goodwill to all the nations of the earth. Her left hand, pointing earthwards, grasps a caduceus, Mercury's winged rod entwined by two serpents, the symbol of swift communication and commerce. Thus is indicated the despatch of her mails by land and sea. The globe behind her typifies the world-wide extent of her correspondence. In a ribbon above are the words 'NEW ZEALAND,' in one below, 'UNIVERSAL POSTAGE.' The value, 'ONE PENNY,' appears in a broad band at the foot. The stamp is bordered by ornamental scrolls, while each top corner is occupied by a circle inclosing a six-pointed star."

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The *Monthly Circular* has received information that of the 6d., carmine, twenty-five sheets were printed with "level dots" and five sheets with "raised dots." These five sheets were returned from outlying post offices and surcharged.

Our contemporary remarks that as these five sheets were sold to officers only, who resold them in entire sheets to various speculators, they can hardly be described as stamps issued to the public. It is a rather nice point.

The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the raised stops setting with the "V." of "V.R.I." omitted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange; surcharged "R.I." only.

SARAWAK.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have discovered in their stock a block of four of the 4 cents of the first issue, imperforate horizontally between the rows.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—A full set of stamps has been sent out, we are told, but, unfortunately, information is wanting as to values and colours.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 5 cents, indigo, which was generally reported by the journals—our own included—turns out to be a myth, but the 5 cents, plum, wmk. CA, of 1899, is now coming over, and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us a specimen.

Federated Malay States.—We hear that the lower values of the permanent issue have been sent out, and will have probably arrived before this note gets into print. Particulars of values and colours are not yet to hand.

Selangor.—More provisionals; but then, we quite expected them.

The *M. J.* reports the 50 cents stamp, surcharged "One cent." in one line, and "Three—cents." in two lines, in each case with a bar across the top.

Adhesives. One cent on 50 c., green and black.
Three cents on 50 c. " "

SUDAN.—*Morley's Journal* gives particulars of four Postage Tax, or Unpaid Letter stamps.

Shape oblong, design a view of the Nile, and gunboat in centre. Above is "SUDAN POSTAGE TAX," the word "MILLIÈMES" on the left, and Arabic inscriptions below and on the right.

Value on shields in the upper corners. Wmk. Crescent and Star; perf. 14.

Adhesives. 2 millièmes, Indian red and black.
4 " grey-green and brown.
10 " violet-green.
20 " carmine and ultramarine.

The central design is in the second colour.

TASMANIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have lately received a letter from Tasmania franked by a 3d. stamp of the Platypus type, overprinted "Revenue," in black.

The following is taken from the November number of the *Australian Philatelist*:—

"The Tasmanian G.P.O. have notified that after the 1st of December the Platypus 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., the St. George and Dragon 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., and the 20s. current (De la Rue type) will be only available as duty stamps, and cannot be used to prepay postage on letters."

Fiscal Postal.

1d., chestnut, surcharged "Revenue," in black.

TRANSVAAL.—A few additions to the further list of varieties given on page 322, vol. ix., of "V.R.I." Transvaals have to be made.

"V.R.I." inverted, 2½d.—rs.
Without stop after "I", 1d.
Without stop after "V", 2d.
Dropped letter "I.", 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.

It is good reading that the local surcharging of stamps in the Transvaal has been put a stop to.

The following bearing on the subject has appeared in the *M. J.*, and seems to have been published at the same time as the Army Notice copied on page 328, vol. ix.

"SURCHARGED POSTAGE STAMPS.

"The following notice, signed by the Military Governor, Pretoria, appears in the *Transvaal Government Gazette* of October 24th:—'Whereas it is desirable and necessary to prohibit and guard against the surcharging and issuing of surcharged stamps by unauthorised persons: Therefore, by virtue of the authority committed to me, I hereby give notice that any person or persons who shall, not being duly authorised thereto by the Administrator of Civil Posts, surcharge, or cause to be surcharged, with the letters V.R.I., and issue, or cause to be issued, any revenue or postal stamps, shall be liable to prosecution under martial law, and that all stamps so surcharged without authority will not be recognised, and will be confiscated if passed through the post.'"

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—The new set of stamps has been issued, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens.

The design and colours agree with the particulars on page 304, vol. ix., and the perfs. are 14. The watermark on the 2s. and 3s. values is Crown CC, and on the lower denominations Crown CA.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—It is reported that the 1 heller, lilac, stamp has been seen with numerals inverted.

Adhesive. 1 heller, lilac, with numerals inverted.

FINLAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us five values of the new stamps for use here, which were put into circulation on January 14th.

With the exception that the values are in penni and marks, so described on the face, the design seems identical with the issue of Russia of 1883 for the 5 penni, 20 penni, and 1 mark; the 10 penni is similar to the 4 kopecs of 1889, and the 10 marks like the 3 r. 50 k. of 1884, the "balls" in every case being omitted.

We are informed that there has been or will be issued a 2 penni value.

Adhesives. 5 penni, green; perf. 14×15.
10 ,, carmine ,,
20 ,, blue ,,
1 mark, deep lilac and green; perf. 14×15.
10 marks, black and French grey; perf. 13½.

FRANCE.—There appear to be two distinct printings of some of the lower values of the new French stamps. According to the French journals the first issued were obtained by two impressions, but are now produced at one operation. The former are apparently being rapidly exhausted, and are quite difficult to find in many parts of France. The 15 c. is also to be changed in colour, and, as evidenced by the recent debate in the French Chamber, the entire issue has failed to please.

ROUMANIA.—The new set, with watermark so arranged that one must purchase blocks of twenty-five specimens of each value to be up to date, not selling (presumably) so well as the clever authorities of this country anticipated, a cheap edition *without* watermark is reported.

The following varieties, without watermark and with pink gum, are known at present, perf. 11½:—

Adhesives. 1 bani, pale brown.
3 ,, red-brown.
5 ,, emerald-green.
10 ,, rose-red.
15 ,, black.
25 ,, blue.

The *Monthly Circular* informs us "that the Roumania Post Office has also been playing the cheap-jack with the 25 bani, blue, errors of 1893-7. These, instead of being destroyed, were started, it is said, at £2 each. What lower price they reached we do not know, but the sale hung fire, and now no less than 842 are offered to the highest bidder. We mention this as a warning to collectors."

SERVIA.—After Greece had sunk so low as to adopt the surcharging nuisance, we can hardly be surprised at Servia following the lead.

At present only one value has been reported, and that by the *Monthly Circular*. The current 20 paras has been printed in rose and surcharged at foot, "10 IIAPA," in thick black letters.

Adhesive. 10 paras on 20 paras, black on rose.

SPAIN.—A full set of the new type is reported, but there seems considerable doubt whether any of the stamps have yet been put into circulation.

Ewen's Weekly states:—

"All have numbers in blue printed on the backs, those we have seen being—

5 cent., number 000,901, reading upwards.
25 " " " 001,273 " " downwards.

"Evidently each sheet will bear a different number. The 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 15 cents. are printed in sheets of 200, while the other values are printed in sheets of 100."

Adhesives.

2 cents., grey-green.	30 cents., pale green.
5 " dark green.	40 " olive-green.
10 " salmon.	50 " blue-green.
15 " blue-black.	1 peseta, magenta.
20 " olive-grey.	4 " dark violet.
25 " sky-blue.	10 " bright orange.

AMERICA.

NICARAGUA.—Still more Asenjo stationery has come to light.

This time it is three post cards as follows:—

Post Cards. 2+2 c., carmine on white.
6 c., blue on cream.
6+6 c., " "

PARAGUAY.—The following have been added to the new set.—*Monthly Circular.*

Adhesives. 3 centavos, light brown.
8 " marone.

UNITED STATES.—Considerable doubt having existed whether the "Pan-American" Exposition stamps would be available for postage in correspondence going out of the States, statements for and against have been made, but we think the one following, which has been taken from *Mekeel's* of December 13th, should decide the matter for good:—

"Our busy Washington correspondent, Mr. Bartels, sends a copy of a letter that he received from the Chief of the Stamp Division, Washington. It reads:—

"I understand that you were informed while in the Department the other day that the Pan-American series of postage stamps would not be good for foreign correspondence under the rules of the Universal Postal Union Convention of '97. It has been decided that as the rule prohibits the use of commemorative stamps of a temporary validity only, the Pan-American series will not come under this prohibition, but will be available for international correspondence. I inform you as above so that you may not misquote the Department in any stamp publication for which you may be correspondent."

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* throws out a hint that perhaps before very long there will be a new issue of stamps to supersede the regular set now in use. Should this come about, we may expect a thoroughly up-to-date set worthy of Uncle Sam.

URUGUAY.—Two values, the 5 cmos. and 10 cmos., of the new issue expected (see page 305, vol. ix.) have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Both are handsome stamps, and quite up to the standard of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' productions.

Our Ipswich friends also send us a provisional 5 cmos. made by surcharging the 10 cmos., carmine, of 1897, "1900 5 centesimos," in three lines, in black, with a design, also in black, which looks like an exhibition building, over the word "CORREOS." Two hundred thousand of these provisionals were issued on December 1st.

Adhesives.

5 cmos. on 10 cmos., of 1897, surcharged "1900 5 centesimos," in three lines, in black, and with further overprint.
5 cmos., blue, new issue, design "Genius of Uruguay."
10 " violet, design "Commerce and Cattle."

VENEZUELA.—The whole set of the official stamps of 1898 and some post cards are now reported surcharged "1900," so we must put on record the following:—

Official Stamps.

5 c., black and blue-green; surcharged "1900."
10 c. " rose " "
25 c. " blue " "
1 b. " lilac " "

Post Cards. 10 c., red and black on white.
10+10 c. " " lilac.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (GERMAN POST OFFICES).—Mr. Franz Reichenheim sends us the current set of German stamps, from 3 pfg. to 5 marks, surcharged "China," in black or red, for use in the German post offices at Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, Futchau, and Peking.

The surcharge is horizontal and in black in all values but one, the 3 marks stamp having the overprint in red, vertically each side.

CHINA (JAPANESE POST OFFICES).—The new 1½ sen stamp has been surcharged for use here.—*M. C.*

Adhesive. 1½ sen, pale blue, with surcharge.

FERNANDO POO.—We notice another provisional is chronicled, the 10 centavos "Timbre Movil" of 1900, overprinted "5 Cen Correos" in oval, in black.

Adhesive.

10 cent, blue, "Timbre Movil" of 1900; surcharged "5 Cen Correos," in black.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Changes of colour have been, or are to be, made in four of the values, viz. 10 centimes, 15 c., 25 c., 50 c., and probably later on the 2 francs.

This will affect the issues of Anjouan, Dahomey, French Congo, French Guiana, French Guinea, French India, French Oceania, French Soudan, Great Comoro, Guadeloupe, Indo-China, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Senegal.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	10 centimes,	carmine on rose.
	15 "	grey-lilac on greyish.
	25 "	blue on bluish.
	50 "	brown on pale blue.

GERMAN COLONIES.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim sends us full sets for the nine colonies mentioned on page 325, vol. ix., and a set also for "Kiautschou."

We find the values and colours as previously described.

GERMAN MOROCCO.—The 6 pesetas 25 cents. value has now been issued, and copies reach us from Mr. Franz Reichenheim and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The overprint is in black, the value "6 pes. 25 cts." at foot, with "Marocco" vertically each side.

Adhesive "6 pes. 25 cts.," in black on 5 marks German.

INDO-CHINA.—The stamp on the 10 centimes post card is reported with the name in red in place of blue.

Post Card. 10 c., black on green; name in red.

LOURENÇO MARQUES.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* informs us that a shortage has taken place here. The Mozambique fiscals of 10, 30, and 800 reis have been surcharged "Correio de Lourenço Marques" with new values.

The first has been used for 5 and 25 reis, and the other two for 50 reis.

The 75 reis stamp of Lourenço Marques has also been surcharged "50 reis."

Provisionals.

5 reis on	10 reis,	Mozambique; fiscal.
25 "	10 "	" "
50 "	30 "	" "
50 "	800 "	" "
50 "	75 "	Lourenço Marques; postal.

MACAU.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us some new values that have appeared here, and similar stamps are also expected for Timor.

Both colonies are to have a stamp of 78 avos early this year.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 avos,	brown.
	10 "	blue.
	15 "	pale green.
	20 "	pale brown on buff.

PERSIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* gives a much longer list of the stamps with the undecipherable surcharge than we have yet reported. The *M. J.* mentions three with two surcharges.

Here, therefore, we give additions to our previous listing.

Adhesives. With single surcharges.

10 shahi,	blue.
16 "	green.
1 kran,	ultramarine.
2 krans,	pale rose.
3 "	yellow.
4 "	grey.
5 "	emerald-green.
10 "	orange.
50 "	violet.

With two surcharges.

5 shahi,	yellow.
10 "	blue.
12 "	carmine.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—In order to avoid the application of a large number of stamps to heavy articles transmitted by post, a ministerial decree authorises the issue of high-value stamps, namely 12 tangas, 1 and 2 rupees, for "India Portugueza."—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

The American journals anticipate a 5 rupees stamp. Very likely; we are not surprised.

SIAM.—There seems to be an issue with the portrait in three-quarters profile. We have, so far, noticed three values announced.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 att,	green.
	2 atts,	green and rose.
	3 "	carmine and blue.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that this issue has been withdrawn from use, the Siamese Government having prohibited their circulation.

TUTUILA.—It is reported that the U.S.A. Post Office Department are considering whether they should issue a surcharged set or not for this island.

Why not use the U.S.A. stamps, as in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, etc.? It seems to come to this in the end.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1900-1901.

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

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.	L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
E. D. BACON.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
W. D. BECKTON.	R. MEYER.
R. EHRENBACH.	F. RANSOME.

H. J. WHITE.

THE third meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 23rd November, 1900, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present:—M. P. Castle, the Earl of Crawford, C. F. Dendy Marshall, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Walter L. Williams, E. D. Bacon, C. Neville Biggs, O. Firth, Robert Ehrenbach, L. L. R. Hausburg, William Silk, jun., H. F. W. Deane, Sidney Castle, A. R. Barrett, B. D. Knox, C. J. Daun, G. Owen Wheeler, Edward J. Nankivell, T. Maycock, Gordon Smith, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard.

Visitors:—Carl von Buch, W. A. Bieber, J. W. Jones, Mortimer Menpes, F. M. Bridge.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 9th November, 1900, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. W. Lane Joynt of the 18th November informing the members that the 4d. West Australian stamp with inverted frame, which had been missing from the collection of the late Duke of Leinster, had been found, and had been placed in the collection at the museum in Dublin. Mr. Lane Joynt inclosed a photograph of the stamp for inclusion in the collection kept by the Expert Committee.

The Hon. Sec. was directed to suitably acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Mr. Lane Joynt's letter.

The meeting then proceeded to inspect the exceedingly fine collection of the stamps of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony, which were brought to the meeting by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; and subsequently a paper was read by Mr. Nankivell on the stamps of the Orange River Colony, which gave rise to some considerable discussion in connection with the various settings and printings of the V.R.L. stamps.

A very cordial vote of thanks was proposed to the Earl of Crawford by Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell was subsequently proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith, and seconded by Mr. R. Meyer, and after some remarks in support by the Earl of Crawford, the resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 7th December, 1900, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present:—W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, the Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, J. A. Tilleard,

C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, Herbert R. Oldfield, Edward J. Nankivell, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, W. Silk, jun., Gordon Smith, Dr. Hetley, A. R. Barrett, F. Ransome, Thomas William Hall, H. White, L. S. Wells.

Visitors:—W. H. Peckitt, — Frentzel, jun.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and Mr. W. B. Avery then proceeded to give to the members an aphengescope exhibition, whereby original stamps were illustrated on a screen and very considerably magnified.

Numerous stamps were shown, and by means of the apparatus it was very much easier to examine the lines of the design, and to note differences in types and to detect the various forgeries.

In response to a very cordial and unanimous vote of thanks, Mr. Avery expressed the hope that his instrument might be the means of facilitating the labours of the Expert Committee, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 21st December, 1900, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present:—M. P. Castle, the Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, E. D. Bacon, F. Ransome, Edward J. Nankivell, A. R. Barrett, Gordon Smith, L. L. R. Hausburg, A. B. Creeke, jun., B. D. Knox.

Visitors:—L. W. Fulcher, W. A. Bieber.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meetings held on the 23rd November and 7th December, 1900, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Boston Philatelic Society in reference to the formation of a library, and it was resolved that a copy of the Society's work on India and Ceylon should be presented.

The meeting then proceeded with the election of Mr. Mortimer Menpes, who, after ballot, was declared duly elected.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then applied on behalf of the International Philatelic Union for the use of the Society's rooms on the 26th January, 1901, for the purposes of a Private Exhibition, which had been organised by the Union.

Mr. Oldfield having explained the nature and scheme of the Exhibition, Mr. Nankivell moved, and Mr. Meyer seconded, a resolution that his request be acceded to, and this resolution was duly carried, Mr. H. R. Oldfield returning thanks on behalf of the International Philatelic Union.

Mr. Tilleard then read some notes on the registered envelopes of British Central Africa, and exhibited to the meeting specimens showing seven varieties.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Tilleard by Mr. Castle, and seconded by Mr. Bacon and duly carried.

Mr. Gordon Smith then referred to the fact that Stanley Gibbons, Limited, had ceased to import or to catalogue envelopes and entries, and suggested that some of the members of the Society should combine for the purposes of importing envelopes and post-cards as from the 1st January, 1901.

The suggestion was cordially received by the members, and Mr. Gordon Smith was requested to send out a circular with a view to the formation of a committee to make the requisite arrangements.

The Vice-President then produced for the inspection of members a portion of his collection of the stamps of the Italian States, including those of Parma, Sicily, and Sardinia; and the Earl of Crawford also produced some magnificent entire sheets of the stamps of Sicily, Parma, and Modena.

A vote of thanks was subsequently proposed by Mr. Knox, seconded by Mr. Creeke, jun., and duly carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

Cardiff Philatelic Society.

THE third meeting of this session was held on December 11th in the Society's new room at the Y.M.C.A. Institute, ten members and a visitor being present. The President took the chair at 7.30 p.m., and after the routine business had been gone through, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. A. Jutsum), in the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. E. Petty, who was to have displayed his stamps of Brazil, gave a paper on the stamps of Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, displaying his collection. His Gibraltar stamps were complete except the 10 c. omitted value, and in good condition, and comprised the 25 c. on 2d. and 25 on 2½, with the two errors of short "i" and broken "n" in the overprint "centimos."

Hertz Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 4th, 1900, at 7 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Haynes (in the chair), Boyes, Bradbury, Cool, Frentzel, Hausburg, Laing, Mardon, Melville, Meyer, Sidebotham, Simpson, Standen, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, Wills, Slade, and two visitors.

Dr. C. Malling and F. H. Oliver were elected ordinary members.

January meeting was postponed to January 8th, 1901, as the first Tuesday falls on New Year's Day.

At the conclusion of business Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg showed his collection of the stamps of Grenada, accompanied by explanatory notes. The collection, which was nearly complete, was much appreciated by the members, and the Chairman passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his courtesy in giving such a display. The vote was suitably responded to, and exchange discussion, etc., was indulged in at 8.30 p.m. The meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Ehrenbach (in the chair), Bounds, Boyes, Bradbury, Cool, Frentzel, Jones, Mardon, Melville, Meyer, Sidebotham, Simpson, Standen, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, Wills, and Slade.

Mr. Alex Tillie was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

As Mr. H. J. Duveen is in America, and therefore unable to show his Mauritius stamps at the February meeting as arranged, it was arranged

that a general display be held, and members were invited to bring to that meeting any varieties or curiosities that would be likely to prove of interest to the community.

At 7.30 p.m. Mr. Ehrenbach gave a display of his unique collection of the stamps of the Dominican Republic. This collection, which gained high honours at the Paris Exhibition, is as remarkable for its completeness as for the superb condition of the specimens it contains, and is so well known as to need no repeated praise. The members were highly gratified at the entertainment and instruction afforded to them, and at the conclusion of the display (which was accompanied by explanatory notes of the various issues, etc.) a cordial vote of thanks was passed by the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Sidebotham) to Mr. Ehrenbach for the great courtesy he had shown to the Society. A hope was also expressed that the genial Vice-President would again favour members next season with another portion of his philatelic treasures. After a characteristic response from Mr. Ehrenbach, private exchange and discussion was indulged in, and a pleasant evening was brought to a termination at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, Jan. 11th, 1901.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE sixth meeting was held on Friday, December 7th, the President being in the chair, supported by eleven members and two visitors.

Mr. H. J. Turner was elected a member of the Society.

The President read a paper on "The Stamps of the Orange River Colony," giving a list of the quantities printed since the British occupation, and of the various surcharges, etc. He also gave a display of the earlier issues, including a sheet, half a sheet, and a pane of the 1d. on 3d., different settings; the 1d. on 4d., double surcharge, unused; all types of the 3d. on 4d., unused; a pane of the 2½d. on 3d., and a block of twenty of the 5s. Mr. Abbott showed, amongst other things, a strip of five 4d. on 6d., unused, with the signature of the O.F.S. postmaster at Bloemfontein on the margin; a pane of Half Penny on 3d., showing error without stop; a pair double surcharged, and one inverted; the 6d., blue, unsurcharged; a sheet of ½d., V.R.I., one pane showing double printing; several 2½d. and 6d., rose; and the 5s., first printing. Mr. Gibson showed panes of most of the values of the V.R.I., a block of twelve of the 2½d., and one of twelve of the 6d., rose, second printing, with all the stop errors, the "V" without stop on all values but 4d.; the 6d., blue, without value; the ½d. without "V," etc.

The Philatelic Society of India.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held on Friday, 7th December, 1900, at Mr. Larmour's residence, 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, at six o'clock, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. Mr. Corfield, in the absence of the Treasurer, presented a provisional financial statement, and the issue during the year of Mr. G. A. Anderson's handbook on the Stamps of Bhopal, and the first of Mr. D. P. Masson's handbooks on those of Jammu and Kashmir, was reported. It was resolved that the affiliation of the North West

Provinces Philatelic Club to the Society be terminated as and from the 31st December. The following officers were re-elected for the year 1901: President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson (Lahore); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), D. P. Masson (Lahore), and W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson (Lahore); Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield (25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta); Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; Council, the above *ex-officio* and Major L. E. du Moulin (South Africa), Major E. B. Evans (Sydenham), Major F. H. Hancock (Jullunder), Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta), Major C. H. I. Hopkins (Tynemouth), Professor O. V. Müller (Bombay), and Messrs. G. A. Anderson (Bombay), J. Cornwall (Lucknow), W. S. Coutts (Penang), T. Hoffmann (Calcutta), G. F. Melbourn (Tooting), G. Norman (Calcutta), E. Sassoon-Gubbay (Calcutta), F. N. Schiller (Calcutta), P. A. Selfe (Hyderabad), J. A. Tilleard (London), and J. N. O. Thurston (Burma).

LIST OF MEMBERS.

31st December, 1900.

Alston, G. C.	Lukis, Lieut.-Col. C. P.
Alston, C. R.	McConaghey, Lieut. H.
Anderson, G. A.	Madden, Lieut. T. E.
Anderson, Major R. F. H.	Manook, Dr. S.
Berthoud, E.	Masson, D. P., C.I.E.
Brooks, T. A.	Maxwell, Major A. B.
Broughton, Lieut. T. D.	Michael, W. J.
Burrup, J. A.	Mowbray, G. G. de.
Byrne, M. C.	Müller, Prof. O. V.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. R. N.	Napier, Capt. G. F.
Carey, G. A.	Nicholson, E. F.
Chard, W.	Norman, G.
Clifford, G. S.	Outley, Mrs.
Corfield, W.	Pearson, Capt. W. M.
Cornwall, J.	Piggott, C. L.
Cousins, F. S.	Ray, Capt.
Coutts, W. S.	Rhe-Philipe, G. W. V. de.
Craig, C. W.	Roberts, Asst.-Surg. C. G.
Crawford, Major D. G.	Robertson, L. F.
Crawshaw, S.	Roussac, W.
Crofton, C. S. F.	Rulach, Rev. G. B.
Crofts, Lieut.-Col. A. M.	Rumbold, A. C.
Crosse, C. H.	Rundle, Surg.-Major C. S.
Dalyell, J. M. T.	Saunman, H. F.
Day, Major J.	Sassoon-Gubbay, E.
Dickson, Capt. W. E. R.	Saunders, J. O'B.
Dudgeon, P. J.	Schiller, F. N.
Dunsterville, Major K. S.	Selfe, P. A.
Dutt, C. K.	Selkirk, A. L.
Firth, Major R. H.	Showers, Capt. H. L.
Gleadow, F.	Shrager, A.
Godfrey, Capt. S.	Slade, H.
Godinho, J.	Smale, F. T.
Goodfellow, A. J.	Smith, A. J. H.
Haig, Mrs.	Stanley, E. G.
Hall, Col. G. C.	Stewart, W. McA.
Hancock, Major F. H.	Stewart-Wilson, C.
Harris, Lt.-Col. G. F. A.	Sullivan, Capt. R. E.
Hartigan, Major F. R.	Terry-de-Souza, J. E.
Harwood, Lieut.-Col.	Thompson, A. B.
Hawthorne, W.	Thomson, Major F. W.
Hemingway, W. G.	Thurston, J. N. O.
Hoffmann, T.	Turner, A.
Holmwood, Mrs.	Underwood, Miss D.
Hopkins, Major C. H. I.	Weston, W.
Hutchinson, Lt. L. T. R.	Wetherall, Lieut. E. R.
Inglis, T.	Wetherell, E. W.
James, W.	Weylandt, O.
Larmour, C. F.	White, Lieut.-Col. W. H.
Larmour, F. A.	Wilson, Lieut.
Louge, Major F. H.	Wood, Major C.
Luard, E. S.	Younghusband, A.
Lugard, E.	

FOREIGN.

Andreae, C. R. W.	Hausburg, L. L. R.
Beckton, W. D.	Jacoby, C. T.
Clark, Sir J. R. A.	Marks, J.
Deats, H. E.	Melbourn, G. F.
Du-Moulin, Major L. E.	North, J. C.
Evans, Major E. B.	Roper, Mrs.
Farquharson, W. S.	Tilleard, J. A.
Gillett, O.	Weston, H. E.
Greenhill, Dr. E. F.	Wetherall, Miss.
CALCUTTA.	W. CORFIELD, <i>Hon. Sec.</i>

Suburban Exchange Club.

FOUR packets containing 189 sheets valued in the aggregate at £1872 4s. 5d. were made up and despatched on the December circuit on the 29th ultimo. Considering the holidays, the quantity of stamps contributed was well up to the average, but the quality was perhaps not quite so high. Nevertheless a large selection of rare and medium stamps was offered in good condition at prices much below catalogue, and collectors would have to be very advanced did they not find something of use to them in the packets. Europeans were the strongest section, with West Indians and South Africans well represented. September sheets would have been returned and accounts settled ere this, had not one of the packets been delayed for nearly a month owing to one of the members being absent from home and leaving no instructions for forwarding.

Six applications for membership have been accepted during the past month, and three have been held over for inquiries. As the Club packets are very valuable, it is obvious that great care must be exercised in the election of members: two suitable references should therefore accompany every application to avoid delay and needless correspondence. Responsible Philatelists of all grades are, however, heartily welcomed, and copies of rules, etc., will gladly be furnished by the Secretary: H. A. SLADE, Ingleside, St. Albans.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE fifty-ninth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club-house on Monday, November 12th, 1900. Present:—Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Perrin, and Scott. Meeting called to order at 8.45 p.m. by President Bruner. The Treasurer's Report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$939.32, exclusive of U.S. bonds, was approved as read. The Secretary reported having issued a two weeks' card to Mr. T. L. Hazard, of Allegheny, Pa., at the request of Mr. Luff. The House Committee's Report was read and accepted. Mr. Luff reported that Mr. Duveen had withdrawn his resignation. Mr. Bruner presented to the Club the book on *The Postage Stamps of Switzerland*, and on presenting this handsome volume explained that this work had been purchased with money collected by private subscriptions among the members of the Club. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Committee which obtained the subscriptions, and also to the subscribers who kindly donated this handsome book to the Club.



Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications of *Philatelic matters and Publications for Review* should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50)*. *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.*

A POST CARD COLLECTORS' SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—In your article on "The Survival of the Fittest" you admit that "the collection of entires" is a "genuine and honest branch of Philately." They, therefore, *ought* to survive, being better fitted to live than most adhesives issued during the last fifteen years, the wholesale launching of which, as more portable articles for speculators, has really caused the neglect of entires.

There are still a few hundreds of collectors of these in this country, many of whom can afford to get their supplies from the Continental dealers, but for others it will be difficult to keep their collections up to date, now English dealers have ceased importing them. True, it is bulky stock, and little demand for it; but if any firm had arranged for the importation of 200 pieces (instead of 2,000, as of old), there would have been no difficulty in getting fair prices for them quickly.

If there are a score or more members of the Philatelic Society desirous of obtaining these, a co-operative scheme of direct importation could surely be arranged on the lines adopted by some U.S. clubs, whose secretaries have funds to buy stamps in bulk as they come out. In England we have now but one Exchange Society for entires of all countries, and, as manager thereof, I may mention that a Post Card Collectors' Society has been proposed, in which founders paying £1 or more would be first supplied with new issues at cost with delivery, the ordinary members obtaining theirs in the usual "packet" at a price just under that usually obtainable by dealers. A small reserve fund would soon accumulate, which might be used for buying collections at auctions for distribution again to members of the Exchange, and for supplying specially designed albums and cabinets as required.

Surely one hundred members could be got together for such a purpose, and if any influential members of your Society will meet or make preliminary arrangements for a suitable organisation, I will do my best to assist by recommending the transfer of my exchange, as I am physically unable to do more than use my pen a little.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. W. WARHURST.

CHelsea, S.W., *January 5th, 1901.*

[Steps have already been taken by the Philatelic Society of London to further the views that Mr. Warhurst advocates.—ED.]

MAFEKINGS.

SIR,—The charming simplicity or childlike innocence of Mr. Turner is quite touching in such a doughty champion of the "Mafeking Besieged" labels. What real evidence is there that the stamps were speculative? he valiantly asks, and then—like the boy who called out,

"Who's afraid?"—runs, or rather gives himself away, in an astonishingly *naif* way.

First, I would ask him to obtain from the Postmaster at Mafeking—who has so obligingly opened our eyes by giving the quantities and dates of the surcharged stamps—the number of letters despatched during December, January, and February, and let any honest man judge whether there was not a sufficient quantity of stamps in March to last another six months. This might settle the question of necessity.*

Now as to their being speculative. Can anybody desire better evidence than Mr. Turner's own words?—which, by-the-by, sum up the old controversy as to *Used v. Unused* very neatly. "The real function of a stamp is to frank a letter." He then goes on to show how he and others, if besieged, would speculate in such things, by each addressing letters to himself *daily*, and getting all his friends to do likewise! So at the end of the siege "we would find ourselves the owners of quite a nice assortment of Mafeking stamps which *cost us next to nothing*"—to sell in London at forty guineas the set!

I say, without fear of disproof, that there were plenty of stamps in Mafeking for several months' average requirements, *if* the photographer secretary (so-called) of Colonel (afterwards General) Baden-Powell and his backers had not obtained the sanction of the genial and gallant officer to make such; and also that if there had been a quarter million stamps in the place overprinted, they would have found their way into the pockets of the few that were "in the know" out there. If they were a legitimate postal issue, why has the Postmaster-General since condemned them by his announcement that they would not be allowed to pay postage in the Colony?

Mr. Turner also informs us that nobody says the V.R.I. stamps are speculative. I say, in common with many other thinking persons, that they were utterly unnecessary and decidedly speculative in their inception and origin, as in most overprinted issues anywhere. The British, being in possession, and in sole charge of the mails and stamps to frank them, could have sold and used the Boer stamps just as they were; but then not one-tenth of them would have been bought, and the officials knew this perfectly well.

Your obedient servant, B. W. W.

* This is given elsewhere in Mr. Melville's article.—ED.

THE JUNIOR LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—More than a year has passed since I last had occasion to write you. Then the Junior London Philatelic Society was not more than a few weeks old. Now I am happy to say that, thanks to the kindly notices with which we

have been favoured by your own and other publications, we have made remarkable progress.

Our first year's experience has shown us the need of an institution like the Junior London Philatelic Society. We did a great deal of work in helping young collectors last year, but for the coming season we have a programme that, if the expectations of the committee are realised, will have a very far-reaching influence on the popularity of the hobby.

In the first place we have organised an exchange scheme. The first packet showed great promise. In the third packet we have inaugurated a feature (which I believe is quite novel) in sending round a "Want Book," in which the members state their wants. The book is sent to all members in rotation, and they are thus enabled to better estimate the kind of stamps required by their fellow-members.

The most important scheme for the new century, however, is that which provides for the organisation of local, provincial, colonial, and foreign branches of the Society.

The headquarters in London provided the sole

meeting-place for the members during the last season. This, of course, excludes all members out of town from one of the chief advantages of the Society. The new scheme, which is already in operation at several centres (notably Cape Colony, Croydon, Manchester, Southport, and elsewhere), provides for grants from the Society's funds to cover the expenses of meetings, etc., held at the various centres.

The Society would be very glad if you would bring before the notice of your readers the fact that we would like to hear from all who live in districts (suburban, provincial, colonial, or foreign) where there are openings for branches of the Society.

The kindly co-operation of the various provincial societies for advanced Philatelists is earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Thanking you in anticipation of the continuance of past favours,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President*.

30, ACRE LANE, BRIXTON, *January 15th, 1901.*

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

THE prices of Mafekings are falling. It is reported that at Mr. Stevens' sale on January 17th four sets of 19 stamps each realised £72, and that one set, at least, went for £17.

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.'s sale of Dec. 18th and 19th.—British Honduras, 6d., rose, CC, 14, with gum, £2 8s.; 1s., grey, CA, 14, used, £1 12s. Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, mint, £3. Great Britain, I.R. Official, 10s., blue, used, £2; and 20s., green, used, £2. Mauritius, 1859-61, imperf., 1s., yellow-green, mint pair, £2 17s. 6d. Natal, 1862, no wmk., imperf., 1d., rose-red, block of four, unused, £3 15s.; 6d., grey, no wmk., rough perf., mint pair, £1 5s.; and a block of four, £2 4s. Sydney View, 1d., pale red on laid, £2 6s. Orange River Colony, V.R.I., pane of sixty, 5s., green, varieties included, £17 5s. South Australia, 1871, V and Crown, 4d., purple, fair, £1 18s. Turks Islands, 1s., prune, defective, £4 4s. U.S.A., 1855, 90 c., blue, unused, £2 2s. Victoria, 10d., slate, *without wmk.*, used, £2 2s. The bulk of this sale comprised big lots, collections, etc.

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.'s sale of January 14th and 15th.—British East Africa, 1895, 5 rupees, olive-green, used, £1 18s. British Honduras, CA, 6d., yellow, used, £1 12s. Mafeking, set of eighteen, used, £14; block of four, used, 1s. on 6d. *Bechuanaland Protectorate*, £4 10s. Cape of Good Hope, De la Rue type, triangular, mint pair, 1d., blood-red, £3; ditto, 4d., blue, £3 3s.; and ditto, 6d., mauve, £4. Great Britain, 2d. Mulready wrappers, complete sheet of twelve in frame, £6. New South Wales, pair 3d. Sydneys, with very light postmark, £5 5s. St. Vincent, 1d., rose-red, used, compound perfs., £3 3s. Sierra Leone, 1894, CC 14, "HALF-PENNY" on 1½d., lilac, vert. pair, £5. South Australia, 2s.,

rouletted, mint, £2 6s. Sweden, the error, "TRETIO" for "TJUGO," unused, £11. Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rappen, unused, £6 10s. Transvaal, 1900, surcharged "V.R.," in violet, in rubber type, the set from ½d. to 1s., all used, on pieces of the original, £3 5s.; ditto, ditto, on 2½d., blue, and Cape of Good Hope stamps, surcharged "Z.A.R.," and value in black, 1d., 2d., and 2½d., all fine copies, used, on small pieces, £4 5s. U.S.A., State \$10, unused, £7 15s. Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow, used, £3 3s. A collection of unused stamps, in plain book, a very fine lot—catalogue value stated to be over £120, £25; and another collection, in two vols. (2,310), above the average, £45.

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER's sale of January 3rd and 4th.—Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R., used, with guarantee, rubbed on face, £7 5s.; Government parcels, 1d., lilac, inverted surcharge, used on entire, £3 17s. 6d. Moldavia, 54 paras, used, £7 10s. Bangkok, 96 c., slate, used, £2 12s. Johor, 1891, 2 c. on 24 c., error "CEKST," used, £2 18s. Perak, the error "PREAR," and No. 30 in Gibbons, unused, £2. Selangor, 2 c. on 24 c., an unused sheet of sixty with various types, £3. A collection of Japan (829), £20 10s. British South Africa, 1891, provisionals, set of four, unused, £6. Mafeking, thirteen siege stamps, £7 15s. Transvaal, 3d., mauve on green, with "Transvaal" above "V.R.," used, £4 4s.; ditto, provisionals, 1d., in black, on 6d., Gibbons' Types 10 and 11, unused, and Type 12, used and a little torn, £4; ditto, 1d., in black, on 6d., Gibbons' Types 13 and 15, in an unused pair with gum, the upper stamp, Type 13, is a trifle defective, £3; ditto, 1d., in black, on 6d., Gibbons' Type 14 ("v" instead of "y" in penny), £3 3s.; ditto, 1d., in black, on 6d., Gibbons' Types 15 and 16, fine, £2 12s.; ditto,

id., in red, on 6d., Gibbons' Types 10, 11, 13 and 14 (the "v" variety), each has a trifling defect, £5 5s.; ditto, id., in red, on 6d., Gibbons' 12 types, used, 15 and 16, unused, £4 7s. 6d. A stock book of Victoria (about 2,500) went for £10, and a collection of 1,277 realised £16 5s.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S sale of January 8th and 9th.—Great Britain, 2s., brown, part gum, £4. Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., used, £12 10s. British South Africa, 1896, Buluwayo provisionals, One Penny on 3d., grey, a very fine used pair, £6 5s.; ditto, a single copy, and One Penny on 4s., grey, used together and very fine, £5; Mafeking Besieged, *sans-serif* surcharge, 1s. on 6d., brown on red, on piece of original—a fine copy of this, the rarest of all the Mafeking provisionals, £6; ditto, 2s. on 1s., green, £2 8s.; ditto, another ditto, £2 10s. Orange Free State, 1877, 4d. on 6d., rose, Type D, *inverted* surcharge, used, £2 12s.; 1888, 1d. on 4d., blue, Types I. and II., a vertical pair, lower stamp with double surcharge, unused, in mint state, £2; 1890, 6d., carmine, blocks of twelve, unused, in mint state, £1 18s., £2 2s., £1 18s., and £1 16s. Orange River Colony, 1900, ½d. to 5s., complete, including 2½d., blue, and 6d., carmine, all unused, in mint state, £2 18s.; ditto, 2½d., blue, and 6d., carmine, unused, in mint state, £3 5s.; ditto, a similar lot, £1 12s.; Rustenburg provisionals, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., surcharged "V.R.," all fine, except latter, which is damaged, £4 10s. Zanzibar, 1896, blue surcharge, ½ anna, green, and 1 anna, purple (a pair), used together on piece of original, £6; ditto, ½ anna, green (a strip of three), and 1 anna, purple, ditto, £8 10s.; ditto, 1 anna, purple, the error, "Zanibar," *se tenant* with the normal variety, unused, in mint state, £3 3s. Nevis, 1s., yellow-green, unused, no gum, No. 10, £8 5s.; 4d., orange, unused, in mint state, No. 5, £4 4s.; ditto, 6d., grey, ditto, No. 1, £3 17s. 6d.; ditto, another, ditto, No. 11, £4 12s. 6d. Collections and remainders sold as follows: 3,186 stamps, £18 10s.; 3,100, £21; 4,465, £12; and 4,500, £40.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S sale on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of next month will apparently be the largest and most important auction that this country has ever seen. The catalogue, which was wisely issued at the beginning of this month, is quite a departure from existing tradition, being in large quarto with stiff cover, and having five pages illustrations of 168 of the choicest specimens in the collection. The total number of lots is 825. Hence, with the sale commencing each day at 4.30 p.m., 200 lots should be disposed of before anyone could develop any abnormal pangs of hunger! The advertisement in this and other journals will have prepared purchasers for what is to be offered, but Réunions, first issue Hawaiian, circular Guianas, and 81 p. Moldavians do not come every day to the auctioneer's hammer.

This auction has been well advertised, the catalogue has been issued in good time for foreign and American bids, the stamps are largely illustrated, and are stated to be accurately described, so that purchasers from afar may bid with confidence. We have always advocated the adoption of all the foregoing conditions with regard to any sale of real importance, and we shall be greatly surprised if the result in this case is not eminently satisfactory. Despite the many

merits of existing auctioneers, there has not yet arisen the philatelic Christie and Manson, but the present instance forms the nearest approach thereto.

* * *

WASHINGTON'S first auction sale of stamps on a metropolitan scale was held last Tuesday, and is pronounced a decided success. There was an unexpectedly large attendance, which would have been a credit even to New York. The statement is made that it was the largest number of collectors ever seen together in Washington. Prices, as a rule, were quite high, many things bringing nearly catalogue and even more. Stamps of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Philippines went very well. There were no great rarities among these latter, but a few of the medium-priced stamps, which are in good demand. In several cases mail bids had been received to the extent of two or even three times the amount at which a stamp would be sold. Here are a few of the most interesting figures:—

	Cat.	Price.
U.S., 1861, Aug., 24 c., few perf., trimmed..	\$40.00	\$22.50
" 1870, 10 c., grilled, very fine "mint" ..	35.00	21.00
Cuba, 1869, 40 c., unused.....	1.00	1.75
" " 5 c. "	1.50	1.40
" 1874, 1 p. "	1.50	1.20
" 1878, 10 c. "	2.00	2.10
" 1880, 10 c. "	1.00	1.50
" 1881, 2 c. "	1.00	.90
" 1890, 10 c. "	1.50	1.50
" postage due set, unused	1.00	.85
Hawaii, 13 c., No. 6, unused	13.50	9.25
" Official, used set	2.50	2.75
Philippines, 1864, 25 c., pen canc.	1.00	.90
Porto Rico, 1874-75, 1 p., unused (not priced)	—	6.50
" 1876, 1 p., No. 10, unused.....	2.00	2.20
" 1890, 10 c. ....	.50	2.10
Surinam, 1892, 2½ on 50 c., double surcharge, unused (uncatalogued)	—	7.90

All prices quoted are taken from the advance sheets of the sixtieth edition of the catalogue. Most of the above very unusual figures were realised from bidders in the room. The total amount of the sale was \$1,105.18. It was so satisfactory that several others will probably be held here each season in future.—*Mekeel's Weekly*.

* * *

"THE presence of Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, managing director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London, in this city [Washington] this week has been an item of great interest to the philatelic public," says Mr. J. M. Bartels in *Mekeel's Weekly*. Our enterprising London dealer has, as we expected, "astonished the natives" by the splendid stock that he took with him. He really might have left some for the ordinary mortals who call in at 391, Strand.

"Such a magnificent lot of treasures as he carries with him have never before been seen in this section. It was only a small portion of the stock of this great firm, yet their value was between \$200,000 and \$300,000. It would be almost useless to try to enumerate any of the things shown. The first issue of the Philippines was particularly well represented, even in unused blocks up to 20. Mr. Phillips reports splendid sales since his arrival in this country, and is greatly pleased with the prospects."

Mr. Bartels explains that from a business point of view Washington is not much of a place for a large dealer to visit. Most of the collectors there, depending upon salaries, can spend only a limited amount for stamps. One who will spend a hundred dollars at a time is not to be found at all, and local dealers have to look to other cities for their best customers.

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 110.

The Victorian Era of Philately.



NE topic alone has engrossed and absorbed the interests and sympathies of all sections of the British peoples during the past month—the passing away of our beloved Queen Victoria. The philatelic world has perforce endured its full share of the national grief, and has testified, both by its abstention from the holding of meetings and its resolutions of sympathy, that it was fully conscious of the sad event that ushered in the twentieth century. It will be seen from the proceedings of the London Philatelic Society elsewhere reported, that the Premier Society, in virtue of its illustrious Presidency, has submitted a vote of sympathy to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, and we are convinced that its terms of respectful sympathy will be shared throughout all sections of the philatelic community.

It is but the veriest truism to urge that to no one can this great loss be more borne in than to the Philatelist. The postal issues of this country have been from the first day absolutely and entirely associated with her late gracious Majesty's name and reign. For sixty-one years a vast proportion of the stamps of the British Empire have been adorned by Queen Victoria's portrait in every conceivable variety, and the feeling that this epoch has now passed away is so strange and incongruous that considerable time must elapse before the philatelic world can truly grasp the fact.

As, however, the magnificent record of the Queen's long reign will always form a unique feature in the history of the country, so will the stamps of Queen Victoria always constitute a group of issues whose interest can never fade and whose future is assured of the highest estimation at the hands of collectors of succeeding generations. The issue of the "Queen's head" stamp

is practically coterminous with the nineteenth century, and it is most fitting that they should be known as the "Issues of the Victorian Era." The growth of modern issues is the great factor in the limiting of the collector's acquisitions, and it is inevitable that many a Philatelist will henceforward attain the limit of his desires in taking only the stamps of the Victorian Era. In historical interest, in beauty of execution, or variety of design the Victorian stamps can hardly ever have an equal, and it is therefore safe to predict—as, indeed, seems the case in other and weightier matters—that the good influences of Queen Victoria will extend far and long beyond the hour of her severance from her peoples.

Our reverent homage paid to the dead, all honour now to the living. A magnificent example of the subordination of private sorrows, and the determination to fulfil his duties to others, regardless of his own feelings, has been set to us by King Edward VII. Every act and utterance of His Majesty since his accession to the throne has been so approved and appreciated by the people that our King has already a popularity that scarce he or we could have foreseen. This is of happy augury for the future, and we Philatelists may well rest content as regards the future issues of his reign, secure in the conviction that His Gracious Majesty's marvellous tact and ripe judgment will never allow his portrait to be placed before the public eye in any manner not worthy of him and his country. This being given, may we not anticipate the inauguration of another splendid philatelic era—of King Edward VII.? To the "new collector" what more eligible and inviting prospect than to make collection of all the issues in the reign of the King? How definite is the group, how various the issues and interest, and how strongly appealing to the patriotic instincts that to-day have such full play among British subjects! Exclusive of the mother country, we believe there are approximately forty colonies, or portions of the British Empire, now bearing Queen Victoria's effigy upon their stamps, and a large number of these—with others now bearing other devices—may be expected to have the portrait of the King. In effect, the result of the demise of the Crown cannot in the world of Philately have other than the most beneficent effect in the awakening of fresh sympathies, in affording new areas of collection, and in creating a demand for postal mementoes of the glorious Victorian Era.

GOD SAVE THE KING!



The "Mafeking Besieged" Stamps.

BY J. R. F. TURNER.



THE shock experienced when the information leaked out that the *Daily News* had gone over into the arms of the enemy will sink into insignificance in philatelic circles when it becomes known that one of the leading philatelic papers—Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*—has suddenly likewise become a convert. We live in a world of surprises, and this last is a veritable bolt from the blue. The intimation of this change of front is conveyed in an editorial under "Mafeking Besieged" in the January number, which commences:—

"We publish on another page an official account of the origin and nature of the surcharged stamps, . . . and its contents seem to call for some remark. We confess that it gives us an entirely new idea of the nature of these stamps."

Now I beg most emphatically to state that this official account does not adduce a single important fact that was not known in philatelic circles months ago. However, to proceed with the editorial:—

"We had hitherto supposed that, although there might not have been any great need for surcharging the stamps, and although the varieties of them were perhaps unnecessarily numerous, they were, at all events, overprinted and issued by the Post Office at Mafeking, even though the Post Office, like everything else in a besieged town, was under military control. It now appears, however, that nothing of the kind was the case. The stamps passed completely out of the hands of the Post Office *before* they were surcharged."

Of course they did, and it is perhaps due to the irony of fate that I should have to refer the editor of the *Monthly Journal* to his own publishers' Catalogue for what is now ancient history. In the Addenda to the *Stamps of the British Empire*, Part I., will be found the result of an interesting interview between the firm's managing director, Mr. C. J. Phillips, and Mr. E. J. Ross, of the firm of Aldred and Ross, general merchants, of Mafeking, in which the following sentence occurs:—

"In order to pay for this postal service, it was found necessary to practically double the ordinary rates, and the Military Authorities bought up all the stamps in the Post Office and handed them to the printer of the 'Mafeking Mail' to overprint with higher denominations. Letters that were written were then taken to the Post Office, and the Military Postal Officials stamped them with various denominations according to the weight or bulk of the letters. No stamps were sold to the public, and no person was allowed to send more than two or, at the most, three letters by any one runner."

In my articles on Mafeking Stamps I have repeatedly complained that their would-be detractors have always been unacquainted with facts. This is

clearly the worst case of all. In the above extract it is definitely stated that the military authorities bought up all the stamps in the post office and handed them to the printer of the *Mafeking Mail*. It obviously follows that the stamps passed completely out of the hands of the Post Office. This information has been in the hands of the philatelic world for over six months! Further comment from me on this point would be quite superfluous.

To continue the editorial :—

"The original face value of the stamps was all the Postal Department ever received for them, and we are at a loss to understand what legitimate object was served by surcharging them at all."

If the writer implies that the Postal Department ought to have been paid more than the face value, his knowledge of the military authorities is a poor one: they were the last people in the world to hand over to the Civil Post Office more than its due. Even the Boers soon found out that Baden-Powell and his gallant comrades had nothing in common with Verdant Green! The legitimate object served by surcharging the stamps was to increase their values in order to meet the increased rates of postage, which were—

1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *viâ* north,
6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *viâ* south.

These rates were fixed by the military authorities, the difference between the value of the ordinary stamp and its surcharged value obviously going towards defraying the extra expense incurred by the employment of native runners. Nobody possessing a grain of common sense should be at a loss to understand that.

I now come to the following :—

"The military authorities engaged the runners and paid them, and charged what they thought necessary for the conveyance of private letters to the nearest colonial post office outside, and *postage* stamps were only required to pay the ordinary colonial rate from such office to the destination of the letter."

Postage stamps were just as necessary for use in Mafeking as in any other town. According to the leading philologists the word "postage" signifies "price paid for the conveyance of a letter." Therefore the fact that letters from Mafeking were partly conveyed by native runners does not affect the postal status of the stamps employed one tittle. Many letters were directed to Buluwayo, and were carried the *entire* distance by native runners in much the same way that postmen in rural districts in this country frequently have to carry letters many miles where the railway is suspended or is not in operation. Does the editor of the *Monthly Journal* contend that such letters directed to Buluwayo required no postage stamps on them? If postage stamps were not necessary in this case, then they are superfluous all the world over.

The writer goes on to state :—

"Under these circumstances the buying up of all the stamps in the post office, for fear lest there should not be enough to go round, and the overprinting them with fancy values, seem to have been superfluous."

On the contrary, the military authorities exercised a wise discretion in acting as they did: they could not possibly tell how long the siege was going to last, and it was far better to have too many stamps on hand than too few.

The argument that "persons sending letters could have purchased stamps at the post office to pay the usual colonial rates, and could then have handed their letters to the military authorities, and paid 6d. or 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., according to the direction in which they were sent," carries no weight with it. Such a system would have entailed a considerable amount of book-keeping, and there would have been no proper check on the honesty of the officials. The stamps were surcharged in such a way that the Civil Post Office could, under no circumstances, lose a halfpenny. All letters sent *viâ* north were charged 1s. for half an ounce. Now the ordinary postage to any part could not have been more than 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and as the only stamps surcharged 1s. were the 4d. and 6d. ones, the Civil Post Office, having already been paid for these stamps, got 4d. or 6d., as the case may be. All letters sent *viâ* south were charged 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and the ordinary postage for a half-ounce letter from the Cape to England is 1d. The 6d. stamps were made from the 2d. and 3d. values, so that here again the Civil Post Office got 2d. or 3d., as the case may be, whereas they were only entitled to a penny. In each case the difference between the original value and the surcharged value went towards paying the native runners for their services. The method in vogue was certainly the simplest so far as the gallant defenders of Mafeking were concerned. It at once dispensed with the necessity of having to print another set of stamps, and, as I said before, caused no additional book-keeping.

Another amazing utterance that I demur to runs:—

"Special stamps, representing the military charge for conveyance of letters through the enemy's lines, and used by the side of Cape Colony stamps representing the postal rate, would have been of similar class to the Railway Letter Fee stamps of our own country."

They would have been nothing of the kind. They would have been full-fledged Government postage stamps. Mafeking was under martial law, and the acts of the military authorities became law; but the latter were not so foolish as to wish to employ two sets of stamps, when, by simply surcharging one set a higher value, that set would suffice. Railway Letter Fee stamps are issued by private bodies, and cannot for a moment be classed with stamps issued by the chief military authority in a town under martial law. Take the case of the Baden-Powell 3d. stamps. These may have been originally intended for use within the lines at Mafeking, but that they soon lost their insular character is evidenced by the fact that many were used on letters to Buluwayo and England. I myself possess *seven* letters directed to Buluwayo, each letter being franked with four Baden-Powell stamps, which, be it noted, were affixed to the letters by the postal authorities at Mafeking and initialled by the authorities at both Mafeking and Buluwayo, and moreover each envelope is marked "PASSED PRESS CENSOR." In one sense these Baden-Powell stamps were special stamps, but they have nothing in common with the Railway Letter Fee stamps.

Considering that Mafeking was in a state of siege, *and liable to fall at any moment*; that the town was under martial law, and the control of the

Post Office was invested in the military authorities, who would obviously make short work of the red-tapeism of the Post Office and act as they thought fit, it is surely the height of folly for anyone to expect that the system adopted would be quite the same as if the conditions had been normal. To use another quotation from the editorial in question:—"The extraordinary system adopted, under which the share of the Post Office varied from one-third to one-half, according to the particular stamp employed," was, under the circumstances, not an extraordinary system at all. On the contrary, in order to utilise all the stamps in the post office to the best advantage, and with the least trouble, the military authorities are to be highly commended on having evoked so satisfactory a system out of what to all intents and purposes had been a state of chaos.

Between January and the end of March it was almost impossible to get through letters from Mafeking at all. I have seen an interesting series of letters sent from the Commandant of the base at Mafeking to his wife in London. Out of six letters that came through in December two were unstamped, *double postage being charged at this end*. The next letter was dated January 3rd, *but no less than two months elapsed before the arrival of another, dated March 3rd*. Only one letter was written (and intercepted by the Boers) between these dates, the difficulties of getting through the lines being unsurmountable until the military authorities on March 22nd took over the Post Office and worked it on their own lines. Thenceforward batches of letters numbering thirty or more were smuggled through several times a week, whereas before it was quite the exception to get through even a single letter. That the end justified the means goes without saying; and though the system in vogue may not have been absolutely orthodox, it served its purpose, since hundreds of people in England and elsewhere were enabled to hear from friends and relatives, who, for aught they knew, might have been killed or wounded. I repeat, the end justified the means.

I cannot close these remarks without most strongly protesting against the statement:—

"But the extraordinary system . . . can only lead one to suppose that the surcharged stamps were of an entirely fancy nature, made, as one correspondent stated, *to give a few people something to do, and to give others a chance of making money.*"

As practically every able-bodied man in Mafeking had to assist in manning the trenches, it is unlikely that even a few people were ever hard up for something to do; but even if they had been, it passes my comprehension to know how a provisional issue of stamps, which were not on sale at the post office, could have been the means of giving employment to any of the beleaguered town, except, of course, the printer who surcharged them and the officials who affixed them to letters. That no speculation in these stamps went on in Mafeking until near the end of the siege—if indeed it ever went on at all—is evidenced by the fact that after a careful perusal of the *Mafeking Mail*, issued during the siege, I failed to find a single advertisement, either to buy or sell the stamps, until May 8th, upwards of six weeks after the issue had been inaugurated. Thenceforward only six advertisements appeared, but—and this is an important

point to notice—except that an entire set was announced to be sold at auction, these advertisements were to buy the stamps, and not to sell them. The first that appeared is worth repeating:—

“STAMPS.

“Wanted to purchase specimens of the following:—

“3d., Imperial, surcharged B. Protectorate and 6d.
1s., green, Imperial, surcharged B. Protectorate and 2s.
3d., mauve, Colonial, surcharged 6d.”

The reference to Imperial (English) and Colonial (Cape of Good Hope) is quaint, but it is not the language of the up-to-date stamp collector.

Surely if the stamps had been made to give the heroic defenders of the town a chance of making money, the *Mafeking Mail*, which duly chronicled every bit of interesting and sometimes uninteresting news, and was full of all sorts and conditions of notices and advertisements, would have also advertised the wares of these would-be stamp dealers and speculators, if they ever existed, soon after the stamps were issued! The fact is, it was not until the stamps had been in circulation for some time that the people in Mafeking seriously thought anything about them, or tried to get them. Moreover, at the date of issue there was little prospect of relief, and if the Boers had not been such arrant cowards the town, with its six miles of entrenchments, might have been rushed many times over. Is it not foolish to suppose, then, that the inhabitants would have striven to make money out of the stamps, when it might easily have gone to enrich the Boers?

In conclusion, I may state, with all confidence, that Mafekings will form an index in the philatelic album of one of the most exciting episodes in this country's history, and in years to come, when the South African War is ancient history, I have little doubt that collectors will point with pride to any specimens they may be fortunate enough to possess.

A Notable Philatelic Auction.



THAT philatelic auctions have secured a firm and lasting hold upon stamp purchasers and sellers alike is to-day a universally accepted fact. As, however, with all classes of auctions, the wares offered for sale are both of infinite variety and wide divergence as to quality. The “bread-and-butter” sale, say, of furniture is a convenient and prompt method of a reduction to cash value of the ordinary article for which the vendor has no further use. The chairs may be a bit faulty, or the springs gone, or the settee may be “slightly damaged,” but there are sure to be purchasers handy, and at a certain price the goods soon find a fresh owner. No lengthened notice of these sales is given, nor is especial attention drawn

thereto ; they are largely attended by "the trade," and the process is repeated by many auctioneers throughout the season.

The stamp auctions have fallen very much into line herewith, and of late years have succeeded one another with an almost dead level of medium stamps and "useful stuff," with an occasional rarity or choice specimen. We have, however, always advocated the possibilities of higher and better things than this for the philatelic auction, and have frequently pointed out that, given the due conditions requisite to ensure a success, a sale of stamps by auction would constitute a powerful competitor with the trade as a medium of sale of a collection. These conditions may be briefly summarised as—

1. The offering of a *bonâ-fide* collection, embracing fine and rare stamps.
2. The absolutely accurate cataloguing of such.
3. The illustration in *fac-simile* of almost all the rare stamps.
4. The wide distribution of catalogues and judicious advertisement of sale in Europe and America.
5. The issue of such catalogues two or more months before the auction.
6. The good reputation of the auctioneers and the use of a roomy and *comfortable* locale for the sale.

It is with much pleasure, therefore, that we note that in the recent auction sale held by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on February 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, these six conditions have been practically fulfilled, with the result that on all hands the sale is accepted as an unequivocal success, no less than £4,150 having been realised in the four days. As regards the last of our conditions, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's reputation as a firm of auctioneers of over a century's standing requires no comment, and the comfort and appearance of the rooms in which they now conduct their sales, and which have already been mentioned in this journal, will be at once appreciated by the illustrations that accompany these notes.

The attendances at the sale were very numerous, and on several nights "standing room only" was the rule. Several well-known dealers from the Continent attended, and almost every firm in the stamp trade in this country was represented, while collectors and "strangers" were present in considerable numbers. It is estimated that at least 200 people were present each night, and the bidding was often of a most interesting and animated nature, the result being not unfrequently received with applause. We have elsewhere given an extended list of the principal lots, but may say that, in the opinion of those best able to judge, the prices were all round high, and especially so for medium stamps and remainders of countries where the more valuable stamps had been previously eliminated. We congratulate the owner of the stamps—a well-known Continental collector of many years' standing—as we do also Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, upon this most successful sale—the largest philatelic auction that has ever taken place in this country. In the general interests of collectors the augury is a happy one for the future. In the sound and wholesome competition of the dealer and the auction the collector should always find almost as ready an opportunity to effect a sale as a purchase, provided always that, as in this instance, he lays down such stock as will improve and ripen with age!



MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

Dangerous Swiss Forgeries.



MOST nefarious and partially successful attempt has been recently made in London and Paris to foist upon dealers and collectors a remarkably clever lot of forged stamps of the old Swiss Cantons and others.

The principal specimens in question are:—

The double Geneva, used and unused, cut the wrong way and in the half stamps,

- The 4 c. Vaud, used and unused,
- The 5 c. Geneva envelope, used as an adhesive,
- The Poste Locale without frame, used and unused,
- The 5 c. Geneva, dark green, unused, and
- The "Tretio" error of Sweden.

These forgeries are produced by photolithography, and in general appearance so closely resemble the originals that almost anyone might be deceived without a careful and critical comparison with the originals. There are, however, in all cases points of divergence which clearly denote the counterfeits, nor is it necessary to specify these—for obvious reasons. The Vaud stamp is too woolly and indistinct in all its lines; the dimensions of the double Geneva are wrong; and the background of the Poste Locale does not tally with No. 40 on the plate, from which it has apparently been copied. The "post-marks" on all the specimens are also incorrectly drawn. We cannot, however, warn our readers too earnestly against the purchase of Swiss Cantonals from any outside source at the present juncture without absolute verification of the stamps, as these forgeries are of remarkable similitude to the real article.

It is obvious that these reproductions could only have been obtained by a thorough connoisseur of the Swiss Cantonals, and we should expect to learn that the originator—not the distributor—hereof is someone who has long been versed in similar arts. Although a few people have unfortunately been victimised, it is highly satisfactory to know that, by prompt and united action, this glaring fraud has been promptly suppressed.

We have the following interesting information, from one of the leading philatelic experts on Swiss stamps, kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. W. H. Peckitt; and it will be seen that this testimony fully corroborates our statements as to the danger of these forgeries:—

"These forgeries of the Cantonal stamps have been known just about six months, and photos of some of them have been given in the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz Blatt*. They comprise double Geneva; 5 c. Geneva, black on green, and green on white; Vaud, 4 c. and 5 c.; Neuchâtel, Winterthur, Poste Locale, Type 40; Zurich, 6 r., Type 5; and probably also Zurich, 4 r., though this has not yet been seen here. They come from Italy, and are made by Venturini at Pisa, who also makes 1 and 5 fr.

Monaco, high values French Tax Stamps, inverted heads of Spain, etc. He sells them, as forgeries, at 1 to 1½ marks each, either unused or postmarked, and a number of shady dealers, like A. Champion, who is now in Italy, have spread them broadcast over France and Germany. No doubt now they are trying England and America. The forgeries are photogravures, and are therefore very good imitations; but there are still points by which they can be recognised, although the 6 r. of Zurich is so good that the paper is almost the only test. It is really most unsatisfactory that nothing can be done to stop the making of these first-class forgeries."

The dealers who were made victims of these forgeries were naturally little inclined to quietly acquiesce therein, and it will be seen that by prompt, united action the person selling these wares was arrested on a warrant.

Henri Bauche—the name given by this man—was brought before the magistrate at Bow Street on the 15th of this month, when certain formal evidence was taken, and the prisoner was remanded, without bail, until the 20th. On this occasion the following interesting evidence was given. We are indebted to the *Morning Advertiser* for the following accurate report:—

At Bow Street Police Court Henri Bauche, 34, described as a commercial traveller, was charged on remand, before Mr. De Rutzen, with obtaining foreign stamps by means of false pretences from Mr. William Hadlow, a stamp dealer, carrying on business at 331, Strand. Mr. Harry Wilson prosecuted, and Mr. Caldicott defended. Mr. Wilson said there were other cases to be gone into, but it would be necessary to have another remand, as some of the forged stamps, or stamps alleged to be forged, in which the prisoner dealt, would have to be examined by the British Museum authorities and a committee appointed by a London society.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM JONES, a stamp dealer carrying on business at 61, Cheapside, stated that on the 13th inst. the prisoner called upon him, and produced some stamps for his inspection. On the sheets were what appeared to be some old Swiss stamps. Had they been genuine they would have been of considerable value. From what he could see, and being influenced, perhaps, by what he had heard, he regarded some of the stamps with suspicion. Among the stamps was one which purported to be a 4 cent. Vaud. This was undoubtedly a forgery. Had the stamp been genuine it would have been worth £25. The witness made an appointment with the prisoner for the 14th, and in the meantime communicated with several dealers, and arranged with Detective-Sergeant Haynes to be present at the next interview. When the prisoner called on the 14th, as arranged, he had other sheets of stamps with him, and the witness pointed out to him that some of them were rather "fishy" looking. The prisoner said they were quite right. For one he asked £12 in exchange—namely, £12 worth of other stamps—or £10 in cash. For a Russian stamp he asked £4, saying that it was worth £12. In the witness's opinion it was a forgery. Asked if he could mention any other forgeries shown to him by the prisoner, the witness pointed to a 5 cent. Geneva envelope stamp, a double Geneva, and a Natal stamp. He believed they were all forgeries, and he was of the same opinion with regard to some other stamps now shown to him. The witness went on to explain that at the close of his interview Detective-Sergeant Haynes arrested the prisoner.

In answer to Mr. Caldicott, the witness said he noticed that the stamps were wrong when he first saw them.

MR. CALDICOTT: Do you mean that they were palpable forgeries?

THE WITNESS: They were dangerous forgeries. It would take a man who had been in the business a long time to detect them.

In reply to the magistrate, the witness said he had been a stamp collector since

1867. He believed that there had been forgeries of Swiss stamps "of a sort" ever since he was born.

MR. DE RUTZEN: I suppose that as soon as foreign stamps realised the enormous prices they do now someone commenced to forge them?

THE WITNESS: They were forged when they were of comparatively little value, but they were not what we call dangerous forgeries until recently. I think they are done by some photographic process.

MR. DE RUTZEN: I suppose you have bought your experience?

THE WITNESS: I have not bought any Swiss forgeries.

DAVID FIELD, stamp dealer, of Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, stated that on February 4th the prisoner called on him and purchased stamps to the amount of 24s. He paid in French gold, and spoke in broken English. He afterwards produced a number of stamps. Among them were what appeared to be some rare Swiss stamps. He said they were doubles or duplicates in his collection, and he wished to dispose of them. He added that he purchased them in England about ten years ago, and had been recommended to go to the witness. He valued the stamps, consisting of eight or ten Swiss, two Swedish, and some French, at £35. The witness asked him to leave the stamps until the following day, as it was then almost dark. The prisoner called at twelve o'clock on the following day, and exchanged his stamps for about £35 worth the witness had to dispose of. On the afternoon of the same day there was another exchange, the witness parting with about £65 worth of stamps, and getting in return a double Geneva (unused), with the wrong halves joined, a 4 cent. Vaud (unused), and a Geneva envelope stamp. He afterwards found that the stamps were forged.

In answer to Mr. Caldicott, the witness said they were so cleverly forged that they would deceive anyone but an expert. When the prisoner left the first lot with him, he told him he should show them to an expert. As a matter of fact, he did so; but the expert (Mr. Peckitt) only had a casual glance at them, as time was limited. It was on this gentleman's opinion that he exchanged stamps with the prisoner. Mr. Peckitt afterwards wrote to say that there were many dangerous forgeries on the market, and on making another examination of the stamps in question pronounced them forgeries.

FREDERICK ROBERT GINN, stamp dealer, of 143, Strand, stated that on the 8th inst. the prisoner called upon him, and said he had some rare Swiss stamps to exchange. He selected from the witness's stock stamps of the value of £32, and gave in exchange a 4 cent. Vaud, one Geneva stamp, one double Geneva stamp, and another. Before leaving the shop the prisoner said he had a very fine collection, and certain duplicates he wished to get rid of. He produced from his pocket-book a 4 cent. Vaud (unused) and a small Geneva stamp, which he said were worth £52. He selected from the witness's stock stamps worth £52, and an exchange was effected. He said the 4 cent. Vaud (unused) was the only duplicate he had of that stamp. He afterwards submitted the stamps received from the prisoner to experts, and found they were worthless forgeries.

MR. M. P. CASTLE, J.P., of Kingston Lodge, Brighton, Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, and a member of the Committee of Experts in connection with the Society, was the next witness. He said that for thirty years he had made a study of foreign stamps. The witness was shown the stamps passed off by the prisoner as genuine. He said the really genuine stamps were of very little value. Those which would have been worth a great deal of money if genuine were undoubtedly forgeries. With one exception, all the Swiss stamps were forgeries. Genuine stamps of this type were very rare, especially if unused. The postmark on one of the stamps shown him was certainly forged, and without the postmark it

would be of little value. The value of an unused 4 cent. Vaud would be about £100. He had only seen about six in all his experience.

By Mr. CALDICOTT: It would take a man of great experience to detect the forgeries, and a very clever and well-informed man to forge them. He thought he had seen the 4 cent. Vaud (unused) assessed at £50, but it did not appear in an ordinary catalogue.

Mr. DE RUTZEN: How long have these forgeries been known to the trade?

The WITNESS: There have been forgeries from almost the earliest days. At first they were very crude, and not dangerous; but of recent years imitations have become serious.

Mr. DE RUTZEN: What do you mean by "dangerous"? A better-class imitation?

The WITNESS: I mean stamps forged with such remarkable accuracy that it requires most minute examination, good light, and magnifying power to detect them.

Mr. DE RUTZEN: How are they done?

The WITNESS: I imagine by photography, but I don't know.

Mr. WILSON said there was reason to believe that the forgery was done in Florence.

The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

Philatelic Notes.

NOTE.—The co-operation of Philatelists is invited in order to make these columns of a varied and interesting nature.

PORTUGAL, 1893.

MR. R. EHRENBACH has kindly shown us the following varieties of the 1893 surcharged issue, with which we were hitherto unacquainted, and writes:—

"In the latter variety the '6' is an inverted '9' and very much dropped, the top of the '6' being on a level with the middle of the '8' and '3' respectively. This error I have *se tenant* with two normal stamps *unused*.

"The first variety ('1938') is used on a post office receipt for a post office order, and dated 1st of June, 1894."

10 r., green; perf. 11½. Surcharged "1893" and "Provisorio" in red.

Errors. "1938" instead of "1893."

"1863" " " "1893."



Occasional Notes.



THE STAMPS OF KING EDWARD VII.

MANY are the rumours and surmises as to the "King's heads" that have been current in the daily papers. These paragraphs are all imaginative, or of a strictly negative order, of which latter we give a type of a note that appeared recently in the *Westminster Gazette*. The supersession of Queen Victoria's head by that of the King on the stamps of this country and some forty other portions of the British Empire is a question involving many important considerations, and we should not anticipate any change for some months to come.

"Not only stamp collectors but all who send letters by post are interested in knowing when King Edward VII.'s head will appear on the British postage stamp. A *Westminster* representative put the interesting question to the Assistant Controller of the Postal Department at Somerset House, and obtained the not altogether unexpected reply that Government officials concerned in the issue of postage and adhesive stamps at present knew nothing at all about the inevitable change. It was pointed out, however, that the Government stock of the "Queen's head" is, up to date, enormously large, and this supply will certainly not be wasted. In fact, it may be practically assumed that the transition from one Sovereign to another, so far as stamps are involved, will be very gradual; indeed, the change may extend over two or three years."



"A HAUGHTY MANNER."

IT is a wholesome discipline to see ourselves as others see us," says *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular*, "and occasionally an amusing one as well. The *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* has been examining the English philatelic papers, and finds that though they are few in number, they are 'nearly all good.' In them 'pure knowledge rules and laughter seldom intrudes. Everything is staid and decorous, almost solemn.' The *London Philatelist* is 'haughty and aristocratic, never uttering one word louder than another. Yet it occasionally deigns to notice events outside its own country. It criticises philatelic works and facts in a superior manner, never troubling itself about commercial questions' (the last touch is delightful). 'This journal does not condescend to rub shoulders with its brethren of the humbler sort, and exchanges copies with one or two of its equals only. It is the perfect type of the grave kind.' The *Monthly Journal* has some well-deserved praise, though Major Evans' friends will learn with surprise that he 'knows how to intermingle with much skill and art an invitation to buy stamps from the Maison Stanley Gibbons, and an account of the latest philatelic discovery.'"

Were the *London Philatelist* imbued with the pride that our Swiss contemporary has read into it, we should be very near the fall that is proverbially

and justly associated therewith. The facts are, however, a bit astray—our exchange list being of considerable dimensions, although we cannot necessarily agree to all the propositions made thereon. As to the “commercial question,” the number of pages devoted to the market in a year’s volume will show that this very important feature in stamp collecting is given its due prominence. The insinuation about our esteemed contemporary (the *M. J.*) and its able editor, Major Evans, has an equally “cobwebby” foundation.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

THE unsought-for publicity that often follows the doings of some collectors has, perhaps, though hitherto unascertained, some advantages. Among the many drawbacks, however, is a voluminous, unsolicited, and entirely unremunerative correspondence, that not only chokes the waste-paper basket, but has a serious effect upon the liver and temper of the unfortunate recipient. We have often thought of publishing selections of these—in cases where the brazenness of the request was very glittering, or where the comicality of the application might invite a smile—but we have forborne to use a giant’s strength as such!

The letter following, which came to us from a lady abroad, is, however, of such a harmlessly amusing order that we are glad to share our own broad smile thereat with our brother collectors. May they all have more than 10,000 Timbers!

“Sir,—I have read in your Journal Philatelite that You have sold Your beautiful post timber collection on the price of £30,000. I am also desirous to sold mine. You will obliged My verry much if you will indicate me lovers desirous to sold one whose contained more than 10,000 timbers be if so lovers or marchant I should perhaps to adress me on that one who have purchaste Yours. In all cases I shall be verry grateful Recieve, Sir, My salutation,

* * * *

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

A DRAFT POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT.

THE conference of permanent heads of the Post and Telegraph Departments of the Federating Colonies, which commenced its sittings in Sydney on November 15th, rose on December 14th. The immediate outcome of its proceedings is the issue of a comprehensive report, and the compilation of a draft Post Office Bill and draft regulations.

PENNY POSTAGE.

On this head the report states:—We have carefully considered this very important question, and find that, as accurately as can be estimated, the annual loss of revenue to each State by the adoption of the penny postage within the Commonwealth, allowing for no increase of correspondence, would be approximately as follows:—New South Wales, £83,000; Victoria, £55,000; Queensland, £58,886; South Australia, £40,000; Western Australia, £34,200; Tasmania, £24,500; total, £295,586. The further loss by

extending the penny postage to the United Kingdom and all other British possessions would be £20,924, or an aggregate of about £316,510.

Against this loss there would probably be a gain of about £45,000 per annum by imposing a postage on newspapers in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the reduced rates on letters would result in a large increase of correspondence.

In view, however, of the loss of revenue we refrain from making any definite recommendation.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

In Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia postage is at present charged on all newspapers sent by post; whilst in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania newspapers are, on certain conditions, transmitted by post free of charge within those colonies. We therefore think it desirable that the following postage rates should be levied on newspapers posted within the Commonwealth for delivery therein, namely:— For those printed and published within the Commonwealth, each $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 10 oz.; for other newspapers, each 1d. per 10 oz.; large numbers of newspapers printed and published in the Commonwealth, 1d. per lb. on the aggregate weight.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND NOTES.

The suggestion of the issue of special commemorative postage stamps for charitable purposes was not adopted by the conference. The printing of the Commonwealth postage stamps in the Commonwealth by the Postal Department was advised, as was also the issue of a new halfpenny postage stamp in each colony to commemorate the royal visit, and that the design be a bust of the Duke of York. The conference advised validating State stamps and postal notes throughout the Commonwealth by the overprinting of the initials A.C. on them, pending the full issue of the Commonwealth stamps and notes.

THE LATE PERFORATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE various gauges of perforation on the stamps of the issues of New South Wales since 1883 have always been very involved, and have, in our opinion, had but the slightest philatelic interest. The two perforations of 10 with compound, and those of the various compounds 11 to 13, are practically the only ones of any importance since the old days of the first and second perforations of 12 and 13 respectively, and the few regularly perforated 14. A visit to the Government Printing Office in Sydney and an interview by a representative of the *Australian Journal of Philately* with the Government printer, Mr. W. A. Gullick, contains some very interesting information in our Antipodean contemporary of January 7, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to reproduce the history of the various perforating machines in use at the Sydney Printing Office, with acknowledgments for the pertinent information.

“There are eight perforating machines in use. Each is furnished with a number of needles or perforators. Five machines are triple cutters, viz.:—Perforate three sides at a time; and three are single cutters, perforating one line at a time. The

first four are alike, and mostly used, but as the sizes of the stamps vary, while the three sides of these cutters are all alike and fixed, some values have to be perforated on the single cutters. Before being perforated, each sheet of 240 stamps has to be cut in two, the perforators only being wide enough to take twelve in a row. About eight or ten sheets can be perforated at once, a row being done at a time. With four men working, about five thousand sheets of 120 stamps, making a total of 600,000 stamps, can be put through in a day.

"The 3d., 5d., 5s., and 20s. postage values, as well as most of the duty and railway stamps, have to be perforated on the single cutters.

"We have been enabled to gauge the perforations of the eight machines, and the following information will, no doubt, be of special interest to the advanced Philatelist.

"Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, triple cutters, all gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, and have been 12 to 14 years in use.

"Nos. 5 and 7, single cutters, all gauge 12, and have been 12 to 14 years in use.

"No. 6, single cutter, gauges 11, and has been 15 years in use.

"No. 8, triple cutter, gauges 12, is an Adelaide machine, and has been in use since 1897. This is a good machine and works on a different principle to all the others, but it is seldom used, for the simple reason that unless all the stamps are printed at equal distances and are of the same size, the perforations cut into the design.

"When one set of needles, or perforators, is broken, another is made on the premises to fit into the same bed, and are presumably the same gauge. The authorities do not, however, worry themselves over a matter of this sort; so long as the stamps are properly turned out they are satisfied.

"We have also made the discovery that it is possible for a number of stamps, all of the same denomination, to be issued on the same day, some of which may have been perforated on each of the eight machines. This can, of course, only apply to those stamps which can be perforated on the triple cutters. There could, however, be simple and compound perforations of machines numbers 5, 6, and 7, all in one day, of the 3d., 5d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. values. For instance, supposing a triple cutter breaks down, the man working that machine may go to any single cutter according to choice. Then again, if two men are perforating on the single cutters, the same denominations, one perforates horizontally and the other vertically, one of the two may go to another job and the other goes on perforating vertically and horizontally on the same machine. Therefore it is quite possible to have on the same day one value, some of which are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round, 12 all round, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, and *vice versa*."

Reviews.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE.*



THE hardy annual crop of catalogues, "standard" or otherwise, is so prolific as to call for but small comment on the part of the reviewer; e.g. the colour of the binding of this work is changed from red to green, the pages have increased in number from last year's—625 to 658! The excellent lists of the United States and Colonies are even more comprehensive, and have been kept fully abreast of the times; the incorporation of all the year's new

* *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1901.* The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York. Agent for Great Britain, W. T. Wilson, 192, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

issues, and the emendation and alterations of price according to the issuing firm's judgment *and* commercial requirements, are the essential features of this new edition. The last item is undoubtedly the most important. We are not casting any imputation on the large firms who publish priced stamp catalogues when we state that their unreliability as to the true values of stamps is becoming more and more apparent. Possibly were collectors to replace these leading dealers they would, in defence of their new interests, act in a like manner; but it is at least as certain that the dealers, were they placed in the position of collectors, would also act in their own defence. Mr. John Walter Scott, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of January 12th, has the following trenchant criticism of "standard" dealers' catalogues, and his remarks, coming from a highly respected dealer and of enormous experience, merit the careful consideration of collectors:—

"Stamp collectors throughout the world feel one common want, and that is a reliable stamp catalogue. Some few years ago the Stanley Gibbons Co., under the lead of its energetic chief, C. J. Phillips, issued a catalogue which, backed up by the enormous stock of the company, endeavoured to dictate the prices of stamps to the world, and is, in fact, the base on which all other catalogues of postage stamps are built, modified to meet the stock of the issuing firm. Stamps that are not in stock are marked low to enable purchases to be made. Sometimes where a very large stock is on hand prices are marked up to enable wholesale deals to be made at a great reduction. Different dealers in different countries each have their own mode of working the philatelic public by the aid of a 'complete,' or a 'standard' catalogue. The new edition of the American catalogue illustrates another mode of working the public. Some years ago a representative of its publishers discovered a sheet of 4 c. Columbus stamps printed in blue, instead of ultramarine, in the collection of one of the leading collectors in the country. A large offer was made for the sheet, but not enough to tempt the owner to sell; however, it was duly noted in the catalogue and continued in a second edition. The sheet of stamps was at length secured by a rival dealer (who by the way distributed the lot in a few months at ten dollars each, although of course the fact of the entire lot being sold was unknown to the catalogue publisher), so when a new edition of the catalogue was issued the 4 c. blue Columbian is omitted from the list, and a footnote states 'the so-called 4 c. blue error is not in the colour of the 1 c. stamps, but it is merely a slight variety in shade.' Facts like these are causing collectors throughout the world to demand an independent catalogue that will reflect as near as possible the market price of every stamp, uninfluenced by petty spite or grasping rapacity."

Apropos of this comment the *M. P.* in its last issue announces that Mr. C. J. Phillips has purchased the balance of the stamps referred to at a high figure.

A perusal of the prices of the *Standard Catalogue* will show that in very numerous instances it is a reflex of those of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and we believe that Messrs. Senf's Catalogue for 1901 (which has not been forwarded to us for review) will reveal a similar state of things. How far this agreement is accidental or not, and what steps should be taken to establish, if possible, a better standard, are questions that have long agitated the philatelic mind, and must inevitably become burning questions in the future.

From a philatelic point of view the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s Cata-

logue is admirable; the system of arrangement with its minor varieties in dropped smaller type is excellent, the illustrations are uniform, clear, and sharp, and the printing and paper are highly commendable. These several excellencies have justly achieved for it almost universal acceptance in the States and a wide circulation in Europe.

THE BRITISH STAMP DIRECTORY.*

The publishers of this little work claim that the present Fourth Edition of *The British Stamp Directory* does not appear as much augmented, but rather to be a much improved book. In justification, therefore, it is stated that "the number of names and addresses in the Third Edition was practically 2,400; of these no less than 605 have been taken out (over twenty-five per cent.), for want of evidence that the owners of the names are still philatelically inclined. Addresses of the names still left in have been altered in some shape or form in 218 instances, and 640 new names added to the book. The alterations total to 1,463, which number, compared with the 2,400 names dealt with, gives a percentage of sixty-one, and is strong evidence of the care bestowed upon the work."

Part II., consisting of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, with the names and addresses of secretaries, etc., has been corrected, enlarged, and brought up to date, and now comprises seventy-one societies as compared with fifty-eight in the Third Edition. Five have been omitted and eighteen added—thus making, as alleged by the publishers, by far the largest and most comprehensive list of British societies ever published.

There is room still for bringing up to date the addresses; *e.g.* Lieut. S. M. Castle's address is that of three years since. In any case there is a lot of useful information that should well repay the modest investment of the shilling for the purchase of this directory.

"THE EMPIRE" POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.†

We have received a copy of this work for review, and find the plan of arrangement similar to previous editions. Each page is ruled to take forty-two stamps, and as there are 448 pages, spaces for some 18,000 or 19,000 stamps are provided for. The British Empire is placed at the commencement of the album, followed by the other European Powers with their respective Colonial possessions. At the top of each page from two to seven excellent illustrations of stamps are given, also dates of issue and list of the various values, though no colours are stated in most cases. Watermarks are shown in many countries, and valuable information as to coinage, etc., is not forgotten. This album is intended for adhesives only, but there is no reason why cut envelopes should not be included should the collector's fancy run in this direction. The series of maps and geographical information has been corrected up to date, and the printing and general appearance are excellent, the size being large quarto.

* *The British Stamp Directory*. The Philatelic Publishing Co., Fentham Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

† *The Empire Postage Stamp Album*, Enlarged Edition, by T. H. HIXON. Published by E. Nister, 28, Paternoster Row, and 24, St. Bride Street, E.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned.
Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Journal of Philately* states that it has been recommended to the Postal Conference:—1st, That, pending the introduction of special postage stamps upon the transfer of the Post Office to the Federal Government, all postage stamps of the federated colonies be valid within any part of the Commonwealth; and 2nd, that all such postage stamps be overprinted with the letters "A. C." (Australian Commonwealth); further, the issue of a new halfpenny postage stamp in each State to commemorate the contemplated visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the design of the stamp being a bust of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

BERMUDA.—The new farthing stamp reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find, as reported on page 16, that the 1s. stamp has been printed in *grey*, but that the surcharge is "**ONE FARTHING**," in two lines, in sans-serif type, with the original value barred out. The overprint is in black, wmk. CA, and perf. 14. It is stated that 250,000 were issued, all of which were bought up within twenty-four hours.

Miss D'Albiac has also shown us a specimen with the "G" defective occurring twice on the sheet.

Adhesive.

One farthing on 1s., grey; wmk. CA; perf. 14.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Many of our contemporaries announce changes in the colours of three of the stamps of this country.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine-rose and violet, CA; perf. 14.

4d., olive-green and violet " "

6d., brown and violet, CA; perf. 14.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The new 5 cents stamp reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find it of current design, except that "& Revenue" appears in the place of "Postage" on the right side.

The colour is grey-black for the frame, and labels in light blue, on pale blue paper; perf. 14; wmk. Crown CA.

Adhesive.

5 cents, grey-black and blue, on pale blue paper;
perf. 14; wmk. Crown CA.

CANADA.—We are informed that the 20 cents stamp of the current type, numerals in the lower corners, has appeared.

Adhesive. 20 cents, olive-green, with numerals.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The new stamps have arrived, and samples reach us from our Ipswich friends.

They are of the usual De la Rue type, the word "POSTAGE" both sides, to be changed presently, no doubt, to "POSTAGE AND REVENUE"; perf. 14; wmk. Crown CA.

Mr. Ewen states that his supply arrived, franked with Jamaican stamps, at Grand Cayman, and travelled *viâ* Jamaica, and that these two stamps are only intended for local postage.

Adhesives. ½d., green; perf. 14; wmk. Crown CA.
1d., carmine " " "

CEYLON.—The 4 cents and 12 cents of the current set have been surcharged for official use.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Official Stamps.

4 cents, yellow, overprinted "On Service," in black

12 " green and carmine, do. " "

COOK ISLANDS.—Mr. C. J. Phillips tells us that he has found in America the "ONE—HALF—PENNY" on 1d. stamp with the overprint inverted.—*M. J.*

GIBRALTAR.—*Morocco Agencies.*—A specimen of the 5 cents card has been seen, states the *M. J.*, surcharged in two lines, "Morocco—Agency.", the second word in the singular, and with a stop after it.

This, it would appear, was the first form of the overprint impressed at Gibraltar.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A statement has been made in the daily Press that the colour of the stamp on halfpenny post cards, halfpenny embossed envelopes, and halfpenny newspaper wrappers will in future be green. A decision has also been arrived at to change the colour of the one penny stamp on newspaper wrappers to carmine.

GRENADA.—A 1d. envelope is reported for this Colony.

Envelope. 1d., red, measuring $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

HONG KONG.—Those of our readers who may have a stock of 2 c., rose, stamps will perhaps find the occupation profitable if they make a search through them. A peculiar variety—or varieties—have been discovered, and the *A. J. P.* tells us all about it in the following paragraph:—

"In the number of this journal which was issued in January, 1898, we spoke in our Notes about a rather remarkable stamp of this colony which had been shown to us by Dr. R. Benjamin. The specimen consisted of a 2 c., rose, of the current type, watermarked Crown and CA, printed on a thicker and rougher paper than usual, and perforated 12 with a peculiar rough and uneven perforation. At that time we asked whether any of our contemporaries could explain the existence of this curiosity, but it appears that our note or chronicle entirely escaped attention.

"Our Belgian agent, Mr. J. K. Schuh, in assorting a lot of these stamps, discovered an exactly similar specimen, which our Mr. Calman submitted for an opinion to Messrs. Bacon, Phillips, and other experts. All were, of course, extremely puzzled at the sight of such a variety, and it was decided to send the stamp to Messrs. De la Rue and Co., for an opinion as to the reason for its existence. Messrs. De la Rue and Co., after a careful examination, declared the stamp absolutely genuine, and, in explanation of the peculiar variety, stated that a number of years ago their perforating machine broke down, and that at that time some of these Hong Kong stamps were in process of manufacture. In order not to delay the completion of the order, the hand needle perforating machine

was employed, and the peculiar variety is undoubtedly a result of the temporary employment of this hand machine. We therefore have a new variety to add to those already chronicled for this country.

"Adhesive Stamp. 2 c., rose; watermarked Crown and CA; perf 12."

INDIA.—It is reported on the authority of the German papers that the stamps in new colours of India have been overprinted "C. E. F." for use in China. We are inclined to think this a little premature.

Adhesives. 3 pies, slate-grey; surcharged "C. E. F."
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, yellow-green " "
 1 " carmine " "
 2 " violet " "
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " ultramarine " "

Bussahir.—Some fresh discoveries have been made, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have made a fresh heading to their list as follows:—

With large monogram "R. N. S."

Types of 1896. Large perf

4 a., violet (mauve).
 12 a., green (").

The same, imperf.

2 a., yellow (lake).
 12 a., green (").
 1 r., ultramarine (rose).

Types of 1899-1900. Pin-perf.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., violet (mauve).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (").
 1 a., dull olive (mauve).
 2 a., orange-yellow (rose).*

The same, imperf.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., violet (mauve).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue (rose).
 1 a., dull olive (mauve).
 2 a., orange-yellow (rose).*

With small monogram "R. S."

Types of 1899-1900. Pin-perf.

2 a., orange-yellow (blue).
 2 a., orange-brown (mauve).

The 2 a. stamps marked * are of the type without the characters for *do* at the lower left or the hyphen before "STATE."

Chamba.—The 3 pies, carmine, of India has been surcharged for use here.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine.

Dhar.—Mr. Hadlow has shown us two distinct errors in the setting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ pice stamp, which do not appear to have been noted. They seem to exist only in a certain printing of one of the settings, as we have the same setting without the errors. It is the setting in which No. 1 has the ornament in the left upper corner sideways, and in the left lower corner point inwards, and in which some of the ornaments at the top of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 and the right of Nos. 5 and 10 are inverted. The word *pie* at the bottom of this stamp consists of three separate characters, which we may number 1, 2, 3; in

No. 8, on some of the sheets of this setting, they are transposed as 2, 3, 1, and in certain other sheets of what we believe to be the same setting (we have only seen single copies of this second error) No. 10 has the characters placed 3, 2, 1. This has no stop after the word at the right side.—*M. J.*

Faridkot.—The current Indian 12 annas stamp has been overprinted in black for use in this State.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive. 12 annas, brown on red.

LEeward ISLANDS.—Surgeon E. Cooper informs us that the 5s. stamp of these islands, which has until recently always had a brown gum, is now in issue with white gum only. The difference is stated to be very marked.

MALTA.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that there are at least two very distinct shades of the new $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp.

The *M. J.* states that 1d. stamps, cut either diagonally or vertically, have been used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, the supply of the latter at Mellicha Camp having given out. Revenue stamps were also employed, it is stated.

New single and reply cards impressed with stamp of current design are reported by the *P. J. G. B.*

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff.
 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ " "

MAURITIUS.—The 4 cents Revenue stamp is reported by the *A. J. P.* used for postage.

Postal Fiscal. 4 cents, grey-green.

NATAL.—The following, taken from the *M. J.*, is of interest:—

"We are indebted to two correspondents, one in London and the other in Ladysmith, for further information as to the 'HALF' on 1d. with long leg to the 'H.' One of our correspondents has kindly shown us part of a sheet of these stamps, which, according to the other, belongs to the first supply overprinted; the surcharges were evidently set up in two horizontal rows of twelve, so as to print across the two panes of the sheet. The third stamp in the first row has the letter 'A' entirely filled up at the top, and the seventh stamp in the second row has the 'H' with a long leg, and the 'A' with the right leg broken. Therefore Nos. 1, 3, 5, etc., in the third vertical row of the left-hand pane show the blocked 'A,' and Nos. 2, 4, 6, etc., in the first vertical row of the left-hand pane show the fancy 'H.' Both of these were removed before the later printings took place.

"Our Ladysmith correspondent assures us that the pictorial card was in no way official, and that it was only by accident that copies passed free through the post; but that in point of fact during the siege letters,

etc., often passed without stamps, both locally and also out of the town, when letters could get out.

"According to *Le T. Belge*, this Colony has issued a letter card just in time to come into our list. The type of the stamp is not mentioned; the formula is stated to consist of the words 'LETTER CARD—NATAL,' in two lines, with the British Arms above.

"*Letter Card.* 1d., carmine on pale blue."

NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen of the new 1d. stamp for Universal postage, of which a full description is given on page 17.

The colour is, we should say, rose-carmine, perf. $15\frac{1}{2}$, and as pleasing in appearance as the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., khaki (sent by the same friends and Messrs. Bright and Son), is ugly—the latter, a large oblong stamp, printed in dark khaki or brown colour, perf. 11, and wmk. N Z and Star. The design shows a troop of cavalry, with tents, kopjes, etc., and an indescribable figure in the centre, "NEW ZEALAND" at top, "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" at foot, and value in left top corner.

The *Philatelic Record* states that the 1s., brown, of the 1882-7 series, Gibbons' Type 22, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, thick paper, and current double-lined N Z watermark, has lately come to hand.

From the *S. C. F.* we gather that the 6d. and 1s. stamps of the Unpaid set have made an appearance.

Adhesives.

1d., rose-carmine; perf. $15\frac{1}{2}$, Universal postage.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., dark khaki; perf. 11; wmk. N Z and Star.
1s., brown, Gibbons' Type 22; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, thick paper;

wmk. double-lined N Z and Star.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 6d., green and red.
1s. " "

NORTH BORNEO.—The 8 cents of 1897 issue has been surcharged "Postage Due."

—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Postage Due. 8 cents, lilac and black; black surcharge.

QUEENSLAND.—We have received from Mr. A. H. Stamford a block of six of the 6d., green, stamps of 1899.

The top stamp on the left has a distinct coloured dot or circle between the bottom of the figure "6" and the oval band inclosing the word "QUEENSLAND"; while the corresponding stamp on the right side has a white patch or break in the band extending to the same figure "6."

SARAWAK.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a 1 cent stamp, Type 1888-92, but with "POSTAGE" each side in a new colour, blue and carmine

Adhesive. 1 cent, blue and carmine; perf. 14.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The set of stamps on the way out or arrived are, states *Even's Weekly*, to replace the Niger Coast Protectorate stamps.

Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the values and colours will be as follows:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½d.,	pale green and black.
	1d.,	carmine "
	2d.,	red-brown "
	4d.,	sage-green "
	6d.,	violet "
	1s.,	olive-green "
	2/6	brown "
	5s.,	orange "
	10s.,	violet and black on yellow.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Federated Malay States*.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the lower values of the permanent issue sent out and probably arrived long before this are oblong in shape, and have for design a tiger in the centre, with figures of value in each corner. Wmk. Crown CA sideways. The following are the values and colours:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 cent,	green,	with black centre.
	3 cents,	brown	" " "
	4 "	carmine	" " "
	5 "	"	and green on yellow.
	8 "	blue	with black centre.
	10 "	purple	" " "
	20 "	black	" purple "
	50 "	orange	" black "

TASMANIA.—The *M. J.* states that not only were the stamps of the Platypus type surcharged "REVENUE," and of which some, at any rate, were rushed through on correspondence before the new law came into operation, but that the 2s. 6d. (St. George and Dragon?) were also overprinted "REVENUE," and made to do duty in this state on letters.

Fiscal Postal. 2s. 6d., lake? (St. George and Dragon?).

TRANSVAAL.—The *errors* bid fair to be almost as numerous as those of the Orange River Colony.

The ½d., "V.R.I.," has been met without stop after "I"; and *Even's* writes that a few days ago a correspondent received two 1d. "V.R.I." stamps, one of which had a comma after the letter "R."

The *M. J.* also adds its quota thus:—

"We are shown a vertical strip of three of the 1d. stamps, surcharged 'V.R.I.', from the left top corner of a sheet, in which the upper stamp only shows the stops complete, the other two having only very faint traces of the stop after the letter 'I.' The stops after the letters vary somewhat in size, but we believe this to be due to some not printing quite so fully as others. Mr. Phillips tells us that he saw in New York a block of the 6d., one stamp in which had no trace of a stop after the 'V'.

"A correspondent has very kindly sent us a specimen of the ½d. card, surcharged

'V.R.I.' in the same type as the adhesives. He tells us that these cards were issued at Pretoria on November 21st.

"We have also seen the Registration envelope, size G, with the stamp overprinted in a similar manner."

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½d.,	"V.R.I.",	without stop after "I",
	1d.,	"V.R.I.",	with comma "R",
	6d.,	"V.R.I.",	no stop "V".
<i>Reg. Env.</i>	4d.,	olive-green;	size G.
<i>Post Card.</i>	½d.,	green on buff.	

EUROPE.

FINLAND.—The 2 penni stamp to complete the new set has been issued, and the colour is orange.

Adhesive. 2 penni, orange; new issue.

FRANCE.—It is stated that a special stamp is in preparation of the value of 15 centimes, for the exclusive use of the soldiers.

Pending the completion, writes the *S. C. F.*, of the new design, the ordinary 15 centimes stamp will be used; but to prevent their sale by the soldiers, the letters "F. M.," signifying "Franchise Militaire," are to be printed upon the vignette.

GREECE.—A further crop of surcharged stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

This time the "Olympian Games" set has been overprinted with "A. M." and value in red in three lines.

The following are the values:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	25 lepta on 40 lepta,	purple;	"Olympian Games."
50 "	2 dr.,	bistre	" "
5 "	1 dr.,	blue	" "
1 dr. on 5 dr.,	green	" "	" "
2 "	10 dr.,	brown	" "

All with red surcharge.

The *M. J.* informs us that the stamps with "A. M." surcharge may now be used for ordinary postage, if the buyer does not mind paying for them in gold.

A letter card issued in December has reached the *M. J.* The stamp is stated to be of the type impressed on the current 10 l. post card, the heading in sans-serif capitals, three lines only for the address, with a word above them, and the instruction is at the left side.

Letter Card. 10 lepta, carmine on blue.

Mr. W. H. Earl informs us that the 2 dr. on 40 lepta, lilac, imperf. and perf. 11½, both Athens and Belgian prints, were all *made to order*, and that the information was received from a reliable quarter.

HUNGARY.—Two new values reach us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we understand that change has been made

in the colour of the 1 filler, and that a 2 kronen has been or will be issued, with a 5 kronen to follow later.

Adhesives. 1 filler, violet.
20 ,, brown.
35 ,, purple.
2 kronen, blue.

SERVIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen of the provisional 10 paras on 20 paras chronicled on page 18.

The copy before us is perforated $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and our Ipswich friends inform us that it also exists perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It appears that the President of Brazil recently visited the sister Republic, and the joyous event was duly celebrated by the issue of a postal card and a letter sheet.

The letter sheet, besides bearing the Argentine Republic die of 5 centavos, also has impressed upon the upper flap a 100 reis Brazilian stamp, in green, whereas the postal card is the regular card of the Argentine Republic. Both commemorative issues bear, on the reverse, portraits of the respective Presidents of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.—*A. J. P.*

The *M. C.* has also received a letter sheet in honour of the New Year. It is printed on white wove paper and has an embossed stamp of the current circular type. Inside is a view of Puerto de Ushuaia and inscription, "FELIZ ANO NUEVA."

Commemorative Issues.

Letter Sheet. 5 c., green+100 r., green on white.
5 c., indigo.

Postal Card. 5 c., green, buff.

CHILI.—A genuine shortage in the 5 centavos value seems to have taken place.

It is reported that the 5 c. fiscal stamp has been very extensively used, and at last the authorities had to surcharge the 30 centavos, carmine, postal, with an enormous "5." The *S. C. F.* informs us that this provisional was created and issued on December 28th last year, the total number overprinted being 1,750,000.

Adhesive. 5 on 30 centavos, carmine.

Fiscal Postal. 5 centavos, blue.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's* reports that the provisionals of last year are now coming with regular perforations, about 12, instead of pin-perf. and imperf. The values given are—

Adhesives. 5 centavos, purple on green; perf. 12.
5 ,, red on buff ,,
10 ,, red on salmon ,,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have recently been shown two so-called errors of the current issue of this country, which was placed on sale in October. The first of these errors consists in the inversion of the words "Atlantico" and "Mar Caribe," on the 5 c. value, and the second of the inscription "Cinco," instead of "Cincuenta," on the 50 c.

We have been shown these errors, both in used and unused condition, but until it is proven that they were accidental we shall refuse to recognise them in any way. To us it appears absolutely impossible that these errors could have occurred, except by design, as the stamps are lithographed, the transfers to the lithographic stone being made from the original die. Under these circumstances, such errors as those indicated above cannot have occurred legitimately, and we hope that collectors will nip the scheme in the bud by absolutely refusing to purchase the rarities(?) at any price.—*American Journal of Philately.*

PARAGUAY.—Another value of the new set is chronicled, also a set of officials. From *Mekeel's* we take particulars.

Adhesive. 24 centavos, dark blue; new issue.

Officials. 1 centavo, blue.
2 centavos, red.
4 ,, dark brown.
5 ,, dark green.
8 ,, brown.
10 ,, rose.
20 ,, blue.

PERU.—Messrs. Gibbons, Ltd., report receiving a 1 sol stamp similar in type to the 5 and 10 soles of 1899.

The new stamp is of Gibbons' Type 28, with date at each side.

Adhesive. 1 sol, lake; perf. 12.

URUGUAY.—Another value of the new set comes to hand through Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 1 cent., green, has for design a herd of cattle and horseman in the top half of the stamp, while the bottom half is used for the value "1 CENTÉSIMO 1, REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY."

Adhesive. 1 centésimo, green; perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (GERMAN POST OFFICES).—The current German post cards of 5 and 10 pfennig have been overprinted "China" for use here.

Post Cards. 5 pf., green.
5+5 pf. ,,
10 pf. carmine.
10+10 pf. ,

CURACAO.—We understand that the 30 cents Postage Due stamps of the current type is now in use, but neither the 40 cents nor 50 cents.—*M. C.*

EGYPT.—We are told by the *M. C.* that the envelope letter of 1 piastre now comes to hand in grey on bluish instead of blue on bluish.

Envelope Letter. 1 piastre, grey on bluish.

FORMOSA.—The following has been sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. :—

“Several journals having announced the issue of Japanese stamps surcharged for use in Formosa, we wrote to a correspondent at Tamsui, who replies as follows :—

“In reply to your communication of September 21st last, I beg to state that no such stamps as you mention have yet been issued by the Post Office in this island, and, as a result of inquiries of the officials, I learn that there is no present intention of so doing.”

“Ordinary Japanese stamps, without surcharge, are used in Formosa.”

GERMAN COLONIES.—Sets of post cards are reported for use in the nine Colonies and German East Africa, as follows :—

Post Cards.

5 pf.,	green on cream ;	single and reply.
10 „	„ carmine „	„ „ „
3 pesa,	green „	„ „ „
5 „	„ carmine „	„ „ „

MACAU.—The stamp of 78 avos has arrived, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen.

Adhesive. 78 avos, black on slate, name and value in red ; current type.

NEW CALEDONIA.—We understand from one of our Nouméa correspondents that by virtue of a decree the recent provisional of 5 on 4 centimes was converted into a Postage Due stamp by the surcharge “T” within an inverted triangle, and it was in use for a few days only.—*M. C.*

Postage Due. 5 centimes on 4 c., claret and blue, on grey.

PERSIA—A provisional has been received from this country by the *M. C.*, and doubtless there will soon be more to follow.

It is the 8 ch. of 1898 overprinted “5,” and Arabic characters.

Adhesive.

5 chahi on 8 ch., brown, of 1898, violet surcharge.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The expected new high values are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Type of 1898. 1½ tangas, 1 rupia and 2 rupias.

Adhesives.

12 tangas,	blue on pink,	value in black.
1 rupia,	black on slate	„ red.
2 rupias,	purple on buff	„ black.

SIAM.—On the authority of a Continental journal, *Mekeel's* reports four more values of the set with portrait in three-quarters profile, leaving only the 4 and 24 atts to be accounted for.

Adhesives.

8 atts,	green and yellow.
10 „	„ ultramarine.
12 „	„ brown-violet and rose.
64 „	„ „ orange-brown.

TIMOR.—The list of new stamps issued here is given in the *Philatelic Journal of India* as follows :—

Adhesives.

10 avos,	blue on white,	value in black.
20 „	„ brown on buff	„ „
78 „	„ black on bluish,	value in red.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1900-1901.

President—

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

E. D. BACON.

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.

W. D. BECKTON.

R. MEYER.

R. EHRENBACH.

F. RANSOM.

H. J. WHITE.

The sixth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Ellingham House on Friday the 4th January, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, the Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, William Silk, jun., T. Maycock, B. D. Knox, C. Neville Biggs, W. Schwabacher, Adolph Rosenberg, Edward J. Nankivell, A. R. Barrett.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 21st December were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Mr. Creeke, jun., resigning his membership of the Society, and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, and carried unanimously :—

“That in recognition of services rendered to the Society during his long term of membership,

and particularly of his very valuable and arduous labours in the compilation and completion of the great work on the stamps of the British Isles, Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., be asked to accept honorary membership of the Society, and that he be elected an honorary member accordingly."

The Hon. Secretary also reported that resignations had been received from the following members, which were accepted with regret: Mrs. Baynes, and Messrs. A. A. Davis, G. Fraser Melbourn, and G. J. Hynes.

The meeting then proceeded with the election of Messrs. Lionel William Fulcher and F. de Coppet, who, after ballot, were both declared duly elected.

Mr. Ehrenbach then read some notes on "The Status of Unpaid Letter Stamps, Registration, and Official Stamps," in which he contended that the real test for determining the status of any particular stamp was the question whether or not such stamps actually defrayed postage.

A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Schwabacher, Reichenheim, Nankivell, Oldfield, Tilleard, Castle, and Lord Crawford took part, the practical result of which was that no official pronouncement ought to be made on the subject, which was one that should be left to the decision of the individual collector himself.

A vote of thanks was subsequently moved by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Schwabacher, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 18th January, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, Robert Ehrenbach, William Silk, jun., L. L. R. Hausburg, Rudolph Frentzel, Rudolph Meyer, T. Maycock, C. McNaughtan, W. Schwabacher, Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith, B. D. Knox, and John W. Jones (visitor).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President. The members heard with regret of the illness of the Honorary Secretary, and the minutes of the meeting, held on January 4th, 1901, were subsequently read and confirmed.

There being no correspondence to report to the members, Mr. Castle then showed his collection of Austria, Lombardy, and Hungary, and after the members had inspected the stamps a vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for the display was proposed by Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 15th February, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Major E. B. Evans, L. L. R. Hausburg, Thomas William Hall, C. McNaughtan, T. Maycock, Douglas Ellis, F. Ransom, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, E. A. Elliott, C. Neville Biggs, A. C. Emerson, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and before any business was taken the following resolution was proposed by him:—

"We, the members of the Philatelic Society, London, in general meeting assembled, desire to record our heartfelt sorrow at the great loss sustained by the nation in the death of our beloved

Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and our dutiful assurances to His Majesty the King and H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, the President of our Society, of our profound sympathy with the Royal Family in their heavy bereavement. We desire, further, to be permitted, through our President, to humbly tender to His Majesty the King the expression of our loyal and respectful devotion to His Majesty's throne and person."

In moving this resolution, Mr. Castle said:—

"Gentlemen, the last meeting of the Philatelic Society of London, on Friday the 18th of January, was held on the very verge of the great sorrow that has fallen on the people of the British Empire.

"The praises of her late Gracious Majesty the Queen have been spoken by far abler voices than mine, nor is it possible for us to do more than humbly and loyally to re-echo the universal recognition of the surpassing merits of her late Majesty. No monarch has ever passed away amid such a world-wide manifestation of grief and sympathy; and gratefully as we, His Majesty's lieges, recognise this fact, we are still proud to think that this universal recognition was truly and thoroughly deserved both by the virtues and character of Her Majesty.

"Whether as a constitutional and wise Monarch, as a wife and mother, or as a truly sympathetic and good woman, Queen Victoria's name will always be revered, and her memory preserved for all time in the hearts of all her peoples.

"The community of interest that brings us together, gentlemen, cannot fail to accentuate in the minds of Philatelists this feeling of reverence and appreciation of Queen Victoria.

"The postal history of this country is practically synchronous with the reign of the late Queen. On her accession to the throne in 1837 the project of prepaying letters by means of the postage stamp was already receiving the attention of Sir Rowland Hill, and within three years from the commencement of Her Majesty's reign—in 1840—the first adhesive stamp in the world made its appearance. In the sixty-one years that have since intervened we have been so familiarised with Her Majesty's gracious presentment in the most varied and interesting series of portraiture, that the nineteenth century will inevitably be hereafter known as the Victorian Era of Philately.

"The classic design of Wyatt on the first English stamp, the beautiful portrait by Chalons on the Queensland, Tasmanian, New Zealand, and other colonial issues, the characteristic local drawings of the Queen's head on the stamps of New South Wales and Mauritius, the later depiction of Her Majesty in widow's weeds on the Canadian and Newfoundland series, or the delicate and refined vignette on the De la Rue stamps, will always secure the reverent appreciation of the Philatelist who has been privileged to be a subject of Queen Victoria.

"On these grounds, gentlemen, I venture to assert that the general appreciation, love, and respect evoked by the memory of Her Majesty will be even accentuated in the heart of the British Philatelist.

"We welcome the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. to the throne, conscious that he possesses alike the entire confidence of his people and the character and abilities that are the fitting appanages of the eldest son of Queen Victoria and the ruler of the British Empire, and we humbly assure him of the devotion of all his liege subjects who acknowledge the sway of Philately. The advent of a king to the British

throne is indeed an event of the greatest moment to Philatelists, who will rejoice to see His Gracious Majesty's portrait upon the stamps of many component parts of the British Empire.

"The London Philatelic Society has been very fortunate in having had the honour of the patronage of two members of the reigning house—H.R.H. the lamented Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, the heir-apparent to the throne. I am confident therefore, gentlemen, that I am expressing the unanimous opinion of this meeting in proposing that the resolution following shall be transmitted to H.R.H. the President of the London Philatelic Society. I am also sure that every member will wish H.R.H. all health and happiness, both now in his impending visit to the distant portions of the empire and in the future extended sphere of responsibility and duties that he is called upon to fulfil by his position as heir to the throne. We humbly trust that amid all the cares and duties of State he may still be enabled to find a relaxation in the pursuit of Philately, fully assured that he may always rely upon the utmost loyalty and the highest appreciation of the Philatelists of the British Empire."

In seconding this resolution, Mr. Tilleard said:—

"I am conscious of performing the saddest duty which has ever fallen to my lot as your Honorary Secretary, and in voting for it you will all experience the same feeling.

"In speaking of our departed Sovereign, it is difficult to find words to give expression to the sorrow which fills our minds. As a Queen she belongs to history, and I prefer to think of her to-night as simple woman; for it is in the remembrance of the sweet simplicity and purity of her life that we all feel the poorer for her loss.

"One of the greatest prose writers of the Victorian Era, the late Charles Dickens, has written: 'An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, will play its part through them in the redeeming actions of the world.'

"If this be true of a simple child dying on the threshold of its existence, how much more true must it be of one passing away, full of years and honours, after a life so noble and so useful as that of her for whom we mourn! Can we doubt that, although gone from our gaze, she will long continue, through those who loved her, to play her part in the redeeming actions of the world? This generation will probably never know the full extent of her influence for good, but we may be sure that it will endure throughout many generations, whose children will rise up to call her blessed.

"The sweetness of the Queen as woman, her true and tender solicitude for the welfare of one and all, from the highest to the lowest in the land, her joy with their joys, her sorrow in their sorrows, went straight to the hearts of her subjects, and in her death we feel that we have lost a friend beloved and trusted, as a mother is loved and trusted by her children. The beautiful story of her relations with her people will never be effaced from our memories, and the love she so freely gave is not buried in her grave, but lives in all our hearts.

"And as she loved, so was she beloved, and the inspired prayer breathed for her by the late Poet Laureate, in dedicating one of his immortal works to the dead Prince Consort, after the greatest sorrow of her life had fallen upon the Queen, has been fulfilled to the very letter.

"The poet sang—

"May all love,
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee,
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
'Till God's love set thee at his side again.'

"So has she lived and died, and now, followed by the tears and sorrow of a nation, she is laid to rest by the side of him who was all in all to her.

"But from our honoured dead our thoughts turn to those she has left behind. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the son whom we are proud to call our King, to the grandson, now so near the throne, who is graciously pleased to act as our President, and to the other members of the Royal Family. It is right that we should record in our minutes the expression of our feelings as we are asked to do by the resolution which has just been so eloquently proposed by our Vice-President."

The resolution was then unanimously carried by the members present signifying their appreciation of the terms in which the same had been proposed and their full concurrence therein.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to communicate the contents of the above resolution in the usual way.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 18th were then read and confirmed.

Letters and communications were received from the following members expressing their regret at not being able to be present, but desiring to express their concurrence in the resolution which was to be brought before the meeting by the Vice-President: Wickham Jones, Stamford, Frenzel.

A letter was read from Mr. Creeke, jun., accepting the honorary membership of the Society in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of January 4th, 1901.

Letters were received from the following gentlemen tendering their resignations, which were accepted with regret: Dr. W. H. Allchin, Messrs. C. R. Aldridge, and T. Girtin.

A letter was read from Mr. A. H. Wilson tendering his resignation; and on the suggestion of Mr. Castle it was proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith that Mr. A. H. Wilson should be elected an honorary member of the Society. This resolution was seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon and carried unanimously.

Mr. Castle then produced for the inspection of the members specimens of some new and very dangerous forgeries of Swiss Cantonal stamps.

A very interesting paper on "The Regulations for the Use of Unpaid Letter Stamps in France" was read by Mr. F. Reichenheim, who produced copies of the various forms used by the postal authorities in connection with these stamps, showing that the value of each stamp had to be paid or accounted for by the recipient or the local postal authorities in the event of its return. A vote of thanks to Mr. Reichenheim was moved by Mr. Ehrenbach and seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and after some remarks by Mr. Castle the resolution was carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERY.

Hon. Secretary—

G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 31st.—Display, West Indies, by Mr. W. Pimm.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Miss L. A. Blogg, Messrs. J. W. Gillespie,

J. Leonard, C. Wells, J. E. J. Stoyel, E. C. Baxter, F. Fisher, J. J. Forster, J.P., G. C. Rowe.

It was decided that the next auction should extend over two nights, February 14th and 15th, and that advertisements should be included in the catalogue.

It was unanimously decided to provide photograph albums for the photos of members, and every member is herewith cordially invited to send his or her photo, cabinet or carte-de-visite sizes, for inclusion in same, and each one is requested to sign their autograph across the corner. Every member present promised to send his as a start towards what should be a very interesting collection.

Mr. W. Pimm then gave a display of his fine collection of West Indies, parts of which have been awarded several medals at the various exhibitions.

Cardiff Philatelic Society.

President—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

THIS Society held its ordinary monthly meeting on the 12th of February, when in consequence of the President's unavoidable absence, Mr. E. W. Shackell, Vice-President, presided.

The following members attended, Alderman W. J. Trounce (Vice-President), Mrs. Groves (Librarian), Mrs. Marshall, and Messrs. H. G. Blair, W. G. Bowden, T. Edwards, J. L. Everett, W. A. Jutsum (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer), B. W. King, G. E. Petty, B. Rowlands, and two visitors.

The study for the evening was the "Stamps of the U.S. of America," Mr. Trounce giving a paper on the general issues of postal adhesives. He also displayed his collection of that country, as did also the Hon. Sec. and several other members, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by those present.

The study for March is "Greece and Ionian Isles," to be introduced by Mr. E. W. Shackell.

W. A. JUTSUM, *Hon. Sec.*

371, COWBRIDGE ROAD, CARDIFF.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, February 5th, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Cool, Boyes, Bradbury, Callf, Ehrenbach, Frenzel, Mardon, Melville, Meyer, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, Wills, and Slade.

Mr. Chas. P. Sisley was elected an ordinary member of the Society. The business of the meeting being finished, a general display of stamps on the part of members took place, and the innovation was so favourably received as to warrant a repetition at an early date. Mr. Bradbury showed a very fine collection of Colonials and British; Mr. Callf, five sheets of rarities; Mr. Ehrenbach, a specialist's collection of Danish West Indies; Mr. Reichenheim, one of Crete; Mr. Melville, one of Hayti; Mr. Sidebotham and Mr. Simpson, Colonials and Colonials and English respectively; and Mr. Wills, a fine sheet of errors and curiosities.

Many of the collections, which were mounted and displayed with great care and judgment, were worthy of exhibition honours, and reflected

honour both on the possessors and the Society. Every member endeavoured to add to the enjoyment of the evening, and the result was a great success. The meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Irish Philatelic Club.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Philatelists was held on Tuesday afternoon, February 12th, in the Royal Ilibernian Hotel, Dawson Street, for the purpose of founding an Irish Philatelic Club.

Mr. William Lane Joynt, who has recently arranged the collection of stamps left to the Science and Art Museum, Kildare Street, by the late Duke of Leinster, presided, and explained to those present the many advantages which collectors would derive from a better acquaintance with each other as members of a central club. Mr. Joynt mentioned that almost every large city in Great Britain boasted a philatelic club or society—Birmingham having one numbering over 250 members. Since the death, some fifteen years ago, of Mr. Gerrard, of Clare Street, no regular dealer in foreign stamps had opened business premises in Dublin, and no place of meeting existed where collectors could discuss the many interesting subjects connected with their hobby. Such a meeting-place was a matter of great importance, where a reference library of the standard works on Philately and copies of all the current philatelic magazines could be consulted, and where social gatherings could be held for the purposes of exchanging duplicates or hearing short papers discussed.

The formation of the "Irish Philatelic Club" was proposed by Mr. T. A. Stodart, seconded by Mr. J. N. Mostyn, and carried unanimously; and a committee, consisting of Mrs. Beauchamp and Messrs. W. Lane Joynt, T. A. Stodart, J. N. Mostyn, and W. G. Williams, was appointed to make inquiries as to the acquisition of suitable premises, and to draft the necessary rules.

A large number of promises of support were received from collectors unable to be present at the meeting.

The club will not be limited to residents in Dublin, but will be open to collectors in all parts of the world, and a special feature will be a large number of corresponding members in the Colonies and various foreign countries, whose duty it will be to send to the Club consignments of new issues, so that members will be able to acquire them at a trifle over the face value.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE ninth meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday the 1st February, the President being in the chair, and eight other members present.

The President proposed, Mr. Abbott seconded, and it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the members of this Society desire to record their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the nation and empire through the death of their Sovereign lady Queen Victoria, under whose wise and gracious rule the influence and commerce

of this country have been augmented in a manner unprecedented in history.

"They recall with special interest that the system of Penny Postage, which has in no small degree assisted the growth of this prosperity, was established in the third year after her accession to the throne, whilst the extension of its benefits to almost every part of her dominions was one of the latest events in her long and prosperous reign.

"They also beg humbly to assure your Majesty of their sympathy in your personal sorrow, and most respectfully to assure you of their continued loyalty and devotion to the throne."

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the King and to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

It was announced that the lantern slides belonging to the late Mr. Ridpath had been purchased and given to the Society by Mr. J. H. Abbott.

Mr. Coote and Mr. Duerst then gave a display of the stamps of Roumania.

THE tenth meeting took place at the Grand Hotel on Friday the 15th February. The President was in the chair, and ten other members were present.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Duke of Cornwall and York acknowledging the resolution passed at the previous meeting.

The resignations of Mr. H. B. Broomhead and Mr. Ranck were accepted with regret.

Mr. North read a paper on "Recent Issues," a large proportion of which he described as made for collectors and unnecessary. He stated that in the year 1900, without including varieties and many surcharges, at least 773 new stamps were produced.

G. FRED II. GIBSON, *Hon. Sec.*

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

Suburban Exchange Club.

FOUR packets containing 201 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,912 14s. 2d., were made up and despatched on the January circuits by the 28th instant. Many good stamps were offered for sale or exchange at reasonable prices, and returns should show a satisfactory average. South Africans (including "V.R.I.'s" and "Mafeking Besieged") were particularly strong, and Australians are well represented. September packets have come back from circulation, and are being dealt with as quickly as possible. Sales totalled £129 19s. 2d. Members who do not contribute sheets, but wish to see packets, should send an occasional reminder to the Secretary. Their places on the list will, of course, come after contributors. Club sheets should be used preferably, and will be supplied at cost price.

Six applications for membership were received during the past month, of which four were duly accepted. Collectors of all grades are welcomed, and copies of rules, etc., will gladly be forwarded on application.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGERSIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixtieth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday, December 10th, 1900. Present:—Messrs. Bruner, Calman, Luff, Perrin, Scott, and Stebbins. The Treasurer's Report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,099.61 exclusive of U.S. bonds, was approved as read. Moved by Mr. Calman, and seconded by Dr. Stebbins, that the Treasurer be authorised to sell one 4% U.S. bond, and that a committee of three, including the chair, be appointed to make a new investment not to exceed \$1,200. Motion carried, the committee appointed being Messrs. Bruner, Andreini, and Scott. Dr. Stebbins tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors, on account of inability to attend the meetings as often as he should desire. Resignation accepted with regrets. Three of the applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon, and Messrs. Hazzard, Power, and Washburn were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club. The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board: Charles J. Phillips, London, England, subscribing member, proposed by P. F. Bruner, seconded by John N. Luff. Adjourned at 10.15 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING. 1900.

THE fifth meeting of the stockholders and fourth annual meeting of the Club was held at the Club-house on Wednesday evening, December 12th, 1900. The meeting was called to order at 8.50 p.m. by President Bruner. The following members answered to the calling of the roll:—P. F. Bruner, Jno. F. Black, M. C. Berlepsch, H. L. Calman, H. E. Deats, N. Dieschbourg, W. F. Gregory, J. Herzog, L. M. Homburger, G. E. Jones, John N. Luff, W. F. Morgan, Albert Perrin, Jos. S. Rich, H. E. Robinson, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, P. Stypmann, Geo. R. Tuttle. The reports of the following officers were received and read:—The President's Report, the Treasurer's Report, the Secretary's Report, the House Committee's Report, the Amendment Committee's Report, the Auditing Committee's Report, the Membership Committee's Report, the Literary Committee's Report. Moved by Mr. J. W. Scott, seconded by Mr. Calman, that the phraseology of the Constitution and By-Laws be revised where required. Carried. There being no further general business before the meeting, the election of Governors was in order. The names of Messrs. Bruner, Calman, and Scott being the only nominations before the meeting for Governors to hold office until December, 1903, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote. Mr. Low's name also being the only nomination for term of one year to succeed Mr. Stebbins, who had resigned, the Secretary was instructed similarly in this case, and the Chair duly declared the election of Messrs. Bruner, Calman, and Scott to hold office for three years, and Mr. Low for one year.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.*

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.*

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Referring to Mr. Warhurst's letter in your last issue. He says the V.R.I. stamps "were utterly unnecessary and decidedly speculative"; further, "The British, being in possession, could have sold and used the Boer stamps just as they were." Can we find a precedent for such a proceeding? I think not. Did the Germans use French stamps in the provinces they occupied in 1870-1? No, but German stamps. I possess envelopes with both German and French stamps side by side used upon them. Which costs the least, overprinting stamps on the spot or sending out stamps from England? The former, of course, and that plan is adopted. It is well known that when the British occupied the two Republics the stamps of the Orange Free State and Transvaal became valueless, either to defray postage or discharge taxes, until they were legally overprinted V.R.I., and thus made a legal tender for such purposes. How, therefore, can anyone maintain

that these stamps were a speculative issue? In my opinion they are not on the same level as "Mafeking Besieged" labels.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. EARL.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In the December number of the *London Philatelist* you make a rather serious mistake in saying that the extract on page 311 is from *Mekeel's Weekly*. The piece referred to was written by me, and appeared in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* on December 1st. I think it is only fair that you should correct this in the February number.

I enclose copy of *M. P.* containing the par.

Yours faithfully,
G. LIONEL CAMPBELL, JUN.

[We regret that this "serious mistake" should have been made. Mr. Campbell is the English correspondent of the *M. P.*—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MR. W. HADLOW'S sale of January 17th.—We notice the following: British East Africa, 1st issue, mint sets of three, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 1d., 1 anna on 2d., and 2 annas on 5d., £5 5s. and £5 10s.; on Company's stamps, the rare 2 annas, pair, used, £2 12s. 6d., and a single copy with double surcharge, £3 10s. Great Britain, 1s., green, Plate 2, with hair lines, imperf. and mint, £2 14s. Heligoland, 2 pf. (3) and 1 pf. (3), all on entire and postmarked, £5 7s. 6d. Nevis, 6d., grey, litho, used, £4 4s., another unused, £4 4s. Most of the lots were of the bulky order.

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER'S sale of January 18th.—Great Britain, mint, horizontal

pair of VR's, with side margin, £16. Gibraltar, 1st issue, 4d. and 1s., with gum, £3 3s. A collection of Russian Locals in album, 1,330 stamps, realised £31. Transvaal, sets of Queen's Head, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2s. (the two higher values used), went for £1 15s. and £1 16s. per set; ditto, provisionals, 1d., in black, on 6d., Queen's Head, the complete set of seven types, two or three a little defective, £7; ditto, ditto, a somewhat similar lot, but not including Gibbons' Type 14, the *v* variety, £4 15s.; ditto, ditto, 1d., in red, on 6d., Queen's Head, Gibbons' Types 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16, four have slight defects, £7; ditto, 1885, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s., green, a very fine unused horizontal *tête-bêche* pair, mint, £3 3s.; Zanzibar on Indian, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green, an unused mint pair, one having the error

"Zanibar," £3 7s. 6d. Matabeleland, Reuter's Telegraph Service, an entire sheet of eighteen, containing six each of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., only fifty sheets were issued, very rare, £3 3s.

* * *

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER,

January 31st and February 1st.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, pair V R's, mint*	17	0	0
Ditto, 10d., brown, octagonal issue, Die II., block of four*	16	0	0
Ditto, 4d., Medium Garter, blue paper*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, white paper*	8	0	0
Ditto, 2/-, brown*	4	12	6
Reunion, first issue, 15 c., penmarked.	14	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., dotted ground, rouletted	4	0	0
Modena, 1859, 80 c., buff*	4	0	0
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ T., Arms	9	10	0
Moldavia, 54 paras	13	0	0
Levant, brown and blue, 1865	5	10	0
Ditto, blue and red, 1865	5	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red*	13	0	0
Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze	10	0	0
Spain, 1 real, light blue, 1854	7	10	0
Ditto, 1855, the error 2 reales, blue	13	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 cuartos, imperf., with frame inverted	4	10	0
Ditto, same, but perforated and a little defective	4	5	0
Switzerland, Geneva, the double stamp, slightly rubbed	7	17	6
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	14	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vertical lines	9	0	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., without lines to cross	4	0	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, red	4	12	6
Ditto, 60 crazie, red	7	10	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow, fine	36	0	0
India, $\frac{1}{2}$, red, (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ arches), pair*	18	10	0
Ditto, ditto (8 arches), pair*	12	12	0
Ditto, 4 annas, red and blue, wide dividing lines*	11	0	0
Ditto, 8 annas, large "Service"; perf. cut vertically	5	5	0
Labuan, "6" (twice), in red, on 16 c., blue	7	0	0
Ditto, surcharged in red with pen and ink, "One Dollar" and postmaster's initials, on 16 c., blue*	9	10	0
Ditto, "2 CENTS" on 16 c., blue	4	10	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star*	7	5	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d., red, Woodblock*	8	0	0
Ditto, 1d., blue, Woodblock, error, defective	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, Woodblock	9	10	0
Ditto, 4d., red, error, Woodblock defective	10	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*	4	10	0
Lagos, 5s., blue*	5	12	6
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown	8	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on bluish	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe"	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, large fillet	13	10	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue, 33 x 35 mm.*	7	15	0
A collection of British Colonials (2,463), a very nice lot	93	0	0

* Unused.

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.'s sale, January 29th and 30th. We notice the following:—

	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, CC, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 c., blue	1	10	0
Mafeking, 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (current type), mint, block of four*	5	5	0
Ceylon, wmk. Star, 1s., blue-violet, clean-cut perf., block of four	2	15	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s., bistre*	1	15	0
Great Britain, Small Crown, 16, 2d., deep blue*	1	9	0
British Levant, 12 piastres, on blued paper*	1	14	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, two very fine early impressions	13	0	0
Natal, 3d., blue, Star wmk., pair*	2	10	0
Sierra Leone, CC, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2d., mauve, mint block of four	3	17	6
Ditto, CC, 14, ditto, ditto, ditto	1	7	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales	3	7	6
Transvaal, Queen's Head, 1s., green, mint, pair	2	14	0

A large proportion of this catalogue was made up of wholesale lots and collections.

* Unused.

* * *

At the very important sale of a well-known collection by Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, on February 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th (elsewhere referred to), the following is a list of most of the more prominent lots, with prices realised:—

Austria, Mercury, 6 kr., yellow	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 kr., red*	43	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 kr., rose	10	0	0
Bergedorf, 3 sch., black on rose*	9	0	0
Brunswick, 3 sgr., ditto*	6	6	0
Bulgaria, "5" in black on 30 stot.	7	0	0
France, 1872-5, the error 15 c., bistre on rose, <i>se tenant</i> with 10 c.*	11	5	0
Great Britain, VR, 1d., black*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1848, 10d., brown, Die IV., a pair*	9	0	0
Heligoland, 2 pf. (pair), and three singles; also 20 pf., rare shade, on a 10 pf. envelope	12	7	6
Hanover, 1850, 1 ggr., black on blue*	4	15	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., dotted ground, rouletted	5	5	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 sch., violet, on entire	6	0	0
Modena, 1852, 1 lira, on entire	16	0	0
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ tor., Arms	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto	12	0	0
Oldenburg, $\frac{1}{8}$ th., black on rose*	7	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2 gros., ditto*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gros., black on yellow*	6	6	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr., dark blue*	14	10	0
Roumania, 1854, 27 paras	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 81 paras	14	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras	18	10	0
Ditto, Collection of, mostly*	26	0	0
Levant, 1865, blue and brown	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, blue and red	5	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, used	5	15	0
Ditto, 1851, $\frac{1}{2}$, black on pale blue, the error*	55	0	0
Servia, 1866, 2 paras, green on lilac-rose, the error*	6	10	0
Spain, 3 c., bronze, on original	12	10	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red	17	10	0

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, red, and five 6 reales, blue, and a 12 c., lilac, on original	14	0	0	U.S.A., 5 c., Brattleboro, repaired . .	40	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 real, light blue	6	15	0	Ditto, 5 c., St. Louis, cut into at left	12	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 1 real, blue, vertical strip of three, bottom stamp being the error "2 Reales"	7	0	0	Ditto, 10 c., ditto	14	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 cuartos, imperf., with <i>inverted</i> centre	7	0	0	Ditto, 1869, 15 c., <i>inverted centre</i> . .	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, but <i>perf.</i>	14	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 24 c. ditto	24	0	0
Ditto, a fine lot of "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" (thirty) and mostly *	9	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 30 c. ditto	54	0	0
Ditto, a collection (254) mostly *	14	0	0	Ditto, "State," \$5, slightly defective	5	0	0
Sweden, the error "Tretio" *	14	0	0	Ditto, ditto, \$10 *	8	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., on entire . .	4	15	0	Ditto, ditto, \$20 *	10	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5+5, on piece	20	5	0	Ditto, Newspaper, 1875-9, 1 c. to \$60, twenty unused, including the nine high values	16	10	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r. *	8	15	0	Barbados, 1d. on half 5s. *	13	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., on entire	18	0	0	St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d. *	6	10	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines	10	10	0	Ditto, 5s., Star *	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, horizontal lines, small tear	6	0	0	Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	12	0	0
Ditto, 1850, 10 rappen, with frame to Cross	5	0	0	Tobago, 6d., bistre, CA *	6	0	0
Turkey, collection of 225, mostly *	25	10	0	Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, no <i>perf.</i> at top	13	10	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, red	5	10	0	Ditto, 4 on 1s., Type 17, ditto * . .	5	15	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, red	10	5	0	Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue, slightly thinned at top	7	0	0
Ditto, 3 lire, cut close at left	42	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 c., green	8	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1851-2, 9 kr., rose *	21	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 10 c., lilac	11	0	0
Ditto, 1858-60, 9 kr., carmine *	7	10	0	Brazil, 600 reis, italic	5	5	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., repaired . .	12	0	0	British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., yellow; <i>pelure</i> paper, cut round	48	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 8 c., green, cut round . .	17	0	0
India, ½ anna, red error (9½ arches) * . .	6	12	6	Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, cut square	24	0	0
Ditto, 8 annas, large "Service"	7	0	0	Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta	16	15	0
Labuan, 6, in red, on 16 c., blue	6	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, corners cut, on entire	58	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1869-74, 1 real, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," slightly cut *	9	0	0	Ditto, 1862, provisionals, 2 cents, yellow, No. 21	6	6	0
Ditto, collection (133)	12	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 cents, blue, No. 11	13	13	0
Portuguese India, collection (102) mostly *	29	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 18	12	12	0
Shanghai, ditto (72) all *	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, No. 19, thinned	6	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 4d., dark blue, Woodblock	6	0	0	Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green *	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d., blue, error	42	10	0	Ditto, 4 pesos, scarlet *	13	15	0
Ditto, 4d., red, error	31	10	0	Ditto, 5 ,, orange *	13	15	0
Lagos, 5s., blue *	6	5	0	Colombian Republic, 1863, 50 c., red, error	16	15	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown	12	10	0	Dominican Republic, 1862, 1 r., black on green *	6	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on white . .	7	0	0	Ditto, collection of 58	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange on bluish	6	15	0	Guatemala, 20 c., <i>inverted</i> centre	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on white	8	0	0	Mexico, collection of 24 Guadalajara . .	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish	7	0	0	Ditto, collection of 148	9	10	0
Ditto, large fillet, 2d., blue, cut close and thinned	6	15	0	Peru, medio peso, <i>rose</i> , on entire	14	10	0
Natal, 1s., buff, 1st issue	8	5	0	Ditto, collection of 180	16	0	0
Reunion, 1852, 15 c., black, repaired, on entire	17	10	0	Hawaii, 1851, 5 c., blue, slightly torn and heavy cancellation	72	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c., black, two small tears, on entire	22	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 13 c., blue, 1st type, ditto, ditto	46	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1861, 6d., imperf. *	6	10	0	Ditto, collection of 42	14	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. Transvaal" in red, on 3d., mauve, imperf. *	8	10	0	New South Wales, 8d., orange, Laureated	5	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue	16	0	0	Ditto, collection of 85	6	10	0
Canada, 12d., black, laid paper, minute tear	57	0	0	New Zealand, collection of 90	8	15	0
Ditto, 1857, 6d., purple-brown, <i>perf.</i> * . .	9	10	0	Queensland, 2d., blue, imperf.	5	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	17	0	0	Ditto, 1868-74, 1s., olive-brown, truncated Star *	16	5	0
Ditto, 5 cents, brown, Connell, no <i>perf.</i> at left, faint postmark	14	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., red-violet *	8	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½, scarlet *	8	0	0	Ditto, collection of 60	6	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, minute tear	14	10	0	Victoria, 1s., registered, rouletted . . .	8	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, slightly thinned in one place *	24	10	0	Ditto, collection of 134	12	5	0
				Western Australia, 2d., brown on red, roulettes on three sides	9	0	0
				Ditto, 6d., black-bronze, roulettes nearly all round	6	5	0
				Ditto, 1879, 2d., mauve, <i>error</i>	15	0	0
				This sale realised a total of £4,151 14s. 6d.			
				* Unused.			

THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

MARCH, 1901.

NO. III.

The Imperial Tour of H.R.H. the President of the
London Philatelic Society.



THIS Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York left these shores on Saturday, the 16th of the month, for a journey that is practically without a parallel in the history of nations. No empire that has yet existed could count so many prosperous and important branches as those that have grown out from the main trunk of these islands. His Royal Highness—and the Duchess of Cornwall and York—will practically visit each colony of the British Empire, to be received not only with the hearty welcome that always awaits an illustrious representative of “the Old Country,” but with the loyal and respectful acclamations that are his due as the Heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain and the British Empire. The Royal President of the London Society, who has already gone far and wide in his sailor days, will doubtless experience his greatest delights in revisiting old scenes, and those of his fellow-members who have similarly tasted the delights of travel would doubtless have gloried in being attached *à la suite!* A more feasible course was to send the good wishes of the Society, and we are glad that this has been effected. The London Philatelic Society at its sitting of the 15th, on the proposition of the Vice-President, unanimously passed the following resolution, which was telegraphed to the Duke of Cornwall in the course of the evening :—

“The Philatelic Society of London in meeting assembled respectfully wishes the President *bon voyage.*”

On the following day—that of the departure of His Royal Highness, the 16th March—the Hon. Secretary received the following reply :—

“I thank the Philatelic Society for kind message.—GEORGE.”

The heartiest wishes for the safety and happiness of the Duke and Duchess during their long journey go out not alone from the London Society, but from all classes of collectors who readily discern the prestige imparted to Philately by the part that His Royal Highness bears therein.

Despite the great duties and functions that he has to carry through *en route*, there is still room to hope that the claims of Philately will not be altogether neglected; and we have good reason to believe that H.R.H., like all philatelic travellers, will be glad to add alike to his knowledge and treasures during his travels. That he may have opportunity so to do will be the wish of us all, and we trust that, on his safe return to this country, he may have acquisitions for his collection from all parts of the great empire that he is visiting.

The "Penny Issues" of Ceylon.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, MARCH 1ST, 1901.

By E. D. BACON.



NE of the most interesting papers read before the Society last season was certainly that on Ceylon stamps, by Baron Percy de Worms. The notes, which were entirely compiled from researches made from the stamps in the matchless collection of his brother, Baron Anthony de Worms, prove the author to be a thorough master of the subject of which he treats, as well as showing, although not himself a collector, he possesses, nevertheless, much philatelic acumen. The paper, which appeared in the *London Philatelist* of July, 1900, forms an important addendum to the work on India and Ceylon stamps, published by the Society in 1892, and will be found most useful by collectors of the stamps of this colony, as showing what varieties exist beyond those given in that catalogue.

Baron Percy de Worms, in the course of his remarks, drew attention to several matters in the early history of Ceylon stamps that still require further elucidation, and the object of this paper is to clear up some of the points that he has raised.

1. He states his brother's collection contains a pair of the imperforate Six Pence on *bleuté* paper, postmarked "London, January 28, 1858"; whereas the list of the consignments of stamps sent to the colony I gave in the Society's work shows that the first supply of this value only left London on May 14th, 1858. Now at the time when I was compiling my notes on Ceylon stamps for publication in that work, the list of the stamps sent to the colony by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. was printed just as I received it from their hands. Since then the firm have kindly allowed me to go through their books myself and to check the list in every possible

way. In doing this I have discovered that the first supply of the Six Pence value was inadvertently omitted from their list. Their books show that the plate used for this value was completed on July 12th, 1855, and that 250 sheets, of 240 stamps each, *i.e.* 60,000, Six Pence violet stamps were despatched to the colony on the 26th of the same month, so that this particular value was in use some eighteen months before it was followed by the first supply of One Penny and Two Pence stamps on March 16th, 1857. These Six Pence stamps, as Baron A. de Worms' pair proves, were those on *bleuté* paper, and we may conclude that the issue of this value took place as early as September, 1855. The stamp was issued for pre-paying the half-ounce letter rate from Ceylon to the United Kingdom, as the following notice, taken from *The Ceylon Almanac and Annual Register* for 1855, proves:—

"POSTAGE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

"1st.—Under Instructions received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General, and in accordance with Orders issued by the local Government, NOTICE is hereby given, that from the First of May, 1854, Letters *from Ceylon* to the United Kingdom, *viâ* Southampton or *viâ* Plymouth, will be charged at the rate of Six Pence the single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, One Shilling for a letter not exceeding an ounce in weight, Two Shillings for a letter above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

"2nd.—The prepayment of letters forwarded *viâ* Southampton or Plymouth is optional."

The remainder of the list of the consignments of stamps, as given in the Society's work, is correct, except that the five following supplies have been omitted under the years 1864 and 1865:—

1864.		1864.
August 16. ...	6,960 ... 2d.	December 1. ... 3,600 ... 5d.
" ...	7,200 ... 4d.	" ... 6,000 ... 10d.
" ...	14,400 ... 5d.	" ... 4,800 ... 1s.
" ...	14,400 ... 10d.	1865.
" ...	14,400 ... 1s.	March 1st. ... 3,600 ... 5d.
" ...	480 ... 2s.	" ... 6,000 ... 10d.
September 3. ...	3,600 ... 5d.	" ... 4,800 ... 1s.
" ...	6,000 ... 10d.	June 1st. ... 3,600 ... 5d.
" ...	4,800 ... 1s.	" ... 6,000 ... 10d.
		" ... 4,800 ... 1s.

With these emendations the list may now be considered as absolutely correct.

The stock of stamps taken over from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. by the Agents-General for the Colony, in 1862, as given in my "Preliminary Notes" in the Society's work, page 63, now becomes fairly well accounted for, as the accompanying lists show:—

<i>Stamps taken over from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., June 25th, 1862.</i>			<i>Stamps forwarded to the Colony between June, 1862, and the end of 1866.</i>		
7,200	...	2d.	6,960	...	2d.
11,040	...	4d.	10,800	...	4d.
67,680	...	5d.	67,200	...	5d.
1,920	...	6d.	1,920	...	6d.
1,200	...	8d.	960	...	8d.
9,600	...	9d.	9,600	...	9d.
83,520	...	10d.	83,040	...	10d.
110,400	...	1s.	100,800	...	1s.
4,800	...	2s.	4,560	...	2s.

2. I agree with Baron Percy de Worms that the existence of the Nine Pence, imperforate, printed in *brown*, is very doubtful; in fact, I will go further, and assert that the imperforate stamp was never issued in any colour but violet-brown. I believe the "brown" variety was added to the list from two specimens in the "Tapling Collection." I have had an opportunity of examining both these stamps again, and there can be no doubt that one of them is a perforated brown stamp cut down and the other an imperforate violet-brown stamp that has become somewhat sulphuretted. The fact that the first perforated Nine Pence stamps were printed in violet-brown, like the imperforate issue, is, I think, fairly conclusive evidence the latter was never issued in brown.

In going through some old letters at Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s, I have come across one that gives the reason for their using two distinct types for the Ceylon stamps. The letter, which is dated "August 6th, 1858," passed between their firm and the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies, and the following extract is that to which I refer:—

"Agreeably to your instructions we beg herewith to hand you an estimate for postage stamps and envelopes for the Government of Ceylon.

"As the requisition is for five denominations of adhesive stamps, making eleven in all, and for eight denominations of envelopes, making ten in all, it will be impossible to print them all in colours distinct from each other; we therefore propose to prepare two forms of stamps, although alike in the space they occupy, by which means six varieties of colour will be sufficient for the whole, so that where the colours are alike the form of stamp will be different."

3. Baron Percy de Worms is wrong in thinking that more than one supply of the One Shilling and Nine Pence stamps was sent out. It is quite certain that the 5,000 forwarded on February 7th, 1859, formed the sole consignment of this value, and consequently the two shades the stamp is known in must both have been included in this one despatch. The stamp was very little used, and the reason this value is the commonest of the octagonal imperforate stamps in an unused state is due to this fact, as it remained on sale at the post offices long after the other values were only to be had perforated, and was thus the only octagonal imperforate value that European dealers imported direct in unused condition. The fact, too, that used specimens are known postmarked as late as the year 1867 proves that no second supply of this value was required; for had one been sent it

would certainly have consisted of perforated stamps, as I shall proceed to show. Specimens of this value have, of course, long been known perforated, but collectors have always believed they were never sent out to the island, and there can be no doubt that they never left England. It is only during the last few months that I have been able to discover the true history of the perforated variety. It was customary for Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to prepare and get ready supplies of stamps for some of the principal colonies to which they were constantly shipping consignments, and Ceylon was one of these. I find from their books that sixty sheets, *i.e.* 14,400, One Shilling and Nine Pence stamps were perforated on May 1st, 1861, in readiness to send out, but, as no second supply of this value was ever asked for, the stamps never left London; neither was the stock, if then in existence, taken over by the Agents-General for the Colony on June 25th, 1862, with the other values of which I have given the numbers. Some specimens found their way into dealers' hands in the year 1889, but they do not appear to have been very numerous, and, with the exception of a sheet or part of one, I think the remainder must have been destroyed.

Baron Percy de Worms mentions that the yellow-green shade of the stamp is first noted in *The Philatelist* of September, 1867, but reference to the paragraph in question shows that the change of shade was only given on hearsay evidence, for in the same magazine of a later date, *viz.* April, 1868, the following note is inserted: "The 1s. 9d. was reported to be changed in colour, but we received some very recently, still imperforate, and the same shade of green."

4. As regards the perforated stamps with star watermark, since the India and Ceylon work of the Society was published a great deal more has become known about the various perforations employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and I have myself, in association with Lieut. F. H. Napier, written several times on the subject. There can be no doubt that, as in the case of nearly every other colony, the stamps perforated with clean-cut holes came before those with the so-called rough perforation. In checking the list of stamps sent to Ceylon I have been able to establish the date on which the first perforated sheets were sent to the colony. This was November 17th, 1860, and all the values forwarded on that day and the stamps of every subsequent consignment are stated to have been perforated. I have also found an entry in Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books to the effect that on September 25th, 1863, they perforated 100 sheets, of 240 stamps each, *i.e.* 24,000 Ten Pence stamps. These formed part of the imperforate stock the Agents-General for the Colony took over on June 25th, 1862, and, as the list of consignments shows, these 24,000 were forwarded to the island in four equal parcels of 6,000 each on September 29th, 1863, January 2nd, April 1st, and June 18th, 1864. The lot forwarded on September 29th, 1863, was the first supply of Ten Pence stamps that was sent out after the addition of perforation had been determined upon for Ceylon stamps, so that this value was not issued in a perforated state until some three years after the other values were in use. And this necessitates a correction of the statement I made in my "Preliminary Notes" in the Society's work, that the Ten Pence stamps sent out on September 29th, 1863,

were the first lot perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. This, as I have just shown, could not have been the case; and the stamps with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation did not leave England until August 16th, 1864, when 14,400 were sent to the colony. These were followed by subsequent lots, which give a total of 59,040 with this variety of perforation. The date of issue of the Ten Pence, with star watermark, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, must therefore be altered from "End of 1863" to September (?), 1864. Baron Percy de Worms says that the existence of this variety with the compound perforation $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ is very doubtful, a statement with which I entirely agree. I never remember having seen or heard of a specimen, and I am now quite unable to trace in what way the variety came to be inserted in the Society's work.

The date of the introduction of perforation being now known, we are able to ascertain, from the list of the consignments sent to Ceylon, the total number of each value that went out imperforate, as well as the quantities of the various perforated stamps. The numbers of the imperforate values work out as follows:—

3,242,800 .	...	1d.	6,200	...	8d.
534,400	...	2d.	9,800	...	9d.
7,400	...	4d.	15,500	...	10d.
90,800	...	5d.	51,100	...	1s.
60,000	...	6d. (<i>bleuté</i>).	5,000	...	1s. 9d.
120,080	...	6d.	5,720	...	2s.

5. I can add nothing to the very lucid and interesting description Baron Percy de Worms has given of the two entirely different watermarked "Crown CC" papers that he has shown Messrs. De la Rue and Co. made use of for the stamps in English currency. I congratulate both brothers upon their discovery of the existence of the two papers, a discovery which constitutes, I consider, a very brilliant philatelic achievement.

6. The "Service" stamps. I am now, I believe, able to solve the mystery that has attached itself for so long to the Four Pence value. I find on looking up the history of the "Service" stamps that they were first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of May, 1869, and I give a translation of the notice that then appeared:—

"CEYLON.

"There are employed here, as in India, some Service stamps. We have seen:—

1d., blue (new type).	6d., deep brown.
2d., yellow.	8d., reddish brown.
3d., rose.	1 sh., bright violet.
4d. ,,	2 sh., deep blue.

"All these stamps are watermarked 'Crown CC,' and have the word 'Service' surcharged, in black, except the 6d. and 2 sh., which have it in red. The type of the word 'Service' is different on the 1d. and 3d."

Since this date M. Moens has included the Four Pence in his catalogue. The same value was also chronicled in other magazines of the time, and a set of the different values is stated in *The Philatelist* of August, 1869, to then exist in a Parisian collection. This was possibly the same set as

M. Moens had seen and described in May. Notwithstanding the very precise notices of the existence of the Four Penny, there were no stamps of this value sold to dealers when the stock of the "Service" stamps was afterwards disposed of, and it has since been thought that no specimens were surcharged of this value, and that on the few copies known the surcharge must consequently be forged. Now I have examined a collection that was made at the London office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and which has recently been presented to the British Museum. The collection contains a number of specimens of stamps sent out to the colonies, and also numerous imperforate copies and a few essays. There is not a used stamp in the book, and it is obvious, from a glance through it, that every specimen it contains has emanated from official sources. On turning to the pages of Ceylon I was surprised to see a specimen of the Four Penny amongst the other "Service" stamps. The colour of the stamp is deep rose, and the surcharge is in black. The type of the surcharge, both on this and also on the specimen of the Eight Penny in the book, is, however, slightly different from that we know on the values of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s designs. The letters are somewhat shorter and are placed closer together, so that the word "SERVICE" measures only $11\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in place of $12\frac{3}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm. These specimens of the Four Penny and Eight Penny can therefore only be considered essays, and of the former value no supply was sent out to the island, while for the latter an alteration was made in the type of the surcharge before a supply was printed off. I have little doubt, if we could examine the Four Penny described by M. Moens and the one mentioned in *The Philatelist*, we should find that the surcharge agrees in type with that on the specimen in the collection I have named.

7. The only other point I need refer to is that raised by Baron Percy de Worms regarding the postal regulations for the sale of the stamped envelopes. His brother's collection contains a band from a packet of the One Penny value, which gives the various prices for one envelope or more up to twelve, whereas in the Society's work it is said the envelopes were only sold in packets. The latter statement is founded on an article in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for July, 1865, by Mr. Overy Taylor, entitled "Notes on the Asiatic Stamps." The writer thereof says, "We have heard, but cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that the Ceylon envelopes are only procurable in packets." And to the word "packets" the editor of the magazine appends the footnote, "This report is quite correct." On the other hand, I find M. Natalis Rondot states in the *Magasin Pittoresque* of July, 1865, that the envelopes each cost a farthing over the value of the stamp, and this statement is repeated in *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper* of June 9th, 1866. It seems impossible to harmonise these conflicting accounts, without the envelopes were at first sold singly at a farthing over face and then, for some reason, afterwards only in packets, or *vice versa*. The point is not an important one, but we still want further information before we can say it is satisfactorily cleared up.

Regulations for the use of Unpaid Letter Stamps in France.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1901.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.



WHEN Mr. R. Ehrenbach read his paper on "The Status of the Unpaid Letter, Registration, Too Late, and Official Stamps, etc.," a member of the Society mentioned the following case with regard to the Unpaid Letter Stamps of France:—

A letter sent from an English town to someone residing in London is forwarded to him to Paris. The difference between the Inland and Foreign Postage Fees in this case is, say, 50 c., payable by the addressee. The French postman has to call at the addressee's, say, three times, till he happens to find him in and to obtain payment of the Unpaid Letter Fee from the addressee. But only 50 c. is claimed by the postman, although the addressee, who, as a Philatelist, studies first the stamps on the envelope before he opens the letter, discovers that there are three Unpaid Letter Stamps on the envelope, one stuck on the top of the other and each obliterated. Being compelled to pay only 50 c., the value of one Unpaid Letter Stamp, he draws the conclusion that the Unpaid Letter Stamps of France do not represent the value they indicate.

That this inference is totally wrong I am now able to prove through the kindness of a friend, who has furnished me with a copy of the regulations for the use of Unpaid Letter Stamps of France, and the necessary forms to be filled up by the officials in relation thereto.

Everyone who has been in Paris has undoubtedly observed that the distribution of letters takes place direct from the General Post Office only, and the postmen distributing letters are carried from the General Post Office by large buses into the various districts and taken back to the General Post Office again by buses, which await the postmen's return at certain places in each district.

A postman who has received from the Comptroller of the Unpaid Letter Department an unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter, bearing an Unpaid Letter Stamp of, say, 50 c., obliterated in Paris with a triangular postmark (Δ), has to account for this amount on his return to the General Post Office, but not finding the addressee at home is unable to obtain payment from him.

The official regulations for Paris are as follows:—

The postman has, in such a case, to deliver the letter in question to the Post Office of the district in which the addressee resides, and receives payment of the amount indicated by the Unpaid Letter Stamp or stamps on the letter from the District Post Office.

The latter cancels the Unpaid Letter Stamp of, say, 50 c. with two heavy

crossed lines in ink, and returns the letter to the General Post Office with form No. 1,252, giving columns for the number of distribution, number of the district, number of such letters, value of Unpaid Letter Stamps on each letter, and for checking and remarks.

The General Post Office, before sending out the letter again, affixes a second Unpaid Letter Stamp of the same value as before (50 c.) on the top of the first to avoid the unintentional or intentional error of the postman, who has to account for the second Unpaid Letter Stamp only. The second Unpaid Letter Stamp is also obliterated with the triangular postmark. This mode of procedure may be repeated several times, till the postman finds the addressee at home and receives from him payment of the value indicated by the top stamp only.

In all the other places and country districts only one set of Unpaid Letter Stamps, showing the fee payable by the addressee and obliterated with name of place and date, is affixed to the letter, no matter how often the postman has to call at the addressee's residence, and the postman only reports the fact on his return to the Comptroller, but keeps the letter till he finds the addressee in, and receives payment indicated by the Unpaid Letter Stamp or Stamps on the letter.

Suppose, now, the postman is unable to receive any payment from the addressee for one of the following reasons :—

1. The addressee has left for another place in France, say Mentone. The letter in question will be delivered by the postman to the District Post Office in Paris as explained above, and returned to the General Post Office with form No. 1,252 attached, the new address marked on the letter.

In all other French places the postman hands also in this case the letter back to the official to whom he is responsible for the amount, stating the reason for non-delivery on the letter, and is absolved from any further liability. If the fee for the Unpaid Letter Stamp on the letter cannot be collected in the district where it has been affixed to the letter, the stamp is always cancelled by two heavy crossed lines in ink.

The letter in question is forwarded to Mentone with form No. 1,251 attached.

The front page shows in several places directions to be filled up with date and names of the forwarding and receiving Post Office and two tables, one below the other. Table I. gives columns for number of letters, etc., and the total amount of fees to be collected ; Table II. the same columns to be filled up only in case the receiving Post Office discovers an error in the statement as given in Table I. by the forwarding Post Office ; the back shows seven columns for :

1. Current number of objects.
2. Description of objects.
3. Weight.
4. Amount of Postage Stamps on each object.
5. Amount of Unpaid Letter Stamps to be collected.
6. Remarks to be filled up by the forwarding Post Office.
7. Remarks to be filled up by the receiving Post Office.

Below these seven columns there are places for the signatures of the forwarding and receiving Comptrollers.

This form has to be returned by the receiving Post Office to the forwarding Post Office, and the receipt of the receiving Comptroller is equivalent to payment of the amount stated therein. The Post Office in Mentone affixes a second Unpaid Letter Stamp of the same value on the top of the first, and obliterates it with postmark giving name of place and date, and sends the letter out for delivery and collection of the amount indicated by the top stamp only.

2. Let us assume now that the addressee has in the meantime left Mentone for San Remo (Italy). The letter will be forwarded to this place with form No. 309, stating only the amount of the French Unpaid Letter Stamp on the letter. This form is to be returned to Mentone, signed by the Postmaster of San Remo, and is to be looked upon as equivalent to payment of the amount stated thereon.

3. Suppose the letter in question cannot be delivered because the addressee is not known or has left without leaving any address, or refuses payment. Under these circumstances, in Paris the letter has to be sent back to the Distributing Department of the General Post Office under the above-described formalities, in the provinces simply handed back to the Comptroller by the postman as mentioned before; the reason of non-delivery is to be stated on the letter by the postman, and the Unpaid Letter Stamp on the letter to be cancelled by the Comptroller with two heavy crossed lines in ink.

If the letter has arrived from a foreign country belonging to the Postal Union, is not registered, and bears the name and address of the sender, it will be sent back direct to its place of origin accompanied by form No. 309, mentioned above, which has to be signed by the receiving foreign Post Office and to be returned to the French Post Office in question.

If such a letter has come from a foreign country belonging to the Postal Union, but is registered, or the name and address of the sender are not stated on the envelope, or the letter has come from a country which does not belong to the Postal Union, or in case of redirection insists upon the full Postage Fee being prepaid; or if a letter of French origin has been redirected to a foreign country, but returned to France for some reason or other; the letter will be forwarded by the Distributing Post Office to its Head Office, and from there to the "Administration Générale des Postes et Télégraphes (Bureau des Réclamations)" in Paris, corresponding to our Dead Letter Office, with form No. 835. This form bears on page 1 a copy of the regulations, and on pages 2 and 3 columns for :

1. Current number.
2. Date of arrival.
3. Name of place whence the letter came.
4. First French postmark.
5. Name of addressee.
6. Address.
7. Description of object.

8. Value of French Unpaid Letter Stamps.
9. Reason for non-delivery.
10. Remarks.

On page 4 a table giving columns for :

1. Number of letters
 - (a) unpaid.
 - (b) prepaid.
2. Number of newspapers, etc.
3. Total number of objects.
4. Total amount of Unpaid Letter Fees.

Below this table there are two receipt forms, to be signed by the Comptroller of the Distributing Office and by the Comptroller of the Head Office respectively before the form and letters are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in Paris.

If the letter is of French origin the Distributing Post Office forwards it also to its Head Office, and the Head Office to the Dead Letter Office in Paris, but with form No. 833, very similar to the above-mentioned form 835, but in another colour. The Dead Letter Office is at liberty to open the letters of French origin in order to discover the name and address of the sender, and to redirect the letter with form No. 1,251 to the respective places in order to give the letter back to the sender against payment of the Unpaid Letter Fee, or to destroy it at once, if they cannot trace the exact name and address of the sender, or do not think it worth their while to trouble any more about it.

Letters of foreign origin are usually sent back by the Dead Letter Office to their respective places of origin with form No. 309 under the described formalities.

There is this further possibility :

An unpaid letter is forwarded, say, from Switzerland to France, bearing a Swiss Unpaid Letter Stamp of, say, 20 c. This letter is also accompanied by form No. 309 from Switzerland to France ; the form has then to be signed by the French postmaster of the district to which the letter is redirected and to be returned to the Post Office in Switzerland where the letter came from. The French postmaster has now to affix an Unpaid Letter Stamp of exactly the same value as the Swiss Unpaid Letter Stamp, and to obliterate it before he sends out the letter. The further procedure is then as mentioned before.

In addition to the daily forms of which mention has already been made, there are also forms to be filled up monthly, viz. :—

Form No. 840, giving an account of the number of daily and monthly non-deliveries of French and foreign origin, is to be forwarded every month from the Distributing Offices to their respective Head Offices.

Form No. 1,253, to be forwarded to the Head Office, gives an account of the unpaid letters only which have been redirected to a new address either in France or in a foreign country, and of which the receipted forms No. 1,251 and No. 309 have been returned during the last month.

Form No. 836 gives an account of all the non-delivered objects which

have passed through a Distributing Post Office during the last month, and have been forwarded through the Head Office to the Dead Letter Office in Paris. This form is to be filled up in double, one form intended for the Head Office, the other for the General Post Office in Paris.

It is, of course, understood that every Post Office concerned keeps exact accounts of every unpaid letter which passes through, and of every Unpaid Letter Stamp they receive or use.

The foregoing observations go to show that the French Unpaid Letter Stamps really represent their face value, but in a large number of cases no money actually changes hands, the matter resolving itself into book entries; of course, in the case where the addressee is found, or the sender is traced and pays the amount, money does change hands. In the case where a letter is destroyed in the Dead Letter Office, this office issues a full discharge to the other office concerned from all liabilities in respect thereof.

The most rigid exactness is insisted upon, and the Comptroller of the Unpaid Letter Stamp Department is in a position to render an account for nearly every single Unpaid Letter Stamp. For this reason Unpaid Letter Stamps are very difficult to obtain in an unused condition.

Philatelic Notes.

NOTE.—*The co-operation of Philatelists is invited in order to make these columns of a varied and interesting nature.*

FUTCHAU PROVISIONAL.

5 pf surcharged on 10 pf. German-China Stamp of 1897.

AT the meeting of the London Philatelic Society on the 15th of this month Mr. Reichenheim read the following additional notes to the paper on "German China Provisionals," published in the *London Philatelist*, November, 1900, pp. 285-287:—

"Through the kindness of the Postmaster of the German Post Office in Futchau (China), I am able to give a few more details concerning the issue of the Futchau Provisional 5 pf surcharged on 10 pf. German-China stamp of 1897. Two issues exist: the first one was made between the 5th and 10th July, 1900, and the second one during a few days in the middle of November of the same year. Both issues have been produced by the same single hand-stamp, cut in wood, and made locally for the purpose, and the surcharge was affixed to each single stamp by the Post Office officials themselves when stamps of 5 pf. value were required by the public during those two periods. Therefore no different types can exist, but probably through bad stamping

some stamps appear with the surcharge '5 p' only. Altogether there have been forty to fifty sheets of one hundred stamps each surcharged.

"These details differ in some points from publications made elsewhere, but I think one can rely upon my information, considering the person I received it from."

MEXICO 1872 ISSUE.

MR. R. FRENTZEL informs us that this issue comprises two distinct types, instead of one only, as has hitherto been generally accepted; these are distinguishable by the shading of the ornamental part outside the ovals in the upper and lower frame holding the inscription "Correos" at top and "Mexico" at bottom.

The values 6 and 25 centavos are shaded by vertical lines.

The values 12, 50, and 100 centavos are shaded by horizontal lines.

Mr. Frentzel presented specimens of these stamps at the meeting of the Philatelic Society on March 1st, showing the differences to which he refers.

QUEENSLAND, 1899.

MR. HADLOW has shown us a small number of specimens, with the black roulette only, in used condition. These were found in a large parcel of the perforated and plain rouletted stamp, and clearly establish the fact of their postal employment. Mr. Hadlow has not yet seen the black and plain conjoint roulette postmarked, but there seems a probability of its existence also.

Occasional Notes.

EXHIBITION BY THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

UNDER the auspices of the International Philatelic Union a private Competitive Exhibition was held, by permission of the Philatelic Society, London, at their rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, February 23rd, 1901, from 3 to 8 p.m. The judges were Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, M. P. Castle, J.P., W. Schwabacher, and H. R. Oldfield; and the donors to prize fund and Exhibition expenses, Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, L. W. Fulcher, W. Hadlow, W. G. Hawkins, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Hinton, W. S. King, W. B. Kirkpatrick, Dr. E. F. Marx, Messrs. H. R. Oldfield, P. L. Pemberton, Vernon Roberts, and H. Thompson.

A most commendable little exhibition, which gave general satisfaction and attracted a large number of visitors. The rooms of the Society were, as a matter of fact, almost continuously crowded, and locomotion was certainly difficult. Mr. Vernon Roberts' superb Capes naturally took the *Grand Prix*, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's very fine lot of Sydneys equally inevitably

came in a good second. Mr. B. W. Neave, for a choice collection of Canada, and Mr. M. H. Lombard, for his Gambias, were also prize recipients. Messrs. Hinton, Warhurst, Beckton, Oldfield, and Hausburg also materially contributed to the success of the Exhibition by a display, *hors concours*, of many interesting and scarce stamps. Mr. Warhurst's stamps included the 1d. red on blue Transvaal error, unused, in a horizontal pair with a normal specimen—an extremely rare stamp in this condition. We cordially congratulate Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Hinton, and the other members of the I.P.U. upon a most successful little function.

The exhibits were limited to fifty stamps (pairs to count as one stamp, strips of three and blocks of four as two, and larger blocks as three stamps).

We append a list of the prize winners :—

Class I.

The Stamps of Great Britain or of any one British Colony forming a complete Exhibit, and consisting of 1, or 2, or 3 issues, as indicated by consecutive dates in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

Grand Prize—VERNON ROBERTS. Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1855-58, and 1861.

First Prize—L. L. R. HAUSBURG. New South Wales, 1850, 1850 and March, 1851 (1d. and 2d.).

Sydney Views, 2d. and 3d. (73, *hors concours*).

Second Prize—B. W. NEAVE. Canada, 1851, 1852-57, and 1887.

Third Prize—M. H. LOMBARD. Gambia, 1880 and 1887-88.

Consolation Prize—J. E. JOSELYN. Gambia, 1886-88.

Special Prize for Philatelic Knowledge—R. DALTON. Victoria, 1850.

Class II.

The Stamps of any Country or Colony not comprised in Class I., forming a complete Exhibit, and consisting of 1, or 2, or 3 issues, as indicated by consecutive dates in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

First Prize—R. FRENTZEL. Mexico Locals. Campeche, Chiapas, and Guadalajara.

Second Prize—L. W. FULCHER. Austrian Italy, 1850.

Third Prize—M. H. LOMBARD. French Colonies, 1859-62.

Consolation Prize—F. REICHENHEIM. German China Provisionals, 1897.

Class III.

Fiscal Stamps of any Country.

Prize—L. W. FULCHER. Japan, Bill Stamps.

Consolation Prize—H. THOMPSON. Mauritius, April to October, 1869. New Zealand, imperforate.

Class IV.

Envelopes and Post Cards (only) of any Country.

Prize—B. W. WARHURST. Orange Free State and Colony, Post Cards.

Consolation Prize—S. C. SKIPTON—Fifty rare and curious Cards.

Class V.

Stamps of any Country not specified in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

Prize—L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Various Countries, including set of Trinidad Stamps, surcharged 9d. for H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

THE SWISS FORGERIES.

AT the adjourned hearing of the case against Henri Bauche, Mr. E. D. Bacon, "who has for several years been in charge of the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, was called to give expert evidence. He said that many of the stamps which the prisoner had given in exchange were forgeries. Some of them were genuine, but these were of very little value. Some of the forged stamps would, if genuine, be worth upwards of £100 each. One pair of stamps (French) were copies of the only pair of its kind in existence. In one instance the obliterating marks had been removed, so as to make it appear that the stamp had not been used.—In reply to Mr. Caldicott, the witness said all the forgeries were clever—some of them cleverer than others.—In answer to the magistrate, the witness said that stamps had been forged since 1862. As the value of foreign stamps increased the forgeries became more ingenious. It was dangerous for an amateur to buy stamps—especially expensive stamps—without consulting an expert. According to information which he had received, most of the forged stamps—or, at any rate, the Swiss—came from Florence.—Robert Blake Yardley, barrister, who takes an interest in foreign stamps, was called to prove that the prisoner heard it stated at one of the dealers' shops which he visited that one of the stamps he had to dispose of was a forgery.—Detective-sergeant Haynes having given formal evidence, the prisoner was committed for trial."

This will take place on the 27th of this month, and we shall present a report thereof in our next issue.

We have seen or heard of the following additional forgeries, all of a dangerous nature:—

- Spain, 1852, 5 reales, crimson.
- „ 1854, 2 c., green.
- „ „ 1 real, pale blue.
- Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c.
- France, 1849, 1 franc, vermilion; also *tête-bêche*.

 THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH ISSUE.

MR. A. F. BASSET HULL kindly informs us that the Sydney Club, on January 12th last, waited in deputation on Sir John Forrest, the Postmaster-General, to protest against the issue of any provisional, commemorative, or any other temporary stamps. It appears that some considerable period must elapse before permanent series for the Commonwealth can be issued, and apparently, according to Sir John Forrest's reply to the deputation, five years may be required! This will allow ample time for the rapid appreciation of recent Australian issues that seems to be so keenly anticipated on both sides of the world!

We quote from the *Australian Philatelist* the following interesting colloquy which took place at the interview referred to:—

"Mr. Hull said they wanted to point out that certain propositions had been made by the permanent heads of the postal departments to surcharge all stamps at present

issued by the different states with the letters 'A.C.'—such stamps to be current throughout the Commonwealth. It really meant that there would be over one hundred varieties of stamps, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £1.

"Sir John Forrest: What harm will that do?"

"Mr. Hull: It will confuse the accounts, and every letter-carrier and sorter will have to bear in mind the one hundred designs, to detect forgeries.

"Sir John Forrest: Our stamps are the same design with different prices.

"Mr. Hull: They differ in detail of design. Under the system proposed Western Australian stamps could be used in the other colonies. We contend there should be no general issue whatever until the Commonwealth stamp is ready. Unfortunately there is a large number of speculators amongst the dealing section of collectors. They would buy Western Australian stamps and use them in Sydney to get Western Australian stamps cancelled in Sydney. People would also take the trouble to send parcels of stamped letters to Western Australia to get them cancelled in Western Australia, and the sorters in Western Australia could not possibly detect whether they were forgeries or not.

"Sir John Forrest: There is another obstacle in the way. I do not think that you could have a uniform stamp yet under the constitution. I have considered it very carefully, but the Act states that for five years all the revenue from the departments taken over is to be credited to the state, and all expenditure. I do not think it would be possible to have a uniform stamp until the book-keeping time passes.

"Mr. Hull: Does that apply to the Post Office Department? I thought it only referred to the Customs.

"Sir John Forrest: I do not think so. (He then read clauses 89 and 93 of the Constitution Act, which deal with the question.)

"Mr. Hull: That vastly simplifies our argument. What we want to ask is that you place your veto upon any interference with the stamps until such time as you are prepared under the Commonwealth to issue a uniform stamp.

"Sir John Forrest: I am not sufficiently conversant with what is thought on the matter by others, but that is my opinion.

"Mr. Hull: We are quite satisfied.

"Mr. van Weenen said that large stocks of Australian stamps were held by people in England and America, and if the states were to surcharge the stamps those people would also surcharge them as imitations.

"Sir John Forrest: Is there very much dealing in stamps?"

"Mr. Hull: Yes, it increases year by year.

"Mr. Hull then thanked Sir John Forrest, and the deputation withdrew.

"(Sir John Forrest has since resigned the Postmaster-Generalship, and is now Federal Minister of Defence. Mr. G. S. Drake, of Queensland, has been appointed Federal Postmaster-General.—Ed.)"

HAWAIIAN REMAINDERS.

THE \$58,000 worth of unused Hawaiian remainders have at last been burnt by the U.S.A. Post Office authorities.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that none of the surcharged provisional issues were sent in to the U.S.A. Department. Permission to sell these provisionals up to a certain time was given to the Hawaiian postmasters, and the whole were taken by speculators and others.

The stamps destroyed were the last issues, being of the years 1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 25 cents; 1899, 1, 2, and 5 cents. There were none of the official stamps in the lot sent over.

The total numbers of each value destroyed are as follows, the Department having kept no separate account of the different colours of the same denomination:—

1 cent	.	.	.	.	51,012 stamps.
2 cents	.	.	.	.	125,506 „
5 „	.	.	.	.	42,225 „
10 „	.	.	.	.	81,160 „
12 „	.	.	.	.	18 „
25 „	.	.	.	.	6,862 „
					306,783
Total	.	.	.	.	306,783

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, answering Mr. H. Heaton in the House of Commons on the 11th of the month, said that the necessary steps were being taken for the issue of new postage stamps, but it was not expected that the stamps would be ready for some months to come. The Postmaster-General pointed out that, with the exception of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 1s. stamps, all the adhesive stamps now in use bore figures clearly indicating their value, and the same plan would probably be continued. In the case of the three stamps named, they were of so distinctive a character that it was not thought necessary to put on them the value in figures as well as in words. The Postmaster-General was not aware of any inconvenience having resulted through the present arrangement. He thought that it was undesirable that the new designs of the proposed stamps should be submitted to the public before adoption, and that there was no sufficient reason for altering the colour of the 1d. stamp from mauve to royal scarlet or red.

We had thought that the participation of this country in the Berne Postal Conventions *was* "a sufficient reason" for conforming to the practice of the other countries of the Postal Union!



New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BERMUDA.—*Le Philatéliste Français* informs its readers that the 3d., grey, has been received surcharged "ONE FARTHING," in black, but we imagine that this is a mistake for the 1s., grey, already announced. The American journals also report the ½d. green, surcharged "one farthing"; probably this is also a mistake.

CEYLON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 1 rupee 50 cents stamp, announced as far back as December, 1899, has only lately been issued, and send us a copy.

The perf. is 14, but we cannot trace the watermark, if any, and the paper appears to be vertically laid.

GREAT BRITAIN.—According to the *S. C. F.*, the current ½d., green, stamp exists in two distinct dies, and may be found printed on both wove and laid papers.

INDIA.—An officer who has been serving in South Africa tells the *M. J.* that Indian 3 pies stamps were used for a time by the Indian (Native) Transport Contingent there, showing specimens bearing the "Field Post Office" mark dated November 25th, 1900. Our contemporary remarks—

"Presumably these stamps should only have been used upon letters to India, but we are told that most of them were employed upon local letters posted in the Orange River Colony. Perhaps the Indian Contingent had a post office of its own, provided with a small supply of stamps, the proceeds from which went to the general expenses of the Military

Post Office, but it seems curious that the 3 pies stamp should have been the one furnished."

Puttialla.—We are shown a used specimen of the 1 a. *Service Stamp* bearing one complete impression and portions of two others of the red curved overprint, the sheet having evidently been first put into the press somewhat out of position, and then passed through a second time correctly placed.—*M. J.*

Alwar.—We have received the ¼ anna stamp in a new colour. The type is the same as that of the perforated stamps of 1899, but these are printed from a new stone, the impressions on which are as close together as in the early sheets, and there are now 66 stamps on the sheet, in eleven horizontal rows. The paper and the perforation are the same as in the last edition.—*M. J.*

Adhesive.

¼ a., emerald-green; *pin-perf.* about 12.

Sirmoor.—We are shown a used copy of the 3 pies, orange, with a fresh variety of the "On S. S. S." surcharge. The word "On" is in large letters, like those of Type 13 in the Catalogue, but the letters "S" are taller than before, as tall as the "O," and have no stops after them; the lowest one is also set crooked.—*M. J.*

NEW ZEALAND.—The first supply of the new 1d. stamps for Universal Postage was printed in London, perf. 15½, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. now send us a copy, printed in the Colony, perf. 11, and on water-marked paper.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports the issue of a provisional letter card, and remarks that this is the first time this Colony has resorted to the surcharge, and hopes it will be the last. We fear not.

Adhesive.
1d., carmine, Universal Postage, perf. 11 and water-marked.

Letter Card.
1½d., mauve on green, surcharged ^{ONE} PENNY in red.

A New Zealand correspondent writes :—

“I will keep you supplied with anything new in New Zealand issues, and now inclose twelve of the new 1d. Universal and twelve of the hideous 1½d. The plates of the 1d. are out here now, and so future issues will be colonially printed. Two millions of the 1d. were printed at home and sent out. These are nearly exhausted. I can send you more if you would like them.

“The 1½d. was issued on 7th December, 1900, and the 1d. on 1st January, 1901.”

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Negri Sembilan*.—It would appear that we shall have to collect Perak stamps with Negri Sembilan postmarks, for the *M. C.* states that the supply of stamps having run short in Negri Sembilan, Perak stamps are being used in the former place.

Perhaps, however, a nice local surcharge may be resorted to.

VICTORIA.—Our friends Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, of Sydney, write us under date February 5th as follows :—

“Owing to the fact that in consequence of Federation postage and duty stamps have to be kept separate, Victoria has found it necessary to issue a new series, as their stamps were marked ‘Stamp Duty,’ and available for fiscal as well as postal purposes.

“They have made use of old dies printed in new colours, except in the case of the 2½d. and 5d., where they have simply taken out the word ‘Stamp Duty’ and inserted ‘Postage.’ Herewith you have six of the lower values, together with a list of all.”

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. further point out that the 1d. value has been altered by the addition of the word “Postage” in a curve beneath the Queen’s portrait.

The watermark of the specimens before us is V and Crown, and the perforations 12 × 12½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
½d., 1873,	Gibbons’ Type 21, green.
1d., 1883	“ “ 27, rose.
2d., 1881	“ “ 25, mauve.
2½d., 1887	“ “ 42 (Postage), blue.
3d., 1866	“ “ 16, orange-brown.
4d., 1881	“ “ 25, bistre.
5d., 1887	“ “ 44 (Postage), chocolate.
6d., 1865	“ “ 14, pale green.
1s., 1873	“ “ 24, dull orange.
2s., 1881	“ “ 26, blue on pink.
5s., 1868	“ “ 17, blue and vermilion (colours transposed).

It is plain therefore that recourse has been had to some of the older dies in order to comply with the new regulations separating the postage and fiscal revenue, and hence to cease the further issue of stamps bearing the latter word.

The *M. J.* announces a special post card in celebration of the “Commonwealth.” The following is a description :—

“The stamp is that with a three-quarter face bust, used on the cards of 1882–3, attached to a fancy scroll with inscriptions, and on the back of the card, leaving very little room for writing, is a device formed of the shields of the various colonies, with heads of Queen Victoria at the top, of the Duke of Cornwall and York at the left, and of Lord Hopetoun at the right, with the motto, ‘ONE PEOPLE, ONE EMPIRE, ONE DESTINY,’ below. We understand that these are to be printed in five different colours, of which we have only seen two at present.”

Post Cards.

1d., grey on white; 132 × 89 mm.
1d., orange-brown on white; 132 × 89 mm.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—A new stamp reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and Smyth and Nicolle, value 2½d. and colour blue.

Design, Swan in oval, “TWO PENCE HALF-PENNY” in scroll at top, and “WESTERN AUSTRALIA” at the bottom in a straight label.

At sides, sprays of leaves and flowers.

It is perforated 14 and watermarked Crown WA.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue, new design; perf. 14, wmk. Crown WA.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Variations in the perforations of the current set are reported, and we have not previously noted the following :—

Adhesives.

6, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 heller, and 1 and 2 kronen, perf. 10½, the 50 heller, perf. 12½ × 10½; also the 3 and 100 heller, *Unpaid Letter Stamps*, perf. 10½.

BELGIUM.—The stamp and inscriptions of the envelope have been changed from red-brown to carmine.—*M. C.*

Envelope. 10 centimes, carmine.

BOSNIA.—From time to time we have chronicled different perms. of the current issue, but it appears our list was far from complete, and we have therefore to make the following additions :—

Adhesives. Perf. 10½, 2 and 20 heller
“ 11½, 5 heller.
“ 12½ × 10½, 1 heller.

CRETE.—The *M. J.* gives the following information as to the provisional surcharge

upon the higher values of the current stamps :—

“It appears that although the stamps have the values expressed in *lepta* and *drachma*, the money in use hitherto has been *piastres* of Turkey, which are worth 21 *lepta* each. The 25 l. stamps and higher values were, however, sold at the rate of 25 l. to the piastre, as a matter of convenience to the public, and it was therefore necessary to surcharge them to show that they were sold under their actual value. Our correspondent adds that when the Greek currency has been introduced the surcharge will no longer be wanted; but we were told last month that the overprinting was to cease on Crete joining the Postal Union. The numbers surcharged are stated to be—

“ 25 <i>lepta</i> , 100,000.	|	1 <i>drach.</i> , 7,500.
50 „ 25,000.	|	2 „ 5,000.
	|	5 <i>drach.</i> , 2,500.

A new series of Postage Due stamps is stated to have been issued here, the design resembling that of the current Norwegians, although rather a poor imitation. All the eight values are printed in dark rose-red, with a wide space between each stamp. A foreign contemporary states that owing to the carelessness with which the perforation has been done only 5 per cent. of the stamps are well centred.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

FRANCE.—At the meeting of the London Philatelic Society on the 15th of this month, Mr. F. Reichenheim read the following note on the two printings of the 10 c. and 20 c. stamps of the new issue of France (December, 1900):—

“It has already been reported in the *London Philatelist* (January, 1901, p. 18) that there exist two distinct printings of ‘some’ values of the new issue of the French stamps (December, 1900).

“Those values are the 10 c. and 20 c.

“The first issue was obtained by two impressions, the figures of value, ‘10’ and ‘20’ respectively, being printed separately into the design; the second impression, the present one, is produced by one print only.

“In the first print of the 10 c. the figure ‘10’ is printed in a much darker shade than the design, and is quite visible on the back of the stamp, whereas in the second print the colours of figures and design are the same, and no mark of the figures appears on the back of the stamp.

“In the first print of the 20 c. the figure ‘20’ is also printed in a little darker shade than the design, and the top curve and bottom dash of the figure ‘2’ touch the inner left perpendicular line of the square. In the second print the figure ‘20’ is well centred and printed in exactly the same shade as the design.”

Mr. Reichenheim exhibited several blocks of both values, which clearly indicated the double and single methods of printing. The first double impressions are badly centred, both as to the figure and the perforation, and in their *ensemble* reflect but small credit to our good neighbours. It is also announced that the 15 c. will be changed to a lighter colour.

GREECE.—There appear to be two more varieties of the Olympian Games issue than we have chronicled, and from the *M. J.* we take the following :—

Adhesives.

25 *lepta*, in red, on 40 l., mauve; *double surcharge*.
50 „ in black, on 25 l., in red, on 40 l., mauve.

HUNGARY.—The 5 krona value has been added to the set, and the colour is reported to be claret.

Adhesive. 5 krona, current issue, claret.

ICELAND.—Two new stamps are reported here.

The current set has added to it a 25 aur, blue and yellow-brown, and a 4 aur, grey, official stamp.

Adhesive. 25 aur, blue and yellow-brown, perf. 14 × 13½.
Official Stamp. 4 aur, grey.

ITALY.—The *M. C.* announces a letter card, issued in December, impressed with a copy of the current 20 centesimi adhesive; size 141 × 80 mm.

Letter Card. 20 centesimi, orange on yellow.

NORWAY.—The 60 öre, blue, has now appeared with the name “NORGE,” in Roman capitals, completing the current set.

Adhesive. 60 öre, dark blue.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. Ehrenbach informs us that the 500 reis is now perforated 11½, like the other values of the current set.

Adhesive. 500 reis, black on azure; perf. 11½.

Mr. Ehrenbach has also seen the 5 r. and 25 r. of the current set without numerals of value *se tenant* with normal specimens. These specimens were sold over the counter at the post office in Oporto in the usual course, and are apparently therefore genuine errors.

Adhesives. 5 reis, value omitted.
25 „ „

Mr. Marsden calls our attention to the fact that the varieties of numerals, alluded to in last month's Philatelic Notes, had already been noted in this journal. We regret the oversight.

SERVIA.—Two new values are reported by the *M. J.*

These stamps are larger in size than the current issue, and with the name in a straight line at the top, a Crown and Mantle over the oval containing the head, and numerals in shields below. White wove paper, perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 3 dinars, bright pink.
5 " mauve.

TURKEY.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a sample of the new Turkish stamps.

The general appearance is similar, though the stamp is smaller in size, to the 1892-99 issue, but has in the centre the Sultan's signature, like the 1863 issue.

The value is 1 piastre, colour blue, perf. 13½, and apparently no watermark.

Our friends write: "This design is for postage on internal correspondence only; the set consists of the following values: 5, 10, and 20 paras, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 piastres; colours unknown at present."

There is also a separate issue for international correspondence, consisting of the same values, but designs and colours as yet unknown; also new Unpaid Letter stamps, of the values 10 and 20 paras and 1 and 2 piastres.

Adhesive. 1 piastre, blue; perf. 13½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Two new values have been added to the current set, the 3 centavos, orange, and 15 centavos, blue, in the place of the 12 c. and 16 c., now stated to be obsolete.

Even's Weekly has heard of another change, the 30 centavos to bright rose-vermilion colour.

Adhesives. 3 centavos, orange.
15 " blue.
30 " bright rose-vermilion.

COSTA RICA.—A very handsome set of stamps is reported in several quarters, and as this country's record for not creating unnecessary issues for *general* postal purposes is a clean one, the new-comers will be welcome.

The *M. J.* announces this issue as follows:

"This Republic has been provided with a fine new set of stamps, by (we should suppose) Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, as they are beautifully engraved and somewhat irregularly perforated. Each value has a different design, with a central device in *black*, except for the 50 *centimos* and 10 *colones*; the highest value and the 5 and 20 *centimos* are of oblong shape, the rest are upright rectangular. The 1 cent. has a figure

of a gentleman about to take a flying leap off the top of a monument; the 5 cent., a view of 'Puerto Simon'; the 20 cent., 'Teatro Nacional'; the 1 colon, 'Puente de Birris' (a high railway bridge across a valley); and the 10 colones, the Arms of the Republic; the other values bear portraits of gentlemen whose names are given on the stamps.

Adhesives.
1 centimo, black and green.
2 centimos " vermilion.
5 " " pale blue.
10 " " yellow-brown.
20 " " lake.
50 " blue and lilac.
1 colon, black and olive.
2 colones " carmine.
5 " " brown.
10 " brown-red and pale green.

"We gather that *colon* is the new name for *dollar*, in which sense of the word the stamps are doubtless expected to do a certain amount of *colonisation* for the benefit of Costa Rica."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—On page 50 we reported some *errors*, and now hear of a 20 c., rose, caused by the insertion of a transfer of that value in the stone for the ½ c.

We cannot believe these so-called *errors* were accidentally made, and collectors had better leave them alone. It pays to create this rubbish, unfortunately.

ECUADOR.—The colours of the 1, 2, 5, and 10 c. stamps of the current issue have been changed. — *American Journal of Philately.*

The current 10 cents. Revenue has been seen used postally, without surcharge.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Adhesives. 1 c., scarlet and black.
2 c., green " "
5 c., grey-lilac " "
10 c., dull blue " "
Postal Fiscal. 10 c., dark blue.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.—*Cucuta.*—The *M. J.* adds another value to the provisionals of last year, the 2 cents., on dark blue-green paper.

Adhesive. 2 cents., black on dark blue-green.

Panama.—Another provisional stamp has been issued here, the 5 c. postage stamp having been surcharged "A. R. Colon Colombia," in violet, in three lines.—*American Journal of Philately.*

Registration Stamp. 5 c. blue, violet surcharge as above.

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 cents. and 7 cents. of the new issue, designs stated to be "Genius of Agriculture" and "Fertility of the country."

These stamps do not fall behind the 1 cent., 5 cents., and 10 cents., already chronicled, in appearance, and are a credit to the printers.

Our Ipswich friends also inform us that the 25 c., 50 c., and 1 peso, of 1890, have been issued in new colours—olive-brown, lake, and green respectively.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
2 centesimos, red ; new design.	
7 " orange-brown ; new design.	
25 " olive-brown ; design of 1890.	
50 " lake " "	
1 peso, green " "	

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—Mr. Masson has shown us copies of the following : The 2 abasi of the 1880 type, in *dull black* on thin white wove paper, a used copy, unfortunately somewhat damaged, but quite sufficient to swear by. Also two varieties of a new 2 abasi stamp, which he tells us appeared on letters in August and September last, but has not been seen since ; it is in the type of the 1 abasi of 1893, but is dated 1316, in Arabic, in the upper corners, instead of 1310, and is inscribed, at the lower left, *do miskal, do abasi*, instead of *ek miskal, ek abasi*. It is printed in *black* on the usual coloured tissue paper, of which two varieties only have been seen at present.—*M. J.*

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
2 a. (Type 39), black on <i>thin white wove</i> .	
2 a. (" 44) " dull pink.	
3 a. (" ") " magenta.	

FRENCH CHINA.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 15 centimes stamp is now coming over, surcharged in carmine instead of vermilion.

Adhesive.
15 centimes, blue, surcharged "Chine," in carmine.

HAWAII.—Mr. C. J. Phillips has seen a specimen of the 2 c. interisland stamp, in

black on white wove (No. 208 in Catalogue), printed on both sides. The stamp is used and on part of the original envelope, and both impressions are quite distinct.

MACAO.—We are shown, of the provisional issue of 1894, the 1 a. on 5 r. and the 31 a. on 200 r. with the overprints upside down, and the 8 a. on 50 r. doubly surcharged, one impression upside down and the other correctly placed.—*M. J.*

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—The 2½ reis, doubly surcharged with the "Centenario da India" overprint, one impression being straight and the other sloping, is reported by the *M. J.*

PERSIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports two more values of the doubly surcharged set, of which we gave a list of three values on page 20.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1 shahi, grey, with two surcharges.	
4 " red " "	

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—We hear that shortly will be issued 500 and 700 reis stamps for Angola, Cape Verde, Congo, Lorenzo Marques, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Principe, and Zambesia.

RUSSIAN LEVANT. — *Le T. Belge* announces that the 1 kopec for use here is now overprinted "4 Para" in black instead of blue.

Adhesive. 4 para, in black, on 1 k., orange.

TUNIS.—Change of colours, we are informed, has taken place here.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
10 c., carmine.	
15 c., grey.	
25 c., blue.	



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERY.

Hon. Secretary—

G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEBRUARY 14th.—The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. J. N. A. Mostyn, M.A., LL.B., W. A. Callaghan, W. D. Crick, J. Wilson, C. W. Ruston-Harrison, M. Mavrogordato, W. F. A. Peek.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. H. Atharley and G. A. Coombs for donations to the library.

FEBRUARY 14th and 15th.—The second auction sale was held on these two evenings, and was very successful in every way, especially in stimulating Philately locally. This was one of the chief objects aimed at. Good prices were realised, the best for single stamps being:—Great Britain, 10d., 1847, plate 4, mint, £5 2s. 6d. Ceylon, 10d., imperf., £2 17s. 6d.; 8d., yellow-brown, perf., mint, £9 10s. Great Britain, 6d., 1847, used, rare colour, double impression, £1 9s.; 10s., Maltese Cross, £1; 20s., Maltese Cross, £1 14s.; 20s., Orb, 10s. 6d. N.S.W., 2d., Sydney View, plate 2, 19s.; 2d., Sydney View, plate 3, £1 1s.; 3d., Sydney View, £1.

MARCH 7th.—The following were unanimously elected members:—Rev. J. Highwood, Messrs. F. S. Saville, LL.B., A. A. Green, E. Harnsen.

Votes of thanks were given to Mr. W. Morley for a bound copy of Vol. I. of Morley's *Philatelic Journal*, and to Mr. W. G. Ward for auction catalogues.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave a display of New Issues, which was very interesting, as, in addition to some nice used copies, the collection contained practically every recent Colonial in mint condition.

We have been very successful in making up our collection of auction catalogues, and have completed some sets, either priced or unpriced. We should, however, be glad if some one would supply us with Cheveley's, Nos. 1, 2, 58, 137, 140, 142, and Thos. Bull's, No. 28, 29, either priced or unpriced.

Many members have sent in their photos, with autograph written across the corner. We should be glad if those members who have not already sent would do so at their earliest convenience, as we feel sure it will be a very interesting collection of photos when completed.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 5th, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Reichenheim (chair), Hoyes, Bradbury, Cool, Frenzel, Hall, Mardon, Meyer, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sisley, Stadnen, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, and Slade.

Mrs. Wrigley was elected an ordinary member of the Society. Mr. T. W. Hall gave a display of part of his collection of the stamps of Peru (including Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s stamps and Chilian stamps used during the occupation of Peru by Chili) before an interested and appreciative audience. The display was enhanced by a paper giving valuable information as to many unchronicled varieties, etc. etc., and when the last page had been handed round for inspection, the Chairman passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for the instructive entertainment he had provided for the members. The vote was responded to in felicitous terms, and Mr. Hall promised to help the Society on a future occasion. Mr. Walter Morley sent a very fine selection of Peruvian Fiscals for inspection by the members. This was much appreciated and carefully examined, and the Secretary was instructed to transmit the thanks of the Society to Mr. Morley and to inscribe them in the minutes. The meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE eleventh meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, March 1st, the President being in the chair, and ten other members present.

Mr. Abbott and Mr. Beckton gave a display of Sarawak, the exhibit of the former including the 2 c. on 3 c., the second issue imperf., several stamps watermarked I and LNT, and all the errors and varieties of surcharge. Mr. Beckton showed amongst other things the 2 c. on 3 c. on piece of original with London postmark July 29th, 1876, although in Collin and Calman's catalogue it is said not to have been issued until August of that year.

THE President again took the chair at the twelfth meeting on Friday, March 15th, and was supported by eight other members.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield was elected a member of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Home Secretary acknowledging on behalf of the King the vote of sympathy passed by the Society after the death of Queen Victoria.

Two short papers were read, the first by Mr. Gibson calling attention to uncatalogued errors in the stamp of Finland, in which the figures of value are omitted in the top right or left-hand corners. Mr. Munn pointed out that in some of the stamps of British South Africa there is a distinct dot in the centre of the tail of the left-hand supporter of the coat of arms.

G. FRED H. GIBSON, *Hon. Sec.*

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUR packets, containing 201 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,572 14s. 10d., were made up and despatched on the February circuit by the 28th ultimo. Many good stamps were offered at reasonable prices, some fine selections of South Africans, Colonials, and old Europeans being contributed. The September and October packets have returned from circulation, and the two accounts will be rendered together, as the Secretary has been pressed for time during the past few weeks. The sales during both these months showed a satisfactory increase, and members are beginning to recognise the fact that the rarer classes of stamps always find a ready sale at reasonable prices.

Eight applications for membership were received during February, of which five were entertained favourably. Members are reminded that club sheets should be used whenever possible, and contributions, to be in time, should be forwarded not later than the 20th of each month. Rules and full information as to the working of the club will gladly be forwarded on demand.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary*.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixty-second meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, January 14th, 1901. Present:—Messrs. Adreini, Calman, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's Report, showing a cash balance in bank on January 1st, 1901, of \$1,634.65, was read and approved. The Treasurer reported also that since January 1st, 1901, a bond had been purchased. The Report of the House Committee was received and read. The Secretary was requested to write to the delinquent members and stockholders, calling attention to their default since October 1st, 1900, and quoting Section 4 of the By-Laws. The Special Committee reported that they had made the investment for the Club as authorised, purchasing a \$1,000 West Shore 4 per

cent. bond due in the year 2361 and guaranteed by the New York Central, the cost of said bond being \$1,140: approved. Moved by Mr. Luff, seconded and carried, that the Board make an appropriation of the sum of \$100 to the Literary Committee, to be used for the purchase, binding, etc., of books and papers during the year. The Treasurer was authorised to renew the lease of the Club-house for another year at the same rental. The names of two of the applicants for membership to the Club having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon, and Messrs. Phillips and Ward were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members.

THE sixty-third meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, February 11th, 1901. Present:—Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. A number of communications were read by the Secretary. The resignation of Mr. Hunter was accepted, and the Treasurer authorised to transfer his share of stock to Mr. Klemann. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$460.51, exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was read and approved. The report of the House Committee was accepted as read. The names of Messrs. Brown, Chittenden, Green, Lyons, Richardson, and Williams were dropped from the membership roll, they having failed to pay their dues, though three notices have been mailed to each of them.

The President reported having appointed the following committees to serve during the present year: *Executive*—H. L. Calman, J. O. Hobby, J. W. George. *House*—John N. Luff, Albert Perrin, G. E. Jones, J. W. Scott, G. R. Tuttle. *Amusement*—Jos. J. O'Donohue, jun., Julius Herzog, Jas. H. Stebbins, jun., Wm. Knudson, Jos. B. Leavy. *Auditing*—J. M. Andreini, Wm. Thorne, Henry Clotz. *Literary*—Jos. S. Rich, H. E. Deats, F. E. P. Lynde. *Membership*—Lyman H. Low, Wm. H. Smith, jun., A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory, J. C. Morgenthau. The name of Mr. W. F. Gurley having been posted the required length of time, his name was balloted upon, and he was declared unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club. Adjourned at 10 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.



Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.*

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.*

OVERPRINTS AND MAFEKINGS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Earl, there may or may not be a precedent for using the stamps of a conquered state as they were found by the victor, but in the case of the Orange and Transvaal States there would be at least ninety per cent. of the whole stock seized at once with the capitals, and probably less than five per cent. would be in the hands of individuals. The authorities having sole charge of the mails as well, could have sold and used the Boer stamps as they were without loss; but it is clear that it was intended to create a demand for at least ten times the normal quantity that could be used, so these stamps were overprinted. The motive behind it all was exactly the same as in Mafeking issue. Why were not all the coins similarly stamped?

With reference to the Mafekings, the Editor of *Monthly Journal* can well take care of himself, but the suggestion that Major Evans is a "pro-Boer" is very delicately put by Mr. Turner, though stated more bluntly by that gentleman as to a journal conducted by me, because it has contended from the first that this issue was unjustifiable. It is an epithet used by thousands of ignorant people the last year, expected to silence at once any opponent, whether on religious, municipal, political, or philatelic grounds. You have liberally allowed nine pages of your valuable journal in which are stated certain facts which—being facts—nobody disputes, yet I should like to state in three sentences the main facts ignored by Mr. Turner, as proving that this printing was unnecessary and speculative.

The official figures show that there were Cape stamps of the value of £86 in stock on 23rd March, and that about ninety letters a week were all that could be passed out of Mafeking from that date to the relief, equal to 720 in all, the charges for which had been raised to 6d. and 1s. each, so that, allowing the higher rate as a minimum average, these would use up less than £40 worth, or would last over four months at the original face value, for it is certain that many of these letters were sent merely to get the surcharged stamps on them passed genuinely through the post. In addition to the Cape issue there was a large quantity of Bechuana stamps, that no postal official would have questioned if used as they were, making a total value of £298 13s. 4d. in all. Now the supreme authorities in Mafeking knew perfectly well the probabilities of how many

letters could be despatched in such circumstances, and that the above-named value of stamps was more than could be legitimately used in a year of such investment, yet they deliberately increased the nominal value to £735 by the surcharging, and some few persons managed to buy for their own use and as a speculation close on £700 worth of labels that were mostly postmarked in order to make the gullible collectors here believe them to be genuinely wanted and used, not calculating that the Postmaster-General would honestly state the number of letters and the quantities of stamps surcharged.

How any sane man can say, in the face of these facts and figures, that they were justifiably necessary and not speculative I cannot understand! Kimberley and Ladysmith were closely invested, but they did not inflict on us a special series, though they might had certain officers been there.

Your obedient servant,

B. W. WARHURST.

CHELSEA.

DEAR SIR,—Touching Mr. Turner's article in your last number on the Transvaal provisionals, I am very pleased that someone else has given an opinion at such length on these very curious issues. Mr. Turner, on page 11, speaks of the status of stamps "properly issued" at Rustenburg, Zeerust, Wolmaransstad, and Vryburg. Without further information, how do we know they were properly issued? The Army Order of October 23rd, 1900, itself speaks of Transvaal stamps which "may have been overprinted without authority." Therefore we may infer that such stamps existed, also that they were not properly issued; else why have them sent to Pretoria instead of allowing them to be used up for postal purposes? Mr. Turner fails to show that the principal postal authorities gave any orders with respect to individual towns doing their own overprinting; everything points the other way, viz. that all official legal overprinting of stamps was to be done at one place—Pretoria, the seat of government. Perhaps "forgeries" is not quite a correct designation for these stamps. Suppose we call them local provisionals, issued during the Boer War by British generals with philatelic inclinations.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. EARL.

NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

MR. C. J. PHILLIPS, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., has returned from his extended American tour, and announces at once his satisfaction with the results thereof, and his pleasure at finding a healthy tone in philatelic circles throughout the States generally. Like others who have visited our American cousins, he has experienced the kindest welcome and most generous hospitality.

* * *

THE appreciation of French stamps in unused condition seems as steady as it is rapid, and we read of amazing prices at which collections thereof have changed ownership. The most recent instance, according to the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, is that of the French collection of M. Visocki, who is well known to many Philatelists in this country. M. Visocki sold his collection to M. Bardon for £2,080, the latter promptly reselling them to an amateur who already possessed a strong collection of these stamps. Curiously enough, shortly after, the amateur in question resold the amalgamated stock to M. Bardon for £4,000, no less than £2,400 of which was immediately realised by the sale of the following rarities, and others, all unused:—

1849. 1 franc, tête-bêche (£200).
 1853. 1 " " block (£200).
 1853. 80 c. " three pairs or blocks.
 1852 (Pres.). 10 c., block of four.
 1853. 5, 40, 80 c., blocks of four.

A number of blocks of four of later issues, and a nearly complete series of all the "figure of Commerce" type (£80), contributed to the total value. Our French contemporary may well query if any so rapid a rise has ever taken place with another country's stamps.

* * *

THE following interesting little estimate of the value of his own and the recently purchased stock of M. J. B. Moens is made by Mr. E. M. Ruben, of Copenhagen. We can only hope for his sake that he may get it!

	Marks.
Retail stamps in stock . . .	2,400,000
Russian locals . . .	192,800
Envelopes and bands . . .	356,000
Post cards . . .	178,400
Wholesale stock . . .	800,000
Mr. Ruben's own stock . . .	1,072,800
	<u>5,000,000</u>

A quarter of a million sterling is a sum that will require many sales of entires or locals before it can be paid into the bank! We fear that our own dealers' stocks must be poor indeed beside that of our enterprising friend in Copenhagen.

"RUMOURS reaching us from different sources in reference to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., we have obtained from the officers of the Company the facts and present them plainly, before garbled and extravagant tales become current," says Mr. W. F. Gregory in *Mekeel's Weekly*, and we may add that very similar reports have been current in this country. We do not, however, think there is much pessimism here! "Mr. Henry L. Calman is the principal stockholder of the Company. He is also the principal owner of the business—stamps at wholesale—of G. B. Calman. Other business interests of great importance demand Mr. Calman's attention, and he offers for sale his holdings in the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., which represent only one of his three business connections. The pessimist at once concludes that stamp collecting is dying out because persons of influence are getting out of it. Mr. Calman does not propose to dispose of his wholesale business, worth nearly or quite a half-million of dollars."

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER's sale of February 14th and 15th.—A catalogue of useful and desirable lots, mostly of the remainder, mixed, and bulky order. We notice:—

* Unused.

Finland, 1867-70, 10 peni, purple-brown	£	s.	d.
on grey, the error*	2	4	0
Naples, 50 gra., on entire, and four lower values	4	4	0
Norway, 1883-4, ring of posthorn not shaded, 12 öre, pale green, horizontal mint pair*	2	17	6
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." (raised stops), 6d., carmine, horizontal pair*	2	6	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head, ½d. to 6d., * and 1s. and 2s., used			
Sets from £1 15s. to	2	4	0
Ditto, Queen's Head, provisionals, "Id." in black, on 6d., Types 11 and 13	3	0	0
Ditto, Types 13 and 15	1	12	0
Ditto, red surcharge, Types 10 and 15	2	10	0
Argentine, 1891, 20 pesos, green	1	12	0
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., without surcharge*	1	16	0

* * *

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER,
 February 28th and March 1st.

India, 1st issue, ½ anna, blue, entire sheet of ninety-six*	£	s.	d.
Ditto, ditto, 1 anna, red, ditto, ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 annas, green, ditto, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 annas, green, ditto, ditto	40	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1863, 1 real, reddish violet, "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," slightly thinned	4	12	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	7	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	0	0
Japan, collection of 790	11	10	0
Canada, 12d., black, superb	66	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., carmine-vermilion	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange	12	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, vermilion, slight defect	5	17	6
St. Louis, 5 c. on piece	11	10	0
Ditto, 10 c., ditto	13	10	0
U.S.A., periodicals, set complete, but 9 cents surcharged "SPECIMEN"	9	9	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	7	10	0
British Guiana, 1st issue, 12 c., cut square	8	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta	15	0	0
Ditto, 1862, provisionals, 1 c., black on rose, border of pearls, No. 16, superb	11	10	0
Ditto, 1 c., black on rose, border of crossed ovals, No. 12, a little short at bottom, but showing roulettes two sides	8	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., black on yellow, border of grapes, No. 24, full roulettes	10	10	0
Ditto, 2 c., black on yellow, border of pearls, No. 16	4	10	0
Ditto, 4 c., black on blue, trefoil border, No. 15, full roulettes	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pearl in heart border, No. 1, unused and signed, full roulettes bottom and right side	11	11	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., pair*	15	0	0
Ditto, 5s., Star*	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	7	5	0
Tobago, 6d., stone, CA*	6	0	0
Ditto, 1891-2 provisional, 2½d. on 4d., grey, a superb unused mint block of four, of which the two lower stamps are twice surcharged	7	5	0
Trinidad, Lady MacLeod on entire, but repaired	5	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune	13	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., dull blue, Type 10*	10	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1d., dull red, ditto*	8	0	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½ c., blue*	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., green	7	0	0

A very fine collection in twelve plain albums, containing 8,232 stamps, and including a very fine lot of Natal (1st issue 3d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., errors, etc.), Transvaal (red surcharges, provls., unused, etc.), Cape of Good Hope (1d., Woodblock (2), and 4d. (2)), and many others, £275.

* * *

MR. W. HADLOW,

February 20th and 21st.

British East Africa, 5 annas*	3	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, "SPECIMEN" in red	1	14	0
Puttialla, errors, "PUTTIALLA" on ½ a. and 1 rupee, both in red*	3	10	0
Mafeking, 6d. on 3d., Cape	2	4	0
Ditto, 6d. on 3d., "H. PROTECTORATE"	2	12	0
Ditto, 1s. on 6d. ditto*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s. on 4d. Cape	1	10	0
Nevis, 4d., rose, very fine, No. 5*	1	12	0
Ditto, another equally fine, No. 7*	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, mint, with side margins, No. 6*	1	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Nevis, another, mint, No. 8*	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, very fine, No. 3*	1	16	0
Ditto, another equally fine, No. 8*	1	14	0
Ditto, perf. 15, engraved, 4d., rich orange, mint, No. 10*	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, a superb pair in the dark rich orange shade, Nos. 7 and 8*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., blue-green, with gum, No. 11*	2	17	6
Ditto, another mint, No. 9*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green, very fine, No. 2*	12	10	0
Ditto, litho., 4d., orange, mint, No. 4*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, a superb mint pair, Nos. 11 and 12*	8	2	6
Ditto, litho., 6d., lilac, mint, with corner margins, No. 10*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dark lilac, superb mint pair, very rare, dark shade, Nos. 10 and 11*	9	9	0
Ditto, 1s., dark green, superb mint strip, Nos. 1, 2, and 3*	3	7	6
Ditto, wmk. CA, 6d., green, mint*	4	8	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." on 2½d., pair, one being the rare type Antique "2," mint*	3	10	0
Ditto, a single ditto, mint*	3	5	0
Portuguese Indies, 6 on 100 r., green (Handbook No. 173)*	1	18	0
Transvaal, 1st issue, 6d., ultramarine, block of eight, part gum and very fine*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dark blue, superb mint block of eight*	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of four*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, pair*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single*	1	12	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., grey-lilac, fine background and border	3	5	0
Ditto, emblems, on vertical laid paper, with gum*	2	4	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., black on pale red, printed on back	2	8	0

* * *

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.,

February 12th and 13th.

Barbados, 1859, 1s., brown-black, mint, horizontal pair*	3	6	0
Ditto, Large Star, 4d., brownish rose*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion*	2	10	0
Ditto, provl., 1d. on half 5s.	3	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., pen-marked and nicked at corner	3	15	0
Ditto, \$1, green, 12½*	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 cent, magenta	3	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 cent, vermilion	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, pair, 1s., yellow-green	2	6	0
Ditto, pair, 1s., emerald-green*	3	12	6
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	3	10	0
Ceylon, Star, 9d., lilac brown, imperf.	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	2	4	0
Colombian Republic, Tolima, 1870, 5 c., black on blue, wove, pen-marked, block of 10, showing types	5	5	0
Ditto, 5 c., black on buff, horizontal pen-marked pair	2	12	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set complete*	3	15	0
Nevis, 6d., grey-black*	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., green, CA*	4	2	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

APRIL, 1901.

No. 112.

The King Edward Stamps.



WE are weary of reading the surmises, reports, and contradictions thereof that permeate the daily and weekly newspapers as regards the impending changes in our stamps. Needless to say that they practically all emanate from the too fertile brain of the *commencement de siècle* pressman, and generally display remarkable ignorance of the true requirements and difficulties in the production of the postage stamps of this country. We have been informed on good authority that the whole question is actively engaging the attention of the Department, but that, in all probability, several months will elapse before any new series can be placed on sale.

Meantime the halfpenny has changed its hue on the cards and envelopes, and with one exception we are practically in line with the other countries of the Postal Union. The colour of the 1d. must, however, be changed to a shade of red or pink, as accepted by the other countries at the Berne Conference. We have already to bear sufficient unfriendliness from our neighbours, much of which is engendered by the national characteristic of doing what we think right in our own way and regardless of other people's feelings. In this case we are advertising to the whole world that, although all other nations accept the Postal Union colours, *we* make a law unto ourselves and decline to accredit a condition that finds cordial approval throughout the world. We earnestly trust that no ground of official objection or expense will stand in the way of the future penny stamp reversion to its pristine red, or a kindred shade.

Writing before the Budget, we wonder that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not turn his mind to the raising of revenue by a War Tax

Stamp. A halfpenny adhesive stamp—available also for postage, for convenience' sake—of an appropriate and patriotic type should be compulsorily affixed to all current agreements, transfers, bills, receipts, cheques, and, in fact, to every written instrument of daily use. A colossal sum would be raised in this manner, and without the crushing of particular classes that is the common appanage of the Budgets of later years.

Since the foregoing was penned we learn that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have given notice in the *Gazette* that the use of all the existing dies for postage and revenue covers, envelopes, and stamps has been discontinued, and that new dies will be used on and after the 1st of June next.

Grenada.

THE PENNY AND SIXPENNY VALUES, 1861-1883.

By J. WRAY-MERCER, B.A.



POPULAR as the stamps of the British Colonies, especially the West Indian group, have always been, the more surprising is it that those of the island of Grenada have systematically received from the specialist-collector so little attention. Though it is very interesting to observe in the various catalogues of the last five years the gradual and cautious evolution of the muddling classification of these stamps generally obtaining at the present day—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in 1895 merely list the issues of the early penny and sixpenny values without and with Star watermark, whereas in 1897 the same cataloguers not only split the watermarked stamps into Small and Large Star issues, but further subdivide the latter in the case of the penny into compound and simple perforations. Messrs. Bright, though they were, I believe, the first in 1896 to mention these particular values upon Large Star paper, have never undertaken the further subdivision of the lower value as regards perforation, but chronicle in 1897 another issue, a penny stamp, perforated 14, upon Small Star paper, which they again suppress in their 1900 list. Scott's Catalogue all along refuses to admit the penny, Large Star, perforation 14, except in the small print reserved for minor varieties—it is high time that an endeavour was made to fix more or less definitely some classification which would, by compelling conformity between the several contradictory self-styled "Standard Catalogues," clear up some of the mystery which does, and of necessity must under existing circumstances, attach itself to these stamps. The only article of any moment to be found relating to these stamps, excepting the section on Grenada in the Philatelic Society's work on the West Indies, appeared in the *London Philatelist* of November, 1897, where Dr. Stanley Taylor, giving an account of his researches

among them, mentioned his principal conclusions concerning the penny and sixpenny values, which, to sum up, were: (1) that there is a greater variation to be observed in the perforation of these stamps than had hitherto appeared; (2) that the sideway position of watermark found among them had a deal more significance than was usually allowed it.

It is the listing by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, in their 1900 Catalogue, of the penny, perf. 14, upon Small Star paper (which I described some three years ago in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*), so long debarred from a separate and proper place, that causes me to hope that this article may be the means of calling attention to other stamps no less deserving of a similar recognition.

Not being able to obtain either from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the printers of the stamps in question, or from the Postmaster or Governor of the island any official intelligence which would, had it been forthcoming, have been a material aid (by giving the number of different batches of stamps sent out from the printers and by fixing the date of these various emissions) in deciding upon some such definite classification, one is compelled to turn and see if any information is to be gathered from the stamps themselves. Upon a careful examination the penny and sixpenny values issued prior to 1883, of which alone I propose here to treat, may be divided into two primary groups, those with compound and those with simple perforations; the latter may be further subdivided into two sub-groups gauging 14 and 15 respectively, thus giving in all three distinct perforations only. There are those who decline to recognise the admissibility of the simpler perforations on the ground that "the perforations of all Grenada stamps are impossible to measure," while there are others who would have the simpler gauges, 14 and 15, to be merely 14×14 or 15×15 , that is, members only of the compound series $14-15\frac{1}{2}$; both these propositions are easily disproved, the first by experiment, the latter by remembering that should their view be correct, these then casual compounds, 14×14 and 15×15 , should not be any commoner than any possible compound, say 14×15 or $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14$; furthermore, that the 1s., violet, of 1875, prepared by the same firm, is perforated 15 in the simple manner. A certain amount of difficulty may indeed be experienced in measuring the compound perforated series, since if the number of holes in any large block of these stamps be counted to the space of 2 cm., a difference of gauge will be observed in different places measured along this line; moreover, the work done by the machine used in producing them is of the coarsest description, in many cases the needles barely piercing the paper at all; but here the immeasurability matters not in the least, for I take it no one is desirous to separate out and collect all the possible combinations of 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$. If the simpler gauges, 14 and 15, which are as a rule clean-cut and well defined, appear occasionally to be somewhat roughish, the cause lies in the texture of the paper, and not so much in the shortcomings of the apparatus employed in producing them.

There are two varieties of watermark found among these particular stamps, distinguished as the Small and Large Star; and although an excellent description of these Star watermarked papers is to be found in the Stanley

Gibbons Handbook on Barbados, pp. 41-48 (wherein not only are they minutely described, but once and for all the old fallacy that the two sizes of Star may appear upon the same sheet of stamps has fairly been exploded), there is a very important point connected with these watermarked papers which has never to my knowledge satisfactorily been cleared up, namely, the varying position of the Star, which may be found among the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. sideways as well as upright. The usual opinion expressed is that this variation is only caused by the carelessness of the printers; however, if a careful consideration be given to the subject, one is compelled to doubt the accuracy of such explanation. A considerable and lengthy discussion took place as early as 1874 in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* (vol. xii.) upon the matter, and the principal conclusions arrived at by the Philatelists engaged in it were that it denoted a difference of issue. The President of the Philatelic Society of that day, however, gave the opinion that the change of position of watermark was owing "to the stars being turned when cleaning the plates or when they became worn." Messrs. Bacon and Napier, in the *St. Vincent Handbook* (p. 53), say this latter reason "is rather far-fetched and not to say grotesque," and go on to state in the same work that the true solution of the question is as follows: "As the paper was sufficiently large to allow of the plate being printed on it in either position, the printer was quite indifferent as to how the paper was placed, and were it not that this particular watermark is a symmetrical figure we should, doubtless, *occasionally* find it inverted as well as sideways." Of course, it is impossible in regard to the Star watermark to decide whether it does appear inverted or not, so the question must necessarily be abandoned; but in the other case the above solution is not at all satisfactory when applied to Grenada, or, as the same authors afterward themselves state, to Barbados. For in the Handbook of the latter country, while describing the 3d., lilac-brown, and the 5s., rose, of 1873, they say that "both these values were printed upon Small Star paper, but *unlike all the other Star watermarked stamps of Barbados, the paper was put into the press sideways*, so that we find the stamp to have two rays pointing upwards instead of one only as usual." Continuing, they say: "For the threepence half-sheets were used, the paper being divided horizontally as for the stamp of the two previous issues. The plate of the 3d. measured $9\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{16}$, that is, it was the same width and exactly half the length of the Queensland plates, for which the Small Star paper had been made. There was therefore no reason, had the printers been so inclined, why the stamp should not have been printed so that the stars would be in their normal position. For all that *we have never seen any of this value except with the Star sideways.*"

In Grenada, too, a fixed position of watermark is found attached to a particular stamp; thus in the case of the undoubtedly distinct varieties:—

1875.	1s., violet,	.	.	.	Watermark upright.
1880.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d., mauve	.	.	.	„ sideways.
„	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., claret.	.	.	.	„ upright.
„	4d., blue	.	.	.	„ „

Large Star.	1d., blue-green	.	.	.	Watermark sideways.
"	"	6d., vermilion	.	.	" upright.
"	"	1d., green, perf. 14	.	.	" "

The position of watermark given above for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., mauve, 1880, was recently questioned, I know, by Mr. Hausburg, in a letter to the *London Philatelist* criticising Dr. S. Taylor's similar conclusions upon this very subject; the number of exceptions, however, to be found is infinitesimally small when compared with those showing the watermark positioned as above. In fact, though during the last three years I have examined many hundreds of this particular stamp, I have only been able to find one contradictory example. These rare exceptions to the general rule, as in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., may, and one would expect it to, exist in the other stamp mentioned above, and as such might certainly be said to be due to the printer's carelessness. But to suppose that during the process of printing some particular stamp, such as one of those given in the above list, the sheets of paper were placed in the press haphazard is to contradict the evidence of one's own senses, for one would find the same stamp to occur with either position of watermark in similar numbers, or, at any rate, in numbers more proportionate, which we do not.

It has also been suggested that the variation in position of watermark was introduced in some way to guard against forgery. Whether this was the case, or whether, as is much more likely, it was a method to distinguish the different printings, or was even necessitated by some change in the manner of delivery of the sheets of paper to the printing press, one cannot possibly say; but one thing does remain certain, and that is that every unquestionably distinct West Indian stamp printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. shows a uniformity in the position of its watermark.

If therefore this be the case, we have a very valuable supplementary method which may serve as a help in distinguishing different issues or printings of certain stamps. I do not for a moment contend that, because two individual stamps possess this difference one from another, one is permitted to say upon such evidence alone that they are different issues; but what I do maintain is, that if two such stamps showing this distinction in watermark are also separable, not only by a difference of perforation, but in addition by a different shade, by a difference of texture of paper, and that, furthermore, different periods of use are clearly indicated by dated postmarks, one is fully justified in describing them as separate emissions.

There can be little reason to doubt the accuracy of the date, 1864, given by most authorities as denoting the year during which stamps upon Small Star paper first appeared; though both Messrs. Scott and Bright, in their latest catalogues, do give it as 1860, which conjecture must be inaccurate, since the Grenada House of Assembly did not pass the Act authorising the preparation and sale of postage stamps till February of the following year, 1861. So, although one may be fairly safe in accepting the year 1864 as the commencement of the use of this paper, the multitude of conflicting opinions which have been expressed as to the duration and discontinuance of its employment—Messrs. Scott and Bright date its termination in 1866;

Millington, on the stamps of the British Empire, would have it supposed that it was in continuous use until 1883; Mr. E. D. Bacon, in his descriptive account of the Tapling Collection, in the *Monthly Journal*, would seem to set an end to its use in 1870; the London Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of this island mentions 1875; while Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, who up to the present year had not committed themselves at all, apparently give it till after 1879—compel one, in the absence of the necessary official authority, to investigate the subject as far as possible by means of the stamps themselves.

Between 1861 and 1883 there were two kinds of postmark used for cancelling the stamps of this island—(1) the well-known A15 type, (2) a circular form bearing one of the following dates: 1862, 1872–82. With the exception of 1862, which is very frequently to be met with, I have never seen the circular form bearing a date prior to 1872 upon any stamp, so naturally conclude the first type must have been the principal one in use between 1861 and 1872, with the one exceptional year. All other dates, however, between 1872 and 1882 inclusive are to be met with in great numbers.

Although the 1s., violet, issued in 1875, appears most usually with forms dated 1875–82, it is to be met with postmarked "A15"; so, although one can reasonably affirm that "A15" was the usual obliteration before the year 1872, there is no evidence that after the latter year the A15 type was entirely replaced by the dated kind, but it is manifest that its use must have been materially lessened. All the stamps prior to 1872 I have seen upon original covers have borne in addition to the A15 type cancelling the stamp itself the circular dated form upon other parts of the envelope.

Although it may be true that dated postmarks are of doubtful value in deciding a question of precise date of issue, there can be no doubt whatever that they can effectually locate a period of use. If, now, a number of used copies of the watermarked penny and sixpenny stamps be examined, the following interesting points will present themselves: (1) It will be noticed that the Small Star paper must have been in use *twice*, namely, for the early watermarked stamp of both values, and again, in the case of the penny, during 1879–83, in that of the sixpenny from 1876–83; for though the penny will be found bearing postmarks dated 1872–73–74 (that of the later year being noticeably less numerous), it does not again appear with any date prior to 1879, an interval of five years before its reappearance. A similar though shorter gap is left in the case of the sixpenny. (2) That the stamps upon Large Star paper will be found to fill up this interval in each case, for the penny upon this paper bearing dated postmarks 1874–79 are numerous, no date prior to 1873 being found; the sixpenny upon this variety of paper will be found in large numbers dated 1874.

Placing the results thus obtained in tabular form, we have:—

	One Penny.			Sixpence.	
Small Star	. 1864	to 1873-4.	...	1864	to 1873-4.
Large Star	. 1873-4	to 1879.	...	1873-4	to 1875.
Small Star	. 1879	to 1883.	...	1876	to 1883.

I do not hold that the method by which the above table is prepared is one that can theoretically lay claim to perfect accuracy, but that the

result is a fairly correct one I cannot doubt; for though I have examined hundreds, I may say thousands, of these particular stamps, I have never yet met with a single contradictory example. In the same way I do not put forward the following classification as one decisively proved correct, but only as an arrangement which, as it is suggested and supported by a study of very large numbers of the stamps themselves, is empirically so.

(To be continued.)

The "Pence Issues" of Ceylon.

BY BARON PERCY DE WORMS.



HAVE read with very great interest Mr. Bacon's paper on the "Pence Issues" of Ceylon in the current number of the *London Philatelist*. His object in writing it was to clear up some points raised by me in a previous article, a task he has most admirably accomplished. I should like, however, to add a few remarks.

The letter of August 6th, 1858, from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies is most interesting, as it shows that the intention of Messrs. Perkins Bacon was to print the Four Pence and Ten Pence in the same colour. Their intention must have been altered, as the stamps are in quite different colours, and in the list of consignments every lot of the Ten Pence is described as "red," whilst the first of the Four Pence is called "light pink," and all subsequent lots of this value "pink." There is also no apparent reason why the Four Pence and One Shilling envelopes should have been printed in pink and yellow respectively, thereby increasing the number of colours to eight.

I believe the Tapling Collection contains a Five Pence die proof in black, on India paper, but no plate proof of this value at all. I have never seen the plate proof, and should be interested to know if Mr. Bacon can throw any light on the point.

Amongst other die proofs the Society's rooms exhibit the One Penny on India paper, and the Ten Pence, One Shilling and Nine Pence, and Two Shillings on ordinary wove paper, all in black. Are they originals or reprints?

The imperforate Half Penny, like nearly all stamps which were printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., on both blue and white papers, is found on *bleuté* paper.

There is a very curious point with regard to the supplies of the Six Pence imperforate. The first, consisting of 60,000, was sent on July 26th, 1855. Assuming these to have been used at the same rate as the subsequent supplies of this value imperforate, they would have been exhausted about the end of 1856. Mr. Bacon says: "The remainder of the list of the consignments of stamps,

as given in the Society's work, is correct"; and further on, "the list may now be considered as absolutely correct." This being so, as the second supply was not sent till May 14th, 1858, it follows that the Six Pence value could not have been in use during a period of about eighteen months.

Mr. Bacon has conclusively proved that only one supply of the One Shilling and Nine Pence was ever forwarded to the Colony, of which the yellow-green shade must have formed part. Now the paragraphs quoted from the *Philatelist* of September, 1867, and April, 1868, clearly show that this variety was issued intermediately between two lots of the ordinary shade. It is therefore now practically certain that the yellow-green stamp was, as suggested in my article, not issued before 1867, although it had been in Ceylon since 1859. Its great rarity, both used and unused, as compared with the ordinary shade, can most probably be accounted for by a very small number having been printed, and by one dealer, at any rate (as incidentally shown in the paragraph quoted by Mr. Bacon), having only secured the commoner shade, unused.

Mr. Bacon gives a complete list of each value imperforate. I have made out the numbers issued perforated, which are as follows:—

1d.	. . .	1,209,160	9d.	. . .	43,200
2d.	. . .	93,360	10d. (p. 15)	. . .	24,000
4d.	. . .	20,400	10d. (p. 12½)	. . .	59,040
5d.	. . .	100,800	1s.	. . .	127,200
6d.	. . .	74,400	2s.	. . .	8,880
8d.	. . .	5,760			

Can the existence of the One Penny, no watermark, and One Penny, watermarked Crown CC, perforated about 11½, be explained?

The specimen of the Four Pence, watermarked Crown CC, in the Tapling Collection, which is described as being on paper almost as thick as thin cardboard, is merely an ordinary specimen coated very thickly with gum, which is not original.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, vol. viii. page 74, proofs of the Ten Pence envelope stamp in the colour of issue, rose-carmine and black, on glazed card are chronicled.

The following is a complete list of all the envelopes issued:—

1d.	. . .	795,760	6d.	. . .	11,920
2d.	. . .	41,000	9d.	. . .	4,960

And 4,000 each of the 4d., 5d., 8d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s.



Philatelic Notes.

NOTE.—*The co-operation of Philatelists is invited in order to make these columns of a varied and interesting nature.*

URUGUAY, 1856-1889, DISCOVERIES.

MR. H. GRIEBERT, of New Bond Street, whose grand collection of the stamps of this country recently excited so much admiration at the Paris Exhibition, writes as follows:—

“We have pleasure in forwarding for your notice some interesting stamps of Uruguay from Mr. Griebert’s collection. Since he wrote his article as to his discovery of the various types of the 80 cents. and 1 real Diligencia, first issue, 1856, in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* in January, 1900, showing three different types of the 1 real, he has come across a fourth type, and we inclose herewith the four different types; of course there may be still more, but in his opinion there is hardly any more space left to find a fifth one.”

The specimen forwarded has the following spacing on the left-hand side of the bottom label between the outer edge and the beginning of the inscription of value:—

Type I.	16 mm.
„ II.	18 „
„ III.	20 „
„ IV.	22 „

We have carefully examined Mr. Griebert’s specimens, and can bear out his measurements. Type III. is the new discovery.

Our correspondent further writes:—

“We also inclose two other interesting stamps which, according to Dr. Wonner’s work, pages 22 and 23, have been known to exist and have been used from the 9th August, 1857, to the 1st November, 1857. These were therefore issued before the so-called second issue of three stamps of 1st November, 1857. He had only shown in Paris the 180 centesimos, but has now come into possession of the other stamp mentioned in Dr. Wonner’s work, viz. the 240 centesimos.”

These are of the well-known, long-debated type of olden days—the large Diligencia stamps, 180 c., green, and 240 c., red, with “DILIGENCIA” above, value below, and sides occupied by seven pearl-shaped ornaments.

The other “discoveries” of Mr. Griebert are in his own words: “The only known copy of the 120 cents. Montevideo issue of 1859, type cut in half, used as 60 cents. on original envelope; also the same stamp, of which the bottom outer line is entirely missing.” This is a very clear instance of a defective impression, similar instances of which may be found in some of the Victorian issues. Among the more recent issues a block of four of the Paz issue, 1897, surcharge reversed, and the same stamp *without surcharge, imperf. vertically*, in a block of four, were also forwarded by Mr. Griebert as being unchronicled varieties.

Occasional Notes.



THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

A GENEROUS offer of a stamp collection to the nation has been made in the United States, but as certain conditions were made as to its continuance the authorities—to the great regret of all true Philatelists—have felt constrained to refuse this public-spirited offer. In comment thereon the *M. P.* makes the following remark:—

“It will be remembered that the British Museum refused to accept a much more valuable collection unless accompanied by a sum of money sufficient to bring in enough interest to pay for the care of the gift. The final result was that the sum of £10,000 was added to the gift of a one-hundred-thousand-dollars collection. This has secured to the British metropolis one of the finest stamp collections in the world, and perhaps the only one that with a little patience can be examined by any person having the time to devote to that purpose.”

There is absolutely no foundation for this statement. The terms on which the late Mr. T. K. Tapling bequeathed his collection to the nation were accepted by the Trustees of the British Museum without any stipulation of this or any other kind. It is to be regretted that such a reasonable condition could not have been embodied in the bequest, and we can but once more most earnestly entreat the Trustees of the British Museum to carry on and complete the collection—with the loyal assistance of all British Philately—*before it is too late.*



THE DANGEROUS SWISS FORGERIES.

THE *dénouement* of the proceedings with regard to these and other highly dangerous forgeries reported in our recent issues is hardly as satisfactory as could be desired. Henri Bauche, “described as a commercial traveller,” was expected at the Old Bailey on Monday the 25th of last month, and a considerable number of gentlemen connected with both amateur and professional Philately were present to give him the warm reception that his commercial travelling so well merited. However, after spending a couple of days in the cheerful and comfortable regions of Newgate Street, M. Bauche disappointed his “friends” by not putting in an appearance. There were doubtless ample grounds for excusing his attendance—want of health, absence of mind, or what not—but a ruthless Court of Law took no heed thereof, cruelly escheated his bail of £200, and with merciless severity actually issued a warrant for his arrest! Under these circumstances, perhaps, M. Bauche’s return to commercial philatelic travelling in this stony-hearted island may be deferred.

The prompt action taken by members of the trade cannot, however, fail to exercise an excellent deterrent effect, and we trust that in this case they may be also recouped for their losses.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

THE public are well abreast of H.R.H.'s movements on his great colonial trip, and Philatelists will be glad to hear that the voyage will not be uneventful as regards the Duke's collection, as we read that when "in Malta he honoured Baron Testaferrata Abela not only by appointing him C.M.G. (an honour which his late father also possessed), but by accepting from him a most valuable collection of stamps which the Baron had collected for some forty years."

While congratulating the Royal President of the London Society on his honour, we are confident that there is not a member of the Society who would not cordially follow H.R.H.'s example in this happy instance!

SUGGESTED NATIONAL STAMP COLLECTION FOR INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly sends us the *Indian Daily News* of March 5th, which contains an interesting account of the Viceroy's visit to the Victoria Hall at Calcutta. This building includes in its many treasures coins and war medals relating to India, and our contemporary strongly urges the inclusion of a representative collection of the stamps of India—an aspiration which we most cordially agree with. We quote portions of this interesting article:—

"There are many who are not even stamp collectors themselves who would welcome, as a very desirable attraction to the galleries, a complete national collection of the stamps of India, and, if possible, of Afghanistan, of the purely Indian Native States, and of the Island of Ceylon. The postage stamp is essentially a product of the Victorian Era, and Indian stamps have all along been interesting and well worthy of the land they serve. A collection of all the Indian issues of Her late Majesty's reign—postal, telegraph, and fiscal—arranged as is the great national general collection in the British Museum on sliding glass-protected panes would take up but little room, and prove as an exhibit of popular interest second to none in the whole building. Few can amass a really fine collection of Indian engravings, or even coins or medals, but the stamp appeals to all, irrespective of race or age, sex or creed. As a humanising element in our complex social economy it has few rivals, and the 'Queen's head' of the past has a right to enshrinement in all the varying phases of its fascinating charm within the coming Queen's Hall.

"It is probable that a specimen of every single issue of the reign could still be procured, though several will not be available for long. Most of the stamps might easily be obtained by asking for them from the Government of India, and experts could readily indicate the whereabouts of any not to be so obtained. Beginning with Sir Bartle Frere's famous 'red, white, and blue' Scinde Dāk trio, on through the early lithographed issues to those of the several De la Rue series; by post cards and envelopes, officials with their surcharges, telegraphs and fiscals and surcharged provisionals, the issues (also surcharged) of the six conventioned Native States—Chamba, Faridkhot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala—and the special 'China Expeditionary Force' (C.E.F.) set, and not forgetting essays, trial proofs, the belated six-anna stamp (which can now never appear), and the few interesting forgeries which have been inflicted on us, a permanent and highly attractive collection might be placed on view at small cost, the value of which would infallibly increase with the growth of time. The Philatelic Society of India, whose President is

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General of the Punjab, would doubtless readily do what it could to assist in the formation of the collection. Not only might a purely Indian Imperial collection be formed, but the way might be paved for the gradual acquirement by gift or by purchase of the issues of Ceylon, of Afghanistan, and of the Indian Native States. Many of the earlier issues of these countries are rapidly being assimilated by private collections, and must inevitably become impossible of acquirement in course of a short time. Early requests to ruling chiefs and searchings among collectors might, however, speedily result in the formation of a very representative collection of all such stamps as are yet available. The stamp-issuing Native Feudatory States are (or were) Alwar, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Charkari, Cochin, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkhot, Holkar (Indore), Hyderabad, Jammu, and Kashmir, Jhalawar, Jhind, Kishengar, Las Bela, Nepaul, Nowannuger, Poonch, Rajnandgaon, Rajpeepla, Scinde, Sirmoor, Soruth, Travancore, and Wadwan. Some of these States have ceased to issue their own distinctive stamps, and others are on the point of doing so. The difficulty of ever obtaining complete collections of their stamps, which are beyond doubt genuine originals, is becoming accentuated. They are, as representatives of the activities of a bygone day, of considerable historic, not to say antiquarian, interest; all of them belong to the Victorian Era, and a few years must see many of them quite unattainable. . . . Each country should have its own public national special collection, and its national collection should be housed in a public building accessible to all. India's stamps should be found in India's Victoria Hall, and India's pioneer example would, we may be sure, be speedily followed by other enlightened nations of the world. To-day is the time for making a beginning as far as India is concerned, and the Victoria Hall is the casket in which the philatelic issues of the nineteenth century and Victoria's reign should be carefully and lovingly housed."

THE ROMANCE OF A BADEN-POWELL.

BY J. R. F. TURNER.

WHILE attending one of Stevens' auctions last September a set of the Special Siege Slips issued in the town throughout its investment was put up for sale. It occurred to me at the time that as it might contain valuable information concerning the Siege Stamps it would be a desirable purchase, and despite the fact that the reserve was not reached in the auction room I succeeded in buying it subsequently by private treaty. It was during the return journey to Oxford that I was afforded an opportunity of carefully examining its pages, with the result that I was able to communicate to the philatelic Press some very important official information. One discovery, however, that I did not then communicate can best be ascertained by reading my subsequent remarks. In the Slip issued on May 10th I came to the following announcement:—

"STAMP COLLECTING.

"Our numerous friends suffering from this malady may be interested in the following complete list of 'Siege' issues:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| "Colonial, green, figure seated, 'HALFPENNY' printed below, sur-
charged 'MAFEKING' | 1d. |
| Colonial, green, figure erect, '½d.' printed in top corners, sur-
charged 'MAFEKING' | 1d. |

Imperial, red, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	1d.
Bicycle, blue, local	1d.
Colonial, pink, 1d., surcharged 'MAFEKING'	3d.
Imperial, mauve, 1d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	3d.
Baden-Powell, blue	3d.
* " " " larger size	3d.
* " " " head looking to right	3d.
British Bechuanaland, mauve and black, 3d., surcharged 'MAFEKING'	6d.
*Colonial, mauve, 3d., surcharged 'MAFEKING'	6d.
*Imperial, brown on yellow, 3d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	6d.
Imperial, green and red, 2d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	6d.
<i>(Two kinds of type were used in the Mafeking surcharge.)</i>	
Imperial, green and brown, 4d., surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING'	1s.
Colonial, light olive-green, 4d., surcharged 'MAFEKING'	1s.
Imperial, brown on salmon, 6d., surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING'	1s.
Imperial, brown on salmon, 6d., surcharged 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE' and 'MAFEKING'	1s.
Imperial, green, surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING'	2s."

* Scarce.

On scrutinising this list I was at once struck with the mention of a third Baden-Powell *with head looking to right*. What did this mean? I had only seen two varieties of the Baden-Powell stamp, and in each case the head looked to the left. My introduction to the stranger was decidedly interesting, and when on turning to the Slip of May 11th I saw the following:—

"STAMPS WANTED.

"Imperial, brown on salmon, or brick-dust red, surcharged 'BRITISH BECHUANALAND' and 'MAFEKING,' 1s.; 3d., blue, local, head to right. State price, or will exchange any other.—F. Y."

I pricked up my ears and became very thoughtful. Here was additional evidence that such a stamp was known and wanted in Mafeking, and thenceforward I, for the time being retaining my secret, kept a sharp look-out and gave a second glance at every B.-P. that came my way. But for months B.-P. would apparently have nothing to do with me—perhaps he resented the fact that I had made several pointed allusions to him in my stamp articles. The fact remains he would not turn his head the other way, and I had practically given up all hopes of attracting his attention when a singular event occurred. I happened to be in London early in the year, and called on Messrs. Plumridge and Co., the go-ahead philatelic auctioneers in Chancery Lane, and during an interview with their managing director, Mr. H. W. Plumridge, the latter

remarked that I had missed several bargains in Mafekings at their last sale, and informed me that they had an extremely fine lot coming up at their next sale which I ought to see. In due course a catalogue reached me, and as there were in it a few lots I fancied I might like, and it was impossible for me to get to the auction, I determined to write and ask Messrs. Plumridge and Co. to be good enough to send the lots down to me to inspect. Now it is not every auctioneer who would have agreed to such a course, but the firm in question, with their unfailing courtesy, at once obliged me, and the lots were sent down. A cursory glance revealed nothing startling, but as I looked through them a second time my attention was arrested at the sight of an unusually pale Baden-Powell, who at the sight of me may have been seized with a faint. At all events, there before me, lying alongside one of the ordinary type, in a mixed lot of eight stamps, was the mysterious B.-P. *with head looking to right*, beautifully postmarked "Apr. 30, 1900." Thus, so far, my quarry had not escaped me, though the chase had been a long and toilsome one. But, I argued, the stamp may be spotted by other keen Philatelists, since it is alongside its brother in the other position. At the same time it was clear that, up till the time of sending the stamps to me, the auctioneers themselves could not have been cognisant of the presence of this veritable rose among thorns. Although I was determined to have the stamp, I felt that to send a high bid for a lot that apparently contained nothing of importance might create additional curiosity and so cause discovery, in the same way that it would have done if I had sent an unlimited bid for a *single* lot. So I picked out a number of lots and instructed the auctioneers to buy them for me, no matter how much I had to pay; and the ruse succeeded even beyond my most sanguine expectations. One other mixed lot contained a fine used copy of the 3d. on 1d. English, in fancy capitals, *twice* surcharged quite clearly. When the stamps came up for sale this stamp—an unchronicled variety—certainly was noticed, and I had to pay £7 10s. for the lot containing it; but, strange as it may seem, the presence in the room of the King of Mafekings—as such the B.-P. with head looking to right undoubtedly is—remained undetected until after the lot in which it reposed had been knocked down to me for the paltry sum of £2 10s. It then became my property. Such is the romance of a Mafeking stamp, and who, after reading it, shall say that great bargains cannot still be picked up at auctions?

Not being conversant with things photographic, it is impossible for me to know how B.-P. got his head turned. I am quite sure of one thing, and that is that it was due neither to pride nor to flattery, but rather to an idiosyncrasy of the camera or operator. It would be instructive to know how many copies were printed and circulated. There must obviously have been one sheet of twelve—probably not more—and it is not unlikely that some of these may be running around trying to escape the vigilance of the Philatelist, though after the publication of this romance their efforts in future should be in vain. If, therefore, any reader of the *London Philatelist*, owing to the information contained herein, suddenly discovers that he possesses a copy, and will notify the fact to the Editor, I shall feel that my remarks, apart from their philatelic interest, have not been altogether barren.

THE MANUFACTURE OF U.S. STAMPS.

THE first process in the manufacture of stamps at the money mill is to count the sheets of blank paper, which are purchased by contract. This work is done by women, who, indeed, perform most of the labour in the Bureau of Engraving, simply because they have proved themselves more capable than men for business of this description. Each sheet is the proper size and shape to make 400 printed stamps, with a small margin. After they have been counted the sheets are moistened by laying wet rags between them, at intervals of twenty, and the following morning, when the rags are removed, the sheets are ready for the printing.

The press for printing postage stamps is a queer-looking machine, half automatic in its action. It is quite a small affair, with four square steel plates, set horizontally, occupying the four sides of a horizontal square. These plates, always horizontal, travel around the four sides of the square at a moderate rate of speed, passing in turn beneath an ink roller. Each of them is engraved with the faces of 400 stamps, and, after being inked by the roller, goes under a mechanical rubber, which removes most of the ink. Then the plate is cleansed of all the rest of the ink, save what is in the graven lines, by a man who rubs it with a cloth and his bare hands, and finally it goes under a dry cloth-covered roller, which, a sheet of white paper being interposed, does the printing.

All of these processes are accomplished four times inside of half a minute. A girl supplies the fresh white sheets, as the plates come round to her in quick succession, and another girl takes them out, fresh printed, as they appear on the other side of the cloth-covered roller, piling them neatly as she does so. Then the sheets, so new and beautiful with their bright-coloured impressions, are carried to another room to be counted, after which they are laid on racks in wire cages on wheels, and hauled into a steam drying room, to stay overnight.

On the following morning they are taken into the examining room, where each of them is carefully inspected for defects. Torn or otherwise imperfect ones are rejected, but all fragments are carefully stuck together, so that each sheet may be accounted for. Each person in this department of the money mill is expected to examine 12,500 sheets in a day's work.

Then comes the gumming of the stamps, which is one of the most interesting steps in the whole process. Each sheet of 400 is taken in its turn and placed between a pair of delicate steel hands, which pass it beneath a roller that carries a solution of fine gum, composed chiefly of dextrine. An endless belt carries the newly gummed sheet through a wooden box 100 feet in length, which is lined with coils of steam pipes, so that it comes out at the other end a few minutes later perfectly dry, being received thereupon by deft fingers of steel and laid accurately upon a pile of similar sheets.

There are eight or ten of these machines working in a great room together, so that not much time is required to gum 1,000,000 stamps. As the sheets come out at the further end of the drying boxes, they are more or less crinkled, owing to the contraction of the mucilage, but the crumple is re-

moved, and the sheets made perfectly smooth, by rolling them, a score or more together, with the hands—a process which requires no little dexterity. If any portion of a sheet is imperfectly gummed, it is rejected, and such “rejects,” as well as all torn or otherwise damaged stamps, are disposed of, after due counting, by burning them in a furnace, a special Treasury committee having charge of this work of destruction.—*Guyer's Stationer*, per *M. W. S. N.*

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under “Philatelic Notes.”)

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR “LONDON PHILATELIST,” EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* has heard, on good authority, that a stamp to commemorate the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to Australia is already in course of preparation. The design is simply that of the current halfpenny green N.S.W., with the Queen's Head removed and the Duke of Cornwall's substituted.

The stamp will not be issued, so it is stated, until the Duke's arrival in the Colony.

BARBADOS.—The *M. J.* warns its readers against some frauds seen lately, and as such information should be spread as widely as possible, we copy the following from our contemporary:—

“A correspondent has very kindly sent us a curious ‘fake,’ against which we wish to warn our readers. It consists of the 1d. of 1882, surcharged ‘Revenue,’ in script type, in *black*, and is intended to pass as a fiscal used postally, but inquiry in the Colony elicited the information that no such stamp ever existed, even as a fiscal! We see that Moens mentions, also as a fraud, this curiosity further disfigured by being perforated diagonally and each half surcharged ‘HALF PENNY,’ vertically.”

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Mr. A. Sonn writes us as follows:—

“I beg to inform you that I got a sheet of sixty B.C.A. One Penny on 3s., green (Gibbons' No. 53), on which the eleventh stamp of the last row but one (counted from the left side) has the surcharge ONE
PNNEY

“As this error is not known, it might be of interest to your readers.”

CEYLON.—The 1 rupee 12 cents is known on *bleuté* paper, and a used copy of the 15 cents, olive, with the surcharge “Five Cents” doubly printed has turned up.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The halfpenny envelope, large size, reaches us in green colour, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., thick card, has also been issued printed also in the new colour. The new stamps are apparently to be issued on June 1st.

Mr. Ewen has seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, envelope in a new die, *i.e.* 50, used on March 21st.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, on thick white; Type II.

INDIA.—It is very satisfactory to hear from several sources that by this time the Native States post offices of Bussahir, Dhar, and Jhalawar will have ceased to exist.

Kishengarh.—There seems to be something new here, and the *M. J.* states:—

"We have received a copy of the current 1 a. stamp in a *slate-grey* shade, which is a rather extreme variety of the very variable *lilac* tint. Our specimen was used on June 1st, 1900.

"We have also two new values for this State, 2 and 4 annas; the 2 a. bears a portrait, presumably of the Raja, in an oval frame, inscribed 'POSTAGE & REVENUE' above, and with the name below, value in native characters in the upper corners, and in English in the lower. The 4 a. is of similar type to the current 1 a. Both appear to be printed singly, as before, on paper marked with rectangles in pencil.

"Adhesives. 1 a., slate-grey; *pin-perf.*
2 a., pale dull orange
4 a., chocolate; *imperf.*"

NATAL.—A correspondent of the *S. C. F.* writes as follows:—

"It may interest your readers to know that ½d. and 1d. envelopes and a 4d. Registration ditto were issued for the first time in the history of Natal on January 25th. They were in issue for about forty-five minutes, and the sale was then stopped on the ground that it was not the right thing to continue the issue, seeing that it had taken place only after the death of the Queen. All the envelopes have the usual head of the Queen embossed. Colours: green, red, and blue respectively."

Envelopes. ½d., green.
1d., red.

Registration Envelope. 4d., blue.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 4d., green, of the 1882-97 issue has been seen on the new paper watermarked with a double-lined NZ and Star. The perf. is not given, but it will probably be 11.

Adhesive.

4d., green, type of 1882; wmk. double-lined NZ and Star.

NORTH BORNEO.—It seems some time since we had any novelties for this place, but perhaps the North Borneo Company realised that it was time stamp collectors had a little less of these labels.

Even now it is not quite clear whether the new-comers are not unfinished copies of stamps intended for use in or out of Labuan.

The *M. J.* gives the following:—

Adhesives. 25 cents, green.
50 cents, marone.
\$1, blue.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The *P. J. G. B.* has received the 1d. on 1½d. card of 1897 with "Union Postal Universelle" at top, overprinted "O.R.C." in small block type over the surcharge "one penny."

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" and "CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE" are barred with two lines, and the inscription "ORANGE RIVER COLONY" "POST CARD" added, all in black.

This card was issued on February 8th.

Post Card.

1d. on 1½d., grey on pale buff; surcharge black.

QUEENSLAND.—It is reported that the current ½d., green, stamp has appeared on unwatermarked paper, and that the Colony lost £123 on its "Patriotic Stamp" venture.

If the latter information be correct, we can only say we are not sorry, for further results such as this would soon curtail unnecessary issues.

Adhesive. ½d., green, unwatermarked.

ST. KITTS.—In a letter lately received from Surgeon Edward Cooper, our correspondent remarks:—

"When at St. Kitts I was assured by the Postmaster that none of the Revenue stamps of that place were ever used for postage, unless a few passed by accident, but they were never allowed *officially* to be used."

This, of course, confirms the generally held opinion.

SOUTH AFRICA.—*Schweizer Reneke*.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us a specimen of the Provisional War Stamps used from August 21st to the end of September, last year, also a letter (which we print) from Colonel Chamier, giving full particulars of the surcharge adopted and the description and numbers of stamps overprinted.

We can hardly look upon this as a necessary issue, though we must leave our readers to form their own opinions as to whether these stamps should be admitted to their albums or not. Letter follows:—

"KIMBERLEY,

"20th February, 1901.

"SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 12/2/01, making certain inquiries as to the official issue of Schweizer Reneke Siege Stamp.

"On the 19th August, 1900, the garrison at Schweizer Reneke was invested by a large Boer force. All communications with the outer world were cut off on the 21st August. Letters and despatches had to be carried by native runners. I found it necessary to limit the number of these letters sent by runners, and I issued orders that no letters would be forwarded unless officially stamped. Stamps could only be procured from the two local stores (Mr. Stern's and Mr. Tillbrooke's). I called these in, and issued them, as required, at face value.

"The following is an exact account of the number thus issued—

Cape 1d.	.	.	.	368
" ½d.	.	.	.	529
Transvaal 6d.	.	.	.	178
" 2d.	.	.	.	568
" 1d.	.	.	.	1,572
" ½d.	.	.	.	781
Total				3,906

Also four Cape 1d. stamps (issue with Table Mountain), and four Cape ½d. stamps, old pattern, which I cannot describe, as I am not a stamp collector myself.

"The stamps employed were (1) the Z.A.R. Post Office official steel stamp, which gave "Schweizer Reneke Z.A.R." and date in centre; (2) an indiarubber stamp, "BESIEGED," which we made up out of a collection of old letters found in the post office. (These two stamps used in conjunction.)

"I think forgery will be difficult, as I kept the steel stamp whilst my staff officers kept the indiarubber one.

"The whole supply of stamps was exhausted before the end of September, and no further issues could be made, although the garrison was not finally relieved until 9th January, 1901.

"The only genuine date, therefore, will be August and September, 1900.

"Probably complete sets would be very hard to obtain, as quite 3,300 were bought by the non-coms. and men of the garrison, and these were forwarded on letters to their friends in all parts of the world. Possibly many found their way to Mr. Stern.

"I have no doubt that the stamps you purchased from Mr. Stern were genuine.

"Yours faithfully,
"H. G. CHAMIER."

TRANSVAAL.—In addition to the values we have already noted having inverted surcharges, the 2d. and 6d. have been seen.

Adhesives.

2d., dark brown, with inverted "V.R.I."
6d., lilac, with inverted "V.R.I."

The *Monthly Circular* gives the following information:—

"A correspondent writes from Ladysmith: 'I have the old original "Z. A. Republiek Aangeteekende Brieven Post" 4 pence Registered Envelope surcharged ^{V.R.I.} 2d. on

the back flap with two 2 penny English stamps on the front side cancelled with the British Army S. Africa Field P.O. cancellation stamp. This is the large size official envelope addressed to myself.' The 4 pence Registration envelope described last month is reported in all five sizes.

Registered Envelope.

2 pence (on 4 pence), olive-green.

"The S.A.R. post card of 1 penny has been surcharged 'V.R.I.' in the same type as the adhesives, like the ½ penny card mentioned in our last.

Post Card. 1 penny, carmine and green."

Mr. W. Hadlow was the first to show us specimens of the penny South African Republic stamp, surcharged "E.R.I." The type employed seems to be the same as that used for the "V.R.I." overprint.

Adhesive.

1d. S.A.R. stamp; surcharged "E.R.I."

Bennet Burleigh, in a message from Petersburg to the *Telegraph*, says:—

"The Boers printed postage stamps and 'blue-backs' here. We destroyed the offices, but the enemy have managed to carry off a hand-press to Louis Trickhardt's, where they will probably resume printing their 'official' papers and stamps."

VICTORIA.—The "Commonwealth" card mentioned on page 77 has been seen in other colours, viz. green, violet-brown, and blue, or five different colours in all.

Post Cards. 1d., green on white
1d., brown-violet on white.
1d., blue on white.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* calls attention to some "split provisionals" used on postal cards to make up a required rate during the early months of the "heller" régime, and pending the appearance of the regular 5 h. card.

Our contemporary's correspondent writes as follows:—

"I have in my possession an Austrian postal card with the regular 2 kr. imprint, and alongside of this the diagonal half of a 1 kr., black, adhesive, the cancellation of 'WIEN—12. 1. 00—2. 3N' running across both. My correspondent explains that when the Austrian Government changed its currency in January, 1900, the rate for a single postal card was made 6 hellers, while the old 2 kr. imprint was only equivalent to 4 hellers. As the new 5 h. cards were not quite ready, the Government sold to the public diagonally halved 1 kr. stamps to be used on the old cards to make up an amount equivalent to the new rate."

BULGARIA.—A provisional of 10 stotinki has been made by surcharging the 50 stot. value.—*M. C.*

Adhesive. 10 stotinki on 50 stot., green.

CRETE.—On page 78 we announced, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*, that an issue of Postage Due stamps of eight values of a new design, printed in dark rose-red, had taken place.

The *M. C.* gives an illustration of the 1 lepta, and states that the values are 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 lepta, 1 and 2 drachmai, *red*.

The *M. J.* has a similar list, minus the 2 drachmai, and the colour here is also given as *red*.

In the *American Journal of Philately*, however, the values given differ slightly—being 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 lepta, and 1, 2, and 5 drachmai, colours *olive-bistre*, and the statement is made that "the plates of the current issue have been used for the printing of *unpaid letter stamps*," the difference

between the regular adhesives and the Unpaid being in the colour, which for the latter is *olive-bistre* for all the values.

The *M. J.* also has heard of the 25 and 50 leptas in *dull yellow*.

Have we therefore two sets of Unpaid stamps, or should one set be considered Officials or a new issue of Postals?

DENMARK.—The *I. B. J.* announces a 24 öre stamp of the current design, colour brown.

Adhesive. 24 öre, current design, brown.

FINLAND.—The *M. C.* states that the new issue of stamps is intended for inland postage only, Russian stamps being used for letters sent abroad.

There are two post cards and an envelope we have yet to chronicle.

Attention is called to the following notice which appears in the *M. J.* :—

“We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the following note :—

“Collectors and dealers are warned against buying so-called *errors* of the new issue of Finnish stamps which are being offered by printed circular. These consist of the 1 mark stamps with misplaced centre, also with centre missing; the 2 penni printed in *green*, instead of *orange*, the 5 penni printed in *orange*, instead of *green*, the 10 penni printed in *blue*, instead of *red*, and the 20 penni stamp printed in *red*, instead of *blue*. We have received information that these stamps are quite unofficial, and have been purposely made by the printers as a private speculation, without the knowledge or consent of the authorities, and are therefore entirely spurious.”

Envelope. 20 penni, blue on white.
Post Cards. 10 „ „ carmine on buff.
10+10 „ „ „ „

FRANCE.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* calls attention to a curious variety in the current 15 centimes stamp of France.

According to an illustration given by our contemporary, the figure “1” of “15” of the twenty-ninth stamp in five out of the six blocks of fifty stamps making the sheet of 300, touches, or rather cuts into the double-lined border of the square containing the figure of value.

There are, therefore, to be found five specimens of this variety on each sheet of 300, but only on sheets printed before May, 1900.

GERMANY.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim informs us that the current 10 pf. stamps are printed on both thick and thin paper, and that the latter shows the design through, looking at the back.

MONACO.—Changes of colour have taken place in the 5 and 10 cents. values, the former appearing in yellow-green and the latter in carmine.

Adhesives. 5 cents., yellow-green.
10 „ „ carmine.

PORTUGAL.—The 10 reis post card has been issued on thin pale green card, which is white at the back, and is said to have been already withdrawn from circulation after a life of a very few weeks.—*P. J. G. B.*

Post Card. 10 reis, green, on pale green.

SERVIA.—The set on ordinary white wove paper is nearing completion, and we hear of the 5 paras having appeared.

Adhesive. 5 paras, green, on white wove.

SWEDEN.—Two new letter cards are reported.

Letter Cards. 5 öre, green, on bluish white.
10 „ „ carmine „ „

TURKEY.—We have received several more values of the new set for Interior use, the 5 paras, violet, 10 paras, green, 20 paras, rose—and make the perforation 13½. The following are the values and colours.

<i>Interior.</i>		<i>Exterior.</i>	
5 paras,	violet.	5 paras,	ochre.
10 „	green.	10 „	green.
20 „	rose.	20 „	rose.
1 piastre,	blue.	1 piastre,	blue.
2 piastres,	orange.	2 piastres,	dark blue.
5 „	rose-lilac.	5 „	brown.
25 „	brown.	25 „	green.
50 „	marone.	50 „	yellow.

The six lower values of each set have been surcharged at the top with “MATBOA” in Turkish characters, for franking printed matter, says the *M. C.*, from whom we take following additional information :—

“The following Postage Due stamps are of the same type as the Interior stamps.

Postage Due.

10 paras, 20 par., 1 and 2 piastres, black on crimson-lake.

“The envelopes are all of the same size (155 × 125 mm.), with stamps of the types of the adhesives.

Envelopes.

20 paras, red on bluish (*Interior*).
1 piastre, violet-blue on greenish (*Interior*).
20 paras, rose on grey (*Exterior*).
1 piastre, violet-blue on grey (*Exterior*).

“There are also the bands of 5 and 10 paras (*Interior* and *Exterior*), and a letter card and post cards are promised.”

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Contrary to expectation the 12 centavos has not been withdrawn from circulation, but now appears in a new coat.

Adhesive. 12 centavos, olive green.

- No. 31, variety, figure '1' with broken foot.
 „ 34, variety, *imperforate*.
 „ 44, with the Chinese character for '3' in the surcharge different in shape from the normal type.
 „ 66, with 's' of 'cents' inverted.

“He has also heard of No. 26 with the central Chinese characters of the surcharge missing; and the \$5 on 3 c., Revenue stamp, with the surcharge inverted. This stamp, however, was never, we believe, used for postage.

“Our correspondent adds that he possesses a 2 c. stamp of the current type in *dark brown*, which he believes to be an error of colour; possibly it is a proof, or an oxidised specimen; also pairs of the 2 c. (No. 86) and the 30 c. (No. 95) *imperforate* horizontally, and he has seen the 1 c. (No. 87) *imperf. vertically*.”

COREA.—It is reported that the 5 poon, green, of the 1895 issue has been surcharged 1 poon in the same manner as the 25 poon illustrated on page 324, vol. ix.

Adhesive. 1 poon on 5 poon, green.

FRENCH CONGO AND FRENCH SUDAN.—It is stated that the four values, 10, 15, 25, and 50 centimes, in altered colours, printed for use in these French Possessions, will probably never be sent out, but be sold in Paris.

The French Sudan, it is further stated, has ceased to exist as a separate province.

If this be so, these labels have no philatelic value whatever.

GERMAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

—We find there are yet two post cards to add to the lists we have previously given.

Post Cards. 10 paras on 5 pf., green on buff.
 10+10 ” ” 5+5 ” ” ”

LORENZO MARQUES.—Some provisional stamps formed of halves of Mozambique fiscals have been noted by the *L. P.* and divers of our contemporaries.

The *M. J.* asks if these are new; and, if so, how do they differ from those issued in 1899? A slip has certainly taken place somewhere.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1900-1901.

President—

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

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E. D. BACON, C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

W. D. BRICKTON, R. MEYER.

R. EHRENBACH, F. RANSOM.

H. J. WHITE.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday the 1st March, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

The following members were present, viz.: Messrs. M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, A. de Worms, P. de Worms, F. Reichenheim, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, T. W. Hall, C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, G. O. Wheeler, L. W. Fulcher, C. J. Daun, R. Ehrenbach, B. D. Knox, and A. R. Barrett.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The receipt of *Morley's Philatelic Journal* for 1900, forwarded by the publisher for the Society's library, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then read a paper on the "Pence Issues of Ceylon," dealing principally with the points raised by Baron Percy de Worms in his paper read before the Society last season.

Mr. Bacon was able to give much novel and interesting information, some of which he had obtained from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and particularly in reference to the date of the issue of the first 6d. stamp and the supply of the 1s. 9d. value. The date when the first perforated stamps were sent out was also given, thus enabling a division to be made between the *imperforate* and the perforated stamps, which, in the absence of particulars as to dates, were grouped together in the Society's work on the stamps of India and Ceylon. The paper was illustrated by a display of the stamps under consideration from the well-known collection of Baron A. de Worms.

In moving a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Bacon for his interesting paper, Baron P. de Worms commented upon the questions raised as to the difference in colours of the printing of the 1s. 9d. stamp and the dates of the first perforated issue. The resolution was seconded by Baron A. de Worms and carried unanimously. The hearty thanks of the meeting were also voted to Baron A. de Worms for the display of his stamps, on the motion of Mr. F. Reichenheim, seconded by Mr. R. Meyer.

Mr. R. Frentzel exhibited specimens of the 1872 issue of Mexico, from which it would appear that two dies were employed in the manufacture of these stamps.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday the 15th March, 1901, at 7.45 p.m., and was attended by the following members: Messrs. M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. D. Bacon, F. Reichenheim, R. Meyer,

G. B. Routledge, C. J. Daun, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, R. Ehrenbach, C. N. Biggs, A. R. Barrett, J. A. Tilleard, E. J. Nankivell, B. D. Knox, and T. Maycock. One visitor was also present.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and leave was given for the amendment of a slight clerical error in the minutes of a previous meeting.

The Secretary reported that he had received information of the death of Mr. Henry Loveridge, an announcement that was received with great regret.

By the direction of the meeting the following telegram was sent to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, the President of the Society, on his leaving England for his tour in the Colonies:—

“The Philatelic Society, London, in meeting assembled, respectfully wishes the President *bon voyage*.”

Major C. F. Harrison, proposed by Mr. William Steuart, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach warned members against a very dangerous new forgery of the 2 c. (green) stamp of the 1854 issue of Spain, a copy of which he produced for inspection.

Mr. F. Reichenheim read two short notes, one on the 5 pf. Futchau Provisional Stamp by way of supplement to the paper recently read by him on “German China Provisionals,” and one on the two printings of the 10 c. and 20 c. stamps of the new issue of France.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then gave a display of his magnificent collection of the stamps of British India, consisting almost entirely of unused stamps in perfect condition. All the issues are practically complete, the gem of the collection probably being the unique unused entire sheet of the first 4 annas stamp with the blue dividing lines. The collection was inspected with very great interest by the members attending the meeting, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, the very cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Hausburg for his instructive display.

THE eleventh meeting of the season was held at Effingham House on Friday the 29th March, 1901, at 7.45 p.m., the following members being in attendance in addition to one visitor, viz.: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, R. Ehrenbach, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, A. R. Barrett, W. Silk, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, E. J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, and M. P. Castle.

At the request of the Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary reported the receipt from the President, on the day of the departure of His Royal Highness from England, of a telegram in the following terms:—

“I thank the Philatelic Society for kind message.—GEORGE.”

Mr. Louis E. Bradbury, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, and seconded by Mr. R. Meyer; and Mr. William Henry Renwick, proposed by Mrs. Marshall, and seconded by Mr. Walter Scott, were elected members of the Society.

The Vice-President then gave a display of the stamps of Sweden, consisting of the magnificent

collection of the stamps of this country which originally formed part of his well-known European collection. The stamps, which are mostly unused, were inspected with the greatest interest by the members attending the meeting. The collection is as nearly complete as is possible in view of the great difficulties attaching to the acquisition of some of the varieties in an unused condition, and especially in the early issues, which form one of the strongest features of the collection.

In passing round the stamps the Vice-President gave a most instructive and interesting description of each issue, and of all the varieties to be found, and fully explained the numerous points of interest in connection with the study of Swedish stamps.

On the motion of Mr. R. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the very hearty thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Castle for his valuable contribution to the business of the evening.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERY.

Hon. Secretary—

G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

APRIL 11th. — Display with notes: “South Australia,” by R. Hollick.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Dr. T. H. Gibbs, Messrs. F. W. Ayre, H. Mountray-Read, A. F. Cobb, B.A., J. Dixon, C. S. Nicklin, A. Wallace.

Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, J. E. Joselin, H. W. Plumridge, J. Edwards, C. W. Martin, and W. Hadlow for valuable donations to the library.

It was decided to subscribe for the continuation of Scott's *Advanced Catalogue*, and to purchase an oak bookcase at the contract price of £11 10s.

The following were elected a Programme Sub-Committee:—Messrs. R. Hollick, T. W. Peck, W. F. Wadams, J. A. Margoschis, and G. Johnson.

It was decided to accept the invitation of the Birmingham and Midland Institute to hold our next exhibition of stamps at their *Conversazione* on January 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1902, when at least 7,000 members and subscribers will be present. This should be a splendid opportunity for displaying our philatelic treasures to everybody who is anybody in Birmingham and its neighbourhood. The Committee of the Birmingham Philatelic Society was appointed as the Exhibition Committee, with power to add to their numbers. Further particulars will be published in due course.

Mr. Hollick then gave a very interesting exhibition of the stamps of South Australia, illustrated by his fine collection of nearly every variety, including a very fine lot of Departmentals.

The sales from the monthly packets (which have averaged over £2,000 a month for the whole year) have been heavier than for a long time past. Australians and South Africans are to the fore, but every country seems to have had its share of patronage, and the general collector is in evidence once again. This is good for Philately, for “specialising” is in many cases only another term for “selling out” everything that is fairly “up” in the Catalogues.

Will members going away for their holidays be sure to give proper notice to the Hon. Secretary? It is impossible to stop packets at a day's notice.

Cardiff Philatelic Society.

President—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

THE meeting for March was held on the 11th of the month, when there were present:—The President (in the chair), Mesdames Groves and Marshall, and Messrs. H. G. Blair, T. Edwards, J. L. Everett, W. A. Jutsum, G. E. Petty, W. H. Renwick, B. Rowlands, E. W. Shackell, and W. J. Trounce.

The stamps for study and display were those of Greece and the Ionian Isles, and Mr. E. W. Shackell, who had the introduction in hand, did so in a well prepared and capably delivered paper of length.

Mr. Shackell expressed his opinion that the Ionian Islands stamps bore no stronger character than that of Locals, though a collector in one of the islands had expressed himself strongly in correspondence with Mr. Shackell against the idea of such being the case. Mr. Shackell's ground for his opinion was the fact that the stamps only franked letters from the islands to the mainland of Greece.

Several collections were displayed of more than average merit, but Greece is not a country of philatelic wonders.

The next meeting, which is the last of the present session, will be held on April 16th, when Mr. G. E. Petty will introduce the stamps of Brazil.

Official Address—

371, COWBRIDGE ROAD, CARDIFF.

Hertz Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, April 2nd, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Sidebotham (in the chair), Boyes, Bradbury, Cool, Dry, Ehrenbach, Frentzel, Jacoby, Kuttner, Mardon, Melville, Meyer, Simpson, Standen, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, Slade, and one visitor.

Business being concluded, the Chairman announced that he had great pleasure in handing round Mr. Vernon Roberts's collection of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope for inspection. For upwards of an hour the members were engaged in the pleasurable occupation of examining this magnificent collection, which—as is known to all the philatelic world—abounds in unused wood-blocks, errors of colour, strips, blocks, and quarter-sheets of all the triangles in perfect condition, etc. On the proposition of Mr. Frentzel, seconded by Mr. Meyer, the Hon. Secretary was requested to convey to Mr. Roberts the appreciation of the members of the assistance and courtesy shown to the Society, and to record a very hearty vote of thanks in the minutes.

A Sub-Committee was elected to make proper arrangements for the Annual Dinner, which will be held on May 7th, and which promises to be a great success.

Discussion and private exchange brought the meeting to an end at 9.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THE December packets have returned from circulation, and the sales amount to £201 14s. 6d.—a satisfactory average of upwards of £50 per packet. Accounts were submitted, and sheets returned within four days of receipt. Three packets, containing 151 sheets and valued in the aggregate at £1,688 14s. 8d., were despatched on the March circuit in good time. Some very good sheets were contributed—especially in South Africans and North Americans—but the rule was infringed in two instances as regards bulkiness of sheets, and they were consequently returned. Experience shows that the Club contains a number of purchasing members who will always take rare and medium stamps at reasonable prices, and were corresponding selections to be sent, the sales would show a rapid increase. Five new members were elected during the past month, bringing the total muster roll up to nearly 300. Collectors of every degree are always welcomed, but reliable references must be sent with every application to ensure bona fides and to conform with the rules. Club stationery should be used as far as possible, and change of address should be notified without delay.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixty-fourth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, March 11th, 1901. Present:—Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Calman, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$384.65 exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was received. The report of the House Committee was read and accepted. Moved, seconded, and carried, that the Board reconsider its action of last meeting in dropping the name of Mr. Brown from the membership roll. Moved by Mr. Luff, seconded, and carried, that the President appoint a Committee of three to draft a circular to be sent to the members regarding the possibility of a new Club-house, and to ascertain their views as to raising the dues. Committee appointed:—Messrs. Luff, Calman, and Scott. The names of two applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon, and Messrs. Meyers and Tows were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*



Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SCHWEIZER RENEKE SIEGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—What is the status of the Schweizer Reneke Siege Stamps?

Colonel Chamier states that the place was besieged, and all letters sent by runners from 21st August, 1900, to 9th January, 1901. He bought up the whole supply of stamps and overprinted them with a double surcharge, one hand-stamp being in his own keeping, the other held by his staff officers.

The object of this proceeding is said to have been to limit the number of letters sent out.

Surely an order as to number to be carried would have been sufficient, since the whole arrangement was in the hands of the military authorities, and the overprinting was, to say the least, superfluous.

As interesting reminiscences of the war they may command high prices, but their philatelic value is scarcely higher than that of any stamp bearing a postmark showing that it was used during a state of siege of any town.

The whole series of Mafekings and the like ought to be placed in a "War Album" quite apart from an ordinary collection.

Yours sincerely,

3rd April, 1901.

ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

THERE are abundant signs that the predicted good season in Philately has been an accomplished fact. We have reports from several of the leading dealers that their sales during the past winter have beaten all past records; one firm, Messrs. Bright and Son, as we are informed, having actually doubled their turnover of the preceding twelve months. In this case the result is probably largely due to the A B C Catalogue (coupled, doubtless, with energetic management), but the general evidence of vitality and prosperity in the stamp trade are as undeniable as they are welcome.

* * *

M. JULES BERNICHON, the well-known dealer of 54, Rue Lafayette, Paris, will sell by auction, as elsewhere announced in this issue, towards the end of May, at the Hôtel Drouot, the important collection of the late M. Robert Linck, the estimated value of which approaches 200,000 to 250,000 francs. We have not yet seen the catalogue, but we understand that almost all the rarities are present, and a remarkable feature is the collection of over 10,000 stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, illustrative of every phase of the celebrated war of 1870, the accumulation of which occupied M. Linck for many years. It will be a great pity if such a nationally interesting collection is allowed to be dispersed, as they are not Mafekings!

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.

Sale of March 19th and 20th.

* Unused.

		£	s.	d.
Gambia, 1s., green	1	14	0	
Great Britain, 20s., Maltese Cross	1	5	0	
Malta, no wmk., ½d., yellow on <i>bleuté</i>	1	1	0	
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange, No. 4 *	4	10	0	
Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine *	6	10	0	
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown	1	8	0	
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓gr., black on green *	2	17	6	
Ditto, 1861, ½gr., orange-yellow	1	1	0	
Queensland, no wmk., 1s., red-violet *	2	8	0	
Ditto, 2s. 6d., scarlet, hor. pair *	1	16	0	
Ditto, 1879-81, 2d., blue, "PENGE"	2	4	0	
St. Lucia, 1883-4, CA, 12, 4d., yellow *	1	16	0	
Ditto, ditto, CA, 14, One Shilling	1	18	0	
St. Vincent, 4d., yellow *	1	18	0	
Western Australia, 1895, "Half-penny," in red, and in green, on 3d., brown, Gibbons' No. 111. *	4	4	0	
Collectors' Duplicates (575)	27	0	0	
Collection (2,946)	15	10	0	

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Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.

Sale of April 2nd and 3rd.

Afghanistan, 1290-1, shahi, purple, horizontal pair *	4	10	0
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	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, £10, yellow	9	10	0
British Columbia, \$1, per c. 14 *	2	15	0
Cape of Good Hope (De la Rue), 1d., blood-red, mint pair *	2	8	0
Ditto, 4d., milky blue, mint pair *	2	4	0
Ditto, 6d., bright mauve, mint pair*	3	17	6
Ditto, 1s., dark green (1855 issue), mint pair *	7	15	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., blue, the very rare variety showing retouched die in right corner, fair	2	12	6
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., lilac-brown.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	4	0
Great Britain, 1½d., lilac-rose, mint hor. pair *	2	8	0
Newfoundland, 5 cents, black, 1868-73, mint block of fifteen *	7	13	6
Niger Coast, "½d.", in green, on 2½d. * (No. 27) *	1	9	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., compound perfs., 1d., rose-red	5	0	0
Ditto, perf., 11 to 12½, 6d., blue- green, mint hor. pair *	2	12	6
Ditto, 1880, wmk. Star, 6d., yellow- green *	1	18	0
Ditto, 1881, Provisional, "½d.", in red, on left half 6d., yellow-green	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, "ONE PENNY," in black, on 6d., yellow-green, slightly creased, but with full gum *	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, "4d.", in black, on 1s., vermillion	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Star, 4d., ultra- marine, mint *	2	6	0
Ditto, 1883-4, CA, 14, 4d., bright blue, without gum *	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., ultramarine, mint *	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright green, mint horizontal pair *	1	14	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown *	5	10	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, with frame inverted	6	10	0
U.S.A., Justice, 90 c. *	4	15	0
Virgin Islands, ½d., yellow-buff, used	1	2	0
Ditto, 6d., pale mauve, used	1	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	3	0	0
* * *			
MR. W. HADLOW.			
Sale of March 22nd.			
* Unused.			
Queensland, 1881, 5s., yellow-ochre, o.g. *	1	3	0
Ditto, 10s., brown, o.g. *	1	4	0
Ditto, reprints, set of six on the truncated Star paper *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 2s. 6d., scarlet *	1	1	0
New South Wales, 8d., Laureated	2	15	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., head inverted	4	17	6
Gambia, CC, 1s., green	1	10	0
Canada, 6d., purple, perf.	£3 &	3	15
Sweden, the error "TRETIO" *	8	0	0
Spain, 3 cuartos, Madrid *	10	5	0
New Zealand, 1s., green, blue paper	1	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red, ditto	1	0	0
British South Africa, 1d. on 4d.	2	2	0
Mafeking, sets of nineteen £16, £17, & Ditto, 1d. on ½d., Cape, block of fifteen, five showing no stop after "MAFKING" *	7	15	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.", inverted, on ½d., 1d., and 1s.	3	5	0
Guatemala, 2 c., Parrot inverted *	1	0	0
Zululand, 5s., used	1	10	0

Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 26th and 27th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1889, value omitted *	8	17	6
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black *	8	8	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, without lines *	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., octagonal *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., pale green, Die 2 * £3 5s. &	3	7	6
Ditto, 1854-7, 2d., blue, Plate 6 *	6	0	0
Ditto, 1882-4, £1, purple-brown, * wmk. Crowns	3	12	6
Levant, collection of 128, mostly *	12	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., thinned at left	5	2	6
Ditto, 8d., ditto, slight tear	6	10	0
Ditto, 9d., ditto, fine	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto *	2	12	0
Ditto, 2s., ditto, slightly thinned	3	7	6
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	3	12	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto *	4	12	6
India, ½ anna, red, no gum *	5	12	6
Ditto, 4 annas, red and blue, slip of four, 18 mm apart, with dividing lines and rosettes	4	15	0
Labuan, 1879, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green *	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine	2	12	6
Ditto, 6 c., red, on 16 c., blue, slightly thinned *	4	0	0
Ditto, 1891, 6 cents on 40 c., amber, with inverted surcharge *	4	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, "½ anna, A.D.", hand-stamped and initialled on 2 a., vermillion, fine	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, "1 anna, A.B.", MS. surcharge on 4 a., brown	5	10	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of sur- charged *	5	15	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., blue, error, very large margins, and a nice copy, but has two tears	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, fine	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, large margins and very fine, but creased in corner	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red, error, no mar- gins, and two or three slight defects	12	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, large fillet, 2d., dark blue, three small tears, nice bright copy	6	6	0
Niger Coast, 10s., in vermillion, on 5d., used on piece of original	7	5	0
Zululand, £5, black and purple, on red *	6	12	6
Canada, 12d., black, "cut close, and tear at bottom	19	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet	4	15	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, slight tear	6	7	6
St. Vincent, 5s., rose, Star, mint *	11	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermillion	7	5	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., bistre *	5	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, no perf. at bottom	5	10	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., blue, Type 10 *	9	0	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 11 *	13	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta	11	0	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 3d., green, wmk. "2"	10	0	0
New Zealand, 1862-3, 1d., vermillion, perf., a few perfs. clipped, and corner repaired	9	0	0
Ditto, 1872, wmk. NZ, perf., 1d., brown, a very fair copy of this rare stamp	19	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Western Australia, rouletted, 2d., brown on Indian red, roulettes all round, very fine and rare	12	15	0	Great Britain, wmk. Medium Garter, on blue safety paper, 4d., carmine*	4	10	0
Some good <i>remainders</i> of countries realised good prices.	*	*	*	Ditto, 1s., green, Plate 2, with hair lines in corners, imperf., mint*	3	0	0
				Norway, 1883-4, ring of Posthorn not shaded, 12 ore, pale green, hori- zontal strip of three, mint*	3	0	0
				Switzerland, Poste Locale, 2½ r., black and red, central Cross without border	4	0	0
Messrs. VENTOM BULL AND COOPER.				Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.*	11	0	0
Sale of March 14th and 15th.				Labuan, 1880, provl., 8, in black (twice, once across original value), on 12c., carmine, with gum*	2	8	0
* Unused.				Ditto, another, with original value obliterated in red and ditto in black, both fine	3	3	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	8	0	0	Philippine Islands, 1869-74, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," 2 reales, blue, of 1863	4	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto.	9	10	0	Lagos, 1885-7, 2s. 6d., olive-black, with gum, but one corner perf. gone*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, slightly cut into*	3	0	0	Ditto, 5s., blue, with full gum*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, slightly thinned*	2	14	0	Transvaal, 1876, hard-surfaced paper, 6d., bright blue, mint*	2	6	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	5	0	0	Ditto, 1871-6, 6d., blue, on thick paper, with wide roulette all round	3	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perf., part gum*	4	0	0	Ditto, 1878, V.R. slanting, 1d., red on orange, fine roulette, in mint state*	16	0	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	3	0	0	New Zealand, <i>pelure</i> paper, 2d., blue, imperf.*	7	0	0
Ditto, 2 Rs. 50, lilac-rose, 12½ × 14, with gum*	5	10	0	Collections—2,607, £8 10s. ; and 2,454, £12 10s. Messrs. Ventom Bull and Cooper will hold their next and following sales at the Hotel Cecil, Strand.			
India, 1st issue, ½ a., red, 9½ arches*	6	2	6		*	*	*
Persia, 1881, 25 c., litho., full gum*	2	18	0	Messrs. VENTOM BULL AND COOPER.			
Cape, Woodblock, 1d., red	4	12	6	Sale of April 11th and 12th.			
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	12	6	* Unused.			
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	3	7	6	Naples, ½ tor., Cross*	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another	6	10	0	Madrid, 3 cuartos, on entire	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	4	12	6	Tuscany, first issue, 2 soldi, two fine specimens, used, on piece with a 1 soldo, 2 and 6 crazie	11	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1s., emerald green*	3	3	0	Ditto, 2 soldi, vertical strip of five, on entire	21	0	0
Ditto, the errors, "THREE PENCE" and "THE EE PENCE," rare	3	12	6	Ditto, 3 lire, tiny tear in top corner	30	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	4	8	0	Württemberg, 70 kr., strip of three*	6	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on bluish, horizontal pair, on entire	19	0	0	Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	7	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early state	9	0	0	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, and 2d., blue, early impressions	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, not so early	6	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, vertical pair	10	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red	3	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, horizontal pair	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	12	6	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	12	15	0
Ditto, 1891, provl., 2 c. on 38 c., with surcharge inverted, Gibbons' No. 121, with gum*	3	0	0	Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	7	5	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head, pair, 1s., green*	2	0	0	U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., centre inverted	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue*	2	12	6	Ditto, ditto, 30 c. ditto	82	0	0
Mafeking, sets of nineteen £18 10s. &	19	0	0	Ditto, 1870, reissue of 1880 on soft porous paper, 1 to 90 c.*	22	10	0
British Columbia, 10 c., perf. 14*	2	12	6	Ditto, Periodicals, 1879, set of 23*	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, full gum*	2	16	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, \$1.92 to \$60*	8	0	0
St. Lucia, 1885, 1s., red-brown, ditto*	3	10	0	British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., clipped at corners	5	15	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	8	0	0	St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s.	£8 & 8	12	6
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., dull blue, Type 13*	10	10	0	Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, vermilion*	17	10	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 11, with gum*	9	0	0	Ditto, another, not so fine*	7	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 6, short fraction bar, full gum*	3	7	6	Queensland, first issue, 6d., green, im- perf., but creased*	4	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac, Type 16, full gum*	2	16	0				
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine, with single-lined frame, with gum*	£2 4s. & 2	10	0				
Collections—3,729, £35, and 2,679, £30 10s.							
	*	*	*				
Messrs. VENTOM BULL AND COOPER.							
Sale of March 29th.							
* Unused.							
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black*	7	15	0				
Ditto, 2d., blue, without lines, hori- zontal pair, mint*	8	15	0				
Ditto, an entire made-up plate, con- sisting of 195 without white lines (including twenty-five pairs) and forty-five with lines, all mounted in frame, and mostly fine specimens	10	0	0				

THE
London Philatelist :

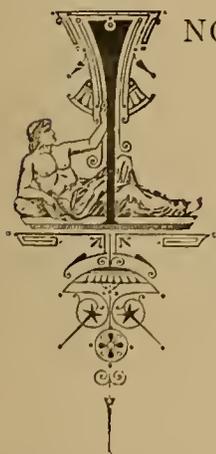
THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

MAY, 1901.

No. 113.

Philatelic Inoculation.



INOCULATION against various diseases to which poor mortals are liable has proved of late years to be one of the greatest boons that medical science has evolved. The body philatelic, like the body physical, is also liable to sickness and decay, and it were well that a virus might be found that could arrest the growth of such-like malign microbes. An anti-speculative-issue injection might have a wholesome effect upon the Victorian or Tasmanian Governments, while some calming and soothing subcutaneous infusion might well reduce the fevered prices of some of the world's leading dealers!

Nor is the collector—specialist or generalist—immune from the germs of decay. An infusion of an altruistic nature would largely benefit his constitution; a little less egotism in hugging his own treasures, a little more endeavour to assist his less fortunate colleagues, and a little more energy in working for the common good of Philately would make in the modern collector a vast and needed improvement.

The London Philatelic Society will have a chance to inoculate itself at its Annual General Meeting on June 7th, and we trust that the effect will be an increased circulation and a greater vigour in that body. The last Annual General Meeting resulted in considerable changes, which were referred to under the heading of "Old Lamps for New" in this journal (see pp. 183, 184, July, 1900). Our last words then were, "Above all, workers are wanted," and our best comment to-day would be the addition of the words "still" and "earnestly."

The work of the London Society has for the past ten years mainly fallen upon the shoulders of a few, and now that Time produces its inevitable changes, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the Society that new men, *who will work*, should in their turn bear the burden of service to Philately in maintaining the reputation and traditions of the premier Philatelic Society in the world.

Notes on the Mafeking Stamps.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, APRIL 26TH, 1901.

By J. R. F. TURNER.



WHEN at the end of September Mr. Castle honoured me with an invitation to exhibit my collection of Mafeking stamps to the London Society during the present season, I hoped that I should be able to do so at no very distant date in a complete form on envelopes that went through the siege and unused. As the season wore on, however, additional varieties cropped up, some of which I have been altogether unable to obtain, while I also found it impossible to secure specimens of three of the ordinary values (*a*) unused, (*b*) used on envelopes. While, therefore, the collection, as I am going to show it to you here this evening, is far from being perfect, I trust that it may not prove altogether uninteresting. Even the philatelic members of Snyman's wily commando, if they could see my envelopes, might regret that they had not kept the intercepted letters from Mafeking *in their entirety*. The fact that a portion of the capture of Snyman's camp consisted of envelopes from which the siege stamps had been carefully torn, proves that the Boers who specialised Mafekings, unlike myself, looked upon the envelopes as a superfluity.

In the dark days following Colenso, Mafeking was absolutely cut off from the outer world; so much so, that between January and the end of March it was well-nigh impossible to get letters through the Boer lines. I can speak very positively on this point because I have seen an extremely interesting series of envelopes sent from the commandant of the base at Mafeking to his wife in London: he was an excellent correspondent, and surely if anyone could get letters through it would be he. But so well aware was he of the impossibility of doing so, that between January 3rd and March 3rd he sent only one letter, and this the Boers promptly bagged. This state of things could not, of course, go on interminably, and after French's irresistible dash on Kimberley, and the subsequent surrender of Cronje at Paardeberg, the pressure round Mafeking became somewhat relaxed.

Previous to March 23rd there appears to have been no real attempt on the part of the Post Office to cope with the situation. Private correspondents could only get letters through by personally paying large sums to the native runners for the great risk they incurred, these sums ranging from £25 downwards. It is the general impression that Kaffirs run around barefooted, but I have it on the authority of Private Tugwood, of the Protectorate Regiment, whom I met at Oxford, that some wear boots and some do not. The fact remains that important despatches were occasionally carried through in the soles of their boots. This is not fiction, but fact, despite what has been said to the contrary.

On March 23rd the military authorities, making short work of the red-tapism and traditions of the Mafeking Post Office, evolved a system out of what had hitherto been chaos, and issued siege stamps. The postage per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter was raised to 1s. *viâ* north and 6d. *viâ* south. It should perhaps be mentioned that whereas Mafeking had formerly been incorporated with Bechuanaland for postal purposes, a few years ago it became part of Cape Colony. Consequently it is not surprising to learn that among the stock of stamps commandeered by the military authorities were various odd Bechuanaland stamps, as well as Capes, both of which seem to have been used up indiscriminately as occasion required. The military authorities having first paid the civil authorities the face value of all the stamps in the Post Office, handed them over to Messrs. Townshend and Sons, the publishers of the *Mafeking Mail*, who surcharged them a higher value, the difference between the face value and the surcharged value defraying the expense incurred by the employment of native runners. Thenceforward batches of letters, numbering thirty or more, were smuggled through the Boer lines several times a week, and hundreds of people in Great Britain and elsewhere were enabled to hear from friends and relatives, who for aught they knew might have been killed or wounded. This information was contained in the following extract from the "*Mafeking Mail* Special Siege Slip" of Thursday, March 22nd, 1900, and ran as follows:—

"LOCAL MEMS.

"Private letters will in future be sent by the Intelligence Department by runners in batches of thirty (letters, not runners) at a time. First come first served. The communications will be despatched in the order they are received. Don't all speak at once."

It is usually supposed that the whole of the varieties used were put in issue on the same day. This conclusion is quite erroneous. Owing to the valuable researches of Mr. A. H. Stamford—in parenthesis I might remark that it is consoling to know that I am not entirely isolated in my love of Mafekings—we know the date of issue of each stamp, as well as the number printed. It may, therefore, surprise some of those present to learn that on March 23rd only two varieties, viz.

1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape (old type)	. . . . .	7,680
3d. on 1d. Cape (new type—illustrations 2 and 4)	. . . . .	6,000

first saw the light.

The stamps may be divided into two divisions:—

(a) Those issued prior to April 25th, and surcharged in "fancy capitals."

(b) Those issued on or after April 25th, and surcharged in "sans-serif" type.

The numbers given are in every case the numbers actually issued. Both these aforesaid varieties will be seen on my first page, together with—

1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bech. Prot. (illustration 1)	. . . . .	6,000
1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape (new type)	. . . . .	5,280

which were first utilised on March 28th and April 4th respectively.

We will linger here for a moment. From the outset Mr. C. J. Phillips has evinced considerable interest in Mafekings, and in November he made a most interesting discovery; a perusal of several small blocks of unused specimens, one of which he was kind enough to send me to inspect, enabled him to state with certainty that at least some of the stamps bearing the fancy capitals type had been surcharged in rows of six. As every surcharge in the row differed from its fellow, this was a most important discovery, and I cannot do better than quote the varieties of surcharge exactly as they are enumerated in the *Monthly Journal* for November 30th:—

“1. In ‘MAFEKING’ the ‘E’ is battered at the top, so that the serif of the centre line joins the top line; ‘K’ has both legs broken. In ‘BESIEGED’ the third ‘E’ has the lower half of the upright stroke and part of the bottom line gone.

“2. All the lettering is fairly good.

“3. The ‘B’ of ‘BESIEGED’ is battered almost into a bad figure 8.

“4. The bottom line of the ‘E’ in ‘MAFEKING’ is broken in the middle; there is a break in the back of the ‘G’ of ‘BESIEGED.’

“5 and 6 have no stop after ‘MAFEKING.’

“5. The tip of the bottom line of the third ‘E’ in ‘BESIEGED’ is gone.

“6. The left upper corner of the third ‘E’ of ‘BESIEGED’ is gone.”

There are, of course, other little points also which will aid in the detection of forgeries.

All these varieties are shown on this first sheet.

There is, I think, no doubt that, except in the case of the first two stamps issued on March 23rd, all the “fancy capitals” surcharges were set up in rows of six. Reference to the centre block of fifteen 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape (new type), these being Nos. 3, 4, and 5 on the strip, at once shows that the minor varieties existing in the top row are repeated in the four rows beneath; the same characteristics are visible in the block of nine 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bechuanaland Protectorate, and block of eight 3d. on 1d. Cape; and a careful study of many hundred varieties has enabled me to arrive at the conclusion that, except in the case of the issue of March 23rd, the same type was used for the manufacture of all the “fancy capitals” varieties, so that it is easy to say at a glance even that a given stamp is No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 on the strip. This, however, is not always possible in the case of the 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape (old type), and 3d. on 1d. Cape. I have a mint pair of each in which the lettering of both stamps is quite good, and shows no variety. I have also other pairs and blocks on entire envelopes which admit of no variety, and I feel sure that in the first printing of these two stamps only regular type was employed. Subsequent printings of these two stamps fall into line with the other values, and can be obtained showing the six minor varieties of surcharge. I have looked in vain for No. 1 as the right-hand stamp of a pair, or for No. 6 as the left-hand stamp of a pair; this is evidence that the row was one of six and no more.

A stamp that calls for special comment is the 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bech. Prot., with inverted surcharge. As only five or six copies of this variety have turned up, it is undoubtedly the rarest stamp on the page. I would also point out that the figure of value of the surcharge of some of the “fancy

capitals" varieties is not always placed in the same position. Five times out of six it falls under the "EK" and "I" of "MAFEKING." Copies are, however, occasionally met with where the 1d. is printed more to the left, and falls under the "FE" of "MAFEKING." My single *used* copy of the 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape (new type), and one of the unused copies of the 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bech. Prot., both show this variety, and they are both No. 3 on the strip. Then I have noticed that in some of the "fancy capitals" values the distance between "MAFEKING" and "BESIEGED" varies, the variation being regular. This circumstance would point to the fact that there were at least two settings of certain stamps.

The following, so far, have come under my notice:—

1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (all three varieties),
 6d. on 3d. Cape,
 6d. on 3d. Brit. Bech.,
 1s. on 4d. Cape,

all of which show the two spacings.

The date of issue and number printed of the remaining fancy capitals varieties were as follows:—

3d. on 1d. Bech. Prot., April 4th	1,800
6d. on 2d. English Bech. Prot., April 6th (illus.)	1,200
6d. on 3d. Bech. Prot., April 4th	1,400
6d. on 3d. Cape, March 24th	840
1s. on 4d. Cape, March 24th	1,440
1s. on 4d. English, March 29th	2,320
6d. on 3d. Brit. Bech., March 27th	3,600

On my second card will be seen the 3d. on 1d. Bech. Prot., showing *double* surcharge quite distinctly. I have not yet heard of another specimen. The 1s. on 4d. Brit. Bech. also exists both with inverted and double surcharge, though I am sorry to say I have neither.

The block of four 6d. on 2d. Brit. Bech. (illustration 5) is interesting, because it shows the figure of value, viz. the 6d., in its normal position as well as its abnormal position; the latter, as in the case of the 1d. on previous page, is No. 3 on the strip. No. 3 more often than not bears the normal surcharge, but whenever I have seen the abnormal surcharge it has always been on No. 3. A very rare stamp is the 6d. on 3d. Bech. Prot., unused. My copy is No. 6 on the strip, without comma after "MAFEKING." I have not even seen an unused specimen of either the 6d. on 3d. Cape or 1s. on 4d. Cape. These two stamps were the third and fourth issued, and may have all been used up in the ordinary course.

Page 3 is entirely devoted to stamps bearing the "sans-serif" type (see illustration 3). These—five in all—were issued comparatively late in life. The list is as follows:—

April 25th.—3d. on 1d. Bech. Prot.	1,800
April 25th.—6d. on 2d. Bech. Prot.	1,200
April 25th.—1s. on 6d. Bech. Prot.	1,440
April 25th.—2s. on 1s. Brit. Bech.	570
May 3rd.—1s. on 6d. Brit. Bech.	240

Thus the rarest of the ordinary varieties is said to have been issued last. These dates were supplied to Mr. Stamford by the Postmaster of Mafeking, and with a few exceptions seem to be fairly correct; but in the case of the last-named stamp the date, May 3rd, is wrong, since I can show three copies dated April 26th, April 30th, and May 1st respectively. I should be inclined to assign April 25th, on which day four other varieties were issued, as the date of birth of this stamp. I have not succeeded in obtaining it, either unused or used on an envelope that went through the siege. The 2s. on 1s. Brit. Bech. is decidedly rare in either condition, and I have found the 3d. on 1d. Bech. Prot., sans-serif, very difficult to locate in an unused mint condition.

The numbers issued of the foregoing stamps are certainly not of a formidable character, and it should not take the market long to absorb them.

I now come to the entires. The succeeding nine cards show specimens of all the surcharged stamps proper, except the following:—

6d. on 3d. Bech. Prot.,
1s. on 6d. Brit. Bech.,
2s. on 1s. Bech. Prot.,

used on thirty-five entire envelopes that went through the siege to either Rhodesia or Great Britain. The majority of these are marked "Passed Press Censor." As we have already seen, the charge *viâ* north was 1s. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and *viâ* south 6d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. This is rather singular, because it was far more difficult for the native runners to get through the intervening country between Mafeking and Kimberley than that between Mafeking and Crocodile Pools or Buluwayo. Plumer was rarely far from Mafeking, and directly a native runner reached his camp the dangerous part of the journey was over. In order to get through *viâ* south these runners, who carried their lives in their hands, had to traverse something like two hundred miles of the enemy's country. It seems to me, therefore, that judging by the risk involved, these charges ought to have been *vice versa*. As a matter of fact, despite the lower charges, few letters appear to have gone by the southern route. I possess three, two of which are postmarked Barkly West, a town to the west of and close to Kimberley. One of them, franked by two 3d. on 1d. Cape, together with another letter franked by four 3d. on 1d. Capes, which got through *viâ* the northern route, calls for more than a passing remark. These envelopes are in the same handwriting, and are both directed to the same person residing at an address in Highbury Park. It looks as though the sender duplicated his letter to make sure that at least one would reach its destination. Here is what happened:—

Envelope sent	Left Mafeking	Arrived Buluwayo	Arrived Barkly West	Arrived London
<i>viâ</i> north	March 27th	April 4th	—	May 12th
<i>viâ</i> south	March 27th	—	April 11th	May 7th

Whereas it took the native runner over the southern route a week longer to traverse the enemy's country than the other runner *viâ* Buluwayo, the envelope carried by the former won the race to England by five days!

On the previous card you will notice on the top right-hand envelope a strip of three 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape (present type). These are the only copies I have seen on a letter that got through the Boer lines. To the left of it is an interesting envelope directed to Newport (Mon.), that went *viâ* Crocodile Pools.

The pages of 3d. on 1d. and 6d. on 2d. Bech. Prot. call for no special comment. Both these varieties with fancy capitals surcharge are quite scarce on envelopes, while the latter unused is even scarcer. I can only show a pair of each.

On the next card is my second envelope, sent *viâ* south to Yorkshire. It left Mafeking on April 3rd, and bears on the back the Halifax postmark of June 23rd only: the journey thus occupied eleven weeks! Four of my best envelopes adhere to the following page: each bears the scarce 6d. on 3d. Cape. One franked a letter sent from Mafeking on March 26th *viâ* south. It reached Barkly West on April 11th, and arrived in Aberdeenshire on May 7th, these two being precisely similar dates to the envelope sent *viâ* south to Highbury. The inference is that both envelopes were carried by the same runner. The two lower envelopes were sent by the Mayor of Mafeking, Mr. Whiteley, the gentleman who is said to have influenced the recent General Election, to his firm in Buluwayo. Another of his envelopes, bearing the signature of the Press Censor (Mr. Hanbury Tracy) in lieu of his mark, will arrest the eye. It is in very good company, the 1s. on 6d. Bech. Prot. which franks both it and its companion envelope being excessively rare used *thus*, while the upper pair of envelopes bearing the 1s. on 4d. Cape are certainly not often met with.

There is a nice block of four 1s. on 4d. Brit. Bech. on the succeeding card, while the last one of all bears an envelope sent from the commandant of the base at Mafeking to his wife in London, as well as the first envelope I obtained. This is addressed to Cambridge, and the five stamps on it were the first Mafekings I had seen. So much for the "Mafeking Besieged" varieties.

I now come to the most popular stamps of the series, viz. the 1d. Cyclist and 3d. Baden-Powell (illustration 7). The latter, which exists in three sizes, was designed by Captain Greener, the Chief Paymaster, while the bicycle, astride which sits Sergeant-Major Goodyear, of the Cadet Corps, was the work of Dr. W. A. Hayes. The stamps themselves were produced by Dr. D. Taylor, by means of the photographic ferro-prussiate process, in sheets of twelve (three rows of four), on horizontally laid paper specially manufactured in Mafeking, the gumming and perforating being done by Messrs. Townshend and Son, the publishers of the *Mafeking Mail*. We are told by the Postmaster at Mafeking that the dates of issue and numbers printed were as follows:—

April 7th.—3d. Baden-Powell, small head	.	.	6,072
" 10th.—" " large head	.	.	3,030
" 10th.—1d. Bicycle	.	.	9,470

But in the *Mafeking Mail* of April 8th appears the following:—

"NOTICE.

"The new issue of stamps bearing the Colonel's photograph will be produced on Monday, the 9th inst. These stamps can only be issued on production of letters addressed locally (Mafeking or forts). No person can for the present be allowed to hand to the officer in charge of Siege Post Office more than one letter per diem.

"J. V. HOWAT, *Postmaster*.

"*Mafeking, April 7th, 1900.*"

Civilians were unable to move freely about Mafeking without a special permit, the town being infested with spies. Moreover, many of the inhabitants frequently helped to man the trenches, and it was only by means of correspondence that communication between the various parts—there were about six miles of entrenchments—became possible. It therefore conveys little surprise to learn that the military authorities considered additional stamps necessary. The letters collected were delivered by members of the Cadet Corps, under the direction of Sergeant-Major Goodyear, whose portrait adorns the Cyclist stamp.

I think we may take it, therefore, that the Baden-Powell 3d. was not actually issued until April 9th. In mentioning April 7th Mr. Howat probably had in his mind the date of his own notice. I have two on envelopes, used locally, and dated "April 9"; another is dated "April 10," and another "April 11." The earliest correct postmark I have seen on both the large-sized B.-P. and the Cyclist stamp is "April 13." Two copies I have of the small B.-P. at the top of the page are apparently postmarked "April 2." I think this should be "12," the "1" having dropped out. In the same way some Cyclists and Baden-Powells postmarked "April 1" should undoubtedly be postmarked "11" or "21," the wide space between "AP" and "1" clearly showing that a figure has dropped out.

The aforesaid notice in the *Mafeking Mail* proves that the Baden-Powell stamps were, in the initial instance, used *locally*. But if they were considered *Locals* pure and simple, why did not the words "Local Post" appear at the foot of each stamp, as in the case of the 1d. Cyclist, which we all know to have been exclusively used within the precincts of the beleaguered town? In the official communication addressed by the Postmaster at Cape Town to Mr. F. J. Melville, it is stated that "the local stamps were used *entirely* for a postal service which was arranged within the town and between the various outposts." This statement is incorrect, as I will proceed to show. That the Baden-Powell stamps were used very generally in Mafeking is an acknowledged fact, but few people seem willing to admit that they were also frequently used to frank letters to places outside Mafeking. I have here to-night ten such letters, seven of which are marked "Passed Press Censor," all of which are franked wholly or in part with Baden-Powells. In a communication to the *Monthly Journal* of November 30th, Mr. J. H. Powell, the Postmaster at Mafeking, made the following statement:—

"I might add that all the letters received from Mafeking were checked at the Base Camp Post Office, and again in my office here, with a view to checking the postage. The examining clerks at both offices initialled the envelopes and marked the value of the stamps affixed."

Quite so. Nine out of the ten envelopes are so marked and initialled, the initials "J. P." in blue being those of Mr. Powell himself. Moreover, as all these Baden-Powells were affixed by the postal officials themselves, it goes without saying that they were *deliberately* used to frank letters out of Mafeking. I know of several similar letters in the hands of other collectors. It is not a question of a stray letter passing through the post unobserved. The letters were handled by the officials at Mafeking, the Press Censor, and the officials at Buluwayo, and duly passed along to their respective destinations. It seems therefore to be absurd for anyone, with this evidence before him, to insist that the Baden-Powells were used entirely for local purposes. It is surely clear from what I have said that even if they were originally intended for use within the lines at Mafeking, they soon lost their insular character and came to be regarded as full-fledged postage stamps. If the officials at Mafeking had not so regarded them, they would obviously not have used them on letters sent to places outside Mafeking.

The Cyclist and Baden-Powells are great favourites of mine. They admit of a wonderful run of shade and are quite nice-looking stamps—so much so, indeed, that they have even been admired by people utterly indifferent to the charms of an ordinary postage stamp. No doubt sentiment has a good deal to do with their popularity—which is likely to increase rather than decrease as years roll by.

On the sheet of used Baden-Powells both the large and small sizes are seen *imperf.* at bottom. The large size is also shown with a white line across it, and another specimen has a flaw at the foot—due in both cases, I take it, to a cracked or defective negative. I have the large head in two sizes—the frame differing in length to the extent of about a millimetre; the three used specimens on the left-hand side at the foot of the page are large heads in the smaller size. There is a slight variety in the Cyclist stamp; the second in the bottom row of the sheet has longer letters in the word "ONE PENNY" than are seen in the ordinary variety. It also exists in a pure grey, and should clearly be listed in the catalogues in both blue and grey colours. The number of genuine shades to this stamp is apparently without limit.

I think the Baden-Powells on envelopes speak for themselves. I look upon them as the cream of the collection—the two envelopes franked by the large heads being especially noticeable. The envelope bearing the block of four in the scarce pale shade I purchased in the open market, at a sale held by Debenham, Storr, and Sons. The second envelope, addressed to London, bearing among others a Baden-Powell, wears quite a harlequinade aspect, which must have sorely tempted the postman who delivered it.

There remains but one other card, and I have finished. Supposing this were an auction, and the lot containing eight stamps as illustrated were passed round, as it is being passed round now, I wonder if any particular feature would present itself to those present. Of course, the members of the London Society are a much more intellectual gathering than that at an everyday auction, and the probabilities are that the cat would at once jump out of the bag. As a matter of fact, the lot contains the *rara avis* of Mafekings (illustration 8), of whose existence very few collectors are aware. My attention was first drawn to it by a perusal of the *Mafeking*

Mail. In the issue of May 10th, among what is stated to be a full list of the stamps, appears the following variety:—

3d. Baden-Powell, *head to right*,

and in the issue of May 11th someone, who clearly had an eye to business, advertised for it. I had hitherto searched for it in vain, until, as luck would have it, I spotted one in a mixed lot at a sale held by Messrs. Plumridge and Co. No one else in the room noticed it, and I secured the lot for quite a nominal sum. The stamp is shown in the illustration exactly as I bought it. There must have been one sheet of twelve, probably not more, but not being a photographer, I am unable to say exactly how the error occurred. I have heard of one other copy, and there can be little doubt that it will remain the rarest and most interesting of all the British African stamps that have been issued during the war.

I am afraid my paper has been a long one. I must ask you kindly to make the necessary allowances for all errors and omissions I have occasioned by my hurried compilation.



Grenada.

THE PENNY AND SIXPENNY VALUES, 1861-1883.

By J. WRAY-MERCER, B.A.

(Continued from page 93.)

ISSUE I.—1861-1864.

*Greyish-white wove paper.**Yellow gum.**No watermark.**Perforation 14-15½, compound.*

1861. 1d., blue-green.

6d., pinkish rose.

1862. 1d., light green.

Varieties—Imperf.

THESE stamps are printed on a rather hard paper, and the perforation is of the character usually termed blind. The lower value appears in two colours, which, being so distinct one from the other and not connected together by any intervening gradation of shades, can hardly be said to be mere shade variations, but are more likely to be separate emissions, as, indeed, they were formerly supposed to be. In the standard *Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting*, by Bellars and Davie, of 1864, the following contemporary reference to them appeared:—

“Grenada, 1861 . . . One penny, green; sixpence, rose.
1862 . . . One penny, light green.”

However, as the penny, light green, appears frequently with the dated postmark of the previous year, 1862, I have referred to it as issued a year earlier in my reference list. A point also worthy of notice in connection with this subject is the great relative scarcity of the blue-green stamp as compared with the light green in the unused states; for though it is no unusual thing to see the latter in pairs, or even larger blocks, single copies of the former are almost unobtainable. If, as is probable, there were some remainders of unwatermarked stamps in hand when the watermarked series replaced them, by allowing that the blue-green stamp was then out of use and consequently not included in such remainders, this unequal rarity is fully explained; otherwise, seeing that both are equally common used, it is a curious fact.

Both values are found imperforate—the penny in the same colour as the sixpenny—but are generally allowed, I believe, to be proofs.

ISSUE II.—1864-1873.

*Watermark Small six-rayed Star.**White wove paper.**Yellow gum.**Compound perforated 14-15½.*

1864.	1d., green (shades); watermark upright.		
	6d., rose.	”	”
1866.	6d., orange-red	”	”
186 (?).	6d., rose-red	”	sideways.
	[1d., deep green?]		
1872.	6d., vermilion	”	upright.

Varieties—Imperf.; double perf.

Notes.—From quite the early days of Philately the “shades,” as they have been called, of this sixpenny have been well known and distinguished—these differences or changes in colour being so well marked as to have occasioned special mention in the current philatelic journals. The employment of the term “shade” may lead to some confusion, as it may be used to denote two totally different conditions—either an alteration, or a variation of some particular colour. If it be here used in the former sense, it exactly expresses the state of affairs; if in the latter, it is misleading, for vermilion can never be regarded as a variation of rose. It will be noticed in the above reference list that I have divided the sixpenny stamps into four sub-groups. This I consider most essential to a correct description, for each sub-group bears certain distinctive features characteristic to itself.

(a) *Sixpence, rose.*—The colour varies slightly in depth. The variation in the thickness of the paper is thoroughly marked in this variety—the thickness varying from cartridge to almost pelure. There is little doubt that the sixpence upon watermarked paper was first issued in this colour, which is almost identical with that of the higher value of the preceding issue. The following notices to this effect appeared in the philatelic magazines of the time:—*Le Timbrophile* for June 15th, 1865: “Nous en avons trouvé un tirage sans filigrane, et un avec une étoile. Les couleurs varient à peine.” The *Stamp Collectors’ Magazine* for August, 1866, under the heading “Postage Stamp Paper and Watermarks”: “We have identified two sets—one without and one with Star watermark. The colours scarcely vary.” Moreover, I have copies on original cover bearing English arrival postmarks dated 1864-65.

(b) *Sixpence, orange-red.*—In shade this stamp may vary from a light to a brownish red. The paper does not show such a marked variation in thickness as the previous stamp, the thinner kind being generally the rule. The *Timbrophile* for December, 1866, under the heading of new issues, reads as follows for Grenada: “Le sixpence est de carmine devenue rouge-orangé filigrane étoile.” The *Stamp Collectors’ Magazine* for October 1st, 1867, has the following: “Levrault names five kinds of Grenada stamps, viz. the 1d., green, and 6d., carmine, without and with Star watermark, and the red-orange

variety of the latter value issued this year." The *Philatelist* of February 1st, 1867, refers to this change in the following manner: "The paucity of this island's productions receives slight alleviation by the changed colour of its sixpenny, which is at present orange-red." The foregoing notices point out pretty definitely that this red-orange stamp was a distinct emission, and not merely a casual shade variation.

(c) *Sixpence, rose-red*.—The shade is a peculiar one, and appears upon a paper which is always thinnish, allowing the watermark to be easily discoverable.

It must be more than coincidental that this shade should invariably appear coupled with the sideway position of watermark (*i.e.* two points up); so that one is much more justified, after taking into consideration what has been said upon the varying position of the Star watermark above, in thinking that these changes taken in conjunction should denote some special printing, than that they are merely casual deviations from the other stamps of this issue. As regards its period of use, it probably appeared after (a) and (b), as its colour does not tally with that given in the periodicals above cited, and must certainly have been in use previously to 1872, as it never appears with the dated postmarks which were so largely in use from 1872 onwards. It may be of interest to remember that in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* (vol. xii.), where the question generally of reversed and inverted watermarks was discussed, it was remarked that as a rule the Star watermark was found sideways from 1867 to 1870.

(d) *Sixpence, vermilion*.—This stamp is printed upon a soft paper, which causes the perforations of the separated stamps to appear very rough. Over eighty per cent. of the used copies of this stamp show a postmark dated 1873; consequently there can be little doubt as to the approximate period of use. There is a great tendency to confuse this vermilion stamp, which is compound perforated, with the sixpenny of the same colour, Large Star, or with the sixpenny, deep orange-vermilion, Small Star, perf. 15 (simple), which latter is a later stamp altogether, differing in shade, method of perforation, position of watermark, and showing a large use from 1876–82.

One Penny, green.—On giving attention to the lower value, there are no such glaring differences in colour as appear in the sixpence, for the various shades blend one into the other, ranging from quite yellow-green to full blue-green. However, there is a point that should be mentioned in connection with this penny compound perforated stamp. It may appear with the watermark sideways, and curiously enough, it then appears to have a very deep green colour and to be printed upon roughish thin paper. This is by no means a common stamp; so whether it is a coincidence and the sideway position is here due to a printer's error (which one expects to occasionally find), or whether it can be placed in the same category as the sixpence, rose-red, is a question to which there is not sufficient evidence to give a decided answer in either direction. Variations of both values are chronicled imperforate either vertically or horizontally.

As I have said before, as the compound perforated series are not to be found with postmarks showing a date later than 1873 (the Large Star

stamps were never compound perforated), it is reasonable to suppose that they were replaced about 1873 by those with simple perforations which are so found. It is rather significant in connection with this point that the machine used in producing the compound perforated stamps of this island was also used for producing those of St. Vincent up to the year 1871, about which date it was suppressed (cf. Handbook on St. Vincent, pp. 31-33). The only mention in contemporary catalogues of this change from compound to simple perforations I know of is in M. Moens' List for 1877, where after the usual list of penny and sixpenny, unwatermarked and watermarked varieties, he says:—

“Sept., 1875. Les mêmes piqués 15.
1d., vert blue.
6d., orange.”

ISSUE III.—1873.

Thickish white paper.
Yellowish gum.
Watermark Small Star sideways.
Perforated 15 (simple).
1873. 1d., deep green.

Notes.—The main characteristics of this issue are the deep green shade, the sideway position of watermark, and the very clean appearance of the perforations. It is unquestionable, from dated obliterations, that this stamp was in use during the year 1873 and part of 1874; whether it first appeared a little earlier, possibly 1872, I cannot say. It is a stamp of some little rarity unused.

ISSUE IV.—1873-4.

Usually soft thin paper.
Brownish gum.
Watermark Large Star.
Perforated 15 (simple).
1873-75. 1d., blue-green.
6d., vermilion.

Notes.—The watermark of the penny is always sideways, of the sixpenny upright. The gum has a crackly appearance. Their colours vary very little. Anyone who likes to measure the perforations of these Large Star stamps will at once put aside the statement given in Gibbons' 1900 Catalogue, that they are compound perforated, as inaccurate.

As I have before stated, the Large Star paper was undoubtedly used for the penny value between the years 1873 and 1879, but it will be further seen that the variety perforated 15 invariably appears with postmarks dated “73,” “74,” “75,” and consequently must have been employed before that perf. 14, which always bears dates 1876-79. The use of this Large Star paper for the higher value corresponds only with the years 1873-75.

ISSUE V.—1875.

*Rough thinnish paper.**Brownish gum.**Watermark Large Star.**Perforated 14 (simple).*

1875-79. 1d., yellow-green.

Variety—Bisected and used for $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Notes.—The watermark is always upright and very discernible. The general appearance of the perforations, gum, and paper of this stamp are very similar to the 1s., violet, issued by this colony in 1875; I have them used together upon piece of original. This 1s. stamp is found with the A 15 and postmarks dated 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879; the penny stamp is met with cancelled in precisely the same manner.

It is generally allowed now, I believe, that the early penny of Grenada, which was bisected to do duty for a halfpenny value, was one of the Large Star stamps. As I have shown that the variety perf. 15 was in use before that perf. 14, it would be more probable that the later stamp was the only one bisected, for the halfpenny rate was not in vogue so very long before 1880, when a proper stamp was prepared to meet its requirements. I have an undoubtedly genuine example of this stamp (perf. 14) bisected upon original. The following notices of such bisection appear in the current periodicals:—The *Stamp Collectors' Annual* for 1881 has: "Grenada . . . to provide for the demand for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, has been compelled to divide the 1d. stamp into two diagonally." The *Stamp News* of October, 1882, has: "Grenada provisional half of 1d., green, employed provisionally as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp."

As I have never seen any earlier contemporary notice of bisection of the penny value, or ever come across a genuine copy of any of the Small Star stamps so divided, I think the modern idea that the Large Star only was bisected in this manner is undoubtedly correct.

ISSUE VI.—1875.

*Thick yellowish paper.**Yellowish to white gum.**Watermark Small Star sideways.**Perforated 15 (simple).*

1875-83. 6d., deep orange-vermilion.

Notes.—The watermark is usually rather difficult to see, the paper being coarse and thick; it is always sideways in position. This stamp, which is of a much deeper shade, would seem to have displaced the sixpenny Large Star, for it will be found extensively postmarked with all dates between 1878 and 1882. Its colour corresponds well with that quoted in a notice which appeared in the *Philatelist* of 1875: "The sixpenny is now of a rich deep orange."

ISSUE VII.—1879.

*Whitish paper.**Whitish gum.**Watermark Small Star sideways.**Perf. 15 (simple).*

1879. 1d., grass-green.

Notes.—This stamp is not for a moment to be confused with that of 1873 (issue 3); the characteristic grass-green shade and coarseness of perforation at once serve to distinguish it. It appears to be perforated in a roughish manner, on account, I think, of the softness of the paper; the paper is usually thickish, but shows the watermark distinctly. Dated postmarks clearly locate its employment during the year 1879.

ISSUE VIII.—1880.

*Thinnish white paper.**White gum.**Watermark Small Star upright.**Perf. 15 (simple).*

1880–81. 1d., washy bluish green.

Notes.—At the risk of lengthening my reference list, it is impossible to include this stamp, showing the above characteristics, with any of the preceding ones. The stamp, which is a common one, is of a somewhat peculiar washed-out shade, and is printed on very soft white paper. The watermark is upright. It never appears with any dated postmark other than 1880–81. The perforations are more easily measured than those of the preceding issue.

ISSUE IX.—1881.

*Paper oily and thin.**Whitish gum.**Watermark Small Star sideways.**Perforated 14 (simple).*

1881–83. 1d., green.

Notes.—The perforation, strictly speaking, is nearer $14\frac{1}{2}$. The watermark, which is always sideways, is very easily seen from the thinness of the paper, which sometimes almost approaches pelure. This stamp, the latest addition in Grenada to the Gibbons Catalogue, almost always appears dated 1881, 1882. It is to be seen, however, very rarely with the old "A 15" obliteration in blue. I have this stamp used in conjunction with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1880–83), on original cover. Being one of the commonest to be met with of the earlier Grenada stamps, both in the unused and used conditions, and of such characteristic appearance, the more surprising is it that it has never been listed before.

It will be observed from the foregoing classification that I have suggested nothing very intricate, but have merely on the one hand added to the 1900 Gibbons list a few hitherto unchronicled stamps, more especially the penny perf. 15 (issue 3), and the sixpence, vermilion, perf. 15 (issue 6); and on the other, besides resuscitating certain recently forgotten varieties, have simply endeavoured by deductive reasoning to reduce a rather heterogeneous mass of stamps into a chronological series.

The Discontinued English Dies.



THE following important notice, briefly referred to in our last issue, was issued in the *London Gazette* of April 19th, 1901, and will be found of quite sufficient philatelic interest to warrant its reproduction in this journal.

STAMP DUTIES.

THE Commissioners of Inland Revenue in pursuance of section twenty-two of the Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891, as amended by section ten of the Revenue Act, 1898, hereby give notice that the use of the dies from which the covers and envelopes used for denoting duties of postage at the rates of one penny and two pence and commonly called or known as the Mulready Covers and Envelopes have heretofore been printed, and also of the dies referred to in the schedule hereunder written from which adhesive stamps have heretofore been printed for denoting certain duties of postage and of Inland Revenue, has been discontinued, and that on and after the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, those dies will not be lawful dies for denoting the payment of any duty, and that the duties of postage and of Inland Revenue for which those dies have hitherto been available may and shall, on and after that day, be expressed and denoted only by the dies provided in lieu thereof, which are now in general use for denoting the said duties by adhesive stamps, as in the first part of the schedule mentioned.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1901.

By order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue,
H. F. Bartlett, Assistant-Secretary.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

FIRST PART.

Dies for denoting Duties of Postage as follows, of which some have since the passing of the Acts 44 and 45 Vict. c. 12, and 45 and 46 Vict. c. 72, been available, for denoting also Duties of Inland Revenue.

Duty.	Dies Discontinued.
1. The duty of one penny	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting this duty, which stamps are printed with the words "Postage and Inland Revenue" thereon and were first issued on the 13th day of December, 1881
2. The duties of one halfpenny, of one penny halfpenny, of two pence, of two pence halfpenny, of three pence, of four pence, of five pence, of six pence, of nine pence, and of one shilling	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting these duties, which stamps are printed with the words "Postage and Revenue" thereon and were first issued on the 1st day of January, 1887
3. The duty of tenpence	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting this duty, which stamps are printed with the words "Postage and Revenue" thereon and were first issued on the 22nd day of February, 1890

Duty.	Dies Discontinued.
4. The duties of five shillings, of ten shillings, and of one pound	All dies in use previously to those used for the stamps now in general use for denoting these duties, which stamps were first issued on the 1st day of April, 1884
5. The duties payable in respect of the transmission of telegrams	All dies appropriated by words on the face of them to duties payable in respect of the transmission of telegrams

SECOND PART.

Dies for denoting Duties of Inland Revenue as follows, of which some have since the passing of the Acts 44 and 45 Vict. c. 12, and 45 and 46 Vict. c. 72, been available for denoting also Duties of Postage.

Duty.	Dies Discontinued.
1. The duty of one penny	All dies appropriated by words on the face of them to the duties payable on (1) Receipts, (2) Drafts or Orders for the payment of money to bearer or to order on demand, and also all dies in use previously to the 13th December, 1881, having the words "Inland Revenue" thereon
2. The duties of two pence, of three pence, of six pence, of nine pence, of one shilling, of one shilling and sixpence, of two shillings, and of two shillings and six pence	All dies in use previously to the 1st day of January, 1887, having the words "Inland Revenue" thereon

Occasional Notes.



THE MODERN CONNELL!

WE cannot guarantee that the following *on dit* is accurate—it is certainly interesting and does not seem improbable. B.-P. as a philatelic purveyor stands for "bad precedent."

"There has been some surprise in non-official circles that General Baden-Powell has received only a 'C.B.' It is well known at Court, however, that the hero of Mafeking was deemed to have offended etiquette by the issue of the stamps bearing his portrait. The late Queen Victoria was particularly annoyed at this unwitting trespass on a sovereign's rights, and I am told that she indirectly conveyed her displeasure. Any way, the story goes at the Cape that the reason why General Baden-Powell did not apply for leave of absence, as did other officers who had been besieged, was that he thought it undesirable to encourage a demonstration of enthusiasm. 'B.-P.' was raised two steps in rank immediately after the relief, and he will be remembered when the time comes for special grants by Parliament for distinguished services. Moreover, he has found work, for which he is eminently fitted, in organising the force named after him."

VICTORIA WAR "STAMPS."

THE London papers of the 19th of last month convey the interesting announcement that "the issue of war stamps by the Victorian Government to celebrate the first appearance of Victorian troops on the battle-field is not quite exhausted, and application for them may be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster. There are two varieties, 1d. and 2d., the prices of which are 1s. and 2s. respectively."

May we add that by punctuality and strict attention to business the Agent-General hopes to be favoured with a continuance of our kind support, etc.? No Philatelist should, however, purchase this rubbish.

 THE HAGUE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have much pleasure in acceding to the wish of our friend and correspondent Mr. J. B. Robert, of the Hague, in calling attention to this important philatelic function. Mr. Robert, who is a member of the Executive Committee, expresses the hope that among his many friends on this side of the Channel some may be found willing to make exhibits of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies.

As will be seen by the prospectus, the Exhibition is international in all respects, and is organised by the *Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelers*. It will be held in rooms of the Zoological Gardens, August 10th to 19th inclusive, and will be formally opened on August 9th at three o'clock.

The buildings are spacious enough to justify Article 5 of the prospectus: the number of collections to be sent in for exhibition is unlimited. All the objects shown will be insured against fire and theft; perfect safeguard, etc., being assured.

The Committee has thought it right to separate the rewards for collectors and dealers, and has therefore divided the programme into two parts, one for collectors divided in fifteen classes, and one for dealers divided in six classes. The rewards are numerous, and include gold, silver gilt, silver, and bronze medals, all to be distributed free of charge. Two honorary rewards, both for collectors only, will also be adjudged, one to the finest and most complete collection of Holland and Colonies, and one to the most meritorious of any other State or combination of States.

"Having regard to the already numerous applications," Mr. Robert writes, "the Exhibition promises to be a great success, and we sincerely hope that our (and my many personal) friends in Great Britain, its Colonies, and America, will not fail to send in their applications for admission. These are receivable up to June. Collections must be sent in free of all costs before July 15th.

"The international jury comprises the best-known experts of the world. For the British Empire, Mr. Dorning Beckton."

Collectors and dealers can write for prospectus, regulations, information, etc., to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. C. W. Roodenburg, s' Gravenhage, or if correspondence in English is desired, to the Editor of the *Dutch Journal of Philately*, Mr. J. B. Robert, Member of the Committee, s. Gravenhage.

We sincerely hope that our good friends at the Hague may have a brilliant and successful Philatelic Exhibition.

ECHOES FROM THE WAR.

AMONG the officers on board the *Lake Erie*, which reached Southampton from South Africa on the 17th of this month, was Lieutenant S. M. Castle, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, son of Mr. M. P. Castle, and also a member of the London Philatelic Society. Lieutenant Castle has been fortunate enough to return home in good health, and will probably proceed to join the second battalion of his regiment in India after a leave of about three months.

Colonel Williams, the President of the Sydney Philatelic Society, has also, after his South African campaign, been recruiting in "the Old Country"; and, although unable to accept the invitation to be present at a recent meeting of the London Philatelic Society, kindly submitted his fine collection of French stamps for the inspection of members.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A correspondent at East London sends us the "One Penny" on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. card of the two bars cancelling the original value variety, and states that "this card has been on sale there again for the last few weeks."

The type used, sans-serif, is smaller and thinner, and easily noticeable.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows:—

"It has been stated in some journals that the Cayman Islands stamps are for local use only; but this is not the case, as we have received registered letters from Grand Cayman prepaid with these stamps only. It seems, however, that it is optional to use either these or the Jamaica stamps for the present."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelope, small as well as large size, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. band have all been seen in the new colour, green, and *Ewen's Weekly* is informed that a correspondent has seen the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, adhesive bearing the surcharge "I. R. OFFICIAL."

The following is taken from the *M. C.*:—

"The *London Gazette* of April 19th contains an order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue demonetising the Mulready envelopes and covers and all obsolete adhesive postage stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 pence, and 5/-, 10/-, and £1. The Telegraph stamps and various Inland Revenue stamps are also included in the order, which will take effect on June 1st."

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL."
Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, small size.
Newsband. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.

NOTE.—See page 129.

GRIQUALAND.—The publishers of the *M. J.* have found a copy of the 4d. Cape of Good Hope, variety b, with italic "G" inverted.

HONGKONG.—Some new post cards are chronicled by the *M. C.*

Post Cards. 4 cents, carmine on buff (with frame).
4+4 " " " (without " ,).

INDIA.—The *P. J. of India* confirms our opinion that none of the stamps issued in new colours are likely to be overprinted "C.E.F."

A few varieties in the surcharges on the stamps in the old colours are noted by the *M. J.* as follows :—

"On the 3 pies one stamp on each sheet has a broken 'C' and another a broken 'F,' the top line of the latter being deficient ; on the 1 a. sheets one stamp is overprinted 'O.E.F.'"

Alwar.—"Among some sheets of the new $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps our publishers have found one in which one row of vertical perforations has been omitted, giving horizontal pairs imperf. between."—*M. J.*

Faridkot.—Yet another Native State Post Office closes on March 31st, states the *Philatelic Journal of India*, and, remarks our contemporary :—

"This time it is Faridkot, and special interest attaches to this case, as it is the first of the 'Convention' States to give in. This State is retaining the stock in hand of unprinted stamps, and we hope next month to publish a statement of these remainders."

It is comparatively only recently that the 12 annas with overprint was put into circulation. Will there be a rush for this stamp?

It is stated in the *P. J. of India* that only 1,200 of this value, and 1,560 "ordinary," and 1,560 "Service" of the 1 rupee, grey, were printed.

Gwalior.—The *M. J.* gives the following varieties of surcharge, which it is believed have not hitherto been noted :—

"With small 'A,' or rather with a letter with a broken top, as on the other values.
3 pies, carmine,
With small 'G,'
3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 annas.
With small 'R,'
3 pies, 2 annas.

"Both the 'G' and the 'R' are distinctly different from the other letters ; they probably exist on other values also.

With a black before the 'G,'
1 a., 2 a.

With the 'A' above the level of the other letters.
2 annas.

"All are in the now obsolete colours, and have the longer Hindi surcharge."

Jhind.—The *P. J. of India* has received a copy of the 1 rupee, carmine and green stamp, with a "lead" after State, so that the word reads "STATE|."

Kishengarh.—More varieties for this place. The *M. J.* has received a piece of thick cream-coloured paper (or thin card) 123 × 75 mm., with an impression of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp in *bright rose* in the right upper corner. This may be a post card. Also specimens of 2 and 5 rupees stamps issued by this State of similar design to the lower values, but in larger size and with the value not expressed in English. It seems to be a case of "making hay while the sun shines."

Puttialla.—A 1 anna stamp has been sent to the *M. J.* which purports to be of the first "Service" issue with the curved surcharge inverted, "PUTTIALLA" being at the back of the head instead of in front. It is reported that the surcharge corresponds with the genuine type.

The *P. J. of India* mentions having seen this stamp, or another like it, and believes there would be 240 in all, for a sheet must have been fed into the press upside down.

The Indian journal also mentions that the Patiala error with "STATE" only has been met with in the 1 anna as well as in the 4 annas value, and will be found to be the first stamp on the left of the second lowest row of the lower panel.

Travancore.—There is a new stamp here, and the *P. J. of India* thus describes it :—

"Value $\frac{3}{4}$ chuckram, colour black, perf. and wmk. like the rest of the current series. Although very like the other current stamps, it differs from them in that the bottom of the inner circle has the word 'Stamp' instead of the value in English. The outer circle, instead of having a vernacular inscription at the top, has the words (in English) 'Three Quarter Chuckram.' Paper thick wove."

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—"We find that in each sheet of the stamps with the London overprint there is one stamp which shows an abnormal 'M' in 'Morocco.' The letter is slightly shorter than the rest, and has an unduly long *serif* projecting to the left at top. We have seen all the values with this variety of letter."—*M. J.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen of the farthing discount label. As this label is not intended for postal use, we think it only necessary to add that the colour is slate-grey and it bears the inscription, "NEW ZEALAND DISCOUNT STAMP $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Our friends remark :—

"We enclose a specimen of a farthing discount stamp issued by the New Zealand Government. This is not a postal issue, although the Post Office is charged with the duty of selling the stamps to traders and redeeming them from their customers. On no account can the stamps be used for letters; but as some collectors in New Zealand are trying to get them date-stamped by placing them on letters in the hope that the Post Office may inadvertently mark them, it is as well to place collectors on their guard.

"The stamps are used by traders to give discounts on small purchases, and are the result of an agitation against so-called trading Stamp Companies which have been suppressed by Act of Parliament.

"It may also be of interest for you to know that the whole of the Queen's head issue of New Zealand stamps was recalled from all offices in the Colony on December 31st last, and have been destroyed."

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V.R.I. surcharge with small fraction has been known with level stops, Type 1, and also with raised stops, Type 2; but Messrs. Bright and Son have discovered this variety with level and raised stops *mixed*, Type 4.

The current Cape post card of 1 penny has been issued with the
ORANGE
RIVER overprint
COLONY
on the stamp in black.—*M. C.*

Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us three stamps stated to have been made and used by the Boers at Pietersburg from about April 3rd to the 15th, when the town was occupied by the British.

These stamps are large, rectangular in shape, type-set. Values and colours—1d., pink; 4d., blue; and 1s., yellow. At each side "Z. A. REP.," at top "POSTEZEGEL," and "1901" at bottom, with figures of value in each corner.

A British officer writes Messrs. Bright as follows:—

"They were brought here four days ago from Pietersburg by a Boer refugee, who states that they were making and using these stamps up there from the 3rd April to the day the British entered the town (about the 15th April), that they were made by the Boer printing press, and that there were very few of them."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In looking over stock lately, writes the *Australian Philatelist*, we noted the high values, 2s. 6d. upward, perforated 10, are watermarked Crown SA sideways, and in the later perforation—11 $\frac{1}{2}$ –12 $\frac{1}{2}$, clean or rough perfora-

tions—the wmk. is normal. It is further stated that the current 3d. has appeared in a much darker shade.

Ewen's Weekly is also credited with having met with the following high values, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$:—

£2, Venetian red.	£4, lemon.
£2 ros., dull pink.	£10,* bronze.
£3, sage-green.	£15,* silver.
	£20,* mauve.

* Overprinted "Specimen."

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—On page 49 we gave the colours of the new set. It now transpires that all the values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s., except the 1s., have the head in black. In the 1s. value the centre is olive-green and the rest black.

A post card—same type as the adhesives—is chronicled by the *M. C.*

Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on cream.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Selangor*.—The 50 cents exists in *lilac and black* as well as in *green and black*.—*M. J.*

Adhesive. 50 cents, lilac and black.

TONGA.—Considerable interest seems taken in the stamps of Tonga just now, and it appears that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of 1896, formed from the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., instead of from the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., really exists, for Mr. C. J. Phillips has met with an undoubtedly genuine used pair.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., pale blue.

TRANSVAAL.—We are informed by Messrs. Bright and Son that the first stamps to bear the King's head will be issued here.

VICTORIA.—A new 1d. letter card is announced by *Ewen's Weekly*.

The stamp is stated to be exactly similar in design to the new 1d. adhesive, and printed in carmine.

Our contemporary has also received specimens of the new envelope and newspaper stamps, and states: "The envelope stamps, 1d. and 2d. values, are in rose and mauve respectively, and are similar to the recently current type, with the words 'Stamp Duty' removed. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. newspaper wrappers are similar to the new adhesives of those values. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper sent us has no inscriptions at all, but has double lines in green at the sides, and one side is apparently rouletted in coloured lines."

The *M. C.* gives notice of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green envelope and a reply post card.

It is stated that a notice has been issued by the Victorian Post Office to the effect

that the late issues *and duty* stamps will be available for postage up to June 1st.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	½d., green.
	1d., rose.
	2d., mauve.
<i>Letter Card.</i>	1d., carmine.
<i>Post Card.</i>	1d.+1d., orange-brown on buff.
<i>Wrappers.</i>	½d., green.
	1d., carmine.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—The 1 piaster on 25 heller, blue, has been reported perf. 10½.

Adhesive. 1 piaster on 25 heller; perf. 10½.

BAVARIA.—Our publishers have recently obtained fresh supplies of the current stamps, some of which differ slightly from those previously received. In the lower values the principal difference is in the whiteness of the paper, the earlier stamps appearing to be on a *toned* paper, the colour of which may be due in part to the gum, which is now perfectly colourless. Some of the shades are new also. We have as follows:—

<i>On quite white paper.</i>		<i>Wmk. close horizontal wavy lines.</i>	
2 pf., grey.		10 pf., carmine.	
3 " deep brown.		20 " bright blue.	
5 " deep green.		50 " deep marone.	
<i>Wmk. close vertical wavy lines.</i>			
1 mark, pale mauve.			

The higher values are still on slightly *toned* paper, as before, and the 3 and 5 marks have the watermark vertical, not as implied in the Catalogue. The larger stamps are no doubt usually printed that way of the paper.—*M. J.*

The *M. C.* states that the current 20 pf. stamp has been re-engraved, the numerals "20" being less open than before.

BOSNIA.—The letter card of 6 heller is now printed on buff card instead of bluish green. It was issued on March 1st.—*M. C.*

Letter Card. 6 heller, brown on buff.

BULGARIA.—There is a rumour about that further provisionals are likely to appear shortly, and that the 3 stot. is to be changed into a 5 stot. stamp.

CRETE.—On pages 78 and 104 we referred to an issue of Postage Due Stamps, and a set now reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The values and colours (red) agree with the list given by the *M. C.* on page 104.

The *A. J. P.* now states that "it appears that the set of Unpaid Letter Stamps printed (in olive-bistre) from the plates of the postage stamps constituted a provisional issue."

FRANCE.—At a meeting at the Philatelic Society's Rooms, on May 10th, Mr. Franz Reichenheim called attention to some varieties in the first printings of the 25 centimes stamps of the current set.

A block of four showed the two upper stamps having thinner figures of value than the lower pair.

In another block of four the lower left-hand stamp showed the curl of the figure 5 touching the back part of the figure.

A specimen of the 30 c. first printing is known in which the figures of value are entirely missing.

GREECE.—A long list of abnormal varieties of the surcharged stamps is given in the *M. J.* as follows:—

"We have received the 40 l., Type 2, perf. 11½, with the 'AM' 25 l. surcharge. This we have only listed imperf. hitherto.

Adhesive. 25 l. on 40 l., purple; perf. 11½.

"We have also the following abnormal varieties of the surcharges:—

Type 1, no figures on back.

With 'ΑΕΗΤΑ' for 'ΛΕΗΤΑ.'

30 l. on 40 l., purple on cream; imperf.

30 l. on 40 l. " " perf. 11½.

40 l. on 2 l., stone " imperf.

Type 2. Athens print.

Surcharge inverted.

20 l. on 25 l., deep blue; imperf.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue " "

20 l. on 25 l., pale blue " "

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; perf. 11½.

20 l. on 25 l., pale blue " "

With double surcharge.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; imperf.

20 l. on 25 l., pale blue " "

20 l. on 25 l., deep blue; perf. 11½.

20 l. on 25 l., pale blue " "

With '20' at top and 'ΑΕΗΤΑ' at foot.

20 l. on 25 l., dull blue; imperf.

20 l. on 25 l. " perf. 11½.

With 'AM,' etc., double.

5 l. on 1 dr., blue; Olympic issue.

"Mr. F. Postlethwaite sends us what appears to be a fairly good imitation of the 20 l., Type 2, which appears to have defrauded the Greek Post Office. It is in a *dull red* shade, perf. 11½. It may be recognised by the letters of the word 'ΕΑΑΣΣ' at the top, which are irregular, the last letter in particular sloping backwards."

We hope we have not given any of these before; we believe we have not.

Three bands are noted by the *M. C.* as follows:—

<i>Bands.</i>	1	lepta, light brown on yellowish grey.
	2	lepta, grey " "
	5	" light green " "

MONACO.—In addition to the 5 c. and 10 cents, in new colours, the *P. Français* has received the 25 centimes blue.

Adhesive. 25 c., blue (new colour).

SPAIN.—A post card with stamp of the new type has appeared. The size is 124×77 mm., and the stamp is to the left of the card.—*M. C.*

Post Card. 10 centimos, chocolate on orange.

TURKEY.—Some stationery has to be added to the new issue of stamps.

Wrappers. 5 paras, olive; for exterior.
10 ,, yellow-green ,,
5 ,, violet; for interior.
10 ,, green ,, ,,

WURTEMBERG.—We are told that the colour of the lately issued 25 pfg. of the municipal set is orange.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—From the *Metro-politan Philatelist* we learn that a letter sheet, the reverse of which bears a picture of the Falls of Los Mataderos, has been issued.

The *M. C.* states that the envelope of 12 centavos has been replaced by one of 15 centavos with stamp of the same type and colour.

Envelope. 15 centavos, blue on straw.
Letter Sheet. 5 centavos, blue.

BOLIVIA.—It is stated that the current 5 centavos stamp has had its colour changed to dark red.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, current type, dark red.

CHILI.—The *P. J. B.* informs us that the 5 c. on 30 c., red, exists with reversed surcharge, and that the current 10 c. on yellow is unknown in Valparaiso. Also that as yet no higher value than the 10 c. has appeared of the new issue.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 30 c., red, with inverted surcharge.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Tumaco.*—There are other values of the provisional chronicled last month, and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us specimens on the entire envelopes.

We give a list of all the values known to us up to date, and add that all exist both imperf. and perf.; also, that the sheets of the latter, like the early Samoan, are not perforated on the outside, so that specimens naturally exist imperf. at top or bottom and one side for the outside stamps.

These stamps or labels have certainly franked letters to this side up to the last day or two.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, black; perf. and imperf.
2 centavos ,, ,, ,,
2½ ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,, ,,
\$1 ,, ,, ,,
\$5 ,, ,, ,,

Registration Stamp.

10 centavos, black; perf. and imperf.

COSTA RICA.—We learn that some, if not all, of the new issue have been surcharged "OFICIAL" in violet.

So far, three values are known.

Officials. 1 centimo, black and green.
2 centimos ,, vermillion.
5 ,, ,, pale blue.

ECUADOR.—It is reported that the four stamps changed in colour, as announced on p. 79, have all been surcharged "OFICIAL" in black.

Officials. 1 c., scarlet and black, black surcharge.
2 c., green ,, ,,
5 c., grey-lilac ,, ,,
10 c., dull blue ,, ,,

HONDURAS.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have met with a pair of the first issue 2 reales, black on green, one of which is surcharged "UN REAL" in black, while the other is unsurcharged.

MEXICO.—Several journals chronicle some undescribed varieties of the 1895-8 issue, surcharged "OFICIAL"; also the 50 cents. of the current set with this overprint.

Officials.

5 c., ultramarine; wmk. "R.M." in a monogram.
1 c., green ,, Eagle and "R.N."
5 c., ultramarine ,, ,,
1 c., green; unwatermarked. ,,
5 c., ultramarine ,, ,,
50 c., black and lilac; current issue.

PARAGUAY.—The *I. B. J.* adds another value to the latest set of postals.

This is the 1 cent., and the colour is given as green, which should be correct; but this value, surcharged "OFICIAL," has been recorded in blue colour; probably a mistake.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, green.

UNITED STATES.—The Pan-American stamps have reached this side in considerable quantities, and no doubt will have a ready sale.

They are certainly attractive in appearance, and the worst that can be said against them is that they are an unnecessary issue.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set.

URUGUAY.—We have to note the new stationery issued for this country.

Envelope. 5 centesimos, blue on cream laid.
Letter Card. 3 centesimos, blue.
Wrapper. 5 milesimas, brown on manilla.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—The *M. J.* has seen a pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 3 cents, large figures, imperforate vertically, with one of the stamps showing the error "CEN" for cent.

COREA.—The lately issued $1\frac{1}{2}$ sen ultramarine stamp of Japan has been surcharged in native characters in black for use in the Japanese post offices here, and a copy is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The *M. C.* announces two new stamps for use in Corea. The first is the 2 cheun, blue, in an altered design in which the emblem is at the bottom of the central oval instead of in the middle; it has also circles at the four corners instead of squares. The second is the 10 cheun, which was prepared some time ago, but delayed by an accident.

Adhesives. $1\frac{1}{2}$ sen, ultramarine; black surcharge.
2 cheun, blue; new design.
10 " mauve.

FERNANDO POO.—The colours of the 1901 set do not, it is said, correspond with those anticipated in the fall of last year. The following may be the correct tints, though we have seen others given as final:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1 centimo, black.	50 centimos, claret.
2 centimos, red-brown.	75 " brown.
3 " dark violet.	1 peseta, blue-green.
4 " violet.	2 pesetas, rosy brown.
5 " vermilion.	3 " olive-green.
10 " lilac-brown.	4 " red.
25 " blue.	5 " green.
	10 pesetas, orange.

FRENCH COLONIES.—All the colonies have been supplied with the following stationery.—*M. C.*:—

<i>Envelopes.</i>	
15 centimes, grey and carmine on greenish.	25 " blue " rose (large size).
<i>Post Cards.</i>	
10 centimes, carmine and blue on greenish.	10+10 " " " bluish.
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	
15 centimes, grey and carmine on grey.	25 " blue " rose.

The second colour of each is that of the name of the colony.

LIBERIA.—Copies of the 4 cents and 5 dollars of the 1892 issue have been found with the centres inverted.—*Even's Weekly.*

MADAGASCAR.—The 5 centimes in the yellow-green shade reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 5 centimes, yellow-green.

NEW CALEDONIA.—From various sources we gather that some fresh surcharges have been made.

The 2 c., 75 c., and 1 franc of the colonial type have been overprinted "N.C.E." and fresh value in black, an "error" also being made through two of the stamps of the 75 c. value on one sheet being found *without* the surcharge.

Adhesives.

5 c. on 2 c., brown on buff; black surcharge.
15 c. on 75 c., brown on orange "
15 c. on 1 f., olive "
Error. 75 c. on sheet without surcharge.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—From a Continental source comes the report of the finding of a 2d. on straw of the issue of 1887, with embossed arms and no date.

Adhesive. 2d., violet on straw.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received specimens of the new high values issued for use in the different possessions, and that the design is the same as the other values of the current set. Values and colours given below.

The *M. J.*, from information supplied by *Le T. Belge*, states that the values are 500 and 1,000 reis.

Adhesives. 500 reis, black on blue.
700 " mauve on cream.
1,000 " ? red lilac.

SIAM.—"A correspondent at Bangkok tells us that there are several varieties of the surcharges of 1895-9, as in the earlier issues, and we have no doubt that this is the case. He gives us the following list:—

1 att on 12 atts,	four varieties.
1 " 12 "	error 'Atts.'
3 atts on 12 "	two varieties.
4 " 12 "	" "
4 " 12 "	'Atts' without stop.
4 " 12 "	double surcharge.
2 " 64 "	three varieties, differing from those of 1894.
2 " 64 "	error 'Att.'

"The same correspondent tells us that when the $1\frac{1}{2}$ att card came out last year, the remaining stock of the 1 att cards was surcharged $1\frac{1}{2}$ att in Siamese characters, to correspond with the price at which these cards had always been sold."—*M. J.*

Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ att on 1 att, red on yellow.

TUNIS.—A set of Postage Due stamps has appeared. The type very closely resembles the corresponding French design.—*M. C.*

<i>Postage Due.</i> 1 centime, black.	
2 centimes, orange.	
5 " blue.	
10 " brown.	
20 " blue-green.	
30 " carmine.	
50 " red-brown.	

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1900-1901.

President—
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K. G., ETC.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.
W. B. AVERY. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
E. D. BACON. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
W. D. BECKTON. K. MEYER.
R. EHRENBACH. F. RANSOM.
H. J. WHITE.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 12th April, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, Franz Reichenheim, L. L. R. Hausburg, A. R. Barrett, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, W. Schwabacher, Louis E. Bradbury, Edward J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, and one visitor.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Society of India, acknowledging the receipt of the report of the Council of the London Society on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of the two societies. In his communication Mr. Corfield explained that it was not now necessary that any further action should be taken in the matter, and the announcement that the anticipated difficulties, which had induced the Executive of the Indian Society to put forward the proposal, had been satisfactorily disposed of, was received with great satisfaction by the members attending the meeting.

Mr. Frank Allen, proposed by Mr. A. T. Bate, and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Japan by Mr. L. W. Fulcher. After explaining the various issues of the postage and telegraph stamps shown, Mr. Fulcher passed round a number of examples from his large collection of the fiscal stamps of the same country. These were inspected with great interest as illustrating the high state of perfection to which the Japanese have attained in the art of engraving and printing as applied to the production of stamps.

On the motion of Mr. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. Barrett, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fulcher for his interesting display and explanations.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 26th April, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Franz Reichenheim, Vernon Roberts, E. D. Bacon, C. McNaughtan, E. P. Airlie Dry, T. Maycock, C. Neville Biggs, F. Ransom, E. A. Elliot,

W. Silk, jun., L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, Louis E. Bradbury, Edward J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, A. R. Barrett, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 12th April, 1901, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Boston Philatelic Society, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the Society's work on India and Ceylon, accompanied by a formal acknowledgment from the Librarian of the Public Library of the City of Boston.

The Hon. Treasurer presented the balance sheet and accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1901, and the same were referred to the Auditors. It was proposed and seconded that Messrs. Chambers and Maycock should be asked to accept the appointment of Auditors, as on previous occasions, and the resolution having been carried unanimously, Mr. Maycock signified on behalf of Mr. Chambers and himself their willingness to accept the position.

It was moved by Mr. Nankivell, and seconded by Mr. Tilleard, that Messrs. Wickham Jones, Biggs, and Oldfield, should be appointed a Committee, with authority to make arrangements for the Annual Dinner, and report thereon to a later meeting of the Society.

Mr. J. R. F. Turner, who attended the meeting on the invitation of the Vice-President, then produced for the inspection of the members his very complete and interesting collection of the besieged stamps of Mafeking, and read a paper on the history of the stamps.

Mr. Turner also produced a complete series of the *Mafeking Mail*, as issued during the siege. The display of the stamps caused considerable interest, and a vote of thanks was duly accorded to Mr. Turner, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, and the meeting then terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE third annual dinner was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E. C., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1901.

The chair was taken at 7.15 p.m. by Mr. M. P. Castle, and among those present were: S. J. Anderson, J. K. Boddy, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, E. P. Dry, R. Ehrenbach, R. Frentzel, G. Gaffe, W. Jacoby, J. W. Jones, L. Magnee, E. A. Mardon, F. W. Mellor, F. J. Melville, R. Meyer, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, E. L. Styles, C. R. Sutherland, D. Thomson, A. G. Wane, F. A. Wickhart, Baron P. de Worms, H. A. Slade, and five visitors.

The loyal toasts being duly honoured, the Chairman, in felicitous terms, gave the toast of the evening, "Success to the Herts Philatelic Society." He congratulated the Society on the good work it had done during the past season, and as one of its Vice-Presidents, was glad to be able to state that it undoubtedly filled a want long existent. It was the means of bringing a number

of Philatelists into friendly union, and without doubt was helping forward the interests of stamp collecting in the better senses of the term. Passing on to Philately in general, he reminded the members that the pursuit had just entered upon a new era as regarded British and colonial issues, and that probably the Victorian range of stamps would become the limit for a number of present-day collectors. Those who came after us would presumably take up the Edwardian era in the same way.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim, in responding to the toast, gave a graphic report as to the present position of the Society. In spite of eleven resignations, membership during the past year had increased from 98 to 112—a net gain of fourteen. The financial position was equally strong—upwards of £12 to be carried forward in favour of the Society. Part of this balance it was suggested might usefully be employed in purchase of books for the Library. Mr. Reichenheim paid a well-deserved tribute to the great assistance rendered by the Vice-Presidents and honorary members to the Society, and expressed a hope that similar assistance might be forthcoming in the future. The Herts Philatelic Society specially catered for the average collector, and had no desire to compete with any other similar institution, least of all with the great ones who sat at Effingham House. Co-operation and good fellowship had been the causes of its success.

A recitation by Mr. J. K. Boddy on the woes of an amateur actor came as a welcome interlude, and was warmly applauded by the members.

The Chairman then introduced Baron Percy de Worms, who had kindly promised to give a display of his brother's collection of the stamps of Ceylon. Praising these superb stamps is like painting the lily; as the Chairman observed, it is most probably the best specialised collection in existence, and could scarcely be improved as regards range of shades, perms., blocks, etc.

At the conclusion of the display, which was keenly enjoyed by the members, Mr. Sidebotham proposed, and the Secretary seconded, a special vote of thanks to the Baron for his great courtesy, which was carried with acclamation. This was gracefully responded to, and a successful meeting terminated at 10.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE thirteenth meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, March 29th, the President being in the chair and nine other members present.

Mr. J. R. Young was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. A. H. Harrison gave a display of the stamps of Holland, all unused, and consisting of many blocks, strips, and pairs.

THE fourteenth meeting took place on Friday evening, April 12th. The President was in the chair, thirteen other members being present.

The date of the Annual Meeting was fixed for Friday, May 17th.

Mr. Duerst read the balance sheet of the recent Philatelic Exhibition in Paris, comparing it item for item with that of the one held in Manchester in 1899, the result being very greatly in favour of the latter.

Mr. B. J. Beckton gave a lantern exhibition of the slides, about 120 in number, made by the late Mr. Thomas Ridpath, and which after his death were bought by Mr. Abbot and presented to the Society.

THE fifteenth meeting was held on Friday evening, April 26th. The President took the chair, and there were thirteen other members present.

Arrangements were made for the General Meeting, the Summer Meetings, and the Annual Picnic, and the Nomination Paper for the Officers for the next Session was laid upon the table.

The Hon. Librarian reported the gifts of a bound copy of *Collin and Calman's Catalogue* by Mr. Ostara and *Gloyne's Stamp Magazine* by Mr. Heywood.

Mr. F. T. Roberts gave a display of the stamps of Egypt, and Mr. Beckton also showed his collection of that country which secured the highest medal in its class at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition last year.

G. FRED H. GIBSON, *Hon. Sec.*

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

DECEMBER accounts have been satisfactorily settled, and January packets, which have just come back from circulation, will be dealt with as speedily as possible. In both cases sales give a very good average, showing that Philately is fast recovering from the depression caused by the war. The impending change in all British and colonial issues will probably give a certain impetus to collecting, and prospects for the future are much brighter than they have been at any time during the past eighteen months. Collectors will do well to bear this in mind and fill up some of the blanks in their albums while prices are at a low ebb.

Four packets, containing 167 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,919 2s. 11d., were made up and despatched on the April circuit by the 29th ultimo. Australians and Africans, as usual, were specially strong, and, taken as a whole, there was a fine selection of stamps offered in good condition at reasonable prices. As buyers are now well in evidence, members are invited to submit their best duplicates for inclusion in the summer packets: sheets are not circulated for a longer period than thirteen weeks, and settlements are made within seven days. Members should be careful to notify absence from home to avoid delay and consequent fines. Non-contributing members who desire to see packets regularly should give due notice to the Secretary.

Collectors of all grades will be welcomed on receipt of the usual references, and full particulars, with copies of rules, etc., will be forwarded on application by the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixty-fifth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, April 8th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Low, Luff, and Scott. The Committee on New Club-house reported having received gratifying answers to their circular, the replies so far being unanimously favourable. Report of Treasurer, showing cash balance in bank of \$329.76 exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was read and accepted. Report of House Committee received. Dr. T. L. Hazzard was dropped from membership roll for failure to qualify. Mr. J. L. Libby was dropped for non-payment of dues. The names of Messrs. Colson, Lawrence, and Colson were balloted upon, and were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club. JOHN N. LUFF, *Secretary pro tem.*

The Philatelic Society of India.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, March 1st, 1901, at Mr. Larmour's residence, 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, at 6 o'clock. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson presided, and there were also present Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris and Messrs. J. A. Burrup, W. Corfield, E. B. Havell, T. Hoffmann, W. James, C. F. Larmour, F. A. Larmour, F. N. Schüller, and A. L. Selkirk. The annual accounts for 1900, which showed a satisfactory balance in favour of the Society, were passed as correct and ordered to be circulated. A letter, dated December 28th, 1900, from Mr.

J. A. Tilleard, Hon. Secretary, the Philatelic Society, London, to the address of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, relative to the proposed amalgamation of the Philatelic Society of India with that of London, was read, together with the Report thereon of the Special London Sub-Committee made to the Council of the London Society. It was resolved that, as the circumstances which led the Philatelic Society of India to approach that of London in view to an amalgamation had now happily ceased to be operative, the Hon. Secretary be instructed to thank Mr. Tilleard for the careful consideration his Society had given to the proposal, and to inform him that for the present the Society did not propose to take any further action in the matter. Mr. Tilleard's letter (with its enclosure) was ordered to be filed for future reference. It was announced that Part II. of Mr. D. P. Masson's Handbook on the Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir was in the press and on the point of publication, and an offer by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson to prepare a Handbook on the Telegraph Stamps of British India was cordially accepted. The subject of an exhibition during the next cold season was brought up and adjourned for future consideration. Attention was directed to the fact that the office of Deputy Editor of the *Journal* was unfilled, but no one was willing to accept the appointment. Mr. H. R. Grimes, of 14, Clive Street, Calcutta, was appointed advertisement contractor for the *Journal* on a remuneration of 20 per cent. on collections in respect of such advertisements as are obtained by him and on such as are entrusted to him for collection by the Hon. Treasurer. This is in lieu of all former arrangements.

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

CALCUTTA, March 2nd, 1901.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CEYLON PROOFS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I see that I have made a mistake with regard to the paragraph in the *London Philatelist* referring to the proofs in the Society's rooms, which I wrote from an old note made years ago. On looking at the proofs again I find that the 1d. is the die proof on card, and the other values, plate proofs on paper: they are chronicled in *India and Ceylon*.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY DE WORMS.

37, LOWNDES STREET, S.W., May 9th, 1901.

RE BARBADOS PROVISIONALS.

DEAR SIR,—Last May I wrote you saying I had already the four halves of Gibbons' Nos. 86 and 87, and the *right* half of No. 88, and asked you if you thought the left half of 88 existed, as I had never seen it; and you kindly replied it *does* exist, and at the same time were pleased to inform me I was fortunate to have the five halves, and you hoped I would succeed in procuring the *sixth*. I have at last secured this remaining sixth half, but am puzzled somewhat, as it is a variety not named in any catalogue, I think.

It has the smaller numeral 1=6 mm. high, and the smaller letter D=2½ mm. high, but the serif to the 1 is not straight, but on a distinct slanting

curve, and yet not as large a curve as the No. 86 between the right and the large curve as it were. I showed it, along with the other five halves of mine, to a well-known expert, and he says he does not think this discrepancy should have been missed by the compilers of the Handbook on Barbados, and I think you will agree, as they call it a straight serif, but it is certainly not like my straight serif in the right half, but, as before said, an intermediate form. I am, however, placing it amongst my others in the position of left half of No. 88, as the D and r are similar to right half; although the serif, whilst not as large a curve as in 86, is certainly *not straight* like my right half in 88: it of course cannot be placed as a

left half of 86, as the latter has higher numeral and larger D. I name this as perhaps by alluding to it in your journal some other collector may suggest some explanation, as these stamps are considered very scarce at the best.

Whilst writing I may say I have a Servian 15 p., orange, 1869-78 issue, *perf. 12 all round*, which I don't find in any catalogue. Here again, doubtless, some reader may also be able suggest if this stamp has also been seen elsewhere.

With apologies for troubling you,

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM.

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 16th to 19th.

* Unused.

The following are some of the principal lots of this fine sale:—

	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., grey-black, block of fifteen*	5	7	6
Ditto, 1850-8, 9 kr., green, sheet of forty-five*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 kr., red, ditto*	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 18 kr., yellow, ditto*	7	5	0
France, 1849, 1 franc, orange-brown, stained and small tear*	4	15	0
Hanover, 10 gros., green, block of four	8	5	0
Heligoland, $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., the error, block of six on piece	11	5	0
Ditto, 1 mark, perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$, scarlet, sheet of fifty*	10	5	0
Ditto, 5 marks, perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$, half-sheets of twenty-five* . £6 15s. and	7	0	0
Italy, 1851, 40 c., deep rose, block of four*	4	15	0
Lubeck, 2 sch., brown, the error, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., used	4	15	0
Prussia, 1850-6, 4 pf., green, block of ninety, full gum*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1866, 10 sgr., rose, on gold-beater's skin, sheet of 100*	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 30 sgr., ditto, ditto*	6	15	0
Moldavia, 1854, 54 paras, slightly cut	9	15	0
Spain, 1851, pair 2 reales	31	0	0
Ditto, 1852, ditto, ditto	11	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 12 cuartos, block of forty-two	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6 reales, block of eight	4	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 cuartos, with inverted centre	7	17	6
Winterthur, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., vertical pair	5	12	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., minute tear	7	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange, block of ten	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., rose, ditto	22	5	0
Ditto, 2 reales, green, ditto	16	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., grey	3	3	0
Ditto, 5s., blue	4	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, early	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., orange on white, pair, medium	7	15	0
Ditto, large fillet, 2d., blue	8	0	0
U.S.A., sheet of Providence (twelve)*	6	0	0
Ditto, State \$20*	6	10	0
St. Kitts, 6d., grey, sheet of twenty*	15	0	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., perf. $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 4d., blue, 1866-9, sheet of thirty, postmarked	9	0	0
Ditto, 5s., rose, Star	7	0	0
Tobago, 6d., orange, block of fifty-four*	10	0	0
Ditto, 1891-2, $\frac{1}{4}$ on 4d., grey, sheet of sixty*	5	5	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, on toned paper, an entire sheet of twenty-five, including the variety with large "V"*	10	2	6
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta	7	15	0
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange	12	0	0
Victoria, Collections of, 147	14	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 136	10	5	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	4	5	0

* * *

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of April 19th.

* Unused

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R."*	7	10	0
Oldenburg, ¼ gr., yellow on white	1	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." block of four, 2½d. on 3d.*	2	0	0
South Australia, 1st issue, imperf., 2d., blood-red*	4	0	0
Ditto, perf. 10, 6d., dark blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, perf. × roul., 4d., purple	2	10	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	2	2	0
Ditto, no wmk. (?), 2d., Gibbons' No. 63	5	0	0

* * *

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 23rd and 24th.

* Unused

British Columbia, \$1, green, perf. 14*	2	8	0
Cape of Good Hope, "THREE PENCE" on 4d., blue	1	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., medium	5	2	6
Great Britain, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. Maltese cross*	10	0	0
Nevis, perf. 15, 1s., yellow-green	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, litho., 1s., deep green, horizontal pair*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, single*	1	2	0
Ditto, 1s., lilac, horizontal pair*	2	0	0
New South Wales, 1890, perf. 11, 5s., purple*	1	2	0
Queensland, 6d., green, imperf.	1	7	0
St. Vincent, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, block of four, including variety without fraction bar*	3	7	6
Winterthur, 2½ r., black on red	1	14	0
Trinidad, 1859-61, 6d., green, imperf.	1	1	0

The remainder of the sale consisted of wholesale lots and collections.

* * *

Messrs. VENTON, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 25th and 26th.

* Unused

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V.R.", with trial obliteration	6	0	0
Ditto, 2½d., Plate 2, error of lettering "L. H. F. L."	2	12	6
Ditto, "Government Parcels," 1d., inverted surcharge*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, but used	3	15	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete*	3	17	6
Finland, 1st issue, 5 kop., blue, mint*	3	5	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, on entire	2	17	6
Sweden, "TRETIO"*	7	10	0
Neufchatel, 5 cents*	3	3	0
Zurich, 4 r., Type 1, horizontal lines	7	10	0
Ditto, 6 r., pair, Types 3 and 4, but torn into*	7	10	0
Hongkong, 18 c., lilac, CC*	2	10	0

	£	s.	d.
India, 1866, "Service," 2 annas, pair*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single*	2	16	0
British South Africa, 1891, ½d. on 6d., 2d. on 6d., and 8d. on 1s.*	2	18	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, thinned*	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue, cut close	2	15	0
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown, pen-marked	5	5	0
Mauritius, 2d., large fillet	11	10	0
Zululand, £5, postally used £3 15s. & 3	17	6	
New Brunswick, 1s. (two pinholes)	7	5	0
U.S.A., 1868, 90 c., blue, with grille*	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., blue	5	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, clipped at one corner	3	7	6
Nevis, 1s., blue-green*	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., green, C.A.	3	12	6
St. Vincent, Star, perf. 11 × 12½, 1s., rose-red*	6	15	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho., on bluish cartridge paper	3	12	6
Turks Islands, 1s., prime	7	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., prime, Type 6*	2	4	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green*	3	5	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½ c., blue*	6	10	0
Uruguay, 240 c., vermilion, block letters, used	4	15	0

Collections—3,326, £24; 935, £28.

* * *

Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 30th to May 2nd.

* Unused

The following is a list of some of the principal lots of this important sale:—

Alsace and Lorraine, 5 c., green, with net downwards, with gum*	17	0	0
Austria, 1858-9, 2 kr., orange, part gum*	6	0	0
Ditto, Mercury, 6 kr., red, with gum*	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 kr., rose, part gum, little soiled*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, slightly cut	7	10	0
Belgium, 1850, 10 c., wmk. in frame, part gum*	5	15	0
Bergedorf, ½ sch., black on lilac, no gum*	10	10	0
Bremen, fine lot of twenty-five, all*	9	0	0
Ditto, 7 gro., black on yellow, perf. on entire	5	10	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 stotinki, rose, error, with another stamp on piece	8	15	0
Finland, 1866, 5 p., black on buff, error, some of the perforations repaired	20	0	0
France, 1849, 1 franc, orange	6	15	0
Ditto, 1853-60, 80 c., carmine, a strip of three, one stamp being tête-bêche, but slightly cut into	6	10	0
Ditto, 1872-5, error, 15 c., bistre on rose, corner perf. repaired	5	15	0
Ditto, Journal Stamps, 1868, perf., 5 c., red, 5 c., blue, and 5 c., mauve, mint*	9	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.", no gum*	8	0	0
Ditto, 1876-83, 5s., rose, Plate 4, on bluish, no gum*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., brown, mint pair*	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Heligoland, 1, 2, and 3 pf., slightly thinned	6	10	0	Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., Type 2, horizontal lines	12	0	0
Hungary, 25 kr., mauve, litho., block of four, with gum*	9	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 3, vertical lines	11	0	0
Ionian Islands, set used	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 4, vertical lines	10	0	0
Lubeck, 2 sch., brown, block of eight, including the error, no gum*	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 5, apparently without lines, on entire	10	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, $\frac{4}{1}$, rouletted and dotted ground, part roulettes cut, part gum*	10	0	0	Tuscany, 2 soldi	6	0	0
Ditto, another used, and fine	4	15	0	Ditto, 60 crazie, no gum*	19	10	0
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Arms, cut close*	13	0	0	Ditto, 1 soldo, no gum*	6	15	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Cross, with gum, very fine*	18	0	0	Ditto, 3 lire	46	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gro., black on rose, no gum*	5	10	0	Wurtemberg, 1879, 2 marks, vermilion, mint*	7	17	6
Parma, 1854, 5 c., orange-yellow, mint*	5	10	0	Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	11	5	0
Prussia, 1861-5, 2 sgr., Prussian blue, pair, no roulettes at right*	7	5	0	Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf., small tear	7	0	0
Roumania, 1854, 27 paras	42	0	0	Ditto, 1s., lilac, imperf., no gum*	16	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, slightly thinned	12	10	0	Ditto, Service, 2s., blue, imperf.*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, small tear	11	15	0	Labuan, 6, in red, on 16 c., blue	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 81 paras, colour a trifle faded	227	0	0	Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d., red, error, no margins, and repaired	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, with gum a little creased, and pinhole in corner*	46	0	0	Lagos, 5s., blue, mint*	6	2	6
Ditto, 1858, 80 paras, red, four fine copies on original	12	10	0	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, medium early	6	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 5 paras, black on white, strip of three on piece	21	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange on bluish, medium impression, part gum*	6	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 40 paras, blue, an entire sheet of thirty-two, full gum*	8	8	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., "Penoe"	5	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 15 bani, rose-red, on laid fine pair	7	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., small fillet*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1876-9, 5 b., blue, and 5 bani, rose-red, errors, with gum*	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., large fillet	9	10	0
Russia, 1858, wmk. figures, 30 k., with gum*	5	15	0	Ditto, Greek border, 1d., no gum*	5	5	0
Ditto, Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue, vertical strip of three	11	0	0	Natal, first issue, 1s., buff, 23 x 30 mm.	5	5	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze, slightly thinned*	10	0	0	Reunion, 30 c., black on bluish, left top corner torn and rather faded, on entire	27	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, no gum*	17	10	0	Sierra Leone, Halfpenny on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, CC, no gum*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	15	10	0	British Columbia, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., imperf., with gum*	16	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, slightly thinned*	10	0	0	Ditto, \$1, perf. 14, mint*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	6	10	0	Canada, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, no gum*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, no gum*	10	0	0	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, with gum*	11	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 2 reales, blue, the error, small defect at side	13	10	0	Ditto, 1s., pinhole and thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 cuartos, inverted centre, imperf.	6	5	0	Newfoundland, 1s., orange	10	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rp., no gum*	5	0	0	Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, no gum*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	5	0	0	Ditto, 1s., purple	12	5	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5+5, yellow-green, the wrong halves, <i>se tenant</i> , part gum*	30	0	0	Ditto, another, thinned	7	10	0
Ditto, Neufchatel, 5 c., part gum, and slightly thinned	7	15	0	Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	5	15	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., fine	16	15	0	Montserrat, 4d., blue, CA, mint*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, pen-cancelled and cleaned	13	10	0	St. Vincent, 5s., Star, mint*	10	15	0
Ditto, Winterthur, pair on entire	7	5	0	Ditto, 4d. on 1s.	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, two single copies	7	5	0	Tobago, 6d., bistre, CA, mint*	5	10	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., Type 3, horizontal lines, no gum*	20	0	0	British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, cut round	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 1, vertical lines	11	10	0	Ditto, 1852, 4 c., blue	5	5	0
				British Honduras, 3 cents on 3d., brown, small surcharge	11	0	0
				Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	4	15	0
				Ditto, 5 pesos, orange, slightly thinned	10	0	0
				Peru, medio peso, rose	8	15	0
				New South Wales, 5d., diadem, imperf.	5	5	0
				Queensland, 1860-1, Small Star, rough perfl., 1s., violet, with gum*	4	15	0
				Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow, with gum*	6	5	0

Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of May 7th and 8th.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 1847-54, octagonal, is., green, Die 2, full gum*	£	s.	d.
	4	4	0
Ditto, 1854-7, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, a vertical pair, mint*	8	8	0
Ditto, £1, purple-brown, wmk. Crowns, vertical pair, mint*	5	17	6
Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2½ rappen, on entire original	5	10	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1843, 5+5 c., yellow-green, superb	20	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, large margins all round, lightly cancelled, used, together with a 1d., blue, on entire	15	0	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, very large margins all round, lightly cancelled	4	12	0
Straits Settlements, 12 c., green, with double surcharge, mint*	4	4	0
Wei-hai-Wei, 1898, 5 c., black on red, a fine used pair	6	0	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., dark blue	6	15	0
Uganda, 60 cowries, black, used on piece of original	4	12	6
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, olive-yellow, with gum*	12	0	0
South Australia, 1856-9, imperf., Colonial print, 6d., slate-blue, and mint, large margins*	14	10	0

A number of lots of good "remainders of collections" and collections were sold at apparently good prices. Among the latter were one of 4,218 stamps, £43, and another of 4,270, £20.

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Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of May 9th and 10th.

* Unused

Great Britain, 2s. 6d., on blued paper*	£	s.	d.
	3	3	0
Ditto, wmk. Anchor, 5s., 10s., £1, and £5, all on bluish paper, "Specimen"	12	0	0
British Levant, 12 piastres on 2s. 6d., on bluish*	2	0	0
Finland, 1883, 5 and 10 marks* £2 15s. and	3	12	6
France, 20 c. Bordeaux, Type 1*	3	3	0
Parma, 1854, 5 c., yellow*	2	10	0
Zurich, 6 r., the five types of both vertical and horizontal lines	13	10	0
Afghanistan, 1263, value in tablet, shahi, purple, used on piece	4	17	6
Ditto, 1 rupee, purple*	6	0	0
Ditto, shahi, black	4	17	6
Ditto, 1293, issue for Jelalabad, shahi, black	5	0	0
Ditto, for Lalpoura, 1 rupee, yellow-brown, a fine pair showing two types*	5	0	0

Ceylon, 2 rupees 50 c., lilac-rose*
£2 10s. and 3 15 0

Ditto, 1883-4, 24 c., purple-brown, imperf., full gum*	12	0	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, ½ a. on 1d., 1 a. on 2d., and 4 a. on 5d.*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 2d.*	2	10	0
British South Africa, 1891, Provisionals, the set*	6	0	0
Ditto, Bulawayo, provisional, 1d. on 4s.	2	8	0
Mafeking, set of 19, but without the 1s. on 6d., B. B.	9	0	0
Ditto, 6d on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, brown on yellow, the words "Mafeking 6d. Besieged" being twice printed, used on small piece	4	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*	4	5	0
Orange Free State, 1877, "4" inverted on 6d., four perms. gone, Gibbons' D	2	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 6d., Types A C and D	1	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V. R. I.", pair 6d., carmine, level stops*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, block of four*	3	15	0
Transvaal, provisionals, 1d., in black, on 6d., black, Types 11, 12, 15, and 16	4	4	0
Ditto, 1d., in red, on 6d., black, Types 13 (extreme corner perf. gone), 15, and 16 all*	6	6	0
Ditto, Types 10 and 11	3	3	0
Uganda, first issue, 30 cowries, black	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 cowries, black	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 cowries, black	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 cowries, violet, and 20 cowries, violet, used together	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 cowries, violet	2	2	0
Ditto, 1897, 1, 4, 8 as., 1 and 5 rupees, all*	1	17	0
Zanzibar, provisionals, 2½ on 1 a., plum; a vertical strip of three, showing three types*	3	5	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1 a., plum, Types 2 and 3; a horizontal pair of each*	2	0	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1 a., plum, the three types*	1	16	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine*	2	8	0
British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 2 c., black on yellow, border of pearls, fair	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., border of grapes	2	8	0
British Honduras, provisionals, small surcharge, 10 c. on 4d., mauve, with inverted surcharge	3	0	0
Pacific S. N. Co., set of nine*	3	3	0
Western Australia, first issue, 2d.*	6	10	0
Ditto, C & CC, ½d., in red and green, on 3d., cinnamon* £3 to	3	10	0
Collections: 4,782, £60; 5,091, £38; 3,802, £20; and 1,662, £23 10s.			

THE
London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

JUNE, 1901.

No. 114.

“The Work of the Season.”



It cannot conscientiously be affirmed that the “work of the season” of the Philatelic Society of London has, during the past winter sessions, been maintained at that high standard which the position of the premier Society demands. Although on several evenings papers of importance and interest have been read, the burden of the winter’s programme has been borne by the displays principally belonging to some of the older members. Displays have formed an interesting and commendable innovation during the past few years, but there is a danger of their superseding the more legitimate functions of a Philatelic Society, *i.e.* the extension and increase of real philatelic knowledge. In these days, when the pace of specialism has developed into an auto-mobile rate as compared to the progress of the general collector, there is the palpable difficulty that a large proportion of the stamps in a huge specialised collection is not appreciated or understood by the majority of those present. The result thereof is that the advance of scientific knowledge, which should be the great and guiding principle of a Philatelic Society, is hardly furthered in any appreciable degree. In the case of the stamps of many countries, an advanced “specialist”—“bloater” or “accumulator,” by any or all of which terms the “one country” collector is now known—not infrequently displays three or four volumes of stamps, containing perhaps from 2,000 to 4,000 specimens. In the limited time available for an evening session it is palpable that the most cursory glance can be cast at such a large number of stamps by the score of members present. The evening is practically passed in hastily handing round the sheets; no time or opportunity is afforded for discussion on particular points of interest, no other member ventures to bring his own similar stamps for comparison, and with a hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitor, and an inward feeling of despair of ever owning such a collection, the average member wends his way home with the inevitable feeling that he has had a heavy meal which he has not been able to digest, and which is in no way calculated to strengthen his constitution.

It is far easier to point out the disease than the remedy. Some of the prominent societies have been apparently far more successful than the London Philatelic Society in issuing programmes of the "work of the season," and this has been frequently, and with a certain amount of justice, cast in our teeth in the Metropolis. At the same time it should be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the evenings of leading societies such as Manchester, St. Albans, or Birmingham consists of the "Displays" on which we have commented. It should obviously be well within the powers of the London Society to issue also a similar programme in advance, but such a step would discourage or preclude the reading of papers during the season ensuing. The first duty of the leading Society, as we have before suggested, is to provide philatelic instruction and information, and displays should only be resorted to in default thereof. It follows, therefore, in our opinion, that the London Society would not be justified in issuing a programme of work in advance unless a goodly proportion consisted of papers or discussions of a scientific or interesting nature.

One of the inherent difficulties of the situation is that the younger or newer members are afraid to enter the lists in competition with "old philatelic hands." We think this fear is quite or almost groundless, and that if anyone has studied his stamps it is quite easy to present *an issue or two* to his fellow-members, with the result of his own observations and the comments on his own experience thereon. There may not be much that is absolutely fresh to the very experienced, but to the large majority of those present such "notes" would be full of interest and freshness. We therefore make an earnest appeal to the general body of members of the London Society to come forward next season, and by a little unselfish devotion to its interests, to infuse a more vigorous life into its work.

The election of the Council on the 7th of this month should be of good augury as regards this wish. The expression of the opinion that every member of the new Council should be held responsible for providing, either by himself or substitute, for one evening's work of the season, found general approval at the hands of the meeting, and we sincerely hope that it will have a practical effect. With all respect to gentlemen who have done good service on the Council in past years, it cannot be denied that the new names on the Council are well calculated to aid in the more extended usefulness of the London Society. By virtue of his position as a Trustee of the British Museum—the home of the Tapling Collection—by his ability and earnestness as a Philatelist, as well as from other and obvious causes, the election to the Council of the Earl of Crawford will be heartily welcomed by every member. The re-election of Mr. Thos. W. Hall is also a subject of congratulation, Mr. Hall's long services to the Society and his philatelic abilities rendering him one of the most valuable members on the Council. Mr. C. J. Daun's election will also be welcomed as a collector of many years' standing and a Philatelist of great acumen. With this infusion of fresh blood it is to be hoped that the all-important question of the Society's work will be taken in hand at an early date, and that when the first meeting of next season takes place a full and an interesting programme may be announced.

The Inverted Centre Buffalo Stamps.



WE are indebted to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for the following remarks on this somewhat unexpected apparition.

“The sensation of the week has been the discovery of the 1 c. current U. S. with inverted centre. A portion of a sheet was found by the J. W. Scott Co. in a small Connecticut town. The stamps were put on sale the following day, and about half the lot was sold at twenty-five dollars each before noon. The remainder of the lot are advertised for sale in this week’s paper. It is practically impossible to print stamps in two colours without making any errors. A glance through the catalogue will soon demonstrate this fact. Of course, there are degrees in care, like everything else, and if prices are any criterion it demonstrates the fidelity with which Government printers do their duty. Of the 2 c. Pan-American stamps the edition consists of one hundred and sixty millions, and the errors thus far discovered is an infinitesimal fraction of the amount. Of the 1 c. value the number is seventy-one millions, and, allowing the same percentage of errors, this invert should be nearly three times as rare. The 4 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 10 c. stamps were printed in much smaller quantities—five, eight, three, and four millions respectively. Of these no inverts have been found except one specimen of the 4 c., and it is doubtful if any escaped the eyes of the examiner through whose hands all stamps must pass before being sent out to the various offices. Tens of thousands of experienced collectors are watching for errors of this kind all over the country, so our readers can rest assured that should any be discovered they will be chronicled in the *Metropolitan*, which has been first to inform stamp collectors of the existence of the 1c. and 2 c.”

“It is presumable that the discovery of the Pan-American 2 c. stamp with inverted vignette has had the effect of directing philatelic eyes toward Washington with expectant glances. Naturally every collector hopes to get hold of a sheet of inverts or a few copies, and no doubt the most of us would be well satisfied to get hold of a single stamp.

“All sorts of stories have been sent out concerning the error. As nearly as I can sift the stories down to actualities the sum total is as follows: A Brooklyn man bought ten stamps at the post office, and took them to his place of business. He immediately used three of the stamps in private correspondence, and in affixing them to the letter noticed the error. He at once sat down and wrote to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing making complaint. This was the first knowledge Washington had of the error—the receipt by the Bureau of this letter. The Director gave the Brooklyn man

to understand that the inverted sheet got out by mistake, but that the stamps were good for postage. From the report it appears that the Brooklyn man soon learned that the stamps were good for something besides postage, he finally selling the six he had at a pretty good price. If no more than the one sheet of inverts ever materialises, he sold them cheaply enough, even if the entire sheet as a whole—save the ten he had—should now be in the possession of parties in an unused condition. The fact that this man got only ten from the sheet would indicate, however, that the sheet was retailed out a few at a time. Of course, this is all a matter of speculation. If only a few comparatively are in existence the price will be high. If more are sent to postmasters the price will be low. That the inverts will be in demand scarcely admits of a doubt.

“I had a chat with the Assistant Director of the Bureau, and he said he regretted exceedingly that this error escaped the scrutiny of the examiners and got into the Brooklyn Post Office. It had been his sincere hope and desire that the entire requisition might be filled without a single error getting out of the Bureau. However, a sheet had slipped out, and nothing could be done about it. He gave me to understand that orders had been given to counters and examiners, and all parties through whose hands the stamps pass, to especially be on guard to prevent future errors of this sort. He said that while errors might get out in future he very much doubted if any would. He certainly would do all in his power to prevent a recurrence.

“He also remarked that he had heard that parties in another part of the country had found inverted stamps, but subsequently understood that it was a case of pasting the picture upside down on the stamps. He had no authentic information that other than the single sheet of 2 c. stamps with picture inverted got out.”

It seems really remarkable that the United States Postal Department could have allowed or have overlooked the issues of no less than three denominations of this set to have been issued with centres inverted. In view of the close supervision detailed in the paragraph following *ex Mekeel's Weekly* it is almost inexplicable.

“Special care is said to have been exercised by the Bureau to prevent this from the very beginning; but it seems to be almost impossible to avoid it, when more than a million sheets have to be printed. Of course, most of them are discovered and thrown out by the examiners, but one is sure to slip through occasionally. Still, when one considers that the stamps are counted and handled no less than twenty times, and that they are subjected to three examinations, it is surprising that they should slip through at all. They will have to be overlooked by the girl who takes them from the presses, the examiner before they are gummed, and in the final examination. The reports of these finds have now resulted in renewed instructions to the employés to be more careful, and the probability of more being overlooked and getting into circulation is now more remote. Still, there are plenty of chances for more, as possibly two-thirds of the entire supply has already been printed.”

The First Postage Stamps with the King's Head.



WE are indebted to Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle for a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of Melbourne, of April 19th, which contains the following interesting announcement. The issue of the first British Imperial Stamp with King Edward's effigy is a momentous event in the annals of Philately, and these stamps will be the pioneers of a new era of collecting.

"A unique interest attaches to two new stamps, designs for which have been adopted by Senator Drake, Postmaster-General. They are the first to bear the King's head issued in Victoria, and are the first issued under the Commonwealth.

"The general colour scheme of the £2 stamp will be carmine, with the lettering and figures in black, and the prevailing background of the £1 stamp will be brown. The figures '2' and the letters 'E.R.' will be brown on pink, while the line 'TWO POUNDS' will be printed white on a pink background. The designs cannot be very highly commended as works of art. A comparison with the existing issues will show that for the first time a practically full head, instead of a profile of the Sovereign, is given, while simplicity has been sacrificed for ornamentation, which is, for the most part, not symbolical of anything whatever. The gap which separates the new designs from previous issues is no doubt due to the author having failed to grasp the importance of somewhat idealising his subject.

"The permanent head of the Postal Department, Mr. F. L. Outtrim, thus explains why the new issues are to be made: 'We take in at certain offices bulk correspondence, on which the postage amounts to £1 or more, and instead of stamping the letters separately, a docket for the total postage is presented, and a Duty stamp affixed. At the present time we have only Duty stamps of these denominations, and revenue derived from them goes to the State, the postage revenue coming to the Commonwealth. We have arranged with the Treasury that the amount of Duty stamps used for postage purposes shall be refunded to us, but after the 1st June a distinction must be made. Hence the new stamps, which the Government printer will be asked to prepare for us as quickly as possible.'"



Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1900-1901.

By J. A. TILLEARD, HONORARY SECRETARY.



IN accordance with the usual practice followed at our Annual General Meetings, it is once more my duty to submit a report on the work and proceedings of the Society in the past year, with a few observations on matters of philatelic interest arising out of the events of the year.

The season 1900-1901 opened inauspiciously for the Society, as, before the time fixed for the resumption of our meetings, we were confronted with the sad news of the death of our Honorary President, H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, better known to Englishmen as the Duke of Edinburgh, by which title we prefer to remember him.

His Royal Highness, who had long been an ardent collector, first publicly associated himself with Philately in according his patronage to, and in person opening, the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1890. In the same year he became a member of the Society at his own request, and accepted the position of Honorary President. From that time H.R.H. took a keen interest in the work of the Society, and the great increase in the popularity of Philately manifested in the years succeeding his election was doubtless largely due to the fact that he had identified himself with the pursuit.

Our loyal feelings of sorrow and regret at the great loss sustained by the Royal Family were intensified by the personal sense of our own loss in the death of the honoured head of our Society.

In the period which has elapsed since my last report eight additions have been made to the list of members by the election of Major C. F. Harrison and Messrs. L. T. R. Hutchinson, Mortimer Menpes, L. W. Fulcher, L. E. Bradbury, W. H. Renwick, F. Allen, and F. de Coppet. The last-named is a well-known Philatelist, and the fact that he has renewed his connection with the Society after an interval of some years is a matter of congratulation to his fellow-members.

In the course of the season Messrs. A. H. Wilson and A. B. Creeke, jun., both formerly ordinary members, have been elected honorary members of the Society.

The resignations recorded during the year have been seven in number, the members resigning being Mrs. Baynes, Dr. Allchin, and Messrs. A. A. Davis, G. Fraser-Melbourn, G. J. Haynes, C. R. Aldrich, and T. Girtin; whilst one name has been removed from the list in accordance with the statutes.

I regret also to have to report a further reduction in our ranks through the death of Dr. J. H. Redman, Mr. W. E. Jeff, and Mr. H. Loveridge.

The net result of these changes is that the number of members now borne on the books of the Society is four less than at the corresponding period of last year.

One extraordinary meeting and fifteen ordinary fortnightly meetings (including that of this evening) have been held during the season. I was in hopes, in view of the number of members present at the earlier meetings, to have been able to report a considerable increase in the average attendance, but there has been a large falling off in the later meetings, and the average attendance for the whole season is seventeen as against sixteen in the previous year.

The Exchange Meetings held in each month have been appreciated by those who have attended, but the members who avail themselves of the advantages afforded by these meetings are few in number, and for some reason this branch of the Society's business does not appear to meet with the amount of active support of members which it was anticipated would have followed upon the introduction of the system.

In the course of the season papers and notes have been read before the Society, by Mr. F. Reichenheim, on the "German China Provisional Stamps" and "The Regulations for the Issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps in France"; by Mr. E. D. Bacon, on "The Pence Issues of Ceylon," and "New Varieties of the Stamps of Griqualand"; by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, on "The Stamps of the Orange River Colony"; by the Honorary Secretary, on "The First Registered Envelopes of British Central Africa"; and by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, on "The Status of Unpaid Letter, Registration, Too Late, and Official Stamps." In addition to these, Mr. J. R. F. Turner, on the invitation of the Vice-President, read a paper on the "Mafeking Besieged Stamps," accompanied by a display of his fine collection of the same stamps.

Displays have also been given by Mr. Castle of the stamps of the German States, the Italian States, Austria-Hungary and Lombardy, Sweden, and France. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg has shown the stamps of British India; and the Earl of Crawford the stamps of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony; Mr. L. W. Fulcher also contributing a display of the stamps of Japan. In addition, a most interesting exhibition was given by Mr. W. B. Avery of his "Aphengoscope" lantern apparatus, by which magnified reflections of stamps in their own colours can be shown on the screen, the stamps themselves being used for the purpose.

From the above résumé it will be seen that at five meetings out of fourteen—for to-day, as only formal business is transacted, cannot be taken into account—we have had to fall back upon the Vice-President to provide the material for the evening's work. Although Mr. Castle has cheerfully responded to the call made upon him—and we cannot be too grateful to him for his valuable assistance—we have no right to exact so much from any individual member. In a Society such as ours, and with our large membership, there should be no difficulty experienced in arranging the work of the season in such manner as to ensure variety, but to attain this end it is necessary that there should be a continuous addition to the ranks of those who are willing to take a share in the work. I do not like to attribute our failure in this direction to apathy on the part of members, for I think it is rather

due to diffidence and want of confidence in their own powers and capacity for the work.

I am perfectly sure that if only a small proportion of the members of the Society would devote some portion of the time afforded by each recess to the preparation of papers or notes on matters of interest which occur to them in the study of their stamps, and would submit the result of their labours for reading at some future meetings, we should never want for interesting material for our evening's work.

Personally I should much like to see a season in which the greater part of the principal business of the meetings would be provided by members who had not before assisted in this manner. Such an innovation would, I am certain, be heartily welcomed by the older members, on whom the work now falls, and the introduction and interchange of new ideas and lines of thought could not fail to prove of advantage to the Society in every respect.

I sincerely trust that some, at any rate, of my fellow-members who may read this report will try what they can do, and that by the commencement of September next I shall have received notice of many papers or notes from "prentice hands" for use in the ensuing season.

The chief matter of importance requiring the attention of the Council in the past year, apart from the ordinary business of the Society, has been the consideration of the proposals of the Philatelic Society of India mentioned in my last report. The matter was referred to a sub-committee for consideration, and their report, dealing very fully with the proposals, and setting out the principal reasons against the suggested amalgamation with, or affiliation to, our Society, was adopted by the Council and communicated to the Indian Society. It was with the greatest satisfaction that very shortly afterwards a communication was received from India, to the effect that the contemplated difficulties, which had rendered it desirable to approach the London Society, had been removed, or satisfactorily solved, and that arrangements had been made by which the Indian Society would continue without interruption in its career of usefulness. The sterling merits of the Philatelic Society of India are so thoroughly appreciated by our members, that all will join with me in expressing the hope that nothing will at any time arise to interrupt the good work which it carries on in the best interests of Philately.

It does not appear to me necessary to offer any comment upon the election of officers for the next season, with which you will presently have to deal, beyond saying that it does not seem necessary to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the position having been "honorary," and not an "official" appointment under the statutes.

The slight change made in the arrangements for the work of the Expert Committee appears to be generally approved, and the services of the Committee, to whom our hearty thanks are due, continue to be appreciated by those who have occasion to seek their assistance.

It has been determined to hold a private Exhibition in the Society's rooms in the month of November next, illustrative of the stamps of the countries affected by the war in South Africa, and one of the first duties of

the new Council will be to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the proposal into effect.

In view of the fact that the importation and also the chronicling of new issues of envelopes, post cards, wrappers, etc., have been discontinued by the leading dealers, it has been suggested that arrangements should be made by the Society to obtain for and distribute from time to time amongst those of the members who are interested in "Entires," all the issues of the British Colonies as from the commencement of the present year. The cost of the issues in each year can only be of comparatively trifling amount, and full particulars of the proposal will be sent out by circular as soon as the arrangements are more advanced. Meanwhile, I shall be glad to receive the names of members who would wish to join in the scheme and share in the expenses to be incurred.

The last dinner of the Society took place shortly after our last Annual General Meeting. The number of members who were able to attend was not so large as usual, owing to the date fixed being somewhat late in the season, but in other respects, under the able management of the Committee to whom the arrangements were entrusted, a complete success was achieved. It is proposed that the dinner for the present year should be held in November next, immediately before or after the holding of the Exhibition to which I have referred, as may be arranged by the Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Neville Biggs, T. Wickham Jones, and H. R. Oldfield.

Some of the changes which must necessarily follow the sad event which early in the year overshadowed the whole nation—the death of our late beloved Queen—will especially appeal to Philatelists. It is difficult yet to realise that the Victorian Era of stamps has passed away with the century which saw the birth of the postage stamp, and that the familiar portrait which has done service for most of the issues of all parts of the British Empire will ere long, in all probability, cease to be employed.

The commencement of the new century will no doubt be taken as a dividing line by many collectors; and although the chief interest will for a long time centre in the stamps of the nineteenth century, those who commence collecting the issues of the British Empire from the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. will have a large and interesting field of study before them, with the advantage of much greater facilities for attaining perfection than those which were available to the older school of collectors in the earlier days of Philately.

The successes in the war in South Africa have resulted, as anticipated in my last report, in the stamps of the Transvaal being now included in those of the Empire, and these have been the first stamps to bear upon their face the signs of the change in the personality of the Sovereign.

The order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, recently published in the *London Gazette*, announcing the discontinuance of the use of all dies employed for denoting certain duties of postage previously to those now in general use, is a matter of considerable interest to Philatelists. Hitherto all issues of our postage stamps have continued to be available for use for defraying postage, but from the 1st of June all issues of the values referred to in the Order, except those printed from the dies now in use, have, for the first

time in the postal history of this country, been demonetised and rendered unavailable for any purpose whatever.

The values affected are the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 5s., 10s., and £1, and the Order also applies to the Mulready covers and envelopes, and to Inland Revenue stamps which have been available also for postage. The authorities appear to have overlooked certain values of postage stamps which are no longer employed, and it is presumed that these still remain available for use, although it is hardly likely that many persons would wish to pass through the post their unused copies of the 2s., brown, stamp, for the mere purpose of exercising the rights they possess by reason of the omission of this value from the list.

The issue of the final number of the *Timbre-Poste* is an event which demands a passing comment. In the thirty-eight years of its existence, this publication had achieved a success and a popularity which will cause it to be greatly missed by collectors throughout the world. The dispersal at the same time of the valuable philatelic library formed by M. Moens deserves to be chronicled amongst the incidents of the year under review.

The same period has seen the completion of the colossal work of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, and amongst other publications of the year in the English language may be mentioned the two useful handbooks recently issued by the Philatelic Society of India.

My report would not be complete without a reference to the accomplishment of the Federation of the Australian Colonies, involving, as it does, the issue of a new series of stamps for the Commonwealth which has been established. In this respect we all follow with interest the travels of our honoured President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, on a tour which, although due to Australia in the first instance, has been so extended that it has become a royal progress through the British Empire.

The signing of the Royal Commission to open the Federal Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth was the last legacy of our great Queen to her colonial subjects, and the fulfilment of her wishes in the visit of her grandson to the Colonies cannot fail to draw closer the bonds which unite us to our brothers across the seas, and to help to cement the fabric of the Empire.

The love and loyalty of our colonial brethren for our King and the Empire over which he rules have been amply proved by the sending of their best and bravest sons to help in doing the Empire's work in South Africa, and the "splendid and enthusiastic reception" described by H.R.H. as accorded to him throughout his tour emphasises that loyalty, and bears eloquent testimony to the fact that the Colonies do not repent the sacrifices they have so freely made.

The experience gained, and the intimate knowledge of the colonial subjects of the Crown acquired, by a personal visit to the great Colonies of the Empire at such a time as this, cannot fail to prove of the greatest advantage to the heir to the throne, when in the fulness of time he may be called upon to occupy the exalted position for which he is destined.

In dealing with a matter of so much public moment, I have wandered somewhat far from the paths of Philately. It will, however, be a source of

gratification to all our members to know that, notwithstanding the multitudinous duties which must occupy the attention of the distinguished traveller, H.R.H., as President of the Society, will not be unmindful of philatelic interests. There are many matters of doubt in connection with the stamps of several of the Colonies included in the tour, and it is the intention of H.R.H. to endeavour to obtain the fullest official information available for the elucidation of various questions in which he is much interested. The results obtained will be communicated to the Society in the course of the ensuing season.

In conclusion, I feel sure that I shall only be anticipating the desire of all members of the Society, in giving expression to our best wishes for a happy and prosperous continuation of the voyage undertaken by our royal President and his consort, and for their safe return to their home and country.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1901.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance April 1st, 1900	128	11	2	By Amount repaid Hon.			
Subscriptions received	328	4	6	Treasurer	26	0	8
Entrance Fees	16	16	0	Office and House Expenses	90	15	6
Sale of Society's Works	104	1	6	Rent one year	112	10	0
Sundry Receipts	17	10	10	Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c.	56	6	11
				Paid on Account of "British			
				Isles" Work—balance	25	13	6
				Printing "Africa," Part ii.—			
				balance	108	9	0
				Paid for <i>London Philatelist</i>	60	0	0
				Books for Library	4	10	0
				Sundry Payments—War Fund,			
				Binding, Bank Commis-			
				sion, &c.	27	9	9
				Balance at Bank	83	8	8
	<u>£595</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£595</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent—one quarter	28	2	6	Cash at Bank (including £76			
Due on Account of <i>London</i>				16s. due to Deposit Ac-			
<i>Philatelist</i>	30	0	0	count)	83	8	8
Loan	50	0	0	Subscriptions Due but not yet			
Sundry Creditors	9	3	10	Paid	97	13	0
				Furniture, Fixtures, Pictures,			
				Library, &c.	213	0	0
Balance, being Surplus of				Stock of Society's Works	264	12	9
Assets over Liabilities	551	17	7	Sundry Debtors	10	9	6
	<u>£669</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£669</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>

List of Members of the Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901-1902.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK

W. B. AVERY

E. D. BACON

W. DORNING BECKTON

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

C. J. DAUN

R. EHRENBACH

T. W. HALL

L. L. R. HAUSBURG

R. MEYER

J. H. Abbott	Edwd. Pole Airley Dry	D. A. King	Lieut. A. R. Raby, R.N.
E. R. Ackerman	H. J. Duveen	T. W. Kitt	The Earl of Ranfurly
Major J. G. Adamson	G. L. Edwards	H. J. Knowles	F. Ransom
Frank Allen	R. Ehrenbach	B. D. Knox	A. W. Rawcliffe
Geo. Alston	E. A. Elliott	H. Kropf	Rev. G. H. Raynor
P. J. Anderson	D. Ellis	A. B. Langridge	Rev. P. E. Raynor
J. M. Andreini	A. C. Emerson	J. G. Langton	Wm. Hy. Renwick
W. Armistead	J. D. Enys	Philipp La Renotière	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld
W. B. Avery	J. H. Escolme	C. F. Larmour	J. S. Rich
F. W. Ayer	Major Evans	F. A. Larmour	Franz Reichenheim
E. D. Bacon	T. D. F. Evans	E. Lentz	Vernon Roberts
G. J. Bailey	P. Fabri	E. Levy	J. S. Robertson
H. Barber	H. Ferrier-Kerr	C. Lindenberg	L. Rodet
W. Barnard	O. Firtb	P. J. Lloyd	A. Rosenberg
A. R. Barrett	Rev. T. S. Fleming	B. Loewy	G. B. Routledge
G. B. Barrington	F. A. Foster	M. H. Lombard	Major R. H. Sadler
A. T. Bate	C. E. Fox	H. F. Lowe	E. T. Sanders
R. H. Beamish	H. Fraenkel	E. C. Luard	F. N. Schiller
W. D. Beckton	R. Frenzel	C. J. Lucas	W. Schwabacher
W. Beckwith	L. W. Fulcher	A. A. Lyall	E. S. Schwabe
Rev. W. Bell	W. Gaddum	H. H. Lyman	Lieut. L. Schwarz
David Benjamin	L. Gihb	D. J. Macfie	W. Scott
F. G. Beppler	C. Gibbons	T. E. Madden	E. H. Selby
E. Beveridge	E. S. Gibbons	Dr. F. Mallman	Prince Boris Shahoffscoi
C. N. Biggs	G. F. H. Gibson	J. N. Marsden	W. Silk, jun.
W. W. Blest	H. J. Gillespie	Mrs. Marshall	Gordon Smith
Dr. E. von Bochman	J. W. Gillespie	C. F. D. Marshall	J. E. Sparrow
Dr. A. Boswell	O. Gillett	D. P. Masson	A. H. Stamford
Louis E. Bradbury	A. A. Good	Major A. B. Maxwell	S. G. Stein
F. Breiffuss	J. T. Green	T. Maycock	W. M. Steuart
P. F. Bruner	E. B. Greenshields	C. E. McNaughtan	A. Steudell
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	H. Grey	Mortimer Menpes	R. T. Stevens
F. F. Burghard	A. G. Griffith	J. W. Mercer	C. Stewart-Wilson
M. Burnett	E. Sassoon Gubbay	R. Meyer	W. C. Stone
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	T. W. Hall	Dr. G. Michelsen	Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.
M. P. Castle, J.P.	J. H. Hallett	H. M. Millington	Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tapp
S. M. Castle	Major C. F. Harrison	J. B. Moens	Dr. R. S. Taylor
Sidney Castle	W. Harrison	Major C. J. Everitt Mumby	A. J. Taylor
A. W. Chambers	J. J. Haupt	E. J. Nankivell	Mrs. Tebay
J. H. Chapman	L. L. R. Hausburg	B. W. Neave	W. Thorne
W. L. Chew	Surgn.-Major A. W. Haviland	Surgeon-Major A. G. E. Newland	J. A. Tilleard
Major Chichester	E. Hawkins	G. B. T. Nicholl	J. G. Tolhurst
G. Churcher	J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.	J. A. Nix	J. S. P. Tompsett
Sir Jas. R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	Dr. H. Hetley	A. Odell	G. L. Toppan
H. R. G. Clarke	David H. Hill	H. R. Oldfield	R. J. Torrie
H. Clotz	F. C. Hill	J. S. O'Meara	C. J. Tyas
F. O. Conant	J. O. Hobby	Capt. St. G. Ord	Rev. W. N. Usher
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly	A. Holland	A. A. Osborn	E. D. E. Van-Weenan, J.P.
M. S. Cooke	A. L. Holman	Lieut. B. Oxchfvud	Dr. C. W. Viner
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.	Rev. W. H. Holman	J. V. Painter	J. Walker
Surgeon E. Cooper, R.N.	F. E. Horton	H. G. Palliser	T. Martin Wears
Captain F. Cooper, R.A.	Dr. A. Houson	W. R. Palmer	Consul E. F. Weber
F. de Coppet	H. P. Hudleston	Prince Doria Pamphilj	L. S. Wells
W. W. Corfield	A. F. Basset Hull	A. D. Park	F. West
C. B. Corwin	Lieut. L. T. R. Hutchinson	A. Passer	A. E. L. Westaway
W. Cowland	W. E. Image	Dr. A. G. Paterson	G. O. Wheeler
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.	G. F. Jackson	W. Patterson	H. J. White
A. E. Creeke, jun.	D. M. Jacobs	W. E. Peebles	W. E. Williams
T. H. R. Crowle	Sir H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	Capt. C. Pereira	A. H. Wilson
C. Dack	Mrs. C. M. Jervis	Miss Feyl de Pfeil	W. T. Wilson
C. J. Daun	J. F. Jones	O. Pfenninger	H. Winckmann
E. S. Davidson	T. Wickham Jones	Judge Philbrick, K.C.	N. H. Withee
H. F. Deane	J. E. Joselin	W. Pimm	Baron de Worms
H. E. Deats	W. R. Joynt	H. Quare	Baron A. de Worms
Dr. E. Diena	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	D. A. Quiggin	Baron P. de Worms
T. P. Dorman	Dr. J. N. Keynes		G. H. Worthington
A. G. E. Driver	J. L. Kilbon		

Occasional Notes.

—o—o—o—

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to Effingham House before the 12th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until October 1st.

—◆—

ADDENDUM TO MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.

A FURTHER edition of the supplemental list of the stamps of Orange River Colony, Transvaal, and Mafeking Siege Stamps has been issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. This includes all the latest information, the new issues right up to date, and all fresh varieties of surcharges, etc. The "provisional issues" of Pietersburg, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Schweizer Renecke, and Wolmaranstad are all included, although the exact status of these issues has yet to be defined. With regard to the Schweizer Renecke issue Messrs. Gibbons write:—

"On 19th August, 1900, on the occupation of this place, certain stamps were overprinted 'BESIEGED' with a handstamp in violet, and also with the Post Office obliterating stamp, which gave 'SCHWEIZER RENECKE, Z.A.R.', in a circle, with date in centre. This defacing of the stamps does not, in our opinion, constitute them a particular issue, such as those given in this Catalogue.

"NOTE.—The stamps so treated were the current Cape of Good Hope ½d. and 1d., and the Transvaal ½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d."

Review.

—◆—

THE DANISH POSTAGE STAMPS.*



HIS handsome and important work has apparently been issued to celebrate the jubilee of the issue of the stamps of Denmark 1851-1901, and we greatly regret that our non-acquaintance with the Danish language prevents a fuller appreciation of its obvious merits. On the score of typography, illustrations, paper, or binding, there have been very few books on stamps hitherto published which could compare with it. The Danish arms are superbly depicted on cover and frontispiece, and are reduplicated in gold at the bottom of every page. All the issued stamps, envelopes, cards, and essays are beautifully illustrated, and in the case of reprints several specimens themselves are pasted in. Beyond this there are representations of entire sheets, and others showing the disposition of the watermarks. Throughout there are so many charming reproductions that the perusal of this book must afford pleasure to every Philatelist. It is undoubtedly a work of high value, and no library or scientific collector should fail to acquire a copy. We hope, on a future occasion, by the aid of a more accomplished linguist, to review more fully the literary portion of the volume.

* *Danske Postfrimaerker* (The Danish Postage Stamps), 1851-1901. By O. Koefoed. Copenhagen, Alfred Jacobsen, 1901.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CEYLON.—The 1 rupee 50 cents has received the "On Service" overprint.—*I. B. J.*

Official.
1 rupee 50 cents, rose, with "On Service," in black.

FIJI.—The 6d., rose, perf. 11×12, is announced in several quarters.

Adhesive. 6d., rose, perf. 11×12.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed that the large thin buff card has now appeared with the green stamp, and may be found in both B and C types.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th of this month, Mr. Austen Chamberlain cleared up the mystery surrounding the designs for the new coins and stamps. In reply to the inquiries of Dr. Farquharson and Mr. Ellis Griffith as to whether the advice of the President of the Royal Academy or other distinguished artists had been taken on the matter, he said that the official responsible for the new stamps was the Postmaster-General, who consulted the views of the King as to the royal portrait which should be used. His Majesty chose one which was executed last year by a gentleman who had long been resident in London, and whose work enjoyed a high reputation in this country, and as the portrait was considered to be specially well adapted for the purpose in question, it had not appeared necessary to invite designs from other artists or to seek further advice.

We understand that His Majesty has since given a sitting for the new coinage to Mr. G. W. de Saulles at Marlborough House

INDIA.—*Hyderabad*.—The publishers of the *M. J.* have received supplies of the 1 anna and 2 annas in new shades, viz. dull black and deep yellow-green.

Adhesives. 1 anna, current issue, dull black.
2 annas ,, deep yellow-green.

Kishengarh.—The colours of the two stamps, 2 and 5 rupees, chronicled last month, are stated by the *M. J.* to be red-brown and mauve respectively.

Our contemporary further adds:—

"A correspondent in India tells us that he has been informed 'that the extraordinary colours of some of the Kishengarh stamps were quite unauthorised by the State, and were printed off specially for a Philatelist; but that now the Rajah has given orders that no change whatever is to be made in the colours without his special sanction.' We wonder which are the official colours."

NEW SOUTH WALES.—More varieties of perforations, etc., have been discovered, and our readers' attention is directed to the following list taken from the *M. J.*:—

"4d., chestnut; *perf.* 12×11½.
7½d., brown ,, 12.
8d., red-lilac ,, 12×11½.
10d., mauve ,, "
1s., chocolate ,, "
5s., red-violet (Type 10); *perf.* 11×11½.

"Mr. Hadlow has pointed out to us that there is a variety in the surcharge upon some of the Official stamps, which has not, we believe, been noted. In the normal type the distance between the letters 'O S' is 7 mm., in the variety the distance measures 8½ mm.

"It has been found on the following:—

Stamps of 1871-83.

" 1d., red; <i>perf.</i> 11×10.	4d., brown; <i>perf.</i> 10.
2d., blue ,, 10.	4d., ,, ,, 11×10.
	1s., black; <i>perf.</i> 10.

Centennial Issue.

1d., 2d., 4d., 1s.; <i>perf.</i> 11×12 and <i>perf.</i> 12.
1891. 2½d., blue; <i>perf.</i> 11×12.

"We have found that in the 1d. of 1888 the variety is No. 22 in each of the two lower panes of the sheet, and it does not exist, we are told, on the upper panes."

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that there appears to be a very large number of varieties of perforations of the "Universal" penny postage stamps of the London printing. They vary greatly, from 12 to 16, and in many cases are found compound, three different perforations on one stamp being very frequent.

A correspondent of the *M. J.* states that he has a copy of this stamp, perf. 11, in which he can find no trace of any watermark, even after diligent search with benzine.

We are not told, however, whether this particular specimen is of the London or Colonial printing.

The *Australian Philatelist*, on the authority of another journal, states that the central figure on the 1½d. "khaki" stamp is the *neh-nommoc*, the representative New Zealand bird, scratching for its matutinal repast.

We are also told to read *neh-nommoc* backwards, and then we shall understand.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The *S. C. F.* reports the 1d. Orange Free State stamps of the "TF" Series, surcharged "V. R. I." and used postally.

We are informed that the 1d. reply post card of Cape Colony has been surcharged for use in the Orange River Colony.

Adhesive. 1d., O. F. S. stamp, surcharged "TF" and "V. R. I.," postally used.

Post Card.

1+1d., Cape card, surcharged
Orange River Colony in black.

QUEENSLAND.—A specimen of the 2d. printed from the new plate of the 1890-4 issue has been found perf. 12, like the stamps of 1887-9. It is the variety (No. 3 in the block of four) which in the earlier plate has the vertical stroke of the "P" of "PENCK" cutting into the frame of the oval at foot; in the later plate this defect has been corrected, but the other characteristics of that variety remain. *M. J.*

Mr. L. E. Bradbury has shown us specimens of the 1d., vermilion, of 1899, having the zigzag roulettes in black, and perf. 13.

There are therefore five varieties of this stamp known.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Last month we gave some particulars about the perfora-

tions and watermarks of the values 2s. 6d. upwards, and in the April number of the *Australian Philatelist* we find the following note under this heading:—

"It may be of interest to our readers to know the perforations of the current high values of South Australia—

"Perf. 10, wmk. Crown and S A sideways, 15s.
" 11½, rough-cut perms., wmk. sideways, £3, £4, £10, £15, and £20.
" 11½, clean-cut perms., wmk. normal, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £2, £2 10s., and £5."

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The *Leipsic Journal* chronicles a penny envelope with embossed oval stamp, and a 2d. Registered envelope with a stamp of similar type to the adhesive.

Envelope. 1 penny, rose on white laid.

Registered Envelope. 2d., blue.

TRANSVAAL.—It would appear that some of the Republic stamps were overprinted "V. R. I.," with the word "Cancelled" struck across the name "Z. AFR. Republik," and used in Wolmarandstadt some months ago.

The *M. J.* states that the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. of the 1896-7 issue were thus hand-stamped in violet.

Lydenburg.—In addition to the 1d. and 3d. on 1d. S. A. R. stamps surcharged "V. R. I." for use in this town, there are, we are informed by Messrs. Bright and Son, the following other values: ½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.

VICTORIA.—Will the first stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward VII. to reach this side come from the Transvaal or Victoria?

It has been decided to issue two stamps or labels here of the value of £1 and £2, each bearing a portrait of the King (see p. 149).

At present it is doubtful whether these stamps should be considered postals or fiscals, though they will have the word "POSTAGE" incorporated in the design.

A post card of 1d. in the new design of stamp is known.

Post Card. 1d., rose on buff.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Some stationery has been issued here.

At present two envelopes (court size) and two post cards are known.

It is stated that the stamps are of the design of the current adhesives.

Envelopes. 1d., red brown,
¾d., ultramarine

Post Cards. ½d., green on buff,
1d., red brown on buff.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—More varieties of perforations in the current set are reported in *Ewen's Weekly*, the 20 heller stamp having been found perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and the 4 kronen value, $10\frac{1}{2}$ simple.

Adhesives. 20 heller, current type; perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 13.
4 kronen ,, $10\frac{1}{2}$.

BOSNIA.—Another value has been found perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$, and this is the 10 heller, pale red.

Doubtless the whole set exists in both $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ perfs., and possibly also in $11\frac{1}{2}$ with the different compounds as well.

Adhesive. 10 heller, pale red; perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

BULGARIA.—The expected provisional, 5 stotinki on 3 s., brown, has duly appeared. The overprint is in black.

Provisional. 5 stotinki on 3 s., brown, black surcharge.

GREECE.—It is reported that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. are at work on a new set of postals and Unpaid Letter stamps.

From the *S. C. F.* we gather that the series will consist of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60 lepta, and 1, 2, 3, and 4 drachmas in the same small size as the present series of Greek stamps, and a 5 drachmas of double size printed in gold. They resemble the Olympian Games issue, each stamp bearing a different illustration, the whole being typically Greek. Simultaneously will appear a set of Postage Due stamps and a separate stamp for parcels post of the denomination of 25 lepta.

HUNGARY.—Some provisional post cards are noted in the *I. B. J.*

Post Cards.

4+4 filler on 2+2 kr, brown on buff.
4+4 ,, ,, 2+2 br., blue on bluish green.
4+4 ,, ,, 2+2 kr., brown ,,

MONACO.—The 15 centimes has had its colour changed to brown.

Pending the arrival of the 5 c. and 10 c. in new colours, a couple of fiscals were allowed to do duty as postals. These are described as large stamps, printed in brown, with figures of value in blue.

Adhesive. 15 centimes, brown.

Fiscal Postals. 5 c., brown and blue.
10 c. ,, ,,

MONTENEGRO.—It is reported that the 3 and 5 nov. letter cards are now printed on thick greyish-white card.

Letter Cards. 3 nov., black on greyish white.
5 ,, carmine ,,

ROUMANIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists a new letter card.

The stamp is the current 10 bani and the inscription is in carmine.

Letter Card. 10 bani, carmine on brownish grey.

SERVIA.—To the set of stamps of the 1869-78 issue, perf. 12 all round, must be added the 15 p., orange.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive. 15 p., orange, of 1869-78; perf. 12.

SPAIN.—The 10 centesimo card described last month is for interior postage. There is another of the same value with stamp to right printed in brick-red, for the Postal Union.—*M. C.*

Post Card. 10 centesimos, brick-red on orange.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—The 5 centavos, dark red, referred to on page 136, may turn out to be the forerunner of a new set expected.

The *M. J.*, on the authority of *Le C. de T.-P.*, announces a new issue, adorned with various portraits, etc., as follows:—

Adhesives. 1 c., green; Camacho.
5 c., red; Campero.
10 c., blue; Ballivian.
20 c., violet; Santa-Cruz.
2 bol., brown; Arms of the State.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Tumaco*.—The *M. J.* gives some additional information bearing on the set we listed on page 136.

Our contemporary remarks:—

“We have received some more of the *Tumaco* labels, which our correspondent tells us were issued in the province of Cauca, and it appears are still in use until such time as the Colombian stamps can be obtained (or the demand for these provisionals ceases). The values range from 1 c. up to \$1.00,* all printed from the same setting, with the value alone altered, and on *white* paper. They are in small sheets of twelve, four horizontal rows of three, and, with the exception of a few copies of the 20 c., all those now received are perf. 12, with three horizontal and two vertical lines of perforations in the sheet, leaving the outside edges imperf. The setting has been done fairly carefully, there being only two varieties—No. 2 on the sheet having no stop after the ‘E’ in ‘*Manuel E. Jiménez*’, and No. 8 having ‘*Jiménez*’ with a grave accent. In all the perforated stamps there are short horizontal dashes between the rows, four between the first and second, and the second and third rows, and three between the third and fourth rows; also a vertical dash at each side of the second stamp in the top and bottom rows. The horizontal dashes are absent in the imperf. 20 c. The stamps we saw last month were imperforate.”

* There is certainly a \$5, if not even a \$10 value.

COSTA RICA.—The new stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos are reported surcharged "OFICIAL," in *black*, and the 10 centavos (1890) envelope as changed from brown-violet to pale brown.

Officials.

1 centimo, black and green; black surcharge.
2 centimos " " vermilion "
5 " " " pale blue "
10 " " " yellow-brown; black surcharge.
20 " " " lake "

Envelope.

10 centavos (1890), pale brown.

ECUADOR.—More colour changes are chronicled in the *M. C.*

Adhesives. 20 centavos, pearl-grey and black.
50 " " pale blue " "
1 sucre, brown and black.

MEXICO.—The 5 pesos of the type of 1895, states the *M. J.*, has been found upon the paper of 1897.

Adhesive. 5 pesos, rose-red; wmk. Eagle and "R. M."

In regard to the stamps of the 1895 types surcharged "OFICIAL," in *black*, the following are known to exist—*M. J.*

Wmk. "CORREOSEUM"—1 c., 10 c., 50 c., 1 p., 5 p., 10 p.
Wmk. monogram "R. M."—2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 12 c.
Wmk. Eagle and "R. M."—20 c., 50 c.
No watermark—1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 12 c., 15 c.

NICARAGUA.—A 20 centavos envelope is listed in the *M. C.*, and *Mekeel's* announced that the 5, 10, and 20 c. of Asenjo Postage Due set have been overprinted "CORREOS" above and "1901" below the figures of value.

Provisionals. 5 centavos, blue; "CORREOS" and "1901."
10 " " violet " "
20 " " brown " "
" " " " "

Envelope. 20 centavos, brown on white.

PARAGUAY.—The 5 cents. of the current set has had its colour changed to brown, and the perforations of the various values range from 11½ to 12½, according to the *M. J.*

Adhesive. 5 c., brown; perf. 11½.

UNITED STATES.—The 1, 2, and 4 cents values of the Buffalo stamps have already been found with inverted centres, and there seems every probability of the whole of the values turning up in this condition in course of time.

Adhesives.

1 c., green and black; "Buffalo" set, with inverted centres.
2 c., red " " "
4 c., brown " " "

URUGUAY.—The set, in altered colours, except the 50 c., lake, but including the 20 c., blue, has been overprinted "OFICIAL," diagonally, in black.

From the *I. B. J.* we take the following particulars:—

<i>Officials.</i> 1 centesimo, green; black surcharge.
2 centesimos, red "
5 " " blue "
7 " " orange "
10 " " violet "
20 " " blue "
25 " " sepia "
1 peso, green "

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—We have received the 1 abasi of Type 44, on a deep *scarlet* tissue paper, quite unlike any of the numerous varieties previously noted.

Adhesive. 1 abasi, black on *scarlet*.

Mr. Masson tells us of the three stamps of 1892 in *black*, on the usual *pinkish* pelure paper. It seems doubtful whether this was an intentional variation of colour, or an exceptionally dark shade of the *slate*.—*M. J.*

CHINA.—Messrs. Gibbons, Limited, having recently had an opportunity of examining a very fine collection of the stamps of this country, noticed the following varieties that are not in their Catalogue:—

Nos. 23, 25, 26, 66, with double surcharge.

No. 34, and the same with error "cen," imperf. horizontally.

A variety which would be 34*a*, the 3 c. *orange*, with large figure surcharge.

No. 65 with imperfect impression of the surcharge, reading "ne" for "one."

And the \$5 on 3 c. Revenue stamp, post-marked and on the original envelope, but accompanied by sufficient other stamps to pay the postage!

CUBA.—Mr. J. M. Andreini, in exhibiting his collection of Puerto Principe stamps at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society, showed a variety entirely new to us, but which there can be no reason to doubt. The specimen in question is a 3 cents on 2 milesimas, orange-brown, in the type of the first series of surcharges, measuring 17½ mm. The existence of the variety may easily be explained by the use of a sheet of 2 milesimas stamps, instead of 3 milesimas, when printing the 3 c. surcharge.

Of course, the corresponding surcharge with small numeral must also exist, as all Puerto Principe stamps were printed in strips of five, four showing the larger numeral and one the smaller one. We therefore

have to add the following to our Catalogue.—
American Journal of Philately.

Adhesives.

3 c. on 2 m., orange-brown, type E; perf.; black surcharge.
3 c. on 2 m. „ type F; „ „ „

CURAÇAO.—The *M. C.* states that the 50 cents, Postage Due, of the current type has been issued.

Postage Due. 50 cents, green and black; current type.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The provisionals lately issued, 15 c. on 75 c., are known inverted and with double surcharges.

Adhesives.

15 c. on 75 c., brown on yellow with inverted surcharge.
15 c. on 75 c. „ „ double surcharges.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Our publishers have shown us two uncatalogued varieties: The 10 reis of 1872, Die II. on laid paper, No. 23 in the Catalogue, a *tête-bêche* pair; and the 1½ on 10 reis, *green*, of the issue of 1881-2 (No. 98 in the Catalogue), surcharged “6” in *black*—or this might be No. 106, 6 on 10 reis, *green*, surcharged “1½” also. The pair was used on May 15th, 1873, and

the doubly surcharged stamp is postmarked “Nova Goa, 10 Nov., 1882.”—*M. J.*

SHANGHAI.—In the collection of the stamps of China, to which we alluded under that head, we also found the following:—

No. 37, with a dot after the figure “1.”

“1 CAND.”, in *grey-black*, on 3 cand., orange-yellow (No. 38).

The 40 c., brown (No. 99), surcharged with Type 13 in *black*, instead of *blue*.

Similar surcharge in a frame (as on No. 118), on 40 c., but in *red* and *inverted*.

And of the *Postage Due* stamps, the 2 c., brown, wmkd., perf. 12, with the surcharge *vertical*, reading upwards.—*M. J.*

TUNIS.—The letter cards have appeared in altered colours.

Letter Cards. 10 centimes, carmine on grey.
15 „ „ grey on green.
25 „ „ blue on rose.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.*

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.*

FORGED PORTO RICO STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—As you are no doubt aware, a deceptive forgery of the Porto Rico “Habilitado para 1898 y 1899” surcharge was recently placed on the American market, with the result that a good many United States dealers were victimised. Now that the fraud has been exposed there, it is very probable that the makers may turn their attention to this side of the Atlantic. At any

rate we have received from a Mr. Francisco Ramis, of Caguas (Porto Rico), a lot of 2,000 stamps. For these he asks £3, and the greater part of them is made up of the two counterfeits of which we enclose specimens.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED SMITH AND SON.

37 & 39, ESSEX STREET,
STRAND, W.C., June 3rd, 1901.



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1900-1901.

President—

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K. G., ETC.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.

E. D. BACON.

W. D. BECKTON.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K. T.

C. J. DAUN.

R. EHRENBACH.

T. W. HALL.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

R. MEYER.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1900-1901 was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 10th May, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, H. R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, L. W. Fulcher, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, Louis E. Bradbury, Edward J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, A. R. Barrett, Gordon Smith, and B. D. Knox.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on April 26th, 1901, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Messrs. Bright and Son, enclosing a copy of their *Premier Collecting Album*, and Mr. Maycock was requested to acknowledge receipt in the usual way.

The Dinner Committee reported that after consideration they were of opinion that it would be much better to hold the Annual Dinner in either November or February of next year. The Report was received and approved, and on the proposition of Mr. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. Bacon, the Committee was reappointed, with the request that they would make the necessary arrangements for the dinner to be held in November of the present year, and to be in the same week as that in which the proposed exhibition of stamps was to take place.

The question of the proposed exhibition of stamps of the South African Colonies was then considered, and the members approved an arrangement being made for the holding of such an exhibition in November next. It was further resolved that the next meeting of the members should be held on Friday, June 7th, 1901, such meeting to be the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

The members then proceeded to inspect the collection of the stamps of France as produced by the Vice-President, together with a collection sent for inspection by Colonel W. D. C. Williams and a collection of the current issues produced by Mr. F. Reichenheim.

At the conclusion of the display of stamps a

vote of thanks was passed to the Vice-President, Colonel Williams, and Mr. Reichenheim, on the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. A. R. Barrett, and the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERY.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

G. JOHNSON, B. A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MAY 2nd.—Paper, "New Zealand, Type I.," by T. W. Peck.

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. J. C. North and H. Heller.

It was decided to still further add to the privileges of membership by allowing all members to send private lots to the Hon. Secretary for "private offers," which may be made by members or anyone else, particulars to be published each month in the official journal.

It was reported that the collection of auction catalogues which we started about seven months ago had already reached to over 800, of which about 600 were priced.

Mr. T. W. Peck then gave a very interesting and instructive paper on the early issues of New Zealand, illustrated by his collection of wonderfully fine copies.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixty-sixth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, May 13th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Bruner, Calman, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. Meeting called to order at 8.30 p.m. The Treasurer's Report, showing a cash balance in hand of \$317.24 exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was read and accepted. It was ordered that a duplicate share of stock be issued to Mr. Serfling to replace a lost one. The Committee on new Club-house reported favourable progress. A communication was received from the American Collectors' Company, offering a silver medal for an exhibition of the stamps of Samoa to be held under the auspices of the Club. The matter was referred to the Committee on Amusements with power to act. The application of Mr. J. W. Fiske having been posted the required length of time, his name was balloted for, and he was declared unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club. Adjourned 9.40.

ALBERT PERRIN, SECRETARY.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE Annual Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, May 17th. The President took the chair, and there were thirteen other members present.

The Hon. Secretary's Report showed that there are now four honorary, fifty-eight active, and nine corresponding members, making a total of seventy-one. It also alluded to the success of the Society at the Paris Exhibition, to the result of the sale of the stamps issued in aid of the South African War Fund, which realised £101 4s., and contained a satisfactory account of the work of the session.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report showed a balance in hand of £8 4s. 11d., and the Hon. Librarian announced the gift and purchase of an unusually large number of books, including nearly the whole of the philatelic library of the late Mr. T. Ridpath.

The Comptroller stated that the sales from the Exchange Packets are steadily increasing, being this year at the rate of 13 per cent. as against 10½ per cent. last year.

The ballot for the officers for the coming session resulted as under:—

President—W. Dorning Beckton.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. Abbott and W. Grunewald.

Hon. Secretary—G. F. H. Gibson.

Assistant Hon. Secretary—J. S. Gee.

Hon. Treasurer—C. H. Coote.

Hon. Librarian—J. C. North.

Comptroller—W. Grunewald.

Committee—

G. B. Duerst, N. Heywood, and W. W. Munn.

Exchange Packet Committee—

C. H. Coote and D. Ostara.

The President referred to the retirement of Mr. Duerst from the position of Hon. Treasurer, which he has filled for nine years, but is now

compelled to resign owing to his frequent absence abroad.

A sum of £3 was voted to the Library, and a lengthy discussion ensued on a resolution proposed by Mr. Duerst that the hour of meeting be altered to seven o'clock. This proposition was eventually adopted, on the understanding that the business of the meetings should commence at 7.30 precisely.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Abbott, J. H.	Harvey, S. S. (c)
Benjamin, D. (c)	Holland, R. D. (c)
Bacon, E. D.	Ingleby, J.
Brown, W.	Jones, M. W.
Beazley, F. J.	Jago, Dr.
Bennett, A. H. A.	Lund, H.
Beckton, W. D.	Levy, E.
Barratt, F.	Leigh, A. D.
Buxton, A.	Munn, W. W.
Battersby, T.	Massey, S. W.
Bryceson, H. J.	North, J. C.
Brooks, J.	Newman, G. J.
Bowden, W. G. (c)	Norden, E. (c)
Castle, M. P.	Oldfield, H. R.
Coote, C. H.	Ostara, D.
Collett, E. P.	Oxley, T.
Cooper, J.	Pemberton, P. L.
Corns, Dr.	Pellew, R.
Chance, R. F.	Philbrick, K.C., Judge.
Duerst, G. B.	Roberts, V.
Dearn, A. H.	Roberts, F. A.
Ehlinger, E.	Roberts, E. T.
Evans, Major	Rolsted, H. E. M. (c)
Etherington, J. W. (c)	Skipwith, T. K.
Fildes, E.	Simpson, J. W.
Flohr, J.	Symons, E. C.
Gillett, O.	Terry, W.
Grunewald, W.	Turner, H. J.
Garson, D. S.	Thackrah, J. H. (c)
Gibson, G. F. H.	Wallace, A.
Giwelb, M.	Wrigley, S.
Gee, J. S.	Walker, H. E.
Harrison, A. H.	Woodroffe, J.
Harrison, R. V. F.	Westhorp, J. (c)
Heginbottom, J. E.	Young, J. R.
Heywood, N.	

G. FRED H. GIBSON, *Hon. Sec.*

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.



The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

TRADE CATALOGUES.—Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, of Sydney, have sent us their new illustrated price Catalogue of Australasian Stamps for 1901, which is a neatly-bound and well-printed book of some fifty pages, giving the firm's quotations for a large number of Australian stamps, which will be read with interest by many collectors in this country. It practically, however, appeals only to the less-advanced Philatelist, as the smaller varieties, as also unused stamps, are not catalogued, and it therefore has no especial pretension to philatelic merit. It will, however, undoubtedly attain its end in calling attention to the large stock held by this prominent Australian firm.

* * *

A CATALOGUE on somewhat similar lines to the foregoing, but embracing Great Britain and all its Colonies, has been issued by Mr. W. Hadlow. This work also only represents the stamps on sale by its publisher, which constitute, however, a large portion of all those issued, and in many instances also quotes prices for unused specimens. Mr. Hadlow has been steadily making headway, both as an auctioneer and a dealer, for several years past, and it is satisfactory to note that the increase of his business has necessitated his opening a branch establishment under de Keyser's hotel on the Blackfriars Embankment.

* * *

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 14th and 15th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
British Honduras, 6d., yellow, CA *	2	2	0
British South Africa, 8d. on 1s., brown *	1	0	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, very fine	5	2	6
Ditto, 4d., blue, slightly creased	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, lightly cancelled	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, perf., * mint	1	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	12	6
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, anchor, on bluish, fine	4	7	6
Naples, 50 gra., slightly cut into	1	7	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.", 6d., carmine, hor. strip of three *	2	15	0
Ditto, single, ditto *	1	4	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow *	1	5	0
Spain, 1855, 2 reales, green, error	9	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Tobago, CA, 6d., bistre-brown, mint *	5	2	6
Transvaal, 2s., blue, mint *	1	15	0
Western Australia, CC, ½d. on 3d., in red and in green, Gibbons and Co.'s No. 111 *	3	15	0

A collection of 5,425—£50.

* * *

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of May 16th and 17th.

* Unused.

Brit. E. Africa, 1st issue, mint sets * £5 &	5	0	0
Ceylon, CA, 16 c., lilac	1	6	0
British Levant, 40 paras on ½d. English, with inverted surcharge *	1	3	0
Labuan, 8 c., in black, on 12 c., carmine *	2	0	0
Ditto, 2 c. on 40 c., with surcharge inverted *	2	0	0
Ditto, 6 c. on 16 c., grey, with surcharge inverted *	1	2	0
Mafeking, 1d. on ½d., B.-P., with surcharge inverted	5	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 6d., green	2	4	0
Nevis, 1st issue, 4d., rose *	2	0	0
New South Wales, 2d., Sydney, re-touched, without inscription under	3	5	0
Ditto, 8d., laureated	1	14	0
Ditto, 1d., laureated, no wmk. "WALE", on entire	1	6	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., pair	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	4	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., 1s., brown *	2	10	0
Transvaal, 6d., dull blue, with fine roulette, mint, block of four	4	4	0

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Messrs. VENTON, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of May 30th and 31st.

* Unused.

Finland, 10 marks, brown and rose, horizontal pair, full gum *	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, with gum *	2	10	0
India, 1st issue, 4 as., red and blue, left-hand top corner block of eight with full margins, somewhat creased and pinhole *	12	0	0
British Central Africa, 1898, £10, yellow	£4 6s to	5	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cape, woodblock, 1d., red	2	15	0	Niger Coast, provisionals on English, ½d., in carmine, on 2½d. (S. G. No. 15), a superb mint copy with bottom margin*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, medium*	3	10	0	Ditto, ½d., in vermilion, on 2½d. (S. G. No. 18), mint*	1	5	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., British Bechuana-land	6	10	0	Ditto, 1s., in violet, on 2d. (S. G. No. 28), mint*	1	18	0
Natal, 1s., buff, 1st issue	4	5	0	Ditto, ditto, in vermilion, on 1s. (S. G. No. 29), a mint horizontal pair*	5	0	0
New Republic, a fine lot of thirty-one	9	0	0	Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c.	1	8	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.", 1d., purple, error, letter I omitted,* mint state	2	8	0	Ditto, Winterthur, 2½	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar error in a corner block of eleven, mint*	2	18	0	Transvaal, Queen's head, 4d., block of nine, mint*	4	10	0
Ditto, 5s., green, corner block of four, mint*	3	15	0	* * *			
Swazieland, 5s., slate-blue, used on piece, and an unused mint specimen	1	10	0	Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.			
Ditto, ½d., 1d., and 2d., all with surcharge inverted, mint*	2	8	0	Sale of June 14th.			
Ditto, ½d., 2d., and 5s.,* mint, ½d., red surcharge, used, all errors, "Swazielan"	6	0	0	* Unused.			
Ditto, 2d., error "Swazielan," used on piece, and two other errors	1	18	0	Great Britain, 5s., Plate I., imperf.*	2	18	0
Schweizer Renecke Besieged, surcharged "BESIEGED" vertically on ½d. and 1d. Capes, and on ½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d. Transvaals, all used on pieces	5	0	0	Ditto, 1883-4, 5s., rose on bluish, imperf.*	3	0	0
Ditto, on ½d., 1d., and 2d. Transvaals, all used on pieces	2	5	0	Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, three Crowns, imperf., with gum*	5	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	2	5	0	Ditto, 1880-3, 3d. and 6d., lilac and carmine, imperf., with gum*	3	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	2	5	0	Moldavia, 108 paras, fine	17	0	0
U.S.A. "State," \$5, defective	6	6	0	Russia, 1st issue, 20 k., wmk. 2*	3	0	0
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green	2	8	0	Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines*	2	14	0
The bulk of this sale was made up of some very good "remainders."				Wurtemberg, 1879; 2 marks, vermilion*	5	0	0
A collection of 6,590 went for £74; and others of 6,387, £21; and 1,916 (British Empire), £34.				Ceylon, CA, 16 c., lilac, tiny mark*	5	0	0
* * *				India, 1st issue, official reprint, 4 as., with head inverted	2	15	0
Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.				Ditto, ditto, 4 as., with red dividing line	2	0	0
Sale of June 4th and 5th.				Labuan, provisional, "2 CENTS." on 16 c., blue, the rare type*	6	15	0
* Unused.				Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 5 c., orange-red, head on ground of fine lines*	4	0	0
Brazil, 1st issue, 90 r., horizontal pair	2	8	0	Wei-hai-Wei, 5 c., black on red	2	0	0
British Columbia, 10 c., perf. 14, mint*	2	12	6	British Central Africa, 3s. on 4s., pair, mint*	2	4	0
Ceylon, C C, 12½, 2d., emerald-green, mint*	1	2	0	Gold Coast, C and CA, ½d., olive-yellow, and 1d., blue, both*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., purple-brown, mint*	2	15	0	Ditto, 20s., green and red, fair*	4	0	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, without line*	4	5	0	Ditto, 20s., green and red, imperf., mint*	4	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, with lines, block of nine,* full gum	4	10	0	Griqualand, a collection of 305, small "G" surcharges	8	8	0
Ditto, "I R" official, 5s., rose*	2	15	0	Natal, 1st issue, 1d., blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue*	2	15	0	Ditto, 9d., blue*	5	0	0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fc., mint*	1	12	0	Orange Free State, provisionals, 3d. on 4d., blue, the five types, four have gum*	4	17	6
Natal, 1st issue, 3d. (2) and 1s. on piece	3	10	0	Sierra Leone, 1st issue, 6d., purple on bluish, imperf.*	3	0	0
Niger Coast, provisionals on English, ½d. on half of 1d. (S. G. No. 7), a superb mint block of twelve with left margins*	5	0	0	Canada, 6d., grey-lilac, perf.*	6	0	0
Ditto, ½d., in violet, on 2d. (S. G. No. 12), mint*	1	12	0	Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ½d., in green, on 2½d. (S. G. No. 13), a superb mint horizontal pair with right margin*	3	7	6	Barbados, 1875-78, 6d., yellow, 12½, mint*	5	0	0
				British Guiana, 1853, 4 c., blue, with line above value*	7	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Jamaica, wmk. Pine, 1d., 2d., and 6d., all imperf.*	3	0	0
Trinidad, pin-perforated, 6d., green, a very fine horizontal pair, mint*	3	0	0
Queensland, perf. 12, 4d., yellow*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1881, 10s., brown*	2	10	0
Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange, used on entire, dated 1860	5	5	0
Ditto, 1867-82, 4d., rosine, in mint state and very fine (Gibbons' No. 129*)	3	0	0

A very fine collection of 6,242 stamps and 379 entires sold for £156.

* * *

We have received a marked catalogue of the sale by Messrs. Albinet and Jules Bernichon of the collection of the late Mons. Ed. Linck. The total sales, plus the 10 per cent. which the buyer has to pay, came to 93,479 fr. 65 c., or at exchange 25.25, £3,702 3s. 3d. sterling.

We give a list of some of the principal lots, chiefly of those which are photographed in the catalogue.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1849-50, 25 c., tête-bêche, good margins	4	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., red surcharge on 20 c., blue, reprint	21	15	0
Ditto, 1 fr., vermilion, grille post-mark	£6 6s. & 6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., on entire	8	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 fr., carmine, tête-bêche, reprint, with gum*	14	5	0
France, 1870, 20 c., blue, Type 1, with gum*	£12 & 12	5	0
Ditto, 1871-75, 15 c., bistre, tête-bêche	7	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 10 c.+15 c., bistre on rose, without gum*	13	13	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., tête-bêche, with gum*	10	10	0
Ditto, 1876-80, 25 c., blue, 1st type, pair, without gum*	7	10	0
Guadeloupe, 1876, 25 c., black, unpaid*	3	11	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a pair*	5	0	0
Alsace and Lorraine. The unique collection of 8,128 stamps, including 1,054 with reversed burelé	396	0	0
Madagascar, 1896, 5/1, 15/2, 25/3, 25/4, and 25/40 the set	6	8	0
Martinique, 1886, 5 c. on 20, green, small figure*	7	18	6
Réunion, 1852, 15 c., No. 3, margins close*	31	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., No. 1, margins grand, but slight tear*	27	14	6
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., No. 2, grand margins*	50	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., No. 4, no margins*	19	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c., No. 1, repaired and poor	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c., No. 2, on entire, medium	19	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c., No. 4, medium*	19	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c., No. 3, grand copy*	55	9	0

	£	s.	d.
New Caledonia, 1860. The entire plate of fifty types	15	17	0
Ditto, 1886, 5 c. on 1 fr., olive*	4	0	0
Tahiti, 1893, unpaid set with diagonal surcharge, 1 c. on 2 frs.	9	2	0
Ditto, ditto, same with horizontal surcharge	6	6	0
Naples, ½ tor., Cross*	7	18	6
Spain, 1851, 2 reales	10	10	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales	5	18	6
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales	3	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, fine	13	10	0
Ditto, 3 cuartos, Madrid	6	6	0
Ditto, 28 habilitados	8	18	0
Great Britain, 1d., V. R., with gum*	7	14	6
Russian Levant, 2 p., red and blue, with gum*	8	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ½ gros., no gum*	4	11	0
Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, fine	20	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, fine	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, without gum, very fine*	27	14	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 paras, black on white, used	5	7	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf.	5	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., the five types of both horizontal and vertical lines	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., the ten varieties as above	8	6	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5+5	10	6	0
Ditto, ditto, in two halves	5	18	6
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	4	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	3	17	6
Ditto, Winterthur, block of four	9	10	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, no lines to cross	6	14	6
Ditto, ditto, another and finer	14	9	0
Ditto, ditto, with lines to cross, reconstructed plate of forty	15	17	0
Ditto, Orts Post, with lines to cross, reconstructed plate of forty	15	5	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, fine	7	14	6
Ditto, 3 lire, no margins, but otherwise fine	51	10	0
Tunkey, 1867, 25 pia., brown*	9	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., good	10	18	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf., fair	4	0	0
Shanghai, 1 c. on 12 c., brown, with gum*	10	10	0
Azores, 1882-83, 150 r., with gum*	4	11	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., with gum*	22	4	0
Portuguese Guine, 1880, 25 r., rose, small surcharge, no gum*	4	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 r., blue, no gum	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on blue, fine	4	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, large fillet, somewhat heavily postmarked	6	0	0
Switzerland, 10s., brown, with gum*	4	1	0
Brazil, 600 r., italic	4	12	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red	8	14	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, yellow	7	2	6
Antioquia, 1867-68, 5 c., blue green	4	3	0

Dominican Republic, -1862, 1 real, green, no gum*	£	s.	d.
Ditto, 1865, 1 real, yellow, no gum*	4	7	0
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, cut to shape	7	18	6
Ditto, 1851, 1 c., carmine	4	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, fine	9	6	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., rose, provisional, pearls	5	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., yellow, crossed hearts	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, set of three 1 cent, but unsigned, with gum*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, no margins	8	18	6
Ditto, ditto, another, not so fine	6	11	0
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., with surcharge	4	0	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho, with gum*	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, litho, with gum*	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, litho, used	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	8	2	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, no margins	5	11	0
Peru, ½ peso, rose, very fine	11	10	0
St. Vincent, pair 1d., on half 6d., with gum*	13	13	0
Ditto, 5s., star*	8	2	6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.	7	14	6
Newfoundland, 6½d., vermilion, no margins*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., vermilion, no margins, two sides	7	2	6
Tobago, 6d., olive-brown, CA, with gum*	5	11	6
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1d., red, with gum*	6	2	6
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, with gum*	6	10	0
Western Australia, 1854-57, 2d., brown on red, no gum*	4	0	0

NOTE.—To the above prices must be added the 10 per cent. payable by the purchaser.

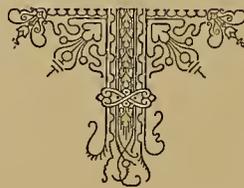
The following are some of the prices realised in the Calcutta Philatelic Company's tenth postal auction:—

		* Unused.		
		£	s.	d.
India, 2 as., Service Prov. *	Rs. 43=2	17	4	
Chamba, 2, 3, and 5 rupees *	„ 36=2	8	0	
Nabha, ½ a., "Service"	„ 25=1	13	4	
Ditto, 1 a., double surcharge	„ 15=1	0	0	
Puttialla, 2 as., "AUTTIALLA"*	„ 17½=1	3	4	
Ditto, ½ a., "1 SERVICE"	„ 12½=0	16	8	
Patiala, 3 pies, block of 12*	„ 6=0	8	0	
Ditto, 4 as., "STATE" only, used	„ 20=1	6	8	
Jhind, thin paper, 8 as.	„ 25=1	13	4	
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple	„ 120=8	0	0	
Ditto, 1293, 1 rupee, purple, "tablet"*	„ 125=8	6	8	
Ditto, 1294, black, abasi, ½ and 1 re.	„ 65=4	6	8	
Nabha, 1½ as., State 8½ mm.	„ 25=1	13	4	
Puttialla, 1 a., "AUTTIALLA"	„ 36=2	8	0	
Nowanugger, ½ a., <i>perf.</i> , used on original	„ 10=0	13	4	
Sierra Leone, 6d., postal fiscal (four)*	„ 22=1	9	4	
Cashmere, 1879, 4 as., red, pair	„ 15=1	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 2 as., orange, pair	„ 14=0	18	8	
British South Africa, 1890, £1, blue	„ 20=1	6	8	
Ceylon, 5d., imperf.	„ 10=0	13	4	

The Philatelic Journal of India.

NOTE.—The rupee is taken at 1s. 4d.

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THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

JULY, 1901.

No. 115.

The South African Stamp Exhibition.



READERS of this journal will doubtless share our satisfaction at the announcement of the proposed Exhibition of South African stamps to be held at Effingham House during the early part of next season. It is now a considerable time since the last one was held at the Society's rooms; but the success that has always attended these "side shows," and which was renewed at the Exhibition recently promoted by the International Philatelic Union, clearly demonstrates their popularity. The holding of big exhibitions, such as those of London and Manchester, entails much labour and weariness of the flesh, leaving behind a strong natural tendency, after putting forth such Titanic efforts, to rest upon one's

laurels for a few years. These smaller shows, however, only involve a fraction of the labour or responsibilities of an "Exhibition"; and given, as seems happily to be the case in the present instance, an energetic and practical committee, the work is greatly minimised.

Of the educational advantages of these "displays" there can be no doubt, while their value as a recruiting ground may be deemed almost on the same footing. The dimensions of the Society's rooms unfortunately do not admit of the display of huge specialised collections *in extenso*; but when, as now proposed, carefully selected exhibits are made up by their respective owners, there is still ample room to show a large number of interesting and valuable specimens. We believe that the showing capacity of the rooms at Effingham House is equal to eight or nine thousand stamps; and by the time that the visitor has fully "taken in" all these he should be able to retire, content that he had at least inspected enough stamps to give him food for philatelic thought—not to say envy!

This Exhibition was to have taken place during the past spring, but there were several reasons for its postponement, the most important one being that the issues especially caused by the war were in full flood, and that if postponed it could be rendered more inclusive and complete. It was also hoped,

in philatelic as in other circles, that the war would have been soon over, and that its close would be the fitting time for such an exhibition. We may still trust that by November this sad and wanton waste of life may have closed, and that the "stamps descriptive of the late war" may yet be the proper designation.

This Exhibition will be one that appeals to countless thousands outside the pale of Philately. Hence we rather fear that if too liberal a recourse is had to the daily Press, the Strand will be blocked by the *queue* of would-be visitors. In any case, it is sure to attract considerable outside attention, and we are assuredly safe in holding the opinion that it will be of distinct service in tending to still further popularise the study of stamp collecting.

Forthcoming Exhibition of South African Stamps.



THE Philatelic Society of London, having decided to hold an Exhibition of the South African stamps during the ensuing autumn, has appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements in connection therewith. The first meeting of this committee was held on the 11th of this month, and all preliminary steps were then taken.

The Exhibition will be held in the Society's rooms at Effingham House, on Saturday, the 16th of November, between the hours of eleven and six.

The stamps to be exhibited will be those of the South African Colonies and Republics affected by the present war, and will include the following:—

Natal.	Griqualand.
Cape Colony.	New Republic.
" " (Mafeking).	British South Africa.
Orange Free State.	Zululand.
Orange River Colony.	Swazieland.
Transvaal.	Stellaland.
British Bechuanaland.	

Cards for mounting the stamps will be supplied on application free of charge, and Hon. Secretaries of other Societies can also be furnished with same if so desired. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, E.C.

Further arrangements as soon as made will be notified in the *London Philatelist*, and meantime Mr. Oldfield will be pleased to afford information to any applicant.



The Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York to Australia.



It is with great satisfaction that we reproduce the following account from the *Australian Philatelist* of May 31st, of the presentation of an address and souvenir to H.R.H. the Duke of York, President of the London Philatelic Society. We are confident that the Duke will especially appreciate a philatelic present made under such pleasant auspices, and that the kindly gift of our Australian cousins will form yet another happy souvenir of the loyal and cordial relations that exist between His Royal Highness and all sections of Philately.

“The presentation of the address of welcome to the Duke of York, Patron of the Sydney Philatelic Club, was made by the members selected for the purpose, Mr. S. H. Lambton (President), Mr. van Weenan (Vice-President), Mr. Basset Hull (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. R. Maney Lake, on Wednesday, 29th May, at Government House.

“The Hon. Secretary had previously received a letter from the Private Secretary, suggesting that the souvenir proposed to be given to His Royal Highness might be presented at the same time as the address. Arrangements were therefore made to combine the address and souvenir in the form of an album. This was specially made for the purpose, a number of sunk-mount leaves being bound in maroon morocco, simply but chastely ornamented. The first page contained the address, engrossed in Old English characters and embellished in colours. The following is the text:—

‘To His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, etc.

‘May it please Your Royal Highness,—We, the members of the Sydney Philatelic Club, approach Your Royal Highness with the assurance of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., and offer you our most cordial and affectionate welcome.

‘We respectfully express our appreciation of the high honour you have been graciously pleased to confer upon our Club by becoming its Patron, and we recognise that your Presidency of the Philatelic Society of London, the premier Society of the world, and the personal interest taken by Your Royal Highness in the objects of our Club greatly enhance the honour thus conferred upon it.

‘We ask your acceptance of the accompanying selection of the stamps of this the Mother State of Australia, and trust that they may find a position amongst your philatelic treasures.

‘On behalf of the officers and members of the Sydney Philatelic Club,

‘S. H. LAMBTON, President.

‘E. D. E. VAN WEENAN, Vice-President.

‘A. F. BASSET HULL, Hon. Secretary.

‘R. MANEY LAKE.’

“Following the address came the names of the thirty-six members contributing stamps to the souvenir, arranged alphabetically. Then came the ten pages of the stamps of New South Wales, mounted in the order of issue. Amongst them may be mentioned :—

“Views—1d., Plate II., pair and single, on blue wove paper ; 2d., Plate II., on yellowish wove ; 3d., on blue wove. Laureates—1d., on blue wove, unused ; 2d., Stars ; 2d., Plate II., no wmk. ; 2d., Plate II., wmk. 2, reconstructed plate of fifty types, and a pair ; 6d., coarse background ; 8d., deep orange. Large Square—5d., wmk. 5, unused ; 5d., sage-green, imperf., pair, used ; 1s., rose, perf., unused. Diadems—3d., pair, imperf., wmk. 3 ; 3d., wmk. 10, block of four unused ; 3d., wmk. N S W and Crown, pair, imperf., unused, and block of four, imperf. vertically, both unused. De la Rue Series—9d., double surcharge, unused, and an unused pair without any surcharge (10d., red-brown). Centennial—1s., pair, imperf., unused ; 5s., wmk. 5/- (old paper), unused. There were also blocks of the Record Reign series, of the first dies, unused, the Hospital stamps, 6d., green, block of four, unused ; the first post card, both types of ‘To,’ unused, several official and private envelopes on coloured paper, all unused and entire.

“The presentation was made at the same time as the addresses from other public bodies. The President handed the album to the Duke, who placed it on a chair at his side. The addresses were all taken as read, and a general reply was read by His Royal Highness. The members of the deputation were permitted to remain and witness the investiture of Sir Frederick Darley, G.C.M.G., and Sir James Graham, K.B., an imposing and deeply interesting ceremony.

“The same afternoon the Hon. Secretary received the following gratifying acknowledgment of the souvenir :—

‘COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
‘GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
‘29th May, 1901.

‘DEAR SIR,—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York desires me to tell you how extremely grateful he is for the beautiful and valuable collection of New South Wales stamps contained in the Address which was presented to H.R.H. this morning by the Sydney Philatelic Club, which Club he is so proud to be associated with as Patron.

‘I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,
‘B. GODFREY-FAUSSETT,
‘Commander R.N., A.D.C.

‘To A. F. BASSET HULL, Esq.,
‘Hon. Secretary Sydney Philatelic Club.’

“The result of the movement can only be regarded as eminently satisfactory to those members of the Club who contributed some of their cherished possessions, and they may be congratulated both upon the success of the presentation and the manner of its reception. Regret, however, may be expressed that more members did not participate, as a little further effort would have resulted in rendering the collection almost complete in the type varieties of New South Wales issues.”

Type 1

1853.

Type 2.

(Thin Paper)

(Reprint)

(Thin Paper)



Type 1 1855.

Type 2.

1856: Type 1.



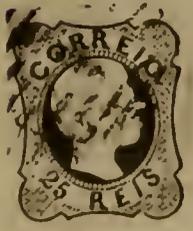
1856: Type 2.

Var 1

2

3

4



1857.

Var: 1

2

3

4

5

6

?



?



1862.

Var: 1

2

3

4



Notes on the Stamps of Portugal.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON MAY 25TH, 1900,

BY M. P. CASTLE.



Each succeeding year increases the difficulties of the Philatelist desiring to place new facts or fresh phases of interest before his fellow-students. At the same time, there are in many instances notes and information that have remained buried, and that by their disinterment afford practically a sufficient groundwork for the presentation of a paper to a Philatelic Society. A happy blending of old and partially forgotten data with only a moderate amount of fresh information—derived from an appreciative study of the stamps themselves—should, however, as I fondly hope in the present instance, present points of interest to the general body of Philatelists that will repay their careful attention to the reading of a paper.*

I think I am on safe ground in asserting that the stamps of Portugal have had less attention paid to them by members of this Society, and of most other kindred bodies, than those of any other country of Europe. That this apparent neglect is in no way due to want of intrinsic merit or philatelic interest in the issues themselves, it will be a pleasing part of my task to demonstrate. I can at least claim that it is one of the portions of my European collection that have had especial charms for me, and that I have been in that little heaven of the Philatelist which consists in the discovery of minor deviations of type and uncatalogued varieties. These facts I have been collating and endeavouring to assimilate for a considerable time, but I had hesitated to give them publicity for the reason following. Mr. J. N. Marsden, an old and esteemed member of this Society, had long since promised me a work upon the Portuguese issues, which, from his long residence in Lisbon and his philatelic ability, I have every reason to anticipate, would have been the last word to be said on these stamps. I have, however, during the past year been in correspondence with Mr. O. Wasserman, of the Berlin Philatelic Club, who is a very keen student of the Portuguese stamps, and I note with pleasure that he has now embodied the result of his observations in a paper which has been read before his Society in Berlin, and since published in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. Under these circum-

* Owing to various causes the publication of this paper has been considerably delayed. Some of the information herein has, since the reading of the paper, been carried considerably further by students of the Portuguese stamps, and in certain instances some of the theories advanced have been weakened by facts that have now come to light. I have, however, thought it better to publish the notes "with all their imperfections on their heads," in the hope that it may lead to a fuller and more precise knowledge on the subject. The 1900 Edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue will be found to include some of the points mentioned in the article, and which were communicated by me at the time of writing this paper.—M. P. C.

stances, and as the salient points of his article were common ground of discovery and discussion between us, I have thought it only fair that the English collecting world should be placed on an equality with its Continental friends. It may, perhaps, also be of a little advantage to Mr. Marsden to be able to incorporate any fresh points that I have elucidated or to reject any theories now advanced. When later on we have the privilege of reading his articles, I am sure he and you will acquit me of any desire to forestall in any way the result of his labours.

In order to appreciate the relative value and importance of the issues of a country it is well—nor is the subject devoid of interest—to briefly glance at the geographical and national status of the issuing country. In doing this some measure of the stability and proportions of its postal issues, weighed in the philatelic scales, may be usefully gathered.

The kingdom of Portugal, with its extensive seaboard on three sides, placed at the extreme edge of the Iberian Peninsula and isolated from the rest of Europe by its neighbour, Spain, occupies a favourable and a protected position that should always preserve it from the danger of being swallowed by any ambitious Power. The kingdom of Portugal, of which Azores and Madeira form an integral part, contains an area of 34,606 square miles, and has at the present day a population of about five and a quarter millions of people. The Portuguese colonial empire has an area of nearly twenty-six times the extent of the mother country, many of the colonies being reminders of Portugal's ancient splendour, and still forming very important factors in the wealth and commerce of the nation. Their names are known but too well to collectors, the multiplicity of needless speculative or commemorative issues having rendered them a veritable byword in philatelic circles. The relations of Great Britain have been uniformly friendly with Portugal, and we are entitled to remember with national pride the great feats of Wellington in the Peninsular War. The colossal lines at Torres-Vedras, crossing the peninsula on which Lisbon is placed, and its defiance of the united attacks of all the French marshals, will always remain as a sublime instance of the great Duke's military genius and a reminder of the bond of amity that should unite the British and Portuguese nations. In these latter days in South Africa our friends have had a difficult part to play, but there are happy indications that they are not unmindful of their obligations to Great Britain.

The royal history of Portugal is of considerable interest, no less than four monarchs having occupied the throne of Braganza since the introduction of postage stamps in the kingdom in 1853—to wit—

Dona Maria, 1853 ; died November, 1853.
 Dom Pedro V., 1853 ; died November, 1861.
 Dom Luis, 1861 ; died October, 1889.
 Dom Carlos, 1889.

The present King is still a young man, having been born in 1863, and the Heir-Apparent, Prince Luis Filippe (named after his royal mother's French family traditions), is now a youth of fourteen years of age.

The currency of Portugal has remained unchanged in reis and milreis,

the latter being practically equivalent to 4s. 4d. A rei is therefore about the twentieth part of a penny, while the lowest denomination of a stamp for newspapers is $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, about half a farthing. Our Government is not so enlightened, alas! and a halfpenny still seems our irreducible minimum, in view of the demands for Post Office financial support by the National Exchequer. It is fortunate for us collectors that the rei has reigned so securely, or we might have been inundated with surcharges, and the charm of this country's stamps destroyed.

For nearly forty years Portugal remained innocent of surcharges, and even those created in 1892 are neither difficult, expensive, nor alarming. The only blots on the Portuguese stamps are the commemorative issues of 1894 (Dom Henry), 1895 (S. Antonio), and the Vasco da Gama Unpaid, etc. (1898). These three series, however, in no way superseded the regular issues; they were purely speculative and unnecessary, and may be safely banished from the Philatelist's album "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

I have mentioned what I consider the only blots on Portugal's escutcheon, and I contend that they are of the smallest importance compared with the great variety, interest, and beauty of the permanent issues. I am well aware that this is an opinion not generally shared, and even the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby (to whose excellent book I am indebted for several items of information) calls the stamps "complicated, difficult," and "embracing a mass of provisionals." The stamps of Portugal are not without points of difficulty and interest to the more advanced student, as I shall endeavour to show, but to the average collector they can be marshalled in straightforward and simple groups that present nothing in any way formidable. In Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, which includes types, varieties of perforation, and many small differences, there are only 260 stamps (excluding the three speculative issues), and this, spread over nearly half a century, is by no means excessive. In Whitfield King's Catalogue, 1900, which includes only important varieties, 126 is the number of stamps.

It is futile to deny that the collector of this year of grace 1900 is insensible to the charms of beauty—in stamps—the familiarity with new issues and up-to-date post-official catering for Philately in the guise of miniature scene painting having awakened a general appreciation of character, art, or design as applied to the postage stamp. To my mind there is an especial charm—coupled perhaps with the enhanced difficulty of its acquisition—in the contemplation of an embossed stamp. In addition to the Philatelist's ordinary ideas of perfection there is in this class of stamp the relief or sharpness of the embossing to be studied. The attainment of specimens showing a cameo-like head with all the raised details in sharpest outline is like a will-o'-the-wisp chase—elusive and delightful. It practically places stamps of this category in a line with coins where sharpness of outline is the great desideratum. The octagonals of Great Britain and the Gambias are familiar instances of the appreciation of fine relief printing, while in Switzerland, Austria, and several of the extinct German States almost the same features are presented. I do not think there is, however, any parallel instance of the consecutive issue of embossed stamps for thirty-four years as in the case of Portugal, and in my judgment this fact entitles the Portuguese

stamps to a high place in the estimation of the Philatelist. With these few general remarks, which I trust have not been found pointless, I now proceed to consider the respective issues, incorporating with each any information that I consider either entirely fresh or not generally known.

Issue I. Dona Maria. July 1st, 1853.

The four values of this issue, bearing the well-known effigy of the Queen, were ordered by a decree of the 27th of October, 1852, and their use in the first instance was not obligatory with regard to classes of postal matter. The 5 reis was intended for newspaper franking, the 25 and 50 for ordinary postage of one and two ounces, and the 100 for postage and registration within the kingdom and adjacent islands. I should here mention that I am indebted for this and other information on this issue to M. Henrique Anachoreta, of Lisbon, contained in an excellent article on the first issue of Portugal, written in 1895 and published in the official bulletin of the Lausanne Philatelic Society in June, 1896. The preparation of the dies was entrusted by the administration of the *Hôtel de la Monnaie* at Lisbon to M. Francisco Borja Freire (who placed his initials on the stamps at the base of the bust), and M. Freire was subsequently despatched to England to study the designs then in use. That the engraver faithfully followed out his instructions is palpable, as the Portuguese stamps closely resemble the octagonals then in issue in Great Britain both in size and general details. The designs submitted having been approved, it is interesting to learn that the machine for making the impression was likewise despatched from this country. M. Anachoreta also explains that the machine was worked by a hand-wheel "driven" by four men. The sheets consisted apparently of ninety-six stamps divided, as I am inclined to believe, into four panes of twenty-four each in six horizontal rows of four stamps. The paper employed was machine-made wove, varying in texture, notably in the case of the 25 reis, which was used in very large numbers, and the issue may be divided, as are my stamps, into thick and thin paper. I have, however, never found the 50 reis on other than the thick paper, and M. Anachoreta confirms this, as he states that "the second delivery of paper received at the *Hôtel de la Monnaie* consisted of twenty-six reams of 500 sheets of the same quality—of a thick nature—as that employed in the first impressions. That received on the 23rd August, 1853—thirty reams—was of quite another and thinner quality than the antecedent supply. The stamps of 5, 25, and 100 reis were then printed upon this paper, of which hence two distinct qualities exist of these three values, the first thick and the second thin and transparent, being similar to that subsequently employed for the straight-hair issue Pedro V. The 50 reis exists, therefore, only on the first (thick) paper, not having been printed after the reception of the second delivery of paper." This is an interesting statement, and being compiled from official records fully confirms and sets at rest the question of the paper, and relieves the collector from the hunt after the 50 reis on thin paper. My own experience is that the thin papers are very much rarer than the others, especially as regards the 5 reis.

With regard to the gum, it is generally described as brown, and is really

frequently very brown, but it will be found to vary between this and the ordinary yellowish. Towards the later printings it really assumes an almost normal tone, especially on those stamps printed on the thin paper just referred to. M. Anachoreta says, however, that the gum employed on the earliest printings of the 5, 25, and 100 reis was found to be weak and deficient in adhesive properties, frequently necessitating the use of sealing-wax for fastening the stamps on letters, and that it was (according to an official document) subsequently modified and made thicker.

Although the Queen Maria died four months after the introduction of these stamps in July, 1853, their printing and issue were continued until May, 1855, being used simultaneously after February, 1855, with the next Dom Pedro issue. The table following, which I have borrowed from M. Anachoreta's excellent article, is of interest as not only exemplifying this, but showing the quantities of each value used and giving a fair clue to their relative rarity.

NOTE OF STAMPS DELIVERED TO THE POST DURING THE YEARS
1853-54 AND 1854-55.

		Value.			
		5 Reis.	25 Reis.	50 Reis.	100 Reis.
1853.	June . . .	128,400	243,600	—	—
„	July . . .	183,600	394,800	26,400	49,200
„	August . . .	—	204,000	150,000	—
„	September . . .	122,400	459,600	—	—
„	October . . .	—	540,000	—	—
„	November . . .	144,000	228,000	—	—
„	December . . .	143,495	311,736	341	125
1854.	January . . .	—	—	—	—
„	February . . .	182,400	309,793	2,657	1,675
„	March . . .	118,800	48,000	—	20,370
„	April . . .	165,600	158,400	—	—
„	May . . .	212,400	271,200	—	—
„	June . . .	—	438,000	—	—
„	July . . .	192,000	210,000	—	—
„	August . . .	108,000	348,000	—	16,783
„	September . . .	192,000	72,000	—	—
„	October . . .	72,000	576,000	—	—
„	November . . .	277,200	—	—	—
„	December . . .	309,000	779,400	—	—
1855.	January . . .	246,000	388,800	—	—
„	February . . .	216,000	192,000	—	—
„	March . . .	216,000	360,000	—	—
„	April . . .	120,000	240,000	—	—
„	May . . .	168,000	552,000	—	16,636
		3,517,295	7,325,329	179,398	104,789
Burnt, December, 1853.		1,895	8,136	341	125
Issued		3,515,400	7,317,193	179,057	104,664

The question of variation of the dies employed will be found throughout the Portuguese issues to be replete with "points"—and frequently novel ones—but in the case of the Dona Maria stamp there is only one variety that

calls for comment, the so-called Die II. of the 5 reis. M. Anachoreta says, however, hereon: "Two varieties have been assumed to have been found of the Dona Maria issues. The one in the 5 reis wanting the pendent curl arises from use of the die, which was hence retouched for the reprints. The other, with a little dot of colour in the ear, also arises from the state of the die and the amount of pressure employed in printing. I consider these two pretended varieties as simple curiosities." These four stamps were reprinted in 1864 and 1866 (on chalky paper), and Mr. E. D. Bacon states, in his book on *Reprints*, that "the 5 reis was printed from a retouched die, and the pendent curl of hair behind the Queen's head has entirely disappeared, as has also the so-called 'Adam's apple' in the throat." The "pretended" Die II. of the 5 reis has always been a difficult insect to catch, especially in a state of pristine beauty—the few used specimens that I have seen having generally been so blotted out by redundant printer's ink as to defy any accurate diagnosis of the points of difference. I have always had some searchings of heart as to what really constituted the difference between these two varieties of the 5 reis, and I was at one time inclined (as have other students hereof) to support M. Anachoreta's thesis. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have, however, come to the rescue, having received from a correspondent in Portugal a considerable number of stamps of this value which had been affixed to documents and have escaped obliteration. It would appear that these stamps just escaped with their lives, having been rescued from a paper mill, but that their limbs have been most cruelly treated, nearly all having been damaged in removing them from the original papers. Messrs. Gibbons have kindly placed the whole of these stamps at my disposal, and I have been able to solve—to my own satisfaction at least—the question of these two die varieties.

I will take the points of divergence,* assumed or ascertained, in order, commencing with the former, that I may the better clear the way and simplify the rather minute and apparently involved points of differentiation.

1. The points or dots of colour in the ear (referred to by M. Anachoreta) and in the coil of hair. This I consider entirely due to either presence of extra ink on the die, undue pressure, or extra absorption through the use of inferior paper. The latter point, which is of interest, I will touch on later.

2. The apparent formation of an "Adam's apple" in the throat, especially noticeable in the reprints of 1864, and attributable to one or more of the three preceding causes, probably the latter.

3. The apparently different shape of the back of the neck, especially between the pendent curl and the nape—likewise caused in my opinion.

4. The distance between the outer circle of pearls and the topmost portion of the crown, due most probably to excessive inking.

5. The generally blurred, woolly, or indistinct appearance of the impression.

The last is, I believe, due to the nature of the paper employed. I have mentioned the use of two papers, for which M. Anachoreta has given chapter and verse, but until the arrival of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' lot I had

* See illustrations.

never come across any 5 reis Dona Maria on thin paper except those of Die II. I did not think the latter existed on any paper but this, but among the stamps now forthcoming I have found several Die I. on the same paper, and have therefore added this stamp to the list that I had already drawn up from the study of my own collection. The examination of these two dies *on the same thin paper* will show how important a factor it is in the resultant appearance. In both cases we get the same blurred and indistinct impression, creating great difficulty in diagnosing the respective dies. This paper, which is of indifferent machine-made texture, is totally deficient in the quality of toughness that is generally associated with a thin hand-made paper, and was therefore especially ill-fitted to receive an embossed die. As a consequence the paper yielded too much to the embraces of the impressing machine, was flattened out, and thus allowed the ink to spread so much as to practically obliterate some of the smaller ornamentations in the borders, and even, as I have noted, to impinge to a considerable extent upon the outlines of the head and neck. If the reprints of 1864 are very closely examined, it will be seen that there is a strong encroachment of colour overprinting the back of the neck from the pendent curl, which gives quite another shape to the back of the bust; *but beneath the colour the neck is there, as in Die I.*, but the curl itself modified for Die II., as I will proceed to explain.

I have intimated that I have long had some doubts as to the real existence of these two dies, and it may be of interest to state the cause of my conversion to the double die theory, *i.e.* the examination of the two reprints of this stamp. In the case of the 1864 reprint, as I have pointed out, defective impression has made the identification more difficult; but when we come to that of 1886, which was printed on a suitable fine, thick, well-surfaced paper—known as chalky—which receives the impression with most minute details, all doubts and difficulties vanish. I submit the finest impression I can muster of Die I. side by side with Die II., 1886 reprint, and I think you will be able to see that the differences—to use a well-known colloquialism—“stand out and hit you.” I think that this assistance rendered by Government reprints is a striking argument in favour of the retention of all *official* reprints in a specialised collection—a contention that I have long held and which I venture to think is of assured adoption in the near future.

I now describe the only reliable

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO DIES.

The pendent curl. Die I. This curls outwards, away from the neck, and points directly towards the right centre of the pearl frame.

Die II. The curl is cut where it projected beyond the contour of the back of the head. Owing to excessive ink on the neck on the thin paper stamps, it *apparently* sometimes still protrudes to a certain extent.

The ornamentations, i.e. the two lines above most nearly approaching “CORREIO” to left and right and, below, pointing to centre of “5” on left and to upper part of “S” on right.

Die I. These four lines, which are almost vertical, are short and are broken in the centre at almost an angle of 45°.

Die II. These ornamentation lines are considerably longer, thinner, and are straightened so as to appear practically curved instead of angled.

After eye-aching examination I have in some stamps found other apparent deviations, but they are too small—in relief printing—to be reliable; and I venture to think the two forenamed tests will suffice to differentiate the two types. This retouch is obviously not of magnitude or first-class importance to the generalist. The specialist is, however, bound to take cognisance of it, even if it be less prominent than the re-engraved dies of Sicily or New South Wales.

The explanation of the alteration presents more difficulty. The 5 reis was not used to half the extent of the 25 reis, and I have never—though I have repeatedly searched—found any Die II. in that value. M. Freire, however, doubtless thought the die wanted slightly touching up, and hence removed the obnoxious curl and straightened out the four strokes. The 5 reis, Die I., is a fairly abundant stamp used, but Die II. is only rarely met with, even used, and I am inclined to believe was in use for a very limited period. The present find is “a bolt out of the blue,” on which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are to be congratulated.

I append a synopsis of the shades, and in doing so I may say that, as also in the cases of all subsequent issues, I have only included such marked definitions of colour as constitute, in my view, different printings, all depths of impression and minor variations being included under the expression “shades.”

SYNOPSIS.

Issue I. July 1st, 1853.

<i>Thick Paper.</i>	<i>Thin Paper.</i>
5 reis, red-brown; Die I.	5 reis, red-brown; Die I.
„ brown.	„ „ Die II.
25 reis, pale milky blue.	25 reis, blue.
„ turquoise-blue.	„ dark blue.
„ blue.	100 reis, lilac.
„ greenish blue.	
„ dark blue.	
50 reis, yellow-green.	
„ dark green.	
100 reis, lilac.	
„ dark lilac; slight shades of all.	

Issue II. February 1st, 1855. Dom Pedro V.

This issue, which, as first printed, is generally known as the “straight-hair,” consists, like that preceding, of four values—5, 25, 50, and 100 reis—and was also engraved by Mr. Borga Freire, and manufactured at the Mint in Lisbon. The gum is uniformly of a rather yellowish tint, but the paper varies, as in the precedent issue, though perhaps not quite so markedly, notably in the 50 and 100 reis. The 5 reis is of course well known to exist in types, of which five have long been accepted; but for some time I held the opinion that there was a sixth, and after discussion with other collectors, notably in the Berlin Society, I have arrived at the conclusion that the differences apparent in the “sixth type” were simply due to variations in the

amount of ink used or the pressure applied in printing. I may here say that in the cases of embossed stamps apparent deviations that might readily be accepted in the case of line-engraved stamps must be carefully and even doubtfully examined, as the amount of ink *cum* pressure applied will frequently very much increase or decrease the breadth of the white relief portions of the die, and present the appearance of die variations. The most salient feature to be regarded is the relative direction of any two given lines or points taken in conjunction, and not on their individual record alone. The differences in these five types are well known, and need no description here; but I may say that, *as in all subsequent cases*, I have never found two die varieties *se tenant*. It would therefore seem that in all cases no frame was set up that did not consist of reduplications of the same matrix. A *quondam* pair of these stamps (5 reis) is shown in my collection, and my remarks hereon are borne out by the fact that this pair, and a limited number of unused specimens that were recently unearthed, are all of the same die variety, and I have every reason to believe emanated from the same fragment of a sheet.

Turning to the 25 reis, the two varieties have become now generally known, but the differences are pointed out as being due to the pearls or size of the lettering only. These two stamps are, in effect, made from entirely different dies, head and all. On close examination, frame, network, pearls, lettering, size, and position of the head (noting relative propinquity to the pearls), will all be found to be entirely different, and it is clear that these two were created as entirely separate dies. I cannot say as yet which came first, or whether they were in simultaneous use. The variety with the larger lettering, which I call Die I., is found on thick and thin paper, while Die II. (in my experience) occurs only on the latter, and I have the former stamp used in conjunction with a Dona Maria—100 reis; but, as I have previously shown, the extended concurrent use of these two issues renders them a testimony of but slender import. The reprint is from Die I., which also may mean little. Die II. unused had always been in my experience a scarce stamp until I found a little nest, and I believe it is practically as rare as the 5 reis. The alignment of the stamps on the sheet, as will be seen, is very irregular; but as regards the ink employed, the impressions are more even, varying far less in shade than in the case of the Queen Maria issue.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue II. February 1st, 1855. Dom Pedro V.

<i>Thin Paper.</i>	<i>Thick Paper.</i>
5 reis, dark reddish brown; five types.	5 reis, dark reddish brown; Types ?
25 reis, blue; Type I.	25 „ blue; Type I.
„ dark blue; Type I.	50 „ yellow-green shades.
„ „ Type II.	100 „ lilac.
50 reis, yellow-green shades.	
„ blue-green „	
100 reis, lilac „	

(To be concluded.)

Philatelic Note.

THE LONGEST LIVED STAMP.

MR. A. F. BASSET HULL'S recent article on the 5d., large square, New South Wales, which, owing to its forty-six years of existence, he has felicitously christened the "Grand Old Stamp," has been extensively reproduced and commented on in philatelic circles. Nor do we think that its position as the *doyen* of stamps has been shaken by any other known variety. The nearest in point of longevity, curiously enough, also hails from New South Wales—the 3d., green, Diadem of 1857—also a beautiful and a very interesting stamp. In point of rarity of some of its varieties it beats the 5d., the imperforate stamp being of great rarity unused, and that with the error of watermark double-lined "2," while an extremely rare stamp used, is unknown—as far as we are aware—in unpostmarked condition. *Ewen's Weekly* quotes hereon some other stamps which have rendered long service, and which still survive.

- 1860. Jamaica, 4d., red-brown; 1s., brown. Watermarks vary.
- 1860. New South Wales, 5s., coin type. Issue was interrupted from 1888 to 1890.
- 1862. South Australia, 1s., brown. Perforations vary. Still on Star paper.
- 1862. The 12 c., blue, Hong Kong, was first issued on unwatermarked paper in this year. In 1865 it appeared on Crown CC paper, and has never since been changed.
- 1863. Hong Kong, 4 c., grey. Varieties occur.
- 1864. Cape of Good Hope, 6d., violet. Watermark varies.
- 1864. Newfoundland, 24 c., blue.
- 1865. The current 6d. Bermuda was first issued in this year, and has never been changed in any way.
- 1865. Bermuda, 1d., rose. Varieties occur.
- 1868. St. Helena, 5s., orange, absolutely without change.
- 1868. Orange Free State, 6d., rose.

There is, however, one other and very important stamp which seems to have escaped the notice of our contemporaries. The 1d. of Great Britain, with the exception that it had a short life in mourning garb, remained unchanged for forty years, and doubtless holds the record of the greatest number printed of any stamp ever issued. The two dies practically represent an unchanged design, and as the father of all adhesives, this stamp, in our opinion, is the only one that might challenge Mr. Basset Hull's champion!

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's Rooms at Effingham House will, by order of the House Committee, be CLOSED from July 31st to August 21st inclusive. Communications by letter may, however, be made as usual.

THE WORK OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are glad to notify that, already, the new Council has taken the question of the Society's work seriously to heart, and as will be seen by the letter following, which has been sent to all the members resident in Great Britain, has lost no time in making a start. We sincerely trust that a loyal and ungrudging support will be given to this appeal.

"EFFINGHAM HOUSE,
"ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND,
"LONDON, W.C., 12th July, 1901.

"THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

"DEAR SIR,—The arrangements for the work of the Society during the ensuing season, 1901-2, have been placed in our hands by the Council of the London Philatelic Society, and we are anxious to be able to announce, during the summer vacation, the full programme for the next season.

"Several members of the Council have already promised their assistance, but we especially invite and desire the co-operation of the members generally.

"We shall therefore feel much obliged if you will fill in and return the accompanying post card not later than August 15th.

"We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"M. P. CASTLE, *Vice-President.*

"R. EHRENBACH, } *Members of*

"L. L. R. HAUSBURG, } *the Council.*"

FIRE AT MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON'S PREMISES.

WE much regret to announce the fact of a serious fire having taken place at Messrs. Bright and Son's premises, 164, Strand, but are glad that the disaster has its limits, as intimated in the letter following, which we have received from that firm. A personal inspection of the premises, however, presents a painfully vivid view of the damage that can be effected upon philatelic stock by the combined efforts of fire and water. Our sincere sympathies are tendered to Messrs. Bright and Son, who are, of course, protected by insurance, and we can but hope that they will phoenix-like rise up in renewed and extended vigour.

"We shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly note in the columns of your valuable paper that, notwithstanding the disastrous fire which broke out on our premises on Sunday morning, the 30th ult., we are still able to carry on our business at 164, Strand.

"Although a large quantity of our stock has been burnt (our immense stock of accessories and albums have been entirely destroyed), we have made arrangements for further immediate supplies, and trust to execute all orders with but little delay.

"We also wish to express our gratitude for the many kind condolences we have received from both collectors and dealers, and also for offers of accommodation and assistance, notably from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Wm. Hadlow."

Since the foregoing was written, we learn from Messrs. Bright and Son that the total loss, both as regards stamps and publications, has been assessed at £1,700.

"A TALE OF STAMPS."

UNDER the above heading, with a sub-title, "The War Written on our Stamps," the *Western Mail* of the 22nd June had a long and able article by Mr. Walter Scott, of Cardiff. The information therein, though familiar to Philatelists, is conveyed in a concise and interesting form that at once enlists the sympathies of the ordinary reader, the appearance of such articles having a distinct value in the enlistment of recruits for stamp collecting. The final paragraph of Mr. Scott's article will show how such an article appeals to the uninitiated public.

"The manner in which the history of our own time can to a large extent be learnt from the study of postage stamps is well evidenced by the stamps of the Transvaal. The first were issued in 1869 by the then newly formed Republic. Then, in 1877, the British occupation is shown by the stamps being surcharged 'V. R. Transvaal.' In 1878 a new set appeared, bearing our late Queen's head, and this again was superseded in 1882 by a reappearance of the 1869 design, showing that the Transvaal was again an independent Republic. Now, in 1900, 'V. R.' has again appeared as a surcharge on the Republic stamps; and doubtless a new issue with the head of our present Sovereign will soon appear to denote the permanent restoration of British rule."

 STATEN ISLAND PHILATELISTS.

TO quite a number of collectors and dealers in this country New York and its vicinity are almost as familiar as London and Paris, and there must be many who, like ourselves, have made the short steamer journey to the pleasant shades of Staten Island, and have passed most enjoyable hours with the members of the Philatelic Society of that pretty little island. The ordinarily uneventful traverse of a few minutes required for the ferry service was rudely broken by the accident recently reported in the daily Press. The *M.P.* has now given us fuller particulars, and it is pleasant to read that the members of the "S. I. P. S." gave so good an account of themselves.

"That portion of the *Metropolitan* readers who reside in or near the metropolis were thrilled by the accounts of the wreck of the *Northfield* soon after she had started out on her six o'clock trip to Staten Island, the home of so many of our most enthusiastic Philatelists of German birth or parentage. Later report has reduced the number of deaths to four, and while the daily press has given many details of the disaster, many deeds of heroism have passed unnoticed. It is not our province to note the doings of ordinary mortals. When a stamp collector goes wrong we make it a point to hold him up to scorn, and when some act of bravery is performed by a Philatelist we are delighted to chronicle the fact. On the eventful evening of June 10th three members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society were on board the *Northfield*. Standing on the lower deck they saw the onward rush of the *Mauch Chunk* towards the ill-fated boat crowded with its human freight. No thought of self-preservation entered their minds, but with one accord they divested themselves of their umbrellas and parcels, which all suburbanites carry to distinguish them from their fellow-citizens, and dashed to the points where their knowledge and services would be most valuable. The rapidly sinking boat was soon surrounded by tugs and the various craft with which the harbour is crowded, but many women and children owe their lives to the assistance rendered by the heroic members of the Staten Island Philatelic Society."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—*Le Philatelliste Français* is the first journal we have seen to announce the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, English stamp surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate" in two lines, in black.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *M. J.* has received notice from the Postmaster-General that on and after July 1st the *provisional* issue of 1888-9—3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, and 72 cents, mauve and black—will no longer be available for postage.

We notice that the 1 cent and 2 cents (both varieties) and the \$1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not included in the list.

The 5 cents envelope on thin white paper can no longer be used.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—"Our Colonial Market has shown us the new 5s. and £1 stamps, the former being printed in orange-brown and the latter in dull lilac. The type is exactly similar to the current 1s. stamp, though in size the £1 is much larger. Two other high values—£5 and £10—of similar type have also been issued, colours dark blue and blue-lilac respectively. The stamps are produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons."—*Even's Weekly*.

Adhesives. 5s., orange-brown; current type,
 £1, dull lilac " "
 £5, dark blue " "
 £10, blue-lilac " "

CEYLON.—On page 46 we chronicled the 4 cents, yellow, and 12 cents, green and carmine, overprinted "On Service."

Our authority was the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. A correspondent of the *M. J.* writes to say that these stamps are not known in Ceylon, and must be "bogus."

It is now quite a common occurrence for information of new issues to reach the philatelic journals long before the stamps are really put into circulation.

The 5 cents, *orange-yellow*, of Hong Kong, we announced in January, and the supply has only lately come to hand.

Our contemporary further writes—

"A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 'Two' on 4 c., *rose*, with Type 29 of the surcharge double; it would come between No. 179 and 180."

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Even's Weekly* reports the current 1s., green and carmine, stamp, overprinted "Govt. Parcels," and issued on May 21st. If it be true that only about a dozen of these stamps are used daily, it will probably turn out to be a scarce stamp as anticipated.

We understand the small size $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelope is now issued in green.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; small size.
Govt. Parcels. 1s., green and carmine.

INDIA.—*Hyderabad*.—Messrs. A. Smith and Son have shown the *M. J.* a vertical pair of the 4 a. imperforate horizontally. This pair was cut from a block of twenty found in this condition.

TRAVANCORE.—There appears to be a fresh printing of the stamps of this State, and the *M. J.* gives the following information:—

"All the values appear now to be in sheets formed of six horizontal rows of fourteen, and all except the 1 ch. have a frame line to the sheet. The $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. is in a fresh shade of *mauve*, but not one to be catalogued; the new $\frac{3}{4}$ ch. varies from *black* to *grey-black*, according to the amount of ink on the plate; the 1 ch. is in a *violet-blue* shade which is quite new to us; the 2 ch. in *rose*, as before; and the 4 ch. in a bright *yellow-green*."

M. Questiaux has received a band of a new type with value expressed in "cash." The stamp is rectangular, with shell in a double circle, and inscription "TRAVANCORE ANCHEL CASH SIX." There is a variety of this band in which the inner circle is lined horizontally instead of being plain, and the outer circle touches the label. Size 300 x 128 mm.—*Monthly Circular*.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 ch., violet-blue.
	4 ,, yellow-green.
<i>Newsbands.</i>	6 cash, pale green on buff; Type I.
	6 ,, dark ,, ,, Type II.

MAURITIUS.—Some varieties have been brought to the notice of the *M. J.*

"They are No. 118, 2 c. on 17 c., with double surcharge, and similar errors of No. 119, the 2 c. on 38 c., No. 89, all of which are stated to have come from spoiled sheets, not issued for use. The 4 c. on 36 c. envelope also exists with double surcharge, one impression below the stamp."

NORTH BORNEO.—Varieties in the late issues of this country would not be of much philatelic interest, but as the notice of the *M. J.* has been called to one of the earlier issues, the 2 c., brown, of 1886, a horizontal pair, perf. 14 all round, but imperf. vertically between the two stamps, we put the discovery on record.

TRANSVAAL.—*Pietersburg*.—The *Philatelic Record* publishes, on the authority of Mr. E. Tamsen, considerable additional information about the Boer stamps referred to on page 134.

We copy our contemporary's report in full.

"The Boer Government issued only one set of stamps throughout the whole war, and now the English troops having cleared them out of their last towns, they have no longer any printing materials or paper. The Comptroller of the State Printing Office at Pietersburg, who watched the printing of the Government paper currency, had also to superintend the printing of stamps, and then to initial every one of them. He received no salary, and, in fact, had received none for nine months, and so you can fancy he blessed the stamp business. It is his fault that these stamps did not appear in February, 1901, as was ordered. The 1 p. came out first in March, and the others in the first days of April, the total issue being valued at about £500, less about one-third destroyed. Before the arrival of troops the blocks were broken up, and since then the printing office has been burnt, with the type and all other paraphernalia, so that no reprints can be made. I am collecting official notices and am interviewing officials and the public of Pietersburg, who are all here now, and I expect to be able to publish an interesting article on the last stamps issued by the Boers.

"The stamps were printed in four rows of six stamps each, then cut in half and issued in sheets of twelve. The first two rows (twelve stamps) have 'POSTZEGEL' and '1901,' both in large type; the third row has 'POSTZEGEL' large and '1901' small, and the fourth and last row has 'POSTZEGEL' and '1901' both in small type. We thus have three types, and I have sent you the correct proportions. Types 2 and 3 are fifty per cent. scarcer than Type 1. There is a special sale here of Type 2. Why, I fail to see. I prefer Type 3, as being a more distinct variety from Type 1. The officers are buying largely, and everybody seems to be a collector. The idea was to perforate all, but the printer never got so far, having to wait too long for the Comptroller; thus all values exist imperforate and perforated on three sides. Any stamp not initialed is a proof, and of no postal value, except three sheets of ½d., green, which stuck to initialed sheets and were issued by mistake.

"The issue consists approximately of the following quantities:—

½ p.	.	.	.	.	4,000
1 p.	.	.	.	.	15,000
2 p.	.	.	.	.	4,000
4 p.	.	.	.	.	1,000
6 p.	.	.	.	.	1,000
1 sh.	.	.	.	.	1,000

but not all were issued, a part having been burnt.

"There are a number of errors, such as letter 'B' for 'R,' 'J' for 'L,' no stop between 'AFR' and 'REP.'"

1901. April.

Adhesives.

1. Large "P" in "POSTZEGEL" and large date.

Imperf.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. ,, rose ,,
2d. ,, orange ,,
4d. ,, blue ,,
6d. ,, green ,,
1s. ,, yellow ,,

Perf. 11½.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. ,, rose ,,
2d. ,, orange ,,
4d. ,, blue ,,
6d. ,, green ,,
1s. ,, yellow ,,

2. Large "P" in "POSTZEGEL" and small date.

Imperf.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. ,, rose ,,
2d. ,, orange ,,
4d. ,, blue ,,
6d. ,, green ,,
1s. ,, yellow ,,

Perf. 11½.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. ,, rose ,,
2d. ,, orange ,,
4d. ,, blue ,,
6d. ,, green ,,
1s. ,, yellow ,,

3. Small "P" in "POSTZEGEL" and small date.

Imperf.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. ,, rose ,,
2d. ,, orange ,,
4d. ,, blue ,,
6d. ,, green ,,
1s. ,, yellow ,,

Perf. 11½.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. " rose "
2d. " orange "
4d. " blue "
6d. " green "
1s. " yellow "

ERROR: Comptroller's initials omitted. These sheets were issued in error, three sheets having stuck together.

1. Large "P" in "POSTZEGEL" and large date.

Perf. 11½.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. " rose "
2d. " orange "

2. Large "P" in "POSTZEGEL" and small date.

Perf. 11½.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. " rose "
2d. " orange "

3. Small "P" in "POSTZEGEL" and small date.

Perf. 11½.

½d., black, on green paper.
1d. " rose "
2d. " orange "

The *M. J.*, we notice, states—

"The initials are in *red* on the ½d. and in *black* on the other values. The ½d., 1d., and 2d. exist both imperf. and perf.; none of the higher values were perforated. The 1d. also exists imperf. one way and perf. the other," but was expecting further information from its correspondent.

The Transvaal 4d. Registration envelope is reported by *Ewen's Weekly* surcharged "E.R.I." with type similar to that used for the adhesives.

Registered Envelope. 4d., olive-green; "E.R.I."

We are shown part of the envelope of a letter, posted at Rustenburg, June 30th, 1900, and bearing two 1d. Revenue stamps, surcharged "V. R. I." in the usual type. The stamps are of the large upright design, with "ZEGELREGT" at the top and value in large figures in the centre.

The envelope also bears part of a large *pink* label, inscribed "OPENED UNDER MARTIAL LAW."

Fiscal Postal. 1d., pale blue.

The 1s., *ochre*, has, we understand, been found with the "V.R.I." surcharge inverted. —*M. J.*

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the ½d., green, Transvaal stamp, overprinted "E.R.I."

Adhesive. ½d., green, surcharged "E.R.I."

VICTORIA.—A provisional letter card has been produced here.

This consists of the 2d. card with the stamp surcharged "One Penny," in blue.

Ewen's Weekly states as follows:—

"On the face of the card, too, the following is printed in blue: 'FOR USE WITHIN VICTORIA. An additional penny stamp must be affixed if addressed to New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, West Australia, New Zealand, or Fiji.' The original inscriptions at the back of the card are struck out by three blue lines. Regarding this card Mr. Horwood writes: 'The

enclosed letter card, which was originally issued for use outside Victoria has been surcharged "One Penny," etc., owing to the instructions at the back being incorrect. It states that "if anything be enclosed in this letter card it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter." This is not right, as the rate for sealed letters is the same as that charged for these cards, and one has as much right to enclose matter in these cards as in a sealed letter, provided, of course, that the regulation weight of ½ oz. is adhered to. This has recently been pointed out to the P.M.G., and this surcharged issue is the result, it being done, I understand, to use up the stock. A new 2d. card with fresh instructions is now in course of preparation.'

"The Rev. H. W. Lane writes: 'This letter card is one of 40,000 which will only be in issue a short time. The surcharge would provide more varieties of level, raised, and wandering dots than all the V.R.I.'s put together. Out of two dozen I can find at least eighteen varieties. They were officially issued on May 1st.'"

Letter Card.

"One Penny" on 2d., with cancelled instructions.

Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle send us the 1d., type of 1887, reissued in *olive-green*.

This stamp, as well as all those having on them the words "Stamp Duty," are available for postal use until the 30th June, after which date, according to the decision of the Federal Postmaster-General, they will be available for revenue purposes only.

Adhesive. 1d., olive-green; type of 1887.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that the 6 heller letter card, orange on yellow, is now issued with interior in blue.

BOSNIA.—Another value, 5 kronen, blue-green, must be added to the current set, but the perforations are not reported.

Adhesive. 5 kronen, blue-green; perf. ?

CRETE.—It would appear from the *A. J. P.* that the stamps of the postal types printed in *olive-yellow* were issued for Revenue purposes.

It is stated that the 1 drachma, red, Unpaid Letter stamp is to be surcharged to distinguish it from the 1 lepton.

It is fortunate there are no 2 lepta stamps but perhaps this value will be found necessary, and a further surcharge created by overprinting the two drachmae to distinguish this value also. How nicely it all seems to be arranged!

FRANCE.—The new type of the adhesives has now been issued on the 10 c. post card, 15 c. letter card, and 10 c. envelope.

Letter Card. 15 c., orange.

Envelope. 10 c., carmine on pale green.

Post Card. 10 c., "

Mekeel's informs us that a series of postal

packet stamps, similar to the Belgian labels, has recently been placed in circulation, a locomotive being the main feature of the design.

<i>Postal Packet Stamps.</i>	
5	centimes, grey.
10	,, yellow-green.
20	,, rose.
50	,, blue.
1	franc, brown.
2	francs, brown-red.

ITALY.—Dr. Emilio Diena has kindly sent us specimens of six new stamps issued on July 1st.

The values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 centesimi, and higher denominations are to follow later on.

We do not think very highly of the designs of the 1, 2, and 5 c., and prefer the appearance of the three higher values.

The Imperial Eagle and Savoy Cross appear in a diamond on the 1 c., in a wreath on the 2 c., and in fancy scrolls on the 5 c., and a three-quarter-face portrait of the King adorns the 10 c., 20 c., and 25 c. values.

The King's picture reminds us of the Emperor William of Germany, but the nationality of the stamps cannot be in doubt, as each bears the inscription "POSTE-ITALIANE" and figures of value.

Crown watermark and perf. 14.

The 25 centesimi value will also be surcharged "La Canea: 1 Piastra 1" and "Bengasi: 1 Piastra 1," for use in the Italian P.O. at these two places.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1	centesimi, brown; Crown wmk.; perf. 14.
2	,, brick-red ,, "
5	,, emerald-green ,, "
10	,, claret ,, "
20	,, orange ,, "
25	,, blue ,, "
25 c.	blue; surcharged "La Canea 1 Piastra 1."
25 c.	,, "Bengasi 1 Piastra 1."

MONACO.—The *M. C.* has been officially informed that the 5 and 10 c. fiscal stamps never were allowed to be used postally.

It would appear that some were placed on envelopes *with sufficient postals* to frank the letters, and of course the fiscals were obliterated like the rest.

There is nothing new in this; it is a very old dodge. We ought to have seen through t. The 10 c. post card now appears in red.

Post Card. 10 centimes, red on green.

NORWAY.—Some colour changes are noted in the *M. C.*

<i>Postage Due.</i>	10 öre, claret.
<i>Post Card.</i>	10 öre, vermilion on white.

TURKEY.—To complete the Turkish postal outfit, writes *Mekeel's Weekly*, the promised postal cards have made their appearance. They are almost covered with

scrolls and fancy ornamentation. All the inscriptions on the "interior" or local cards are in Turkish characters, the others having both Turkish and French.

The *M. J.* has been shown a curious specimen of the 5 piastres Unpaid Letter stamp of 1863, with an impression of the *blue* border inscription across the centre in addition to the usual impression at foot.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	20	paras, carmine on rose, exterior.
	20+20	,, ,, "
	20	lilac on "rose, interior."
	20+20	,, ,, "

WURTEMBERG.—There appears to be a 3 pf. official card, and the *M. C.* thinks it has probably existed for a considerable time and been overlooked.

Official Card. 3 pfennig, brown on buff.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The 1, 2, and 5 centavos have been retouched. The lines of the background above the cap of Columbus have been deepened, so that the shading under the label bearing the word "CHILE" has almost disappeared.

M. Questiaux states that the 5 centavos envelope exists in two sizes as follows:—

<i>Envelopes.</i>	
5	centavos, pale or Prussian blue (158 × 96 mm.).
5	,, ultramarine or sky-blue (144 × 124 mm.).

Another letter sheet has been issued with stamp of the same type as the 5 centavos letter sheet. It is inscribed "Destinado á circular dentro de un mismo departamento." Size when open, 242 × 264 mm. Thin white paper.—*Monthly Circular.*

Letter Sheet. 2 centavos, sienna-red.

COSTA RICA.—The rest of the new set have been surcharged "OFICIAL," in black, and we have therefore to add—

<i>Officials.</i>	50	centimos, blue and lilac.
	1	colon, black and olive.
	2	colones ,, carmine.
	5	,, ,, brown.
	10	,, brown-red and pale green.

GUATEMALA.—The demand here for 1 centavo stamps being abnormal, another provisional has had to be created.

It appears to have been the turn for the engraved 25 c., orange-red, to be surcharged to meet the emergency.

The overprint is "UN—1—CENTAVO—1901," in four lines, in black, and specimens with inverted surcharges and other varieties are known to exist.

Mekeel's anticipates a new issue in fresh designs, similar to the new Costa Rican stamps.

Adhesive.
1 centavo on 25 c., orange (engraved), of 1891.

MEXICO.—Information reaches the *M. C.* that two other values of the current set now bear the "OFICIAL" overprint.

Officials. 1 peso, blue and black.
5 pesos, carmine and black.

NICARAGUA.—Referring to page 161, it would appear that a new issue may shortly be expected here, and the opportunity of creating a host of provisionals is not to be lost.

The *A. J. P.* publishes the following decree, issued on March 9th by the Secretary of the Treasury:—

"I desire to communicate to you the following:—

The President of the Republic, taking note of the fact that the supply of postage and telegraph stamps is too small, and that while a new issue is soon to appear, it will be necessary to alter some of the values in order to supply the current demands,

Decreases—

That the following postage stamps, unpaid letter stamps, postal cards, and telegraph stamps be restamped or surcharged:—

POSTAGE STAMPS.

7,000	5 pesos,	to be altered to	10 centavos.
4,000	2 "	" "	20 "
20,000	1 peso	" "	2 "

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

To be surcharged for regular postal use,

5,000	1 centavo.
5,000	2 centavos.
8,700	5 "
5,000	10 "
5,000	20 "
7,620	30 "
7,700	50 "

POSTAL CARDS.

11,000 of the local cards shall be divided and used as single cards of 2 centavos each. Those of 6 and 12 centavos, for foreign postage, shall be surcharged respectively with the values of 5 and 10 centavos.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Those of 50 centavos shall be surcharged 10 centavos, and those of \$1, 20 centavos.

The Treasurer-General shall carry out this decree.

Dated Managua, March 5th, 1901.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Zelaya, R.
Zelaya."

Some stationery is chronicled by the *M. C.*

Envelopes. 30 centavos, greenish black.
50 " carmine.
Newshands. 2 " red.
3 " brown.

PARAGUAY.—A change has also been made in the colour of the 2 centavos, and a 40 centavos added to the new issue.

The *M. J.* informs us that the 2 c., *dull grey*, is printed by the "COMPANIA SUD-AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO, BUENOS AIRES," and apparently from a

steel plate; the 2 c., *carmine-red*, is printed by the "TALLERES NACIONALES DE H. KRAUS," of Asuncion, and seems to be lithographed. The 5 c., *brown*, and 40 c., *blue*, which have also recently arrived, are printed by the same process, and no doubt by the same firm. The design is the same in both cases, but the execution of the new arrivals is very inferior to that of the earlier, especially in the rayed ground of the oval and the upper spandrels.

Adhesives. 2 c., carmine-red; perf. 11½.
40 c., blue "

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions some new cards to commemorate the beginning of the twentieth century. We chronicled some cards on page 106, but as the colours do not agree, there may possibly be two sets lately issued.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, carmine and blue-black.
4 " blue-green and brown.

Each value on cream, yellow, and buff, or six varieties in all.

PERU.—The 10 centavos, black, has now received the "Gobierno" overprint.

A wrapper with the stamp of the new type, and some post cards, are reported by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, black; surcharged "Gobierno."
Post Cards. 1 centavo, blue-black and green-black.
4 centavos " " yellow-brown.

Wrapper. 1 centavo, green and black.

UNITED STATES.—*Mekeel's* reports that the 5 c. Buffalo with inverted centre should be added to the list, and that it has information that one sheet of this denomination was received with the second lot of stamps ordered by the Canton Post Office, about May 20th. It is strange to hear further that the clerks at Canton, Ohio, are not versed in a philatelic way, and so the stamps were *all* sold (presumably over the counter) in the usual way.

Our contemporary also has heard a report that one man in New York has thirteen sheets of *each* of the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. inverts. We hope this is not true for the sake of Philately.

VENEZUELA.—The 10 c. value of 1899 has been met by the *M. J.* with "*Resellada R. P. M.*" surcharge upside down.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—To those who are interested in Railway Letter Fee stamps, the following, taken from the *M. J.*, may be of interest:—

"A correspondent sends us a description of a stamp which he tells us is used on one of the railways in China in a similar manner

to that in which the Railway Letter Fee stamps are used at home. It is the current $\frac{1}{2}$ c., *brown*, surcharged in three lines 'B. R. A.—5—Five Cents,' the initials standing for British Railway Administration. The specimen received by our informant bears a circular cancellation, lettered 'RAILWAY POST OFFICE—TONGSHAN,' and he believes that the stamps are only issued at that office. It was affixed to one of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Indian envelopes surcharged 'C. E. F.', which had been sent through the Railway and Field Post Offices to its destination."

Railway Letter Fee Stamp (?). 5 c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown.

CURAÇAO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 g. 50 c. on 2 gl. 50 c., chronicled with the set last year, and remark that it is the only value *yet issued*.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—To the set of stamps perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ the 10 cents, blue and brown, must be added. This information is supplied by *Mekeels*.

Adhesive.
10 cents, blue and brown; current type, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

DUTCH INDIES.—The *I. B. J.* states that a specimen of the 1 cent of the figure type has been seen in the red-brown colour of the 2 cents.

FERNANDO POO.—On page 232, vol. ix., we listed a 50 c.-pta., on 20 c., carmine, of 1899 (Gibbons' Type 3), surcharged in *black*.

This surcharge is also known to exist in *blue*.

MADAGASCAR.—We have seen the 25 c. overprinted stamp of France, issued in 1895, with surcharge in *vermilion* instead of *car-*

mine, a variety which does not appear to have been recorded.—*P. J. G. B.*

Adhesive. 25 c., black on rose; vermilion surcharge.

NYASSA (PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS).—A new set of thirteen bicoloured stamps has been issued here, and Messrs. Bright and Son have submitted specimens.

The design for the seven lower values consists of palm trees and a giraffe in the centre, a small portrait of the King in the left top corner, and a coat-of-arms in the right top corner. At the top of the stamp there is the word "REIS," and at the foot "NYASSA." At the left side "CORREOS" appears, and on the right side, "PORTUGAL."

Figures of value are also shown at each lower side. Shape large upright rectangular. The six higher values differ only in the shape, being oblong, and for central design they have a pair of camels. The frames are in black, and centre coloured, the whole having a pleasing appearance.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2½ reis, black, with brown centre.
5	" " " violet "
10	" " " green "
15	" " " orange-brown centre.
20	" " " vermilion "
25	" " " orange "
50	" " " blue "
75	" " " lake "
80	" " " mauve "
100	" " " bistre-brown "
150	" " " brick-red "
200	" " " blue-green "
300	" " " green "

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—We are shown a copy of the 5 reis on 20 r. of 1889 (No. 63 in the Catalogue) with the overprint upside down.—*M. J.*

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901-1902.

President—

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.

C. J. DAUN.

E. D. BACON.

R. EHRENBACH.

W. D. BECKTON.

T. W. HALL.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

R. MEYER.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1900-1901, being the Annual General Meeting, was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 7th June, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Mr. M. P. Castle, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, Messrs. Herbert R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Frentzel, Arthur W.

Chambers, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. J. Daun, Thos. Wm. Hall, T. Maycock, T. Wickham Jones, L. W. Fulcher, J. E. Joselin, Douglas Ellis, A. B. Creeke, jun., W. Schwabacher, Edward J. Nankivell, C. Neville Biggs, W. R. Lane Joynt, and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 10th May were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. McNaughtan, one of the members of the retiring Council, intimating his desire not to seek re-election.

A very complete and interesting report on the work of the Society and the events of the past season was read by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Ehrenbach moved that the report be received and adopted, and be subsequently published in the *London Philatelist*, and that the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Secretary for the able manner in which the report had been prepared.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Hall, and after some words in support by Mr. Wickham Jones, was carried unanimously.

The accounts, together with the Auditors' report thereon, were then submitted to the members by Mr. Chambers, on behalf of himself and Mr. Maycock.

Mr. Oldfield then moved that the accounts be received and adopted, and that a summary should be published; that the report of the Auditors should be received; and that it be a recommendation that the new Council, when elected, should consider the suggestions made by the Auditors, confer with them thereon, and report upon such suggestions to a future meeting of the members; and that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Auditors for their services in the matter.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Wickham Jones, supported by Messrs. Nankivell and Castle, and carried unanimously.

The members then proceeded to the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing season, with the result that the following members were declared elected:—

President—H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—T. Maycock.

The following members were elected to serve on the Council:—

Messrs. W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., R. Ehrenbach, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, Rudolph Meyer, and C. J. Daun.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the scrutineers for their services, to the members of the Council for the past season, and to the Chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

THE auction sales for the season 1900-1 have closed, and we give final reports in this number.

Some excellent sales have been held during the season, and prices have, taken on the whole, been maintained. The new season 1901-2 will start late in September, and, early as it is, some especially fine catalogues are, we understand, in course of preparation.

* * *		Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.	
		Sale of June 18th and 19th.	
	* Unused.	£	s. d.
Bahamas, 4d., dull rose, variety of perforation, * mint		2	10 0
British Honduras, CA, 14, 6d., yellow, slightly skinned at back *		1	10 0
Ceylon, 9d., brown, imperf.		3	5 0
Ditto, 10d., vermilion, imperf., minute tear *		2	2 0
Fiji, Times Express, 1s., on quadrillé paper		2	8 0
Great Britain, 20s., brown-lilac, Maltese Cross, * mint		20	0 0
Ditto, "Inland Revenue," in green on 1s., embossed (S. G. No. 429), vertical <i>tête-bêche</i> pair, full gum *		7	0 0
Grenada, 1d. on 1½d., orange (S. G. No. 35), with surcharge <i>inverted</i> , * mint		3	0 0
Heligoland, ¾ sch., <i>used</i>		2	15 0
India, ½ anna, red *		6	0 0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fr., * mint		1	16 0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow		2	0 0
Ditto, 1s., mauve		12	0 0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, no margins		4	12 6
New South Wales, 1855, 1s., imperf., block of eight		3	0 0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., green, blue paper, very fine		3	15 0
Niger Coast, 1s., in violet, on 2d. (S. G. No. 28), a mint * copy with vertical surcharge		4	4 0
Ditto, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d., with diagonal surcharge		14	0 0

Sandwich Islands, 1853, 13 c, thin paper	£	s.	d.
Saxony, 1851, imperf, 2 g., black, on dark blue, * no gum	1	7	0
South Australia, 1s., brown, imperf.	3	15	0
Ditto, 1867-70, perf. 11½ all round, 2d., vermilion (S. G. No. 44)	9	5	0
Ditto, 4d., purple, perf. and roulette.	2	10	0
Ditto, 1870, 2s., printed both sides	3	10	0
Transvaal, 1870, fine roulettes, 1s., dark green *	2	8	0
Ditto, 1874, perf. 12½, 1d., red, * mint	2	0	0
Ditto, wide roulettes, pelure paper, 1d., red *	3	0	0
Ditto, wide roulettes, pelure paper, 6d., dark blue *	2	0	0
Ditto, fine roulettes, 6d., ultramarine	1	10	0
Ditto, 1877, surcharged "V. R. TRANSVAAL," roulettes wide at side and fine at bottom, 1d., red, mint *	2	10	0
Ditto, fine roulettes, 1s., green, fine	1	17	6
Ditto, 1874, 1s., green, the variety with stop after "K" and surcharge <i>inverted</i>	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, fine roulettes, 6d., blue on rose (S. G. No. 81)	1	10	0
Ditto, surcharged "V. R. TRANSVAAL," imperf., 6d., blue on blue *	1	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., indigo *	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac on buff, a vertical pair in mint state, rouletted vertically and imperf. horizontally	7	5	0
Ditto, fine roulettes, 6d., blue on green, mint *	2	0	0
Ditto, slanting "V. R." wide roulettes, 3d., lilac on buff, slightly defective	3	10	0
Ditto, 1879, small lettering, fine roulettes, 3d., blue on blue	5	0	0
Timidid, no wmk., rough perf., 4d., brown-lilac, horizontal pair *	2	8	0
Victoria, registered stamp, <i>roulette</i>	5	0	0
Collections—625, £10 15s. 6d.; 1,072, £27; 916, £15; and 3,244, £36.			

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of June 25th.

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 2s., blue, perf.	1	2	0
Ditto, 5d., red-brown, C C	1	2	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 32 c., 14 × 12½ *	1	10	0
Natal, no wmk., clean cut 14 to 16, 3d., blue *	1	1	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho, early state	2	4	0
U.S.A., 1855, 90 c., blue, thinned	1	10	0
Victoria, "Too Late"	1	0	0

* * *

Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 11th and 12th.

Great Britain, 1d., deep black, block of six,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d., octagonal,* mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 10d., ditto, Die IV.,* ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Die II.*	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, perf. 16, block of six,* mint	9	9	0
Ditto, 1½d., lilac-rose, vertical strip of three	3	7	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., green,* no gum	3	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, slightly cut into at left	34	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., used with a 1s. and 1d., on piece	12	12	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green	2	6	0
Philippine Islands, 1863, 1 r., violet,* no gum	2	2	0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 2 cents on 12 c., blue	1	10	0
Cape, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	4	0	0
Ditto, C C, "One Half-penny" on 3d., claret	1	17	0
Gold Coast, perf. 12½, 1d., 4d., and 6d.*	4	0	0
Ditto, 20s., green and carmine,* part gum	5	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange, medium early	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, worn impressions, reconstructed sheet of twelve	6	15	0
Orange River Colony, 1d., violet, the error "V.R." used with a 2½d., blue, and two others, on entire original	2	18	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, a fine block of eleven, one being the variety 2½ no bar,* mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine, first printing, a fine block of four,* mint	4	2	6
Ditto, a pair, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, another, ditto	2	2	0
Transvaal, 6d., blue on blue, with inverted surcharge	11	0	0
Canada, 7½, green,* no gum	3	2	6
New Brunswick, 1s., small tear	6	7	6
St. Vincent, "ONE PENNY" on 6d., yellow-green *	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.	9	10	0
Trinidad, perf. 14, MS. surcharge, 1d., in black, on 6d., green, a pair and a bisected copy used together as 2½d., on small piece of original	5	15	0
Ditto, 1896, 5s. and 10s.,* mint	3	3	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose,* no gum	2	12	6
Ditto, 1s., single-lined border,* mint	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 4c., strip of three	2	12	6
Queensland, 1d., carmine, imperf.,* no gum	3	3	0
Victoria, 1852, 2d., grey-lilac, litho,* part gum	3	0	0

Collections: 7,880, £110; and 4,218, £37.

The bulk of this sale was made up of "remainders" of countries.

MR. A. H. DINGWALL'S PRICE LIST.—

Similar to the catalogues recently referred to in these columns is the Price List issued by Mr. A. H. Dingwall, of Ambawella, Weston-super-Mare. A large number of stamps are quoted, such being those that Mr. Dingwall is prepared to supply, and in fine condition. The catalogue is a neatly printed little work, that would not bulge the collector's pocket, and has the saving merit of cheapness—its purchase price being returnable if a sale therefrom is made.

* * *

SWEET are the uses of advertising, as exemplified by a recent effort of Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co. This enterprising firm has produced three "stamps" bearing their image and superscription, that are at least as ornamental as many of those of North Borneo, Liberia, or the South American States, and have practically the same "philatelic" interest. Both classes are eminently pretty, and are issued for the sole benefit of those who produce them, and therefore we hope they may be all alike cordially welcomed by the kindly and discerning Philatelist! The three stamps in question are bicoloured, and bear superbly engraved representations respectively of the General Post Office, Somerset House, and the Houses of Parliament. The preparation of the plates must alone have cost a considerable sum of money, and they are really gems of engraving. The stamps are charmingly perforated and immaculately gummed, and there is but one blot on their escutcheon, the omission of values; but a well-disposed Government might surely allow this issue to have a franking power, in view of the encouragement afforded to the fine arts by Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co. It is possible that this firm's example will be followed, and to be abreast of the times we hope to make a collection of all the dealers' stamps, in blocks of four!

* * *

THE "Premier" collecting album, with movable leaves, is a new form of collecting book published by Bright and Son, 164, Strand, London, W.C. Each book consists of twenty leaves of fine quality paper, faintly ruled in quadrillé, and contained in a stout manilla cover. The leaves are threaded on to two metal spikes, which are folded down, holding the leaves securely. Any leaf may be changed or removed, and other leaves can be added. Each album may, if necessary, contain about forty leaves. The albums can be supplied in six different colours, thus enabling the collector to have a distinct colour for different groups, issues, or continents. The albums are suitable for either a permanent collection or for temporary use before final arrangement in an expensive album, and are supplied in two sizes. Separate leaves can be supplied.

* * *

AN AMERICAN PHILATELIC "COMBINE."—For several months past there has been much discussion as to what disposition would be made of the affairs of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. Certain persons secured an option on the purchase of the company, and have been quietly securing subscriptions to underwrite the stock of a company to complete the transaction. We have known confidentially of these operations. To-day we were shown a circular issued by the American Collectors' Company, calling a meeting of this company to increase its capital stock to \$450,000 to be used for the purchase of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and the New England Stamp Company of Boston.—*Mekeel's Journal*, June 27th.

THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

AUGUST, 1901.

NO. 116.

The Philatelic Long Vacation.



HERE this journal of a climatic character, as is a well-known contemporary in Germany, which year in and out, probably *faute de mieux*, meanders over the monthly vicissitudes of climate, we should devote long-winded phrase and padded paragraph to the effect produced upon the philatelic mind and energies by the recent protracted spell of heat. This effect may be summed up in two words—relaxed effort—and if applied to the philatelic editorial mind it will be found to have an even greater potency for degeneration. In the summer season the stamp world—to use an Irishism—hibernates, the collector flies out of town and as a rule ignores his collection until the shortening days of later autumn once again rekindle the ashes of his enthusiasm. It is well this should be so—*toujours perdrix* will not agree with the average mortal—and the fast from stamp matters enables him to reapproach the philatelic banquet with renewed appreciation and stimulated powers of (financial) digestion.

The dealer is less able to make a close time, but during the summer months is often fully occupied in replenishing and reorganising his stock for the ensuing season, while the auctioneer is probably well engaged in making his plan of campaign for the sale-room. There is therefore but little in the doings of all these classes that calls for notice during the summer months, and the philatelic editor is reduced to making bricks without straw, or driven to the ever-welcome paste-pot and scissors!

We ourselves incline to the view that it is better to avoid the latter alternative and to write "on your own"—to use a modern and expressive slang, and that it is better to condense and be crisp than be long and be limp. The wiser plan is, like the great daily journals in the dead season, to cut down the pages, and to reserve our best efforts for "the height of the season."

We are glad to hear that everything points to most prosperous Philately

next year, and should the war be happily ended, the consequent rebound of financial activity cannot fail to have the best effect upon stamp collecting. We can but hope that all our readers will come back in the autumn with all their faculties and energies brightened up ready and eager once more to enter in the philatelic fray!

An Appendix to "The Stamps of Tasmania."

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.



ANY readers of the *London Philatelist* either possess or have read my *History of the Stamps of Tasmania*, published by the Philatelic Society, London, in 1890. Full ten years have now elapsed since its publication, and the little island has been by no means backward in providing new issues to meet postal requirements, and also, we fear, in finding *bons morceaux* for the palates of Philatelists.

Several interesting particulars bearing upon the matter already published have also come to light; and as Federation of the Australian Colonies and Tasmania will shortly relieve the island from any further official responsibility or philatelic power, it appears to me a peculiarly fitting period to essay the completion of my task from the date when my book was published to the present day.

I will take all matters chronologically and in the order of the parent work itself.

In the second chapter—that dealing with the First Issue of Postage Stamps (the 1d. and 4d. of 1853)—I referred to a number of specimens coming under my notice, each of which had a small triangular piece cut or punched from the design, but could assign no reason for the mutilation. Subsequently to the publication of the *History* I found two copies of the 1855 4d., with Star watermark, treated in a similar manner. The appearance of the mutilation pointed to its having been accomplished rather by a penknife than by any specially cut die or punch, inasmuch as the triangles were of slightly varying sizes on the two stamps; they were cut from different portions of the stamps respectively, and in the smaller triangle the cuts forming the two sides extended beyond the line of the base.

As these triangles were certainly cut from the stamps prior to their being attached to the envelope, it is evident that they had some special significance, and were intended in some way as marks of identification or special service. In no other way is it possible to account for what would otherwise have been a mere senseless mutilation of an unused stamp. The long period—upwards of two years—over which the practice extended precludes the assumption that the cutting was accidental or the result of mere caprice.

We are all familiar with the "punched" stamps of Western Australia, showing large or small circular holes cut in the design. These are so punched

to signify their use on official letters, and the mark was adopted for exactly the same reason that the letters "O.S." were and are used in other colonies. The theory that the triangular punch in the Van Diemen's Land stamps possessed a similar significance to the circular punch of the Western Australians is, however, untenable, for the simple reason that, with the exception of the ten months from March to December, 1858, all correspondence sent from or directed to Government Departments on matters of an official or public nature was exempt from the payment of postage of any kind. As all the specimens I have seen bore earlier dates than 1858, they cannot, therefore, have been used on official correspondence.

That the practice of punching was at least fairly general may be assumed from the fact that specimens have been found on letters emanating from both Hobart, the capital city in the south, and Launceston, the second or commercial city in the north of the island.

It is possible that the mark was one adopted by some firm doing business in both cities as a means of checking peculation on the part of clerks; and in this case the use of the triangular punch would resemble the adoption of perforated initials by private firms common to many stamp-issuing countries at the present time. The presence of the two 4d., 1853, I have seen on one letter, one of which was punched and the other intact, seems, however, to discount this theory.

At best this "footnote" can only be said to add another variety to the punched stamps, and to make some suggestions that may eventually lead to an elucidation of the "mystery." I must confess that I cannot clear it up to my own satisfaction.

In chapter iv. I dealt with the Imperforate Postage Stamps issued from August, 1857, to November, 1870, those bearing watermarks of figures of value. Although *all* the earliest printings on the figure-watermarked paper bore the watermark inverted, I mentioned that no further topsy-turvies were found amongst the imperforate stamps, and only two specimens of the perforated ones had come under my notice—the 1d., perf. 11½, and the 6d., grey, perf. 10. I have since seen an imperforate copy of the 6d., grey, with inverted watermark, and have little doubt that a careful search may disclose others. While I am no advocate of the collection of inverted watermarks generally in connection with the issues of the present day, with regard to which there are often as many inverted as normal, I think a study of such early examples as those of 1858-70 will well repay the collector in the interest it will afford him. The method of plate printing then in vogue and the comparatively small number of stamps printed gave little opportunity for the turning out of abnormal varieties, while the present system of surface printing, huge quantities printed, and the frequent use of two plates at once in printing—placed one inverted as regards the other—all tend to multiply such varieties as inverted, or sideways watermarks until it is difficult to decide which are really the normal ones!

In chapter vi., dealing with the Perforated Stamps, 1864-70, I chronicled the 1d., vermilion, with the error of watermark double-line figure "2," perf. 12. I subsequently found several copies perf. 11½, in all of which the watermark was so far out of centre as to prove that they were from a sheet different from the previously recorded specimen, in which the watermark was nicely centred. These later-discovered copies had been used fiscally on cheques, and were cancelled November, 1869. It is evident, therefore, that two or more sheets of the "2" watermarked paper were used in error for the 1d. stamps, and as the printer had to account in printed sheets of stamps for all the watermarked papers issued to him, it appears reasonable to suppose that a similar number of 2d. stamps were printed on the "2" paper. So far, no discovery of an error in the 2d. stamps has been made, but then it is more than probable that any such, if made, disappeared in the holocaust of Van Diemen's Land remainders, which were burnt on the 16th November, 1870, after the issue of the surface-printed stamps inscribed "Tasmania."

I chronicled the 6d., violet, as accidentally imperforate, and imperf. vertically. I have also seen a pair imperf. between only. In this colour—the rich violet—there were none issued *intentionally* in an imperforate condition.

In chapter vii.—the Figure Watermarked Stamps of 1870-1—referring to the concurrent use of the Perkins and Bacon Sixpence and One Shilling with the surface-printed stamps, I stated that all values were printed at the Government Printing Office. This is incorrect so far as the shilling stamp is concerned, as the original stock of Perkins and Bacon's first printing of January, 1858 (360,000), lasted until after the close of the period covered by the chapter.

Chapter xi.—the Postage and Revenue Stamps of 1882-90. The tenpence, black, was perforated 12 in October, 1890.

At this period it becomes necessary to insert a fresh chapter dealing with the provisional issues resulting from the admission of the Australian Colonies to the Postal Union, and the vagaries of local prints, made from existing plates, which were the outcome of delayed supplies from England.

Although it was known as early as July, 1890, that the Postal Union rate of 2½d. per half-ounce was to come into operation on the 1st January, 1891, no steps were taken to provide a stamp of the required denomination until late in December, 1890. As there were no engravers in the colony capable of producing a satisfactory die, and the time was too short to permit of application to Victoria, as in the case of the Halfpenny plate, it was decided to have recourse to another surcharged stamp for provisional use. The Secretary to the Post Office did me the honour of consulting me as to the best method to adopt in the case, and I suggested the use of the Tenpence plate, as being in the best state of preservation, and the printing therefrom of a supply of stamps in pale blue, which could be overprinted with the new value. I suggested blue as it was the recognised Postal Union

colour for the Twopence-halfpenny stamp, and further pointed out that by changing the colour used for the Tenpence plate in its original value, there would be no opening for a repetition of the fraud practised in London or on the Continent in the case of the surcharged Halfpenny stamp, whereby sheets of the genuine Penny stamps had been fraudulently surcharged "Halfpenny" by unscrupulous persons, with varying types and errors of printing. Of course, this was purely a philatelic argument, as such a practice could only result in benefit to the revenue, seeing that the person so surcharging the Penny stamps would naturally bear the loss of the difference in value, so far as the stamp was required (if at all) to do postal duty. However, the point was conceded, but at the last moment it was decided to use the Ninepence plate, as it seemed to be in a slightly better state of preservation. A number of sheets was printed in blue—the original colour of the Ninepence value—but it was intended to produce a much lighter shade. The printing was done at night, and when examined in daylight, the colour was found to be almost identical with that used for the Ninepence itself! Thus the principal motive of my suggestion failed to have any effect.

The overprint consisted of the figures "2½," above which was placed the letter "d." One hundred and twenty repetitions of the overprint were type-set, and a transfer made to a lithographic stone, from which the impression was lithographed in black upon the sheets printed from the plate of the Ninepence. The overprint was 14 mm. in height.

Objection having been made to the dark colour of the stamp, another supply was printed in pale blue, and these were ready for issue and placed on sale on the 1st January, 1891. The watermark was T A S (Type II.), and the perforation 11½.

About the end of May, 1901, this second printing became exhausted, and the first, or dark-blue printing, was issued until it also became used up.

One sheet of this printing bore the surcharge inverted, and the error was "corrected" by printing another surcharge the right way up!

The total number of stamps printed in the two shades was only 59,640.

In June, 1891, another printing took place. Five hundred sheets (120,000 stamps) were printed in a clear pale blue, the general appearance of the impression being very superior to that of the first two supplies. The overprint was reset and lithographed in black. This type is 15 mm. in height, and more clearly and sharply printed. Watermark T A S (Type II.), perf. 12. Although the definitive Twopence-halfpenny stamp, referred to later on, was issued in February, 1892, the remainders of the overprinted stamps were not destroyed, but could be purchased at the General Post Office, if desired, as recently as 1900.

On the 15th April, 1891, the usual supply of De la Rue's printings of the One Penny not having come to hand, owing to an accident to the vessel by which they were shipped, the old One Penny plate of 1870 was once more brought into requisition. The Government Printer having all his presses in use, a temporary supply of 250 sheets—I retain the old official number which constituted a "sheet," viz. 240, although the stamps were all printed from plates containing 120 impressions—(60,000 stamps) was printed at the office of the *Mercury* newspaper, under Government supervision.

The paper used was that with watermark T A S (Type II.), and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The colour resembled the provisional printing of February, 1889, being a vermilion shade, or rather shades, for the variation from light to dark is very marked, and even on the same sheet light and dark shades can be found.

The principal test by which this printing can be distinguished from that of 1889 lies in the watermark, which reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, while in the earlier printing it reads from the left lower to the right upper corner.

Later in the same month the Government Printer took over the plate, and printed 1,747 sheets (419,280 stamps) in a bright rosy carmine shade. Some of the old paper, with watermark T A S (Type I.), was used for this printing, and the watermark shows very clearly on the face of the stamp, giving it a greasy appearance. The perforation was $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12.

In June, 1891, the Government Printer produced a further supply of 1,000 sheets (240,000 stamps) from the old One Penny plate. The T A S (Type II.) paper was used, and a very superior printing was the result, the stamps only requiring "hot pressing" to make them nearly equal to the English prints. The perforation was $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12.

The two varieties of perforation are explained by the fact that both the old machine ($11\frac{1}{2}$) of 1870 and the 1884 (12) machine were in operation at the same time. The latter machine is not very reliable, and has undergone frequent repairs.

In April, 1891, the Government Printer struck off 999 sheets (239,760 stamps) from the Halfpenny plate. The colour is orange-brown (shades), and the watermark T A S (Type I.). Both perforations, $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12, exist in this printing.

Subsequent printings of the Halfpenny took place in November, 1891 (240,000); April, 1892 (119,760); and August, 1892 (119,790). These were printed in varying shades of yellow on paper with Type II. of the T A S watermark, and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

No further local printings of the Halfpenny and One Penny have since taken place.

At the end of July, 1891, the stock of the Sixpence "Platypus" revenue stamp became exhausted. This stamp (together with the One Penny, Threepence, and One Shilling of the same type) was rendered available for postage use in 1882, and its nine years of undivided postal service removes it entirely from the category of "Fiscals used Postally," a class usually considered as more or less of a provisional or ephemeral character.

The old Perkins and Bacon steel plate of the Sixpence was then disinterred from its bed of wax, sawn in two at the railway workshops, and one half put to press at the Government Printing Office. In July, August, and September, 1891, 250 sheets (60,000 stamps) were printed on the old paper, watermarked with double-line "6."

The colour was reddish lilac, closely resembling the printings of August, 1867, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$. The reason for the adoption of this shade appears to lie in the fact that the reprint and specimen set of stamps kept

at the General Post Office contains the Sixpence of 1858 in the reddish lilac shade only. The change to rich violet made in 1875 appears to have been forgotten, and the only sample of colour on hand was copied as closely as possible. This printing of the Sixpence remained in use until the issue of the bicoloured stamp of that value in 1892.

In August, 1891, the Government Printer printed 250 sheets (60,000 stamps) from the plate of the Fourpence. The sickly yellow colour of the previous printings, and their indistinct appearance, led to a change being made in the colour. A pale brown was adopted, but the old T A S (Type I.) paper was used, and the stamp, though somewhat improved, was not particularly impressive. The perforation was $11\frac{1}{2}$.

At a later date, of which I have not yet obtained particulars, the Fourpence and Ninepence were printed on the T A S (Type II.) paper, and both were considerably improved in appearance thereby. The Fourpence was in clear, pale brown, and the Ninepence in light blue.

This ends, I hope, the history of the local prints.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Stamps of Portugal.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON MAY 25TH, 1900,

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(Continued from page 181.)

Issue III. May, 1856. Dom Pedro V.



WO values only were issued with the "curly hair"; but though these two stamps, 5 and 25 reis, are frequently classed with the preceding issue, they are really totally unlike, and are in effect both from entirely different dies from those of their predecessors. Of the 5 reis I have little to say, except, perhaps, to point out that the red-brown and yellow-brown shades, which are really rare stamps unused in fine condition, all occur on the thin paper, while all the subsequent shades and printings are on the thicker paper, although in some cases it varies very considerably. The gum is generally yellowish and of good adhesive quality, but is occasionally found in a brown tone. The bright bistre-brown, generally seen nowadays unused, is probably the latest printing, of which apparently but few were issued, and the remainder stock was disposed of to collectors. The 25 r., blue, presents many features of interest. There are two well-known types, the second of which appeared the following year (1857) in rose, being generally designated as "with coarser background." With the exception of the head, however, the stamp is from a different die. In Type I. the outer frame is far thicker, the network is of an entirely varying texture, formed

practically of fine equidistant threads, and the inscriptions have differently shaped letters and figures. This stamp would seem to have been comparatively little used, and has always been a very rare stamp unobliterated. I have not found it on the thin paper.

The appearance of a number of unused specimens of Die II. a year or so since, a sheet of which is submitted, led me to regard these stamps at first with some suspicion, and I examined them carefully with a view to seeing if they were reprints. I then discovered that there were minor varieties in some of the 25 reis, and I believe I fixed upon three such. In October last Mr. O. Wasserman, a fellow-member of the Berlin Philatelic Club and an able and experienced Philatelist, wrote me stating that he had discovered *five* varieties of type, as also variations in the rose printings (1857) of the same stamp, and enclosing a number of used specimens duly typed. We then mutually examined a considerable quantity of these stamps, and after comparing notes, determined that we had found four varieties of the blue and four or more of the rose. Mr. Wasserman has now published a paper hereon in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* of April 23rd, 1900, in which he expounds the latest phase of his investigations and gives illustrations of the following types:—

25 r., blue. Varieties 1, 2, 3, 4.
 „ rose „ 3, 4, 5, 6.

I find I am not quite in agreement with him, but the differences are so small that we may yet readily come together. My collection shows—

25 r., blue. Varieties 1, 2, 3, 4.
 „ rose „ 2, 3, 5, 6.

In the article mentioned these differences are shown by enlarged reproductions of the differing frameworks; but I regret that their want of clearness makes me unable to see wherein our divergence lies. It is, however, very doubtful if the last word hereon has been written, and it is sufficient for the moment to denote the existence of at least four varieties of both colours. It is evident that, having regard to the great postal demand for the 25 reis, a reduplication of plates was necessitated, and in preparing the fresh matrices slight modifications were introduced, and, possibly to remove traces of damage in course of reproduction, a few fresh lines were introduced. These variations are nearly always in the lower portion of the frame immediately below the “5” and “E” of the bottom inscription, and where in one or two cases they occur above, are directly over the first “R” and the “E” of “CORREIO.” It is difficult to describe these *minutiæ*, but they will readily be observed in the stamps themselves. In the blue stamp in “Types” I. and II. the differences are small (“Type” II. seemingly being very rare); “Type” III. has the left lower portion between the “5” and the “R” entirely cross-hatched, and is the commonest variety referred to previously as having turned up. When I was examining these stamps in the sheet on their first acquisition by me, I noticed that the “2” had no colour on its left arm, that the head of the “5” was thicker, and the “1” of “REIS” was uneven in the centre colouring. I noticed that these varieties were constant not only in the sheet but in other loose specimens, and the fact that the other stamp

I had of this value had none of these characteristics led me at first to suspect that these might be reprints. I have not seen this variety used, but there are two or three of my specimens evidently of older origin and a different printing, and I believe with Mr. Wasserman that these stamps formed portion of a remainder. "Type" IV. in this stamp varies from "Types" I. and II. below. In the rose stamp we find so far no "Type" I., but "Types" II. and III. repeated. "Type" IV. Mr. Wasserman apparently has, and "Types" V. and VI. present also fresh varieties of the network below the lower inscription, and have not been seen in the blue stamp. I may add that there are also breaks in the outer frame and defects in the figures or letters that seem constant respectively to each variety, and by which, after practice, the varying "types" can readily be detected. It is curious that the reprints should in both colours be from the first Plate I., *i.e.* Die I., with the fine background, a circumstance which speaks strongly in favour of the other varieties being originals.

Issue IV. May, 1856. Dom Pedro V.

<i>Thin paper.</i>	<i>Thick paper.</i>
5 reis, red-brown.	5 reis, chestnut-brown.
„ yellow-brown.	„ dark brown.
„ dull brown.	„ warm brown.
„ dark brown.	25 reis, blue; Die I.
25 reis, blue; Die I.	„ „ „ II. (four varieties).
„ „ „ II. (four varieties).	„ dark blue „
„ dark blue.	

Issue V. 1857. Dom Pedro V.

25 reis, pale rose shades.	25 reis, pale rose shades.
„ deep „ „	„ deep „ „
	(four varieties).

Note.—The differences of paper, "thick" and "thin," are less marked than in the early issues, and can be practically disregarded except by the "extra specialist"!

Issue VI. 1862 (July to September). Dom Luis.

According to M. Moens, the 5 reis, the 10 (in *jaune d'or*), 25 (blue-green), and the 100 reis were issued on July 1st, 1862, followed by the 5 reis in September, the colours of the 10 being oranged and of the 50 yellowed respectively in March, 1863, and April, 1864. The issue can therefore be properly entitled 1862, and is noteworthy for the introduction of a fresh value, 10 reis, of a somewhat bizarre shape. The stamp was produced under the same auspices as heretofore. The gum is practically white, an occasional lapse only to the brownish tone being observable. The paper becomes more uniform, and may be described as of medium thickness, varying somewhat in texture, any specimens on thin paper observable being due probably to an occasional uneven spreading of the pulp, and not denoting any special delivery of different quality or thickness. Of the 5 reis there are the two known types, the first having the figure "5" two mm. distant from the "R" of "REIS," and the second having these details $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. farther apart. This

stamp also exists (as shown) having a double impression, the first being in plain relief, two sheets having probably been inadvertently impressed at one time, the undermost one being subsequently restruck in colour. As to the 100, I would only call attention to the wide and varying interstices between the horizontal rows. The 25 reis once more affords the main interest. After my correspondence with Mr. Wasserman I turned naturally to the 25 reis, and, as I expected, I found "types" likewise. I have so far found four varieties here, which I will briefly describe, but which can be more readily followed by the aid of the stamps themselves; in each case the variety (*a*) is the most important.

Type I. (*a*) Variety of background above "E" of "CORREIO." (*b*) First "R" of "CORREIO" has the tail straight down. (*c*) Partial double embossing of value.

Type II. (*a*) Variety of background above "E" of "CORREIO." (*b*) Thick tails to "RR" of same. (*c*) Background above "EIS" of "REIS."

Type III. (*a*) Variety of background above "EIS" of "REIS."

Type V. (*a*) Variety of background above "EI" of "CORREIO." (*b*) "O" of "CORREIO" slightly nearer end of label.

Types I. and IV. seem the scarcest; the latter all came from a portion of a sheet recently discovered. With regard to the 50 and 100 reis, there is nothing noteworthy except the variations caused by more or less heavy striking. The 1886 reprint is on Type III.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue VI. 1862 (July to September). Dom Luis.

5 reis, brown shades; Type I.	
„ dark brown shades; Type I.	
„ brown „ „ II.	
„ dark brown „ „	
„ brown „ „ double print.	
10 reis, pale yellow.	
„ orange-yellow.	
25 reis, rose	} four varieties.
„ pale rose	
„ lake-rose	
50 reis, blue-green shades.	
„ yellow-green „	
100 reis, lilac shades.	

Note.—The paper varies slightly, but is medium thickness generally.

Issue VII. 1866 (July 25th) to 1867 (February). Dom Luis.

Spread over a period of seven months, a fresh presentment of His Majesty King Luis gradually made its appearance, not as hitherto a native artist's work, but executed by M. C. Wiener, of Brussels, and produced at the Hôtel de la Monnaie at Lisbon. M. Wiener was no doubt glad to sign his work on the base of the neck, but I cannot see that he had much to be proud of, or that his artistic skill was any improvement on that of his Portuguese predecessor. Three new values were introduced in this set—20, 80, and 120

reis—to meet new postal rate requirements ; the gum was uniformly yellowish, and the paper thick, while the plates were now constructed of seven rows of four stamps, twenty-eight in all (Westoby). The 5 and 25 reis present minor variations in the setting up of the numerals of value, and it would appear that in this and the subsequent issues one matrix die only was constructed, and that it was reduplicated with the addition of the respective figures of the different values. The 5 reis I have only been able to find in two varieties, which are easily distinguishable, as the right upper “5” in one case leans forward far more than in the other. The 25 reis presents more difficulties. I have so far found three varieties, but there may well be more.

Variety 1 has the figures “2” and “5” closely approaching each other in the upper right angle.

Variety 2 has the figures more separated.

Variety 3 has the “2” above the “5” in the lower right angle.

The remaining values call for no especial mention.

Issue VIII. 1867 (September) to 1870. Dom Luis.

The appearance of this issue, which is identical, except on the score of perforation, with the last, was spread over three years, although all the values except the 100 (March, 1869) and a new one of 240 reis were given out within a few months from the first-named date. The 240 did not, however, appear until 1870. The perforating machine, which gave a gauge of $12\frac{1}{2}$, was supplied from Brussels by MM. Gouweloos Bros. (Westoby), paper and gum being as before. As is known, there are two types of the 5 reis, differing only in the numerals, the upper right “5” being closer to the outside of the label in one than the other. Of the former there is a small variety with broken frame under “REIS.” A third variety has been mentioned, but I consider it only a defective impression or partial “double strike,” causing a blurred background. The 25 reis exists in numerous types of the numerals. I have, I believe, so far unearthed seven principal and two minor varieties, and there are doubtless more, so that I need not at the present moment inflict upon you a schedule of the differences. Suffice it to say that the position of the four groups of numerals “25” will be found by their respective placings to constitute these varieties, which, as you will see by a block of nine, are constant in the same sheet. In the remaining values there is nothing novel except a “double strike” of the 120 reis. I may remark here that in imperforate series collectors require good margins. Pairs, except of the low values, are scarce, and these two issues generally are melting out of sight. The reprints are scarcer than the originals! The colours of both series are well described in the catalogue, so I omit synopsis.

Issue IX. 1870 (December) to 1873 (September). Dom Luis.

As might have been anticipated, M. Wiener's work did not entail any ecstatic joy on the part of the worthy Portuguese, and they therefore wisely again had recourse to a native artist for a new series of stamps—M. Campos, of Lisbon. Mr. Westoby in his work called this a “servile imitation of Wiener's work,” and generally fell foul of it, but I must confess I consider it a

great improvement, and that the stamps are at once serviceable and artistic. I do not propose to go into detail with this issue, the last on which I touch, as much has been lately added to the catalogues, and I fancy there is yet more to learn than I can now place before you, my only object being to call attention to one or two further variations of figures, and point out to my *confrères* the direction in which they can usefully prosecute their labours. There are of course two principal perforations ($12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$). In the former I have found three varieties of the 25 *reis*.

A. *Perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- Variety 1. "2" and "5" of "25" evenly spaced.
 " 2 " " closer to left.
 " 3 " " " right.

50 *reis*.

- Variety 1. "5" and "0" of "50" closer together.
 " 2 " " wider apart.

B. *Perf.* $13\frac{1}{2}$.

25 *reis*.

- Variety 4. Relative positions of "2" and "5" varying in angles.
 " 5 " " "
 " 6 " " "
 " 7 " " "

I have compared the last four varieties with the other 25, *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$, and I cannot see that any $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforated variety is to be met with *perf.* $13\frac{1}{2}$. This seems almost unaccountable, and presupposes the existence of a number of plates. The reduplication of small plates of twenty-eight would, however, present nothing of a deterrent nature.

The questions of the types of the 15, bistre-brown, and 20, rose, and the two different classes of papers employed for the majority of these embossed stamps, with the collation of the various perforations, present many features of interest which I hope to touch on at some future date. I have already far exceeded the limits of an ordinary paper, but I hope that I have shown—aided by the stamps themselves—that there is much both to delight and instruct the collector who throws himself heart and soul into the study of what I may call the Portuguese Cameos.



The Hague Philatelic Exhibition.



THE labours of the energetic Committee to whom had been entrusted the entire arrangements of this Exhibition appear to have been crowned with success, as the exhibits, on the whole, were of great interest and variety and the attendances highly satisfactory. The Exhibition, which was held in the Royal Botanical Gardens, had the advantage of a good *locale*, but the method of display left something to be desired, as, though of a simple and inexpensive nature, the security of the exhibits was perhaps open to doubt. The Exhibition was opened upon August the 10th and was closed on the 19th of August.

The *clou* of the show was undoubtedly the collection of French of M. le Comte Durrieu, which, as is well known, comprises the amalgamated strength of several of the finest specialised collections of the French stamps. We hope on a future occasion, in further notes on the Exhibition, to give some details of this really marvellous exhibit, which apparently is at least on all fours with Mr. White's English, *i.e. hors ligne!* The special prize for the stamps of Holland and Colonies was justly awarded to Herr C. Ph. L. van Kinschott, although Mr. H. H. J. Schäfer ran him close.

In Class VIII. (A) M. Geo. P. Grignard was second to Durrieu with France also, his late issues being very fine, and D. M. van de Heer third with Spain. In the same Class (B) the following prizes were also awarded: F. I. Gunther, first, Greece; V. Hars, second, Belgium; Count D'Assche, third, Greece; A. Markl, fourth, Greece; Mrs. Bridson, fifth, Portugal. It is curious that three exhibits should have been successful in Greece!

A word of praise should be given to Mr. Moser's U.S. Postmasters and locals, both exceedingly fine; his Government issues, although strong, lacked completeness, and while containing three or four *premières gravures*, also wanted strengthening in shades. Mr. Moser showed the splendid Buenos Ayres collection purchased from Mr. Ehrenbach after the Paris Exhibition last year.

Class XI. English Colonies, by D. M. de Heer, took the prize, but his stamps were by no means up to exhibition form, as we should consider; in fact, the Gold Medal was withheld, and a Silver Gilt substituted by the jury.

Mr. W. W. Mann took the first prize for varieties in Class XII. (A), but was third in Class XII. (B).

The judges were: H. F. W. Becking, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, L. A. Beausar, J. G. Bohlmeier, Dr. Diena, Th. Lemaire, J. Reclaire, D. E. Schreuders, Anton M. van Hoek, W. Dorning Beckton, J. Bernichon, E. Stock, and Dr. Vedell.

The opinions of visitors with which we have been favoured, from both this country and France, are generally to the effect that the Hague Philatelic Exhibition has been a distinct and gratifying success, and that its organisers may well anticipate that its effect upon Philately in the Netherlands will be both lasting and beneficial.

Philatelic Note.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE hear from the *Australian Philatelist* of an interesting discovery. A copy of the 2d. of the 1862 issue, wmk. *double-lined "1,"* has been found. It is stated that the stamp is of the same shade of colour as those with wmk. *double-lined "2"* and *"3,"* but is on very thin paper, with slight traces of brownish gum. The specimen has two slight tears.

Occasional Notes.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY.

AS a fitting corollary to the interesting account in our last issue of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall's reception and welcome by Australian Philatelists, we gladly welcome the official announcement conveyed to Mr. Basset Hull, Honorary Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club, who has received the following letter from New Zealand:—

"H.M.S. 'OPHIR,' AT SEA, *June 6, 1901.*

"DEAR SIR,—I am desired by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to say that he will be pleased to accept the office of Honorary President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, in lieu of that of Patron, which the Club has been good enough to offer him. His Royal Highness also desires to add that he wishes the Club a very successful career in its interesting work.

"I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

"B. GODFREY-FAUCETT, *Commander, R.N., A.D.C.*"

This graceful acceptance of the Honorary Presidency of the Sydney Philatelic Club will be heartily welcomed by every collector throughout the British Empire, and is a fitting and deserved testimony to the prominent and deeply interesting philatelic history of the postal issues of the Australian Colonies.

THE EXHIBITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

WE are able to announce that the prospects of the success of this forthcoming Exhibition are most encouraging. The Committee has received a very loyal support from the members of the Society who have African collections, with the gratifying result that the whole of the thirteen different countries will be represented by selections that will leave nothing to be desired. Much interest in philatelic circles has been evoked, and we anticipate a record attendance on November 16th, when the elasticity of the rooms in Arundel Street will be stretched to the utmost tension!

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE have received from Mr. H. A. Slade, the energetic Hon. Sec. of this Society, an interesting Report for the Season 1900-1. Abundant evidence is given herein of the continued vitality of this enterprising body, whose successful career owes so much to the energy and ability of Mr. Slade. Our space will not admit of publication in full of the Report, which occupies sixteen pages, but the excerpts following will give a fair perception of the past and future work of the Society.

Hon. President—H. Jennings-White. *Vice-Presidents*—W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, Gordon Smith, M.A. *Committee*—Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, George Gaffe, E. A. Mardon, Franz Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland. *Counterfeit Expert*—Rev. R. B. Earée, Miserdon Rectory, Cirencester. *Librarian*—George Haynes, The Grange, St. Albans, and 124, Newgate Street, London, E.C. *Hon. Auditors*—W. A. Boyes and A. G. Wane. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans. *Headquarters for Monthly Meetings*—Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C. *Annual Subscription*—5s; no entrance fee. *Life Membership*—£2 2s.

Statement of Accounts for period October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Carried from last account :—		Accommodation at Anderton's Hotel	5 5 0
Life Subscriptions, Reserve Fund	8 19 0	Printing Annual Report	3 0 0
Less temporary withdrawal	18 11	Posting Annual Report, Receipts, and Petty Expenses	2 7 2
	8 0 1	Printing Accounts, Notices of Meetings, etc.	2 18 0
Subscriptions, 82 ordinary members at 5s.	20 10 0	Posting Notices of Meetings	2 3 3
		Stationery	1 3 0
		Forgery Book	4 6
		Clerical Assistance	1 10 0
		Dinner Expenses	1 12 6
		Sundry Postages, etc.	1 5 2
		Balance	7 1 6
	<u>£28 10 1</u>		<u>£28 10 1</u>

July 10th, 1901. *Audited and found correct,* { W. ARCHIBALD BOYES,
ALFRED G. WANE.

1901. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1901-2.

Oct. 1.	Notes on Australian Stamps, illustrated by Specimens	M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Nov. 5.	Display and Paper, "Mafeking Besieged' Stamps".	J. R. F. TURNER.
" 12.	Special Meeting. Display, "Ceylon and Straits Settlements"	W. B. AVERY.
Dec. 3.	Paper and Display, "Stamps of the German Empire"	FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
1902.		
Jan. 7.	Display, with Notes, "India"	L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Feb. 4.	{ Display and Paper, "Lagos"	RUDOLPH MEYER.
	{ Display and Paper, "Mexican Locals"	RUDOLPH FRENZEL.
Mar. 4.	Display and Paper, "Argentine" (second part)	T. W. HALL.
April 1.	Display, "Gambia"	VERNON ROBERTS.
May 6.	Annual Dinner. Display, "West African Colonies"	BARON A. DE WORMS.
" 20.	Annual Meeting. Election of Officers; Receipt of Reports; Revision of Rules; General Business.	

Each meeting commences at 7 p.m. Promises for Displays and Papers are regarded as conditional. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Number of members on May 21st, 1901, 114. Increase in membership during 1900-1, 29. Average attendance of members at meetings, 21. Value of exchange packets circulated, £4,904 4s. 3½d. Average value of packets £613 0s. 6d. Average sales, £55 7s. 7d.

THE AMERICAN COLLECTORS' COMPANY.

MR. CRAWFORD CAPEN, a well-known Philatelist in the States, and an able man of business, has been apparently the pilot of this new and important amalgamation, and his remarks hereon in the *A. J. P.*, particularly as affecting collectors, will well repay perusal by our readers. There is much therein that is excellent and pertinent, but we cannot subscribe to all his deductions.

“The general purpose of the American Collectors' Company in assuming control of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company and the New England Stamp Company, is to act in such a manner as to be helpful to the interests of collecting in the United States.

“Our corporation is a union of collectors for mutual benefit, and it therefore is necessary for us to keep continually in mind and aim at securing those results which will tend to strengthen and solidify the stamp business.

“A prime necessity in the collecting world is stability in values.

“It may be a very fine thing for the collector to buy stamps at large discounts from catalogue prices, but when his collection is offered for sale, or a value is put upon it, the possibility of these discounts gives it a correspondingly low value.

“Strong and well-maintained prices are altogether the best for the collecting fraternity.

“We recognise the existence of discounts, and know that many good stamps are sold at comparatively low prices, but we do not believe that anything excessive in this direction is for the real advantage of collectors.

“Our first efforts will therefore be directed towards the strengthening of prices, and in order to do this effectively we ask the co-operation of all interested in Philately, whether as collectors or dealers.

“The general impression that exists as to standard catalogue prices is that they are for fair average specimens of a stamp, whether used or unused. Therefore it has been possible to say, “This stamp, or this lot of stamps, catalogues fifty dollars. We will sell at half catalogue, twenty-five dollars.” We propose to meet this state of affairs and change it, by making the catalogue price in future the value of a perfect specimen, or as perfect as can be found, of the stamp that is priced. This rule will, of course, be subject to some exceptions, as in the cases of fine early prints or varieties.

“The unused price will be for a stamp bright, clean, well-centred, with original gum (if the stamp comes in this way), no tear or other injury. The used price will be for a whole, well-centred, lightly and properly cancelled, clean, and fresh-appearing copy.

“This being the significance of catalogue prices, it will not be possible to advertise that large discounts are given from catalogue prices when the stamps for sale are only of average quality or, as has been done in some instances, when the stamps are of inferior grade.

“The price of the inferior stamp will be only a proportion of the Standard Catalogue price, varying according to the degree of inferiority.

“It is quite generally admitted that fine specimens of most stamps are worth very close to catalogue prices, and it will be our endeavour to adjust these prices so that they will represent as nearly as possible the actual value of the best obtainable specimens.

“It is also a notable fact that the prices of stamps, like those of other articles whose value is dependent on the law of supply and demand, vary from time to time. Our Standard Catalogue prices, therefore, will be good only until we publish a change of

them. We propose to do this from month to month in the *American Journal of Philately*. Collectors therefore who wish to be posted as to values should send us their subscriptions to this paper. This plan will prove a great help to collectors in keeping them informed.

"We do not propose to note insignificant changes of prices, but when, for instance, a deluge of stamps, such as has just occurred in the case of Abyssinia, is poured upon the market, it is not right that collectors should think that they are buying for one dollar that which is catalogued at over six.

"Also, many stamps become obsolete soon after they are priced in the catalogue. This, in the cases of all small countries and some large ones, means advances in values.

"It is necessary to add a word as to the prices of current stamps and new issues. It is in the sale of these stamps that the greatest competition has arisen in the last few years. The sale, at a small percentage over face, does not pay. There is too much loss in injured or off-centred copies and in other ways to allow of profit. The fact remains, however, that new and current issues are sold at low rates by some of the largest dealers. We propose to meet this competition, and will take standing orders to deliver new issues as fast as they come out at as low net prices as are charged by any other dealers."

PAN-AMERICAN INVERTS.

THE subject of the Pan-American inverts has been worn pretty nearly threadbare, especially in view of the fact that there are no new developments apparently, but taking into consideration the insinuations that have been offered in some quarters as to how they came to exist, it may not be without interest to collectors to hear the version of the Assistant Director of the Bureau, under whose immediate supervision the printing came, as to how the errors likely were made.

As has been previously explained, the stamps are printed by hand upon a very simple kind of press, in some respects similar to the old Washington hand-press used by Ben Franklin. The plate, containing 200 designs, either of centre or border, is placed upon a block upon the bed of the press; the dampened sheet of paper is laid thereon, and by means of a sort of vertical windlass the bed is pushed under a small roller covered with felt, and the impression is made. Then on the return another impression is produced. After each printing the plate is removed from the block on the bed of the press and placed over a small furnace to keep it hot. Here it is wiped off and re-inked, then placed on the block and a sheet of paper placed upon it, and so on. The printing is done by men who are paid by the hundred sheets; the placing of the sheets is done by women who are paid \$1.50 per day. The error might have been made by either the man or the woman. In the course of the work, which is carried on at breakneck speed, it would be an easy matter for the man, in taking up the plate, to lay it on the furnace or the bed of the press wrong end to. He takes the plate from the bed of the press, turns half around to the furnace, then takes it up again and places it on the press. The human mind is a peculiar thing, as every reader will freely admit, and sometimes it temporarily goes off on a vacation, and we slip a cog. The woman, in her work, performs the same motions with the sheet of paper that the man does with the plate. She turns to the pile of

damp sheets, picks up one and lays it on the plate. When the impression has been made she removes it from the plate and lays it upon another pile. It is the easiest matter in the world to either lay the sheet on the plate wrong end to, or, having taken it from the plate, to lay it wrong on the pile.

The Assistant Director says the errors occur this way. They could have occurred in no other, and they were errors not knowingly made. That the Department should have had any part in or knowledge of the mistake is inconceivable. In the first place there could be no possible motive, and in the second place probably twenty people must know of the scheme in order that it should be carried out, were the Department to undertake such a deal. There could be no profit in it to the employees unless the sheets could be delivered to a certain person in a certain place. The examiners, perforators, counters, gummers, second counters, wrappers, billers, etc., they and others not named must be in the scheme in order that a certain sheet might reach a certain post office. Otherwise any one of the twenty people noticing the error would throw it out. No one will believe that any such scheme could be worked, even were there a disposition to manipulate it, therefore reasonable people will not censure the Government because in printing 250,000,000 stamps five sheets slipped out with the centre inverted.—*Metropolitan Philatelist*.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—Mr. A. H. Stamford sends us a specimen of the 1s., green, of 1863-75, watermarked Crown and CC, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ at top and bottom and 14 at sides. This stamp is postmarked.

Adhesive.

1s. green of 1863-75, Crown CC, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—A horizontal pair of the 1d., blue, watermarked Crown and CC, has reached the *M. J.* imperforate vertically, and with no horizontal perforations. Un-

fortunately, it is cut rather close at top and bottom.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A correspondent has shown us a specimen of the 1d. of the Transvaal surcharged, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. already chronicled, for use at Vryburg after that place had been recaptured from the Boers. Our correspondent obtained his specimen from Mr. W. Vernon Johnstone, who issued these stamps, and who informed him that 200 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and sixty of the 1d. were overprinted.—*M. J.*

1d., carmine and green; surcharged "V.R. SPECIAL POST."

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. — Some stationery has appeared with the type of the new adhesives.

A 5 cents, blue, Registration envelope and single and reply 1 cent and 3 cents post cards.

Registration Cover. 5 cents, blue on white.
Post Cards. 1 c., green on buff.
 1+1 c. " " "
 3 c., carmine on buff.
 3+3 c. " " "

FIJI.—The specialist's attention is called by the *M. J.* to the 6d. stamp of the current set.

It has been received in a rather brighter shade than hitherto, and the perf. is about $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Erwen's Weekly* reports the current 6d. stamp overprinted "Army Official," in two lines, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values.

Army Official. 6d., purple on red.

INDIA.—*Kishengarh.*—The *M. J.* informs us that the regular colours for the stamps of this State are—

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., carmine,	|	1 a., lilac (or slate-lilac),
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue,		2 a., dull orange,
		4 a., brown,

varying, of course, in shade. All exist imperf. and perf., and the higher values are considered absolutely unnecessary for any postal purpose.

Las Bela.—The *M. C.* illustrates a new stamp for this State.

In shape it is square, and contains the words "LAS BELA" and "ONE ANNA" in a circle, with native inscription in a band crossing the centre.

Adhesive. 1 a., black on red; pin-perf.

NEW ZEALAND.—A new reply card is noted. It is stated to be the same as the ordinary card, but with the inscriptions in both English and French.

According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the 1d. "Universal" of the local printing has been found (a sheet) imperforate vertically.

Post Card. 1d. + 1d., dark brown on buff.

SEYCHELLES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 36 c. has been surcharged 3 c. and that 30,000 were issued and sold out within a few hours.

Adhesive. 3 c. on 36 c., brown and carmine (P).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Selangor.*—Another provisional has been issued here. The 5 cents, lilac and ochre, has been overprinted "One cent" and bar above, in black.

Adhesive. 1 cent on 5 cents, lilac and ochre.

TOBAGO.—Messrs. Bright and Son have been informed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies that the obsolete stamps which were advertised for sale in January, 1900, have been destroyed.

We understand this information applies to the unsold $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1s. values only.

TONGA.—The stamps of this country being much sought after at present, the following, taken from the *M. J.*, is of interest:—

"The surcharge shown in Type 13 seems to have been done in three parts; 'VAEUA OE BENI' was printed with type, 'Half' was first written with a typewriter over the whole or greater part of the sheet, and 'Penny-' was then added by the same process. It is evident that the printed portion may read either up or down, and that the space between 'Half' and 'Penny' may vary considerably.

"Thus we find the following:—

"1. 'VAEUA OE BENI' reading upwards.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Space varying from comparatively wide to no space at all, the words touching.

"Error, with extra letter 'P' below the 'P' of 'Penny.'

"Pair, with 'Penny' on left-hand stamp very close to right-hand side, so that the hyphen after it falls on the right-hand stamp, and is covered by the 'P' on that stamp.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Vertical pair, showing very different spacing.

"2. 'VAEUA OE BENI' reading downwards.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Block of four, showing various spacing.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Strip of three, with 'Half' only, one of them with a comma as well as a hyphen after the word.

"Block of eighteen (three horizontal rows of six) all surcharged 'Half-' and 'Penny'; the top row has 'Half' corrected by typewriting 'lf' upon the 'fl.' The second stamp has a comma after 'Penny.' The spacing and relative positions of the words vary greatly.

"The owner of the above tells us that he has also part of a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., *take*, of 1894, showing various defects of impression, such as 'HAL -PENNY,' 'HA -PENNY,' 'H PENNY,' 'I PENNY,' and 'PENNY' for 'HALF-PENNY,' and 'SU CHARGE' or 'SUR HARGE' for 'SURCHARGE.'"

TRANSVAAL.—*Pietersburg.*—On page 186 we gave particulars of the Boer Government stamps manufactured and issued at Pietersburg.

Mr. J. J. Haupt has kindly sent us a set and also a photograph copy of a proclamation of the Boer Government relating to this issue.

Our correspondent informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value exists initialled in black as well as in red ink, and that the 4d., 6d., and 1s. values were only issued imperforate.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation :—

“GOUVERNEMENTS KENNISGEVING.

“Met betrekking tot de nieuwe postzegels, die de Regeering besloten heeft uit te geven, wordt mits deze ter algemeene informatie bekend gemaakt, dat niet een dier zegels wettig of geldig zal zyn tenzy zy op den bovenkant gewaarmerkt zyn door de voorletters van J. T. de V. Smit, die door de Regeering als controleur van deze uitgave van postzegels aangesteld is geworden.

“F. W. REITZ,
“Staats Secretaris.”

“Gouvernements-kantoor te Velde,
“Dist. Middelburg,
“8 Februari, 1901.”

VICTORIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows :—

“The stamps issued a few months ago (see p. 77) were rendered necessary on account of the new laws requiring separate sets of stamps for postage and revenue, the new issue being exclusively for postage, and the old ones inscribed ‘STAMP DUTY’ remaining in use for revenue purposes. It has, however, been found that as no fewer than eight values of the new set bear no inscription indicative of the use to which they have to be put, they are frequently used as revenue stamps, which is illegal. It has therefore been found necessary to withdraw the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. stamps, and these have been replaced by new stamps exactly similar in design and colours, but with the word ‘POSTAGE’ added. We send a set for inspection.”

The new set is watermarked V and Crown, and is perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, as before.

ZANZIBAR.—Single copies of the current 2 as., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ as., and 8 as. have been found in Messrs. Gibbons’ stock, showing no trace of any watermark.

At present it is uncertain whether these are from margins or corners of watermarked sheets or from printings on unwatermarked paper.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Messrs. Bright and Son call our attention to a variety of the 25 c., blue on rose, of 1884-91.

The foliage at the left side differs, the top leaf at right of spray is very narrow, and the vein is shown in centre of leaf.

In the normal stamp the leaf is wide and the vein is shown close to the edge of the leaf.

CRETE.—The set of Unpaid stamps lately chronicled appears to have been incomplete.

Der Philatelist illustrates a 5 drachmas, with head of Mercury in the centre, name at top, and value at bottom. It might be a postal for anything there is to show the purpose it is intended for.

The 1 dr. Unpaid Letter stamp has been surcharged “1 ΔΡΑΧΜΗ,” in *black*, to distinguish it the better from the 1 l. stamp.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 dr. on 1 dr., red.
5 dr., carmine.

DENMARK.—We are informed by Mr. Thorvald Cohn that the 4 and 8 öre envelopes have been issued in a new design, the old types being withdrawn from circulation.—*A. J. P.*

GERMANY.—A rather doubtful surcharge is announced in the Continental journals.

The 3 pf. stamps having, so it is stated, run short on the ss. *Vineta*, permission was granted to surcharge some 5 pf., green, stamps.

The 5 pf. was cut in half and each half was then surcharged “3 pf.,” in violet, a hand-stamp being used.

Adhesive.

3 pf. on half of 5 pf., green; violet surcharge.

GREECE.—The new issue of stamps has appeared and a full description is given in the *M. C.* We copy the following from our contemporary.

“The designs are as follows :—

“(a) Numerals of value in upper angles, similar to the stamp on the 5 lepta post card, but with ΕΛΛΑΣ on solid ground.

“(b) Numerals below; an imitation of the stamp on the 10 lepta card, but the foot of Mercury is now poised on a mountain peak instead of a globe.

“(c) The same figure, but larger, in a large upright rectangular frame, like the Olympic Games stamps.

“The values up to and including the 1 drachma are line-engraved, and if the engraving is the work of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., all we can say is that it is not much credit to them. A comparison of the adhesives with the post cards shows that the original line-engraving whence the lithographic transfer from which the cards are produced was made, must have been vastly finer in execution. The 2, 3, and 5 drachmai stamps are printed by lithography, as impressions in metallic colours cannot be made from plates engraved in recess. The result is simply vile, and brings us back to the ‘Hamonia, W. Krantz’ labels which used to be religiously plastered into every Lallier’s album.

"The 'lepta' values are perf. 13½, and the 'drachmai' values 12½."

1	lepton, brown (a).
2	lepta, grey (a).
3	" orange (a).
5	" green (a).
10	" carmine (b).
20	" pale purple (a).
25	" ultramarine (b).
30	" violet (a).
40	" chocolate (a).
50	" lake (a).
1	drachma, black (c).
2	drachmai, bronze (c).
3	" silver (c).
5	" gold (c).

We have since received the full set from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and find the description given by the *M. C.* correct, except that the 5 lepta is of type (b).

The execution of the three higher values is poor, but the lower values make a handsome set, in our opinion.

SERVIA.—*Le P. F.* illustrates the 5 paras, green, of a new issue, the only value at present in circulation, unless the 3 and 5 dinars noted on page 79 form part of this set; the other values, 10, 20, 50 paras, and 1 dinar, will follow as the old stamps are exhausted.

The design is similar to that of the 1894 issue; the principal difference noted is the name appearing in a straight band at top instead of in a curve.

According to the *M. C.*, a new post card of 5 paras, green, has also appeared.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	5 paras, green.
<i>Post Card.</i>	5 paras, green.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A "Memorandum Postal" of the value of 15 centavos—colour, dark ultramarine on white—appeared in April.—*M. C.*

Letter Sheet. 15 centavos, dark ultramarine on white.

BRAZIL.—The 10 reis, dark blue, perf. 11, Gibbons' Type 72, must be added to the list, specimens having reached this side.

Postage Due. 10 reis, dark blue; perf. 11.

CHILE.—A new stamp of the current set, 30 c., dull orange, has just been issued. This information reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* is informed that a new set is in course of preparation.

Adhesive. 30 c., dull orange, current type.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Rio Hacha.*—A provisional issue appears to have taken place here, and we take the following from the *A. J. P.*:

"Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us a number of provisional stamps issued in Rio

Hacha. The stamps are type-set, in sheets of sixteen, four rows of four stamps each. There are numerous minor differences, principally in the position of the pieces of the border. The first stamp of the first row has a border of entirely different style from the other stamps in the sheet. The same setting was used for both values, the numerals only being changed. Each stamp is signed in black ink 'J. R. Pichon,' or 'Julio R. Pichon.' It is said that the issue consisted of five thousand stamps, and that only two sheets were printed on green paper."

Adhesive Stamps.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

"NO hay estampillas
Vale 10 centavos
El Agente Postal."

Imperforate.

5 c.,	black on white.
5 c.	" yellow.
10 c.	" white.
10 c.	" grey-blue.
10 c.	" grey-green.

Tumaco.—Additional information reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. about the late provisionals. Our friends write:—

"We have just received a letter from a correspondent at Tumaco, in Colombia, with reference to the recent provisionals. It appears that the postal agent or postmaster who issued the provisional stamps was dismissed from office on May 4th, and the stock of stamps he then had on hand was delivered up to the Prefect to be destroyed. His dismissal appears to have been due to his having speculated in the provisional stamps for his own personal gain.

"As there are still no stamps to be obtained in Tumaco, letters have to be franked by the postmaster, who simply writes in the corner of the envelope, 'Pago' and the amount with his signature beneath, and the dated postmark over all, while the Prefect, who apparently acts as a censor, writes on the back of the envelope, 'Pase, El Prefecto' and his signature. The letter we received is thus franked, and came through without any extra charge."

GUATEMALA.—We have not had long to wait for the further surcharges expected.

The 20 cents. of 1887-91 has been overprinted "1901-1-Centavo" and "1901-2-Centavos," with the figure "20" barred out with five lines, all in black. Varieties may be found, it is stated.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	1 centavo on 20 c., green, of 1887-91.
	2 centavos " " "

URUGUAY.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* includes the 50 centesimos, carmine, of the new set, surcharged "Oficial."

It is stated that the 20 c., type of 1895, now appears in *black* and *blue* to replace the 20 c., *pale blue*, of the 1890 type.

If so, then there will be another value, or type, to receive the official surcharge!

It is difficult to follow the changes.

Adhesive. 20 c., black and blue, type of 1895.

Official. 50 c., carmine, latest set.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FERNANDO POO.—We gave a list of the new issue for 1901 on page 137, and expressed doubt as to the colours being quite correct.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. having now received a supply, send us the 10 centimos, and state that the correct values and colours are as follows:—

Adhesives.	
1 centimo, black.	50 centimos, claret.
2 centimos, bistre.	75 " olive-brown.
3 " dark violet.	1 peseta, blue-green.
4 " lilac-blue.	2 pesetas, light brown.
5 " orange.	3 " grey-green.
10 " violet-brown.	4 " brick-red.
25 " light blue.	5 " green.
	10 pesetas, bistre.

HAWAII.—Some discoveries have been made, states the *A. J. P.*, in the Provisional Government surcharges of 1893.

The 6 c., green, with a black, and the 10 c., red-brown, with a red overprint, have been found.

Only one sheet of each value is known.

Adhesives. 6 cents, green, with black overprint.
10 " red-brown, with red "

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

(FOUNDED 1892).

SINCE the publication of the last Club report packets have been circulated as follows:—

May, three packets, 147 sheets,	£	s.	d.
valued at	1,547	2	1
June, three packets, 138 sheets,			
valued at	1,466	18	0
July, two packets, 101 sheets,			
valued at	1,178	17	3

March and April packets have been broken up, and accounts were submitted in due course. Sales for these two months were £241 2s. 9d. and £264 os. 7d. respectively. A fair number of average sheets has been received for the August circuit, but the continuance of the holidays has lessened both the quality and the quantity of the contributions. Next month, it is anticipated, the packets will return to their normal condition (four), and a large increase of membership is expected.

Broadly speaking, Africans have been first favourites during the first half of the present year, while the early issues of South America in first-class condition have been much sought after by collectors. Rare unused Europeans and Australians have been but little in evidence, but whenever offered for sale they have been eagerly snapped up at good prices. The statement that "the better the stamps the better the sales" was never more true than it is at the present time.

Philatelists of all grades are eligible for admission, but in the interests of members references are required with every application. Non-contributors may see all packets, but are placed last on the lists. An entrance fee of 2s. is charged, and in lieu of an annual subscription 2½ per cent. is levied on the gross amount of

stamps taken from each sheet. No charge is made on purchases.

Copies of rules with full information is gladly supplied on demand.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary*.
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixty-seventh meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, June 10th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Bruner, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. A number of communications were read by the Secretary, who also reported having mailed on June 1st a copy of the *Year Book* to each one of the members. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$362.19, exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was read and approved. Report of House Committee was received. The Committee on new Club-house reported that favourable replies continued to be received in answer to their circular.

THE sixty-eighth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, July 8th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Calman, Luff, and Perrin. In the absence of the President, Vice-President Andreini called the meeting to order at 8.30 p.m. A communication from Mr. G. S. Dickinson was read, wherein he tendered his resignation as a member and presented his share of stock to the Club: resignation accepted with regrets, and sincere thanks tendered for his generous donation to the Club. The resignation of Mr. F. H. Pitman was accepted with regret. Adjourned at 9 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW SOUTH WALES VARIETIES OF O.S.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I note in the *London Philatelist* for June a chronicle of some New South Wales O.S. stamps, in which the letters of the surcharge are $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart.

I supposed this variety was ancient history, especially to an old Australian collector like yourself, but as it seems to be sufficiently new to chronicle in the *London Philatelist*, perhaps you would like to know of a few more varieties. I have in my collection as follows:—

Issue of 1871-1883.
 1d., perf. 10, 11 × 12.
 2d. ,, 11 × 12.
 3d. ,, 10.
 10d. ,, 10.
 1 sh. ,, 12.

Centennial Issue.
 6d., perf. 11 × 12.
 8d. ,, 11 × 12.

1885 (*Fiscal paper*).
 1d., perf. 10.

1891.
 12½d., perf. 11 × 12.

1891-1892.
 ½d., perf. 11 × 12.

I also have a number of stamps with this surcharge in which the letter "o" is placed sideways. It would appear that with a round letter one could not tell whether it is in a vertical position or sideways, but this letter "o" is not

perfectly round, it is slightly flattened, and the variety is not difficult to detect. Of this variety I have the following:—

1871-1883.
 1d., perf. 11 × 12.
 3d. ,, 10.
 5d. ,, 10.
 6d. ,, 10, 10 × 12.
 8d. ,, 10, 10 × 12.
 5 sh. ,, 10.

1885 (*Fiscal paper*).
 1d., perf. 10.

1891.
 7½d., perf. 10.

There are also a number of broken letters which occur regularly in these sheets, but I hardly think they are of sufficient interest to make a list of them; in fact, I have not paid very much attention to them, simply noting that they existed.

It appears to me that the variety in spacing of the "o" sideways and the broken letters all occur in a form which was used for surcharging all the issues from 1871 to 1892, and that we might expect to find these varieties on all the stamps and all the perforations which were surcharged during this period.

If you find these matters of sufficient interest to turn into a note for the *London Philatelist*, they are at your service.

With best regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN L. LUFF.



The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON have already published their dates of sales during the ensuing season, no less than sixteen separate auctions being announced. An important collection is to be sold on the opening dates, October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, comprising over 900 lots, and including most of the great rarities. The catalogue, which is in *quarto*, contains facsimile illustrations of over 140 rare stamps, and will be found to include scarce and interesting stamps in almost every country in the world.

* * * *

I MADE reference last week to the probability of a combination of New York and Boston philatelic interests that would mean much in coming months in its importance as a business move. No doubt the New York end will be exploited by the proper authorities, and I need only say that the stocks of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, the New England Stamp Company, and the American Collectors' Company are to be merged into one, a new stock company being formed under the name of the American Collectors' Company. The various details incidental to this important union of interests are now being arranged. The effect of this strong combination of philatelic interests will be far-reaching. Boston collectors, as a whole, are very favourably inclined to this amalgamation, and seem to feel that their interests will be better served than ever before. In keeping with the new order of things, Mr. Carpenter informs me that the Boston office of the new company will be at 21, Bromfield Street, where street floor space will be used and several offices on an upper floor also taken to give play to the increased business. The present quarters at 292, Washington Street will be vacated late in July.—*Mekeel's Journal*, July 4th.

* * * *

THE NEW AMERICAN "STAMP TRUST" is still the prevailing topic of philatelic journals in the States. *Mekeel's Weekly* of the 18th July writes:—

"The consolidation of the business interests of three large eastern dealers with the consequence of huge increase in capitalisation has attracted the attention of the newspaper press. The following is characteristic of the general manner

in which the news of the combination recently effected at New York is treated; the so-called 'trust' feature naturally is singled out for prominent mention: 'Local dealers in rare postage stamps are talking about the "stamp trust"—the latest thing in the combination line. The "trust" is the American Collectors' Company, which was organised some years ago with a capital stock of \$100,000, but which has increased this capitalisation to \$450,000 in order to take over the business of another concern in this city and one in Boston. Henry L. Calman, who conducted the New York Company, is understood to have received a check for \$50,000 on Monday last, and in addition a large block of the stock of the American Collectors' Company. A large trust company financed the operation. It is now generally known that the American Collectors' Company of New York owns the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, of Boston. Our Boston correspondent gives the personnel of the board of directors of the new corporation, and we are able to validate his surmise that Mr. Luff will be identified with the company in a leading capacity."

* * * *

The official announcement of incorporation is as follows:—

"AMERICAN COLLECTORS' COMPANY.

"Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, November, 1897.

"Paid up Capital \$450,000.

"Board of Directors.—A. W. Batchelder, Henry L. Calman, Geo. C. Capen, E. M. Carpenter, Edward H. Fallows, Alex. Holland, Webster Knight, Joseph S. Rich, Sam R. Simmons, jun., A. C. Wall.

"Officers.—George Crawford Capen, President; Alex. Holland, Vice-President; Sam R. Simmons, jun., Secretary; Joseph S. Rich, Treasurer; Attorney, Edward H. Fallows; Registrar of Stock, New York Security and Trust Company.

"This company is the sole owner of the entire stock-in-trade and business of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, New York, and the New England Stamp Company of Boston, Mass."

THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 117.

The Death of President McKinley.



FOR the second time in the year of grace 1901 has this journal to appear with the sad emblems of mourning for a national loss. In January last, in common with all sections of society, we had the sad duty of testifying our grief and respect at the death of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and to-day we have to place on record our grief and indignation at the sad and untimely death of Mr. McKinley, the President of the United States. It was no uncertain sound that went up from the great American people when they shared our sorrows a few months since, and we as a nation should be beneath contempt were we not to convince our kinsmen that our sympathy with them in their great sorrow is equally as keen and sincere. Unlike the great Queen, the head of the United States has not been permitted to fulfil his apparently destined career, but in the plenitude of his life and vigour has been ruthlessly and foully murdered by the hand of a fanatic. Tragic indeed and sad beyond words is the final scene of President McKinley's life, and we hasten to tender, on behalf of British Philately, our warmest and most profound sympathy with our confrères in America. Lincoln's and Garfield's well-known effigies on the United States stamp will now doubtless—in the short space of forty years—bear the features of a third martyred President, and the postal issues of a great country will once more present a sad reflex and reminder of a national loss.

The Origin and Collectibility of Railway Letter Stamps.

BY C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



BEFORE the system of which these stamps form a part was initiated, it was illegal to send a letter by train, except in so far as the ordinary mails travelled by train. The Post Office Acts 1 Vict. caps. 33 and 36 confer the privilege of a monopoly on the Postmaster-General as regards letters, imposing a penalty for infringement of £5 for every letter, and £100 for every week the practice is continued. This law used to be continually evaded by persons sending sham parcels by train, more especially on Sundays, to supplement the ordinary mails.

The regulations governing the "conveyance of single post letters by railway," with complete directions as to despatching and addressing letters, will be found in the *Postal Guide*, the information given in the current edition being substantially the same as that in the *Guide* for January 1st, 1891, which announces the inauguration of the new service "on and after the 1st February next."

The limit of weight was originally one ounce, corresponding to the ordinary penny rate. There is one paragraph which no longer appears, running as follows:—

"All information as to arrangements for accepting and forwarding Railway Letters must be obtained locally from the officers of the Railway Company or Companies concerned. While, however, the Railway Companies' officers will advise the sender of a Railway Letter to the best of their power, the latter should himself discover whether he will gain or lose by sending his letter specially by railway rather than in ordinary course of post, and should clearly understand that neither the Railway Companies nor the Postmaster-General can accept responsibility for any information given on the subject."

There is no doubt this service is of very great value, provided the sender knows his trains and his posts, because a day can frequently be saved by employing it, especially on a Sunday. There is one unfortunate condition which is imposed at present, possibly with good reason, which is that no letter may be accepted addressed to a foreign country or to a colony or British possession. If this could be removed, the utility of the arrangement would be considerably extended, as it might then often be possible to catch an outgoing steamer after the ordinary mail had left. The system might with advantage be applied also to post cards.*

* Cases are known of post cards being accepted, but it is contrary to the regulations. The writer once successfully evaded them with a foreign letter of great importance, by this means catching a friend at Marseilles who otherwise could not have received any communication (other than a telegram) until some time after reaching Australia.

The Postmaster-General's Report for 1891 merely contains the following paragraph on the subject :—

“On the 1st of February a new service was commenced, under which Railway Companies carry single letters which are either delivered to the addressees at railway stations, or forwarded by post from the most convenient points on the railway. In the first three months about 37,000 letters were dealt with in this way, and the system is believed to be of advantage to the public, especially in rural districts.”

We will now proceed to investigate the status of these interesting stamps from a philatelic point of view somewhat more closely than has been before attempted.

In Messrs. Wright and Creeke's *History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles* the only mention of Railway Letter stamps occurs at the end of the Introduction, written by Mr. Gordon Smith, the last paragraph of which, after a brief description of the arrangement, concludes : “Whether the ‘adhesive label’ can be regarded in any sense as a postage stamp or not, is a somewhat subtle question, upon which an opinion is not called for here.” This is no doubt true as regards the Introduction, because the authors had not dealt with them in the text ; from a general point of view, however, it is shirking the question, because if they can be regarded in any sense as postage stamps, which is there left undecided, they obviously ought to have been included in a work of such magnitude and scope. That this “somewhat subtle question” should receive an affirmative answer we will now proceed to show is inevitable, once the exact legal position is grasped, which we hope will follow after a perusal of the following “counsel's opinion.”

As was pointed out by the late Mr. Westoby, this arrangement is precisely analogous to the Parcel Post, in which the Railway Company receives 55 per cent. of the charge, the whole of which is covered by regular postage stamps, matters afterwards being adjusted in account. A similar system was at first intended here, as ordinary threepenny stamps were proposed, surcharged in black, “Railway Letter Postage.” Specimens were prepared, but were never issued, as the advantages of the other system are so great, the railway receiving the money due to it at once without further trouble.

Mr. Westoby's final conclusion was that these stamps are “part of the machinery by which the Post Office carries out a special service for the conveyance of single letters,” and no more correct description of their position could possibly be given.

Consider the first of the “legal conditions in regard to Railway Letters” set forth in the *Postal Guide* :—

“Railway Letters, that is to say, letters transmitted under the arrangements just described, will be deemed to be in all respects letters sent by post. The Railway Companies, in carrying such letters, will act and will be deemed to act solely as agents, and at the sole risk and responsibility of the Postmaster-General,” etc.

There are two contracts governing the journey of every letter travelling under this system. One is between the public and the Postmaster-General, and is a special one for each individual transaction ; the other is a general

one, between the latter and the Railway Company. There is no contract between the public and the Railway, because the Company, in dealing with the public, is acting as agent, not as principal. This point forms the chief claim of these stamps to recognition. Were it not so, they would be of a private nature, although officially sanctioned.

The situation is peculiar, if not unique, for, contrary to the almost universal rule in business, that the agent looks to his employer for remuneration, the intermediate step is omitted for simplicity's sake, and the public pay the Railway its share at once, in spite of the fact that the Postmaster-General employs the Railway, and not the public. He says, in effect, "There is threepence coming to me for this letter, of which twopence is due from me to you under our agreement, so, to save trouble, the public may as well pay you direct." If A owes B £100, and B owes C £100, both debts may be discharged by the tender of £100 from A to C, by virtue of a special agreement between the parties. This, it is submitted, is the legal aspect of the case, and effectually disposes of the view that there is anything private about them.

As to their franking power, the charge is indivisible, strictly and technically speaking; *i.e.* the penny and twopenny stamps together frank the letter all the way, as if they were one only (the reader is reminded that they replace the surcharged threepenny stamps at first proposed), just as the charge is indivisible in the case of a parcel. As the *Postal Guide* says, "The total charge of 3d. will defray the whole cost of transmission." It is artificial in the extreme to deny franking power to the Railway stamp, which, as a matter of fact, represents the total remuneration paid to the parties who have the trouble of conveying the letter, or, in the words of the inscription on each stamp, the "fee for conveyance of single post letters by railway."

A good deal has been made of the argument that the penny stamp will frank a letter by itself, and the others have no virtue alone. But the penny stamp is powerless to frank a letter in this particular manner. Three penny stamps would not do it. The reason that the Railway stamps have no franking power alone is that they were ordered by the Post Office to be used for this particular service, and if used in any other way the Railway Company would no longer be acting as agent for the Postmaster-General, but would be carrying letters on their own account, and so infringe his "exclusive privilege." In other words, it is only as agents for the Post Office that they are permitted to use them. Surely a recommendation rather than otherwise!

If their status can be accurately defined in terms of pre-existing stamps, which is open to some doubt, they must be called "Special Delivery stamps, issued by Railway Companies acting as agents of the Post Office." The surcharged threepenny stamp would undoubtedly have been correctly described as a "Special Delivery" stamp. Their issue was ordered by the Post Office, which is even more than saying they were "officially sanctioned." And it must be borne in mind that the policy of the Post Office has always been consistently and sternly against all issues of stamps on the part of individuals not acting as its agents. It has been pointed out that in the

Postal Guide they are called "labels," while the regular issues are spoken of as "stamps." This, however, does not appear to carry any weight when one remembers that the Department called their own stamps "labels" in the inscriptions on the margins of sheets from 1840 to 1880.

They are not "locals" in the ordinary sense of the word, though it is true each one is only issued in a limited area, because their franking power is practically unlimited. It is not confined to the territory of the company of issue, but extends over the whole country. For example, a letter may be sent from Brighton, bearing a stamp of the L.B. & S.C.R., by train the whole way to Aberdeen, or by train and steamer to Armagh, in fact anywhere within the British Isles.

The final result of careful consideration seems to be that no amount of argument can seriously assail their undoubted position as a part of the postal service, and as such they may with propriety be included in all specialists' collections of our own country's stamps; for anyone who considers that they are not worthy of being collected must do so either on the ground that they are private, or that they are mere tickets with no franking power (like the adhesive R's affixed to registered letters), or that they are locals, all three of which views are shown to be erroneous by careful examination of the conditions under which they are issued, though it must be conceded that each has, at first sight, a certain amount of superficial plausibility.

The writer has always consistently maintained, not that they are a portion of the ordinary postal issues, but, to quote from the original paper calling attention to them, that "they come next to the regular official issue of postage stamps in point of interest."

Of interest there is certainly no lack, as in this respect they have every advantage that can be claimed for the stamps issued by any country in the world. It has been complained that the design is monotonous, which, of course, is to some extent true, and is due to their official origin. But picturesqueness and variety are features not usually considered as much of a recommendation by serious Philatelists, but rather the reverse, for good reasons.

They possess every feature which repays careful study, such as varieties of shade, type, and perforation. There are no surcharges to harass, and there is nothing speculative or unnecessary about them; the Railway Companies, far from trying to induce their sale to collectors, either expressly forbid it, or else ignore the latter entirely, this attitude being an example that might be followed with advantage by a good many Governments. They also present every stage of rarity, some being (unlike the Post Office Mauritius!) apparently unobtainable, if this is to be considered an advantage. At all events, the formation of a collection involves all the pleasures of the chase, accompanied by the ever-present possibility of unearthing a good thing, perhaps something unique, to stimulate the interest of the seeker after completeness.



An Appendix to "The Stamps of Tasmania."

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

(Continued.)

THE "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" SERIES OF 1892-9.



IN December, 1889, I was permitted to make some suggestions to the Postal Department with regard to renewing the plates of the then current 3d., 4d., 9d., 10d., and 5s., which had become considerably worn, and the preparation of stamps, uniform in design, for the other values. Correspondence was opened up with Messrs. De la Rue & Co. on the subject, and my letters were submitted to them for consideration. Some time elapsed before any definite conclusion was arrived at, and in the meantime the necessity arose for providing a 2½d. denomination. I have already related the circumstances leading to the issue of a provisional stamp of that value, but a permanent one was required. The Hon. B. Stafford Bird, then Postmaster-General, considered that the Twopence of Great Britain was a pretty stamp, and suggested that a similar design should be adopted for the new 2½d. stamp. At the same time it was decided to order a 5d. denomination.

On the 7th January, 1891, I wrote to the Secretary to the Post Office (the late T. H. Magrath, Esq.) submitting further suggestions as to rendering the stamps more uniform, and pointed out that as it would shortly be necessary to obtain plates for the new values of 2½d. and 5d., the opportunity would be a favourable one for obtaining fresh plates and supplies of the other values then usually printed locally. Such values were ½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. I, however, pointed out that the small number of the 3d., 4d., and 9d. values used hardly warranted the cost of preparing new plates.

This letter was also referred to Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and their reply of 18th June, 1891, was shown to me by Mr. Magrath. They pointed out that if a "key die and plate" were prepared at a cost of £92 10s., overprint plates for any value required could be made at a cost of £15 each, while the renewal of plates from existing dies would cost £21 each. They further recommended that doubly fugitive inks should be used for any contemplated new issue, the lower values being printed in lilac and the higher values in green. I urged the objection to the doubly fugitive inks, of which there were only two colours available, that confusion would necessarily result from the difficulty in distinguishing the different values of the one colour, and suggested the adoption of singly fugitive inks, which were available in a greater range of colours.

Proofs in colours were sent out by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. for 2½d. and 5d. stamps, and it was decided to adopt the designs, and to order 2,400,000 of the 2½d. and 1,200,000 of the 5d. stamps.

On the 9th February, 1892, these stamps arrived, accompanied by the following invoice :—

" 10, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON,
December 21st, 1891.

The Government of Tasmania,
per the Agent General.

Bought of THOS. DE LA RUE & Co.

	£	s.	d.
(Indents Nos. 232 and 233.)			
Making a working die for the Tasmania 2½d. postage stamp	50	0	0
Making from the above a plate of 120 multiples	42	10	0
20,390 sheets of 120 2½d. Tasmania postage stamps, at per 1,000 sheets 120s.	122	6	9
Control of 20,390 sheets 120 set, 2½d. Tasmania postage stamp, 2,446,800 stamps at per 1,000 stamps 1d.	10	3	10
Making a working key die for Tasmania postage stamps	50	0	0
Making from the above a key plate of 240 multiples. (Charged as per our letter of June 18th, 1891, at the price of a plate of 120 multiples.)	42	10	0
Making a 5d. overprint plate of 240 multiples. (Charged as per own letter of June 18th, 1891, at the price of a plate of 120 multiples.)	15	0	0
10,000 sheets, 120 set 5d. Tasmania postage stamps, at per 1,000 sheets 250s.	128	15	0
Control of 10,300 sheets, 120 sheet, 1,236,000 stamps, at per 1,000 stamps 1d.	5	3	0
Three cases lined with tin	1	3	0
Shipped per s.s. <i>Tauimui</i> ."	£467	12	1

The designs are as follows :—

2½d. Small diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, in lined background enclosed in octagonal frame, "TASMANIA" in very small capitals in white on straight coloured labels above. Beneath the central vignette the figures "2½d." in white on colour, in large oblong cartouche with rounded corners. Spandrels filled in with elaborate ornamentation.

5d. Similar design to the 2½d., but the profile is enclosed in a circular frame, and the cartouche is an ornamental octagon.

The 2½d. plate was produced direct from the die on which the value is engraved. The 5d. plate was produced from a key die with a blank space for the introduction of the value, which is effected by means of an overprint.

The paper was white wove, watermarked with the letters T A S *en oblique*, the size and position of the letters differing slightly from Type II. of this watermark. White gum; perf. 14. The stamps were issued to the public on the 12th February, 1892.

2½d., magenta.

5d., pale blue and brown.

This supply proving satisfactory, it was decided to order a supply of the other denominations most in use, to be printed from the key plate. The following indent was forwarded to England on the 4th March, 1892:—

Stamps value of	Sheets of 240 stamps.	To be of
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. each	. . 10,000	. . deep orange colour.
6d. ,,	. . 3,000	. . purple ,,
1s. ,,	. . 3,000	. . light red ,,
2s. 6d. ,,	. . 500	. . Chinese blue ,,
10s. ,,	. . 500	. . violet-lake ,,
The value label.		To be of
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	. . . . .	. . violet colour.
6d.	. . . . .	. . black ,,
1s.	. . . . .	. . light green ,,
2s. 6d.	. . . . .	. . burnt sienna ,,
10s.	. . . . .	. . chocolate-brown ,,

To be printed from key plate already used for 5d. stamps.

On the 2nd November, 1892, the stamps arrived, accompanied by the following invoice:—

"110, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON,
7th September, 1892.

The Government of Tasmania,
per the Agent General.

Bought of THOS. DE LA RUE & Co.
(Indent No. 275.)

	£	s.	d.
Making five overprint plates of 240 multiples each for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. duties. (Charged as per own letter of June 18th, 1891, at the price of plates of 120 multiples.)	£15	75	0 0
20,640 sheets at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage			
6,000 ,, 6d. ,,			
6,130 ,, 1s. ,,			
1,120 ,, 2s. 6d. ,,			
1,120 ,, 10s. ,,			
35,010 120 set, per 1,000 sheets	. . . . .	25os.	437 12 6
Control of 35,010 sheets 120 set, 4,201,200 stamps at per in.	. . . . .	1d.	17 10 1
Three cases tin-lined	. . . . .		1 6 6
Shipped per s.s. <i>Ruapehu</i> .			<u>531 9 1</u>

The stamps were taken into stock, and issued on arrival.

Either the printers had a different idea as to the meaning of the colour names used in the indent, or else they altered some of them to suit their own convenience, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was printed in *pale* orange and *mauve*, the 1s. in *pale rose* and light green, the 2s. 6d. in *brown* and *blue*, and the 10s. in a deeper shade of *purple* than the 6d., and brown. The 6d. was the only value for which the colours ordered were used. The paper, watermark, gum, and perforation are the same as in the case of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. stamps.

On the 30th May, 1896, a further supply of the Halfpenny (10,385

sheets = 2,492,400 stamps) and Two Shillings and Sixpence (1,062½ sheets = 255,000 stamps) was obtained.

On the 19th April, 1898, 3,085 sheets = 740,400 stamps, of the One Shilling were received at Hobart, and the last supply of the bicoloured stamps of this value, consisting of a similar number (740,400), reached the Colony on the 18th January, 1900.

Late in 1896 an indent was sent to England for two further values, viz. Five Shillings and One Pound, to be printed from the same key plate as the other denominations of the bicoloured series. The stamps arrived, and were both taken into stock and issued to the public on the 3rd February, 1897. The supply consisted of 1,010 sheets = 242,400 stamps, of the Five Shillings, and 1,015 sheets = 243,600 stamps, of the One Pound.

The Five Shillings is printed in lilac with cartouche in red, and the One Pound is printed in pale green with cartouche in yellow. The watermark and perforation are similar to those of the Fivepence of the same type.

The last value of the bicoloured series, a Tenpence, was ordered in 1898, and a supply of 1,025 sheets = 246,000 stamps, was taken into stock and issued to the public on the 30th January, 1899. The stamp is printed in lake with cartouche in deep green.

During the period covered by this chapter no alteration took place in the One Penny and Twopence, which remained the same as originally issued in 1878. From 1895 to August, 1900, the date of the "Pictorial" issue, there were supplied 12,180,000 of the One Penny and 12,117,120 of the Twopence.

The Hague Philatelic Exhibition.



We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert, of The Hague, for the full text of awards of this Exhibition.

CLASS I.

Section A. Unused Stamps of Holland and Colonies.

JONKHEER C. PH. L. VAN KINSCHOT	<i>Gold Medal.</i>
H. H. J. SCHÄFER	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal.</i>
J. A. WREESMAN	<i>Silver Medal.</i>

CLASS I.

Section B. Holland and Colonies, Used, with Special Reference to Rare Postmarks.

JONKHEER C. PH. L. VAN KINSCHOT	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal.</i>
H. H. J. SCHÄFER	" "

CLASS II.

Holland and Colonies.

FR. KRAUSE	<i>Bronze Medal.</i>
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Classes III. to VII. inclusive were for varieties of Dutch stamps, cards, postmarks, etc., and the highest medals in most classes were secured by Jonkheer van Kinschot.

CLASS VIII.

Section A.

M. LE COMTE DURRIEU	<i>Gold Medal</i> (for France).
G. P. GRIGNARD	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for France, for varieties).
D. M. DE HEER	<i>Bronze Medal</i> (for Spain).

CLASS VIII.

Section B.

FR. TH. GÜNTHER	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i> (for Greece).
V. HARO	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for Belgium).
M. LE COMTE D'ASSHE	" " (for Greece).
HAUPTMANN A. MARKL	" " " "
MRS. BRIDSON	<i>Bronze</i> " (for Portugal).

CLASS VIII.

Section C.

D. M. DE HEER	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i> (for Finland, France, and Switzerland).
J. ENGEL	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for England, France, and Spain).

CLASS IX.

Section A.

S. J. VAN DEN BERGH	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i> (for Japan, Hawaii, and Victoria).
A. FORTIN	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope).

CLASS IX.

Section B.

P. J. JORRISEN PCZN	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for Egypt, Gambia, and Madeira).
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CLASS X.

Section A.

WM. MOSER	<i>Gold Medal</i> (for Buenos Ayres).
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This collection is the same one, with additions, as that which secured the medal in the Paris Exhibition last year.

S. J. VAN DEN BERGH	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for Mexico).
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CLASS X.

Section B.

D. M. DE HEER	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for Peru).
S. J. VAN DEN BERGH	" " "

CLASS X.

Section C.

D. M. DE HEER	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i> (for U. S. A., Colombia, and Argentine).
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CLASS XI.

D. M. DE HEER	<i>Silver-Gilt Medal</i> (for English Colonies).
M. LE COMTE P. DURRIEU	<i>Silver Medal</i> (for French Colonies).

CLASS XII.

Section A. For 50 to 100 Rare Stamps.

W. W. MANN	<i>Gold Medal</i> .
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This fine exhibit of rarities contained, amongst other things: Unused Great Britain, 2d., blue, perf. 16, Large Crown; 4d., carmine, Small and Middle Garter; 10s. and £1 wmk. Anchor. Saxony, ½ neu-groschen, blue, block of four of the error. Brunswick, 1852,

1, 2, and 3 silber-groschen, unused and in mint state. Spain, 25 mils., centre inverted. Mauritius, 1848, 2d., first print, deep indigo, unused. Tuscany, 3 lire, unused. And a number of other magnificent things which space forbids me to mention.

CLASS XIII.

Section B. For 50 Stamps catalogued at under £2.

A. C. W. ROODENBURG *Silver-Gilt Medal.*

CLASS XIII.

Stamps on Letters.

A. W. POLMAN *Silver Medal.*

CLASS XIV.

Section A. Collection of over 5,000 Stamps.

JONKHEER L. F. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS *Silver-Gilt Medal.*

CLASS XIV.

Section B. Collections under 5,000 Stamps.

MRS. M. BERENBAK *Silver Medal.*

CLASS XVII.

R. FRIEDL *Gold Medal.*

For a magnificent collection of Austria, almost every variety, mostly unused, and many sheets and large blocks. This exhibit numbered nearly 15,000 stamps.

PH. K. SCHAUFF *Silver-Gilt Medal* (for Thurn and Taxis).

H. GRIEBERT *Silver Medal* (for Uruguay).

P. KOSSACK *Silver Medal* (for Schleswig-Holstein).

The remaining classes were for exhibits of albums and philatelic accessories, and there were exceptionally few exhibits in them.

Mr. Robert also kindly forwarded us some further notes—received unfortunately too late for insertion in our last issue—from which we gather that the opinion in Dutch philatelic circles is that the Exhibition has been a great success. The French collection of Count Durrieu especially and justly is the theme of our correspondent's admiration, "worthy to be ranked with that of Switzerland owned by Mr. Paul Mirabaud, and estimated to have a value of not less than 150,000 francs."

Among the visitors were: Messrs. Abbott, Dorning Beckton, Hugo Griebert, R. Field (and wife), Hamilton-Smith, Wilson, jun., W. Moser; Dr. E. Diena; Battocco; Baron A de Reuterskiöld; MM. Fr. Krause, Rehbock, de Vries (Berlin), Th. Lemaire, A. Coyette, G. P. Grignard, Lescurre, Kohl, Pares, and many others.

MM. Bernichon and E. Stock, owing to indisposition, were unable to be present as judges, as also was M. Vedell.

A large proportion of the visitors participated in the various excursions and festivities arranged by the Committee, among which especially to be noted was the dinner given by that body to the judges at the Kurhaus—where philatelic and pyrotechnic display went hand in hand.

Philatelic Notes.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA 4d., BLUE.

THE interest in Australian stamps is perennial, hardly a year passing that does not add some fresh variety or discovery to whet the appetite of collectors. A remarkable instance of what can still “turn up,” although not strictly a discovery, is afforded by a recent acquisition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, which we have been privileged to inspect. This consists of a horizontal pair of the 3d., blue, South Australia, with the surcharge omitted, in *mint unused condition*. This stamp—No. 72 in Stanley Gibbons’ Catalogue, 1900—is there classified as 4d., blue, and it is so in effect, as the stamp was, of course, created first in blue and bore its value of fourpence until the surcharge of “3 PENCE” was imposed; and in the present instance, as this second operation was never effected, it retains its face value of fourpence. The colour of this pair is hardly “dark” blue, as catalogued, but is of a deep bright shade somewhat approaching a very rich sky-blue. That a pair *unused* should be found “after many years,” is literally a bolt out of the blue, and we shall hereafter cease to be surprised at anything. During our quarter of a century’s acquaintance with the Australian stamps we have never seen this stamp even used except on two occasions. One was the specimen in the Tapling Collection, purchased, if our memory is correct, at Miss Fearnley’s, in the City (whence a second copy is said also to have been subsequently procured and acquired by the great Parisian collector); the second copy was a specimen having a portion of the white margin below deficient, which was offered to us some seventeen years since by Mr. Stanley Gibbons, and passed, alas! for 30s. until a better copy could be procured! (We are still waiting!) This stamp was subsequently purchased by Mr. Botteley, and upon the disposal of his collection, about 1886, was sold by the purchaser, Mr. M. Giwelb, to Mr. Lachlan Gibb, then of London, who still possesses the stamp in his collection at Montreal. There are hence, as far as our knowledge goes, but three used copies existing of this stamp; and that a pair unused should have now been found is nothing short of prodigious. It is undoubtedly one of the very finest and rarest things existing in the annals of Philately.

THE TETE-BECHE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

THE vastly increased importance in which the French stamps have been held of recent years has brought into especial prominence these abnormal varieties, with the result that our knowledge of them has been increased and their relative rarity fairly established. M. F. Marconnet, in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* of August 31st, gives some interesting notes supplementary to his remarks thereon in his well-known work on the French stamps. The following is a full list of the varieties, and includes three not in the aforesaid book.

1849.	1853-60 (Empire).	1872 (Republic).
10 c., bistre.	20 c., blue.	10 c., bistre on white.
15 c., green.	1 franc, carmine.	20 c., blue. [figures].
20 c., black on white.	80 c., carmine.	15 c., bistre on white (small
20 c. „ „ yellow.	80 c., rose.	25 c., blue. [figures].
25 c., blue.	1862 (Perf.)	10 c., bistre on rose (small
1 franc, vermilion.	20 c., blue.	Reprints.
1 „ dull red.	80 c., rose.	1 franc (Empire), carmine.
1 „ carmine.	1863 (Laureated).	20 c., blue, 1849 (not issued).
	4 c., grey.	

The sheets were composed of two panes of 150 each, in horizontal rows of ten, repeated fifteen times, the sheet of the 10 c. of 1849 containing no less than six *tête-bêche* stamps. The 15, 20, and 25 c. apparently had each only one specimen inverted, while three are found in the 1 franc. The 20 c., imperf., of the Empire did not presumably (as we always understood) contain any inverted specimen, but in the resetting of the plate for the introduction of perforation four were introduced, and it is probably from an unfinished (*i.e.* not perforated) sheet that the 20 c., *soi-disant* imperforate, has been preserved. The sheets of the 80 c., carmine and rose, each contained one *tête-bêche*, while that of the 1 franc had two. There is nothing to add to the information in M. Marconnet's book as regards the Empire perforated series, but as regards the 4 c. Laureated, it is stated that all varieties were printed normally from 1862 to 1869. We can bear this out, having inspected a large number of sheets at Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' in bygone days, only three or four of which were (fortunately) found to contain the single *tête-bêche* that figures therein.

With regard to the issue of 1872, there would appear to have been in some instances more than one resetting of the plate showing the *têtes-bêches* in positions relatively varying, but apparently the researches as regards this issue lack completeness. The superb collection of Count Durrieu recently exhibited at The Hague, aided by M. P. Mahé's great ability, have been the principal sources of this addition to our knowledge hereon.

Consequent upon the patriotic fervour with which French stamps are nowadays collected, the value of these *tête-bêche* stamps has enormously increased of late years, and is likely to, as a huge proportion must have been separated during their issue. We append a list of the relative values, graded from the highest downward. Although these figures appear somewhat incongruous under the heading of Philatelic Notes, they have a distinct bearing in the apportionment of their relative degree of rarity.

1849.	15 c., green (a used pair sold for £300).	£160 in 1895, and the other for £240 quite recently).
1849.	1 fr., vermilion, not known in the other shades (an unused, un-gummed pair sold for £200).	1853. 1 fr., Empire, unused, estimated at £140 (not known used)
1853.	20 c., blue (three pairs known, two unused and one used. One of the unused sold for	1853. 4 c., grey, Laureated. Originally worth 160, unused, now probably £70. Obliterated a fine used pair is worth £30.

		Unused.	Used.			Unused.	Used.
1853.	80 c., rose and car-			1872.	15 c., small figures	£7	£5
	mine	£60	£16	1849.	20 c. . . .	£6	£3
1849.	10 c. . . .	£60	£14	1862.	20 c., blue . . .	£6	25/-
1849.	25 c. . . .	£60	£8	1872.	20 c., blue . . .	£4	50/-
1862.	80 c., perforated .	£14	£8	1872.	10 c., bistre on white	£3	£2
1872.	25 c., blue . . .	£12	£5	1872.	10 c., on rose . .	50/-	28/-

Occasional Notes.

THE EXHIBITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

WE are requested to state that all the available space at the disposal of the Committee for this Exhibition has been taken up, and that all the countries will be fully represented. There will be no charge for admission to the Exhibition, and tickets can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, E.C. The Honorary Secretaries of other Societies can obtain a number of tickets for the use of their members on application.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

WE are desired by the Expert Committee, who are prepared to receive specimens after October 1st, to repeat the following announcement:—

1. The Committee can examine stamps only once a month, and will meet for that purpose at dates as nearly as possible at the commencement of each month.

2. All stamps submitted to be expertised must be received not later than the last day of the month preceding.

3. The fees must always be sent with the stamps, and in future will be as follows:—

FOR STAMPS PRONOUNCED GENUINE.

Three shillings for a single stamp.

Two shillings and sixpence each for more than one stamp; a proportionate return being made in the case of forgeries or reprints.

FOR STAMPS PRONOUNCED FORGERIES OR REPRINTS.

One shilling and sixpence each.

Pairs, strips, and blocks counted as one stamp, it being remembered that the fee for genuine specimens includes a certificate and photograph of the stamp.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

THE Convention of the A.P.A. was held at Buffalo on August 20th, when a large assemblage of Philatelists re-elected Messrs. G. L. Toppan and H. E. Deats respectively President and Secretary, the other elected officers being Messrs. Wolsieffer, Leland, Annan, Phillips, Lombard, and Geveon. Mr. Toppan delivered a most able address, passing in review the various philatelic events of the past year, and a variety of other business matters was satisfactorily disposed of, excursions being made to Niagara Falls and other places of interest.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—We understand from Messrs. Bright and Son that these islands are to have a penny pictorial stamp, but whether a supply is on the way or not we cannot say, and we have no particulars yet of the design.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A new 2 cents stamp has been issued, and Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have shown us specimens.

It is of the 1889-90 design, but printed in purple on red, with "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" and value in black.

The 1 cent value in a new shade of green, referred to on page 16, has reached this side.

Adhesive

2 cents, type 1889-90, purple on red, and black.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—We shall have to find room in our albums for the set for this Colony lately issued.

The *Australian Philatelist* gives the following description of the new arrivals:—

"The stamps are of large size, transverse oblong in shape, and the design, which is common to all values, consists of a Papuan canoe in full sail, with a background of tropical scenery.

"This is printed in black and framed in ornamental scrolls inscribed 'BRITISH NEW GUINEA' above, flanked on each side with the word 'POSTAGE.'

"In the lower angles the value is denoted in figures. The watermark is similar to that of the Soudan stamps—a kind of Maltese Cross—and the perforation is 14. White paper. The adhesives are printed from plates and the post cards are lithographed."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens.

Adhesives.

½d., yellow-green and black.	
1d., carmine	"
2d., mauve	"
2½d., ultramarine	"
4d., black-brown	"
6d., dark green	"
1s., orange-vermilion	"

Post Cards.

1d., vermilion on pale buff.	
1½d., blue	"

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The attention of the *M. J.* has been called to a specimen of the 1d. of the 1871 type, watermarked Anchor, in a very dark colour, practically the same as that in which the 3d., claret, exists.

An interesting error if not a changeling.

CYLON.—A correspondent of the *M. J.* states that the 1 r. 50 c. surcharged "On Service" is not obtainable out there, and what is more, "that the Government printer informed him that this stamp had never been so surcharged, and that there is no present intention of overprinting any values higher than the 75 c. for official use."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 6d., purple on red, has received the "I. R. OFFICIAL" overprint, and the earliest postmark known to *Ewen's Weekly* is August 8th.

New Registration envelopes are also reported, sizes G and H, with the 2d., blue, stamp appearing in the right hand top corner of the envelope.

Official. 6d., purple on red

Registration Envelopes.

2d., blue, with stamp in the right hand top corner.

INDIA.—*Kashmir*.—A newly discovered variety is described in the *M. J.* as follows:—

“We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Masson for a specimen of a newly discovered variety which is no doubt of extreme rarity. It is the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the 1878 type, on *thin wove* paper, with the rough perforation which has hitherto only been found with the ordinary *laid* paper of the earlier printings. The paper is of thin, soft, silky texture, with a slightly *bluish* tinge, similar to that of a sheet in our possession of an early printing of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. Of the genuine nature of the perforation there can be no doubt; Mr. Masson found two copies still upon the original envelope, and can therefore vouch for their not having been tampered with. These are the only copies he has yet seen.”

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep red on thin, bluish wove; perf.

JAMAICA.—So the One Penny stamp with a view of Llandoverly Falls is to be reissued in two colours, the frame red and the centre in black. Doubtless sufficient will be printed to go round.

LABUAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of the current adhesives, 2 c. to 24 c., surcharged vertically in *sans-serif* capitals, “POSTAGE DUE” in black.

Postage Due.

2 c.,	black and green.
3 c.	ochre.
4 c.	carmine.
5 c.	blue.
6 c.	lake.
8 c.	rose-red.
12 c.	vermillion.
18 c.	ochre.
24 c.,	blue and lilac.

MAURITIUS.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions two stamps arriving, but we find one, the 15 c., was expected as far back as November, 1899, and was referred to on page 306, vol. viii. However, here they are:—

Adhesives.

2 c.,	Key type, lilac, value in violet.
15 c.	grey-green, value in orange; CA, perf. 14.

NEW ZEALAND.—Our publisher, Mr. Fred. Hagan, has shown us a sheet of the current 6d., rose, with *double impression*. The two printings are very distinct, the words “New Zealand” in the first impression falling about the centre of the design of the second. We understand that only one sheet was issued.—*Australian Philatelist*.

A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has an entire sheet of the current 3d., local print, imperforate vertically throughout.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The South African Stamp Company has kindly sent for our inspection a pane of the 1d., purple, O.F.S. stamps with the “V.R.I.” of the second printing, calling our attention to

an error which we believe has not yet been chronicled.

The first stamp of the fourth row from the bottom of *each* pane of the sheets has a thick “V” and an inverted figure “1” in place of the letter “I” in “V.R.I.” This variety may also be found in the 2d. value of the same printing, and a specimen has been received from Mr A. D. Sonn.

Adhesives.

1d., purple, “V.R.I.”, second printing, with thick “V” and inverted figure “1” in place of letter “I.”
2d., purple, ditto, ditto.

SEYCHELLES.—The supply (30,000) of the provisional 3 cents on 36 cents having been comfortably disposed of, the authorities here have overprinted the 16 cents “3 Cents,” and the 8 cents has been turned into a 6 cents stamp.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of all three values.

Adhesives.

3 cents on 16 cents, chestnut and blue.
6 „ 8 „ brown-purple and ultramarine.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Perak*.—A minor variety of the 1 cent Tiger's Head issue is noted by the *M. J.*

Through a defect in the network of the shield in the left upper corner, the value appears to be “1 G” at the side, instead of “1 C.”

It is to be found only once in each sheet of the latest supply of this value, the third stamp in the ninth horizontal row.

TRANSVAAL.—The South African Stamp Company has been informed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with “E.R.I.” overprint is obsolete.

Our friends, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Mr. J. J. Haupt, have also sent us early copies of a provisional “E.R.I.” stamp.

The 2d., brown, stamp of the Transvaal of E.R.I. 1896-7 has been overprinted Half in black. Penny

In the block of four and two single stamps before us the original value, “2 Pence,” has not been barred out.

Mr. Haupt informs us that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, some 240,000 were overprinted, and all sold in about five days.

Mr. A. D. Sonn sends us a specimen of the 5s., slate-blue, of 1885, which is perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives.

5s., slate-blue, of 1885; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$
Halfpenny on 2d., brown, of 1896-7; also surcharged “E.R.I.”

Mr. A. D. Sonn has submitted several specimens of the Commemoration Stamp of 1895, and we find the perforations to be $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 simple, and compound $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Our correspondent also sends the 6d. fiscal stamp surcharged "Postzegel," in green, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

TRINIDAD.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that a fresh supply of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 1s. values is on the way out, but we are unable to say whether the colours and designs are altered or not.

VICTORIA.—The set, with the addition of the word "POSTAGE," is now complete, the 2d., 9d., and 5s. having been altered.

Adhesives.

2d., violet, with "POSTAGE" added.
9d., carmine " "
5s., red and blue " "

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports the issue of a 15 centimes envelope with stamp of the current type.

Envelope. 15 c., orange on greenish.

HOLLAND.—Mr. J. B. Robert sends us the 3 c., current type, in a new colour.

Adhesive. 3 c., green.

SERVIA.—A horizontal strip of three of the 20 para Unpaid Letter stamps, the middle one of which is upside down, has come under the notice of the *M. J.*

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

20 p., orange-brown, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, *tele-beche*.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Ewen's Weekly* supplies the following information about the lately issued provisional 5 centavos envelope:—

"Owing to the postal rate for foreign letters being raised from 12 c. to 15 c., there is no longer any use for the 12 c. envelopes. The stock of 71,000 remaining on hand has been surcharged '5' in order that it may be employed for internal use. *La Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina* states that 12,000 were at first overprinted simply with the figure '5,' but as they did not meet with the approval of the Postmaster-General, a further surcharge of six parallel horizontal lines was made over the old value of 12 c. in order to cancel it. The remaining 59,000 envelopes were then overprinted with the bars and '5' at one operation. Our contemporary suggests that it is not impossible that some of the first 12,000 may have been allowed to pass without the addition of the bars."

Envelope. 12 c., blue, surcharged "5" in carmine

CHILI.—It would appear that the contract for the new issue has been given to the American Banknote Co., and delivery is expected during the present month.

Ewen's Weekly reports:—

"The contract calls for 21,000 stamps of one colour, the 1, 2, 5 centavos, in green, rose, and blue respectively; 3,100,000 stamps of two colours, 10 c., vermilion and black, 30 c., violet and black, and 50 c., orange and black; 1,500,000 post cards, besides envelope and telegraph stamps. The design is to be the portrait of Columbus."

The number of the three lower values is out of all proportion to that given for the higher values. It is reported that the higher values of the current Revenues, 10, 15, 20, and 25 c., have been used for postage.

The *M. C.* mentions a new 1 centavo post card similar in design to the 2 centavos already on record.

Post Card. 1 centavo, dark green on greenish.

We hear of the issue of a 50 c., in red-brown colour, but are in doubt whether it is of the present or old design.

Adhesive. 50 c., red-brown; design (?).

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Some provisional stamps have to be noted, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* describes a pair as follows:—

The design consists of Arms of Colombia in a circular band bearing name; above "CORREOS," in large letters, value below in straight line. The 2 cents value carries the same design differently worked out. They are printed on coloured paper and pin-perforated very unevenly.

They are authenticated by a surcharge consisting of four script S's, in double-lined frame covering two stamps.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, black on white.
2 centavos, black on rose.

ECUADOR.—Another value of the 1899 issue in new colour is reported.

Adhesive. 5s., black and filae.

MEXICO.—When the current set was issued in 1899 it was noted by the *M. J.* that the paper had a watermark consisting of an inscription in small, single-line capitals running diagonally across the sheet and repeated all over it.

Our contemporary has now ascertained that the complete inscription is "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS," small portions only of which appear upon each stamp.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CANTON (*French Post Offices*).—The set of Indo-China stamps is reported in several quarters, overprinted "Canton" and two Chinese characters in red. Mr. Georges Carion, of Paris, sends us the 5 centimes value.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1 c., black on azure.	25 c., black on rose.
2 c., brown on buff.	30 c., brown.
4 c., purple-brown.	40 c., red on yellow.
5 c., green.	50 c., carmine on rose.
10 c., black on lilac.	75 c., black on orange.
15 c., blue.	1 f., olive-green on straw.
20 c., red on green.	5 f., lilac.

CHINA (*French Post Offices*).—Information has reached the *M. J.* of the issue of some provisionals at the French post office in Peking, consisting of the 25 c. surcharged "CHINE," in carmine, and further overprinted with various values in "Cents." The overprint of the 16 cents is in red, and the rest are presumed to be similar.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 cents on 25 c., black on rose.
4 "	" "
6 "	" "
16 "	" "

COREA.—Three high values are reported of similar style to the designs of the lower values.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
50 cheun, green and rose;	perf. 11.
1 dollar, blue, grey, and rose	" "
2 " green and mauve	" "

GERMAN CHINA.—*Tsingtau*.—Messrs. Senf Bros. write us to say that the first issue of stamps for Tsingtau has been very dangerously forged, both used and unused.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It has been found necessary to send a supply of U.S.A. 1, 2, and 5 dollar stamps overprinted "Philippines," in black.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
\$1, black, surcharged "Philippines,"	in black.
\$2, blue	" "
\$5, green	" "

SIAM.—Some letter cards have been issued here. All are on blue card.—*M. C.*

<i>Letter Cards.</i>	2 atts, carmine on blue.
4 "	blue "
10 "	brown "
12 "	green "

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

MR. G. FRED H. GIBSON, the Hon. Secretary, writes us:—

"I know it is a long way from London to Manchester, but if any of your Society happen to be in our part of the world, or could make it convenient to be there on Friday, October 11th, when the opening meeting of our next Session will be held at the Grand Hotel, and will take the form of a *Conversazione* and Display of Stamps by the members, they will be sure of a hearty welcome. I shall be glad to send any tickets which you may require if you will write to me a day or two before the date fixed."

"I have pleasure in forwarding to you the Syllabus for the coming Session, and in informing you that the opening meeting on Friday, October 11th, will take the form of a *Conversazione* and Display of Stamps by members of the Society, in which the Committee invite you to co-operate by exhibiting some portion of your collection, suitably mounted. Full particulars of what you will show, with the number and size of the sheets, must be sent to me by September 25th, and the stamps themselves delivered on October 11th before midday at the address below, or to Mr. D. Ostara, 24, Corporation Street. Two tickets, available for lady or gentleman, are enclosed, and additional ones can be obtained either from Mr. Ostara or myself at a cost of 2s. 6d. each. No ticket will be required for yourself, but it will greatly assist the Committee in their arrangements if you will kindly let me know a few days before the date fixed whether

you intend to be present and to make use of the accompanying tickets.

"At the subsequent meetings papers will be read and displays given as indicated in the Syllabus. In order that business may commence promptly at 7.30, members are asked to assemble informally at seven o'clock. The Annual Dinner (evening dress optional) has been fixed for Wednesday, January 29th, 1902. Tickets, price 5s. each, will be ready on December 6th. The first exchange packet will be despatched early in October. Sheets should be sent to the Comptroller, Mr. W. Grunewald, Kirklees, Elm Grove, Didsbury, by October 1st, and those for future packets not later than the date of the last meeting of the preceding month."

G. FRED H. GIBSON, *Hon. Sec.*
KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1901-1902.

1901.	
Oct. 11.	Opening Meeting. <i>Conversazione</i> and Display of Stamps.
" 25.	Papers, "Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps." G. F. H. GIBSON, W. GRUNEWALD, J. C. NORTH.
Nov. 8.	Display with Notes, "British Bechuanaland." J. H. ABBOTT.
" 22.	Paper, "Early School Albums." NATHAN HEVWOOD.
Dec. 6.	Display with Notes, "Queensland." W. W. MUNN.
" 20.	Display with Notes, "Gold Coast and Lagos." F. J. BEAZLEY.
1902.	
Jan. 10.	Paper, "History and Development of the Post Office." G. B. DUERST.
" 24.	Display with Notes, "India." J. C. NORTH.
" 29.	(Wednesday.) Annual Dinner, 6.45 p.m.
Feb. 14.	Display with Notes, "Denmark." W. D. BECKTON.

- Feb. 28. Papers, "Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps."
C. H. COOTE, W. W. MUNN, E. T. ROBERTS.
Mar. 14. Display with Notes, "Samoa." J. H. ABBOTT.
,, 21. Meeting for Discussion.
April 4. Paper, "The Tête-bêche Varieties of France."
W. D. BECKTON.
,, 18. Display with Notes, "Unpaid Stamps of Hol-
land and Colonies." A. H. HARRISON.
[The intervening weeks have an evening devoted to
auction lots.—ED.]

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE sixty-ninth meeting of the Board of Govern-
ors was held at the Club House on Monday
evening, August 12th, 1901. Present:—Messrs.

Andreini, Calman, Low, Scott, and Perrin. In
the absence of the President, the meeting was
called to order at 8.10 p.m. by Vice-President
Andreini. The Secretary read a number of com-
munications. The Treasurer was authorised to
transfer the share of stock now appearing on the
books in the name of Mr. F. H. Pitman to
Mr. E. M. Carpenter. The Treasurer's report
for July was read, showing a cash balance on
hand of \$222 81, also the August report showing
a cash balance on hand of \$86.71 exclusive of
\$1000 bond. Both reports were approved as
read. Moved that the Treasurer be directed to
send the usual notice to all members owing over
\$5. Adjourned at 9 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications of *Philatelic matters and Publications for Review* should
be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place,
Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effing-
ham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should*
be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

THE BADEN-POWELL REVERSED HEAD.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I promised some time ago to send
you some further particulars which I had obtained
with respect to the interesting variety of the Mafeking
Besieged issue—3d., Baden-Powell, head to
right—referred to in Mr. J. R. F. Turner's inter-
esting paper read before the Society in April last.
Two or three months after the relief of Mafeking
I met at dinner, during his visit here, a gentleman
who had occupied a prominent position in the
little town; he was the first to discover the error,
and had himself purchased four of these stamps.
Mr. Turner in his paper mentions that he only
knows of the existence of another copy besides
the one in his possession, and that he was unable
to say how the error had occurred. Personally I
know of another specimen of this variety, which
accounts for seven known copies altogether. My
informant, who held an official position in Mafek-

king during the siege, tells me that he has a very
distinct recollection of seeing a sheet, or block of
twelve, of these stamps in stock which were so
pale that it was his intention to approach Lord
Edward Cecil, the Chief Staff Officer, with a re-
quest for their suppression, but they had unfortu-
nately been sold before he had time to do so. The
error happened, I am told, in this way: Mrs.
Taylor, the photographer's wife, who assisted in
the preparation of these stamps—which, as is well
known, were produced by photographic process—
explained to my informant that the negative was
turned the wrong way, and as all the paper issued
had to be accounted for and returned, it was
necessary to hand in the spoilt sheet along with
the rest. A simple explanation, and one which
no doubt may interest such of your readers as are
able to account for one or more of the five re-
maining copies of an extremely interesting and
genuine error.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR H. SEAMFORD.

September 19th, 1901.

The Market.

THE LIQUIDATION OF HILCKES, LIMITED.

MR. G. S. BARNES, the Official Liquidator of
this concern, has forwarded to the creditors and
others a final statement of accounts, which is,
however, scarcely calculated to inspire cheerful
sentiments in the breasts of those to whom
Hilckes, Limited, were debtors. The debenture
holders receive 95 per cent. of their claims, the
expenses of realisation amount to about £670,

and the other creditors get "nil"! Mr. Barnes
appends the following remark to his state-
ment:—

1. In the Official Receiver's observations,
issued on November 9th, 1899, reference was
made to the fact that the statement of affairs
which had been lodged by Mr. Hilckes imperfectly
disclosed the position of the Company, and it was
found on realisation that in several instances the

value of the assets had been greatly over-estimated by Mr. Hilckes.

2. An inquiry took place as to the amount of debentures which had been issued by the Company, and by an order of the Court the following claims were admitted to rank, viz.: J. J. Lane, £200; W. B. Kirkpatrick, £300; J. E. Heginbottom, £250; and C. K. Fleischmann, £250. The assets realised have not been sufficient to fully discharge these claims, and there is no prospect therefore of any dividend being paid to the creditors or a return of capital being made to the shareholders.

3. Creditors and contributories can obtain any further information by inquiry at the Department of the Official Receivers, 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Statement showing position of Company at date of Application for Release.

RECEIPTS.		Estimated to produce per Company's statement		Receipts.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To total receipts from date of Winding-up Order, viz.:-							
Cash at Bankers		5	6	9	21	6	1
Cash in hand				3			
Cash in hands of Provisional Liquidator		15	19	1	1354	0	9
Stock-in-Trade		14	8	14			
Office Furniture		100	0	0	102	16	2
Book Debts		296	19	1			
Surplus from Securities		590	0	2	93	4	3
Unpaid Calls		2	5	0	6	7	6
Other Receipts					6	1	2
		2493	4	4	1632	15	11
PAYMENTS.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Board of Trade and Court Fees:-							
Notices to 1,221 Creditors, etc.		123	0	0	75	6	3
Percentage on £1,632 15s 11d. assets realised							
Percentage on £945 13s 11d. assets distributed		23	12	10	16	6	7
Other Fees—Audit							
Court		2	6	0	240	11	8
Law costs of Solicitor to Official Receiver		28	17	4	4	4	0
Other Law Costs							
Auctioneer's and Valuer's charges as taxed					33	1	4
Costs of possession and maintenance of Estate					160	2	8
Costs of notices in <i>Gazette</i> and local papers					57	10	4
Incidental outlay					3	16	9
Total costs of realisation					3	10	5
Costs of Petition					498	13	2
Creditors, viz.:-					173	10	11
Preferential		14	18	9	945	13	1
Debenture Holder on account of £1,000							
Unsecured					Nil		
Amount returned to Contributories					Nil		
Balance					960	11	10
					Nil		
					1632	15	11

* * *

OWING to the demolitions of the London County Council for the new Strand improvements, Mr. W. Hadlow has been compelled to vacate No. 331 in that philatelic highway, and has removed to 12, Adam Street, Adelphi. The new premises are all but in the Strand, being only one door removed therefrom. The recently opened branch of Mr. Hadlow's, 9a, Royal Buildings, Blackfriars, is, of course, unaffected by the present arrangement.

THE auction season opened with a two days' sale by Messrs. Plumridge and Co. on September 12th and 13th.

We are informed that the attendance on each night was good, and that prices, on the whole, were above those ruling last season.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper hold sales on September 26th and 27th, to be followed by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on October 1st to 4th.

* * *

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of September 12th and 13th.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Bahamas, no wmk., rough perf., 4d., rose *	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1853, imperf., 4 c., blue, fine horizontal strip of three, on entire	2	16	0
British Honduras, C A, 14, 6d., yellow	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, fine	2	2	0
Gold Coast, C C, 12½, 1d., blue, * mint	2	2	0
Montserrat, C C, 14, 2½, red-brown, * mint	1	3	0
Nevis, perf. 15, engraved, 1s., blue-green, * mint	3	7	6
Ditto, litho, 6d., grey-black, * mint	4	4	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, fine	2	12	0
Ditto, 1s., violet, fine	12	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., carmine, fine	5	5	0
Ditto 6½, ditto *	6	10	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., green, imperf.	5	12	6
New Zealand, N Z, imperf., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, £2 2s. and	2	6	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d., imperf.	3	15	0
St. Lucia, star, 6d., green	1	14	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., 4d., yellow	1	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, * but stained	2	6	0
Ditto, 1864-70, serrated perf., 2d., green	2	7	6
Transvaal, 1874, 6d., deep blue, no gum *	3	3	0
Ditto, 1875-6, 6d., blue	1	13	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, wide roulettes	2	16	0
Ditto, 1877, 1s., green, surcharge inverted	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., dull mauve, (Gibbons' 89) *	2	17	6
Ditto, 6d., blue on blue (S. G. and Co.'s No. 113)	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, (ditto 116a)	12	0	0
Trinidad, pin-perf., 4d., brown-lilac, hor. pair, * mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, ditto, minutely defective	2	5	0
U.S.A., Executive, 1 c., carmine	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 c., pale carmine (small tear)	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., carmine *	1	3	0
Ditto, State, \$2 *	2	0	0
Victoria, 1854, serpentine roulettes, 6d., orange	1	8	0
Ditto, registered, * part gum, fair	3	10	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 1s., single-lined border *	1	16	0

THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 118.

The Trustees of the British Museum.



ELSEWHERE will be found the announcement that we are privileged to make as to the acceptance by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York of the position of a Trustee of the British Museum. The vacancy upon this very important Trust was caused by the retirement of His Majesty King Edward VII., who for many years, as Prince of Wales, gave his invaluable time and services to the National Museum. The appointment of his son, the heir-apparent, is but another of the tactful and considerate acts that have marked His Majesty's reign, and while it will be cordially approved by the public generally, will receive an especial welcome by Philatelists. The duties of the Trustees of the

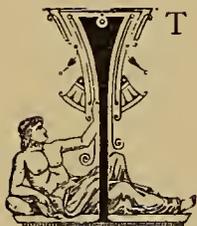
British Museum are, like its contents, manifold and various, the philatelic portion being but a minute fraction of the total importance and value of the national treasure-house; but despite its relative unimportance, we are convinced that the new trustee will lend a friendly and sympathetic ear to any scheme for the better display and development of the Tapling Collection. The philatelic world is indeed signally favoured in having the President and one of the Council of the London Philatelic Society (the Earl of Crawford) upon the governing body of the institution that is responsible for the housing of the Tapling Collection, and we feel convinced that an era of brighter days will now dawn for the bequest that has such an engrossing interest for British Philately.

The return of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to these shores will be heartily welcomed within the next month, and we are not without hope that so keen a Philatelist as is His Royal Highness will not

only have added much to his collection, but have acquired information that will be of interest and value to his fellow-students. Their Royal Highnesses have had a right royal voyage round the British Empire, and may rest assured of a right royal welcome on their return "home."

The 1857-9 Issue of the Duchy of Parma.

BY DR. EMILIO DIENA.



It is quite evident that the design of the stamps of the third series issued by the Duchy of Parma was copied from the type of the first issue of Austria and Austrian Italy. The design was laid before the Duke of Parma at the end of 1851, or at the beginning of 1852, but the Duke preferred another essay (Fleur-de-lis in a circle), which in fact formed the type of the first two issues. According to M. Moens, the design was rejected on account of the branches of oak and olive, which were displeasing to the Duke. It must, however, be pointed out that by a Decree of January 27th, 1852, the term "Stati Parmensi" (the Parma States) had taken the place of the longer designation "Ducati di Parma, Piacenza e Stati annessi." It was for this reason perhaps that the well-known type of 1852, which bore the new official designation, "STATI PARM." (the abbreviation of "Parmensi") was preferred.

We do not know, however, the reason why the design refused in 1852, and which had moreover been engraved, was adopted about five years later. No one could be satisfied with the type of 1852, which, as printed at first in black on coloured paper for four of the values, and on white for the 10 centesimi, or as printed later (end of 1853) in colour on white paper, often had a very blurred appearance, the inscriptions being sometimes unreadable. This was no doubt put down to the engraver, who certainly had not produced a masterpiece, although it was really more the fault of the printer, and the same defect has occurred many times since in the history of stamps.

In any case it is curious to notice that when the design taken from the first stamps of Austria was adopted at Parma, there was a question in Vienna of replacing it by another. The Chief Postal Authorities of the Austrian Empire had long looked upon the first series as "Provisional," as we learn from a letter dated November 27th, 1850, from the said authorities to the Postal Authorities of the Duchy of Modena, in which it was stated that the Austrian stamps then in use did not seem to afford a sufficient guarantee against forgery.

The type in question was presented for the approbation of the Duke Charles III. by Professor Donnino Bentelli,* but according to M. Moens it was engraved by Paolo Formenti.

* By a Decree of June 30th, 1848, Professor Donnino Bentelli had been appointed Keeper of the Mint and Engraver of the State Medals.

A single die was engraved for the three values by substituting figures for each denomination. This substitution was not made upon the *clichés*, but on the original die, from which one or two matrices were prepared in copper for each value. From these matrices the *clichés* were obtained for the surface-printing.

In the 15 and 25 cent. we find no difference either in the disposition or in the form of the figures of value, which leads us to believe that the *clichés* all came from a single matrix for each value. But in the 40 cent. I can make known the existence of two varieties: that is to say, A, with a large "o"; B, with a thin "o." The impression was made in the Palace of the Postal Department by the printers Rossi Ubaldi, of Parma. The sheets contain seventy-two stamps in nine horizontal rows of eight stamps. An entire sheet of the 40 cent., which I have before me, enables me to fix the disposition of the two varieties. It is as follows:—

A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	B	B	A	B	A	B
A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A
A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B
B	A	A	B	B	B	B	A
A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A

That is, fifty-two stamps of the "A" variety, and twenty of the "B" variety. The stamp which occupies the sixty-fourth place, *i.e.* the last in the eighth horizontal row, has the "o" a little more thick and open; but I am persuaded that this is due only to a fault in the making of the *cliché*. We find, especially in the 15 and 25 cent., several defects; thus portions of the arms are sometimes lacking, and there is no stop after "ECC" in the upper inscription: but it seems to me useless to insist upon such trifles, or to point out others. If we notice that the disposition of the *clichés* was not always quite regular, we see that the space between the stamps, which is as a rule about 2 mm. horizontally ($2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the case of the 15 cent.) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically, varies sometimes.

The paper of these stamps is machine-made and rather thin, of a white colour, and of bad quality. We meet, rather frequently, with copies on ribbed paper; but this, in my opinion, is purely a fault in the making, the quality of the paper seeming to me to be absolutely the same for all the 25 c and 40 centesimi, and a little thicker for the 15 c. The gum is likewise of an inferior quality, and is often sprinkled over with little black spots. I have met with some copies of the 25 c. gummed on both sides, with a postmark over the gum.

The worst impressions are to be found in the 15 cent., due doubtless to

the bad quality of the ink employed. The 25 cent., most frequently met with in an unused condition, is of a pale shade. We have—

- 15 cent., vermilion-red (shades).
- 25 „ brown, dark brown, reddish brown.
- 40 „ blue to deep blue.

For the series now occupying our attention, the catalogues generally give the dates 1857-9, and nothing more. But if we will just consider that it was in June, 1859, that the fall of the Bourbon Government of Parma took place, it will be found to be of great interest for serious collectors, in the absence of an official Decree for the issue, to fix the date at which each value appeared.

These are the dates adopted so far, according to the work by M. Moens, published in 1878:—

- 25 cent., July, 1857.
- 40 „ January, 1858.
- 15 „ March, 1859.

From an examination I have made of a considerable number of original letters, I have found specimens of the 40 cent. postmarked six months previously. The following are the earliest dates known to me:—

- 40 cent., June 30th, 1857.
- 25 „ July 28th, 1857.
- 15 „ March 10th, 1859.

According to a table published by M. Moens, there were printed on June 12th, 1857, 216,000 stamps of 40 cent. in 3,000 sheets, and on the 20th of the same month 432,000 of the 25 cent. in 6,000 sheets. It is said that on February 8th, 1859, 648,000 stamps of the 15 cent. (9,000 sheets) were printed. We see that these dates, which were either those of the printing of the stamps or those on which the stock was taken over by the General Keeper of Stamps—it is not known which—approach much nearer to the dates of the obliterated specimens which are now before me.

It is as well to add that the series of 1857-9 was in circulation together with that of 1852 (except the 25 cent., black on violet, which is rarely met with even in 1856) and with the 25 cent., brown on white, of 1853. As to the 5 cent., yellow, and the 15 cent., red-vermilion on white, of 1854, since we no longer find them upon the correspondence of 1856, they were doubtless exhausted at that date.

The 15 cent. of March, 1859, had the very short existence of about four and a half months, and this explains its rarity in a used state. As the two Post Offices of Parma and Piacenza had adopted during the first months of 1859 an obliterating mark of a lozenge formed of eight parallel bars, similar to that in use in the States of the Church, but longer, it follows that for the 15 cent. alone this obliteration is the more ordinary; while it is found less often upon the two other values, which we find, as a rule, obliterated by date-stamps.

No reprints of these stamps exist. Many imitations are known. A

tête-bêche pair of the 25 cent. has been described as a rarity, but it is a poor imitation in a brick shade of colour, and it is useless to describe it. It is, however, important to notice that there exists a successful imitation of the 40 cent., on paper too thick and hand-made. This imitation, made about ten years ago at Genoa, is to be recognised especially by the letter "A" in "PIAC.", for it lacks the horizontal bar, and by the first "C" of "ECC.," which is too open. This forgery occurs, as a rule, with the lozenge obliteration.

Essays. I know the following in the type adopted, on white paper :—

- 25 cent., milky blue (no gum).
- 15 „ dark blue (with gum).
- 25 „ green (with gum).

The last two, like the stamps, were printed in sheets of seventy-two specimens.

To the essays above mentioned the following must be added of the type adopted. They are pointed out by M. Moens, and, like the stamps, were printed in sheets of seventy-two :—

5, 10, 15 cent., black on blue-grey (with the maker's mark, a monogram "G.A.," as a watermark).

15 cent., blue on blue-grey.

40 cent., black on blue-grey (with maker's mark, "Portorano," as watermark).

M. Moens adds that this last sheet of essays has in the eighth row, sixth place, a 15 cent. *tête-bêche*; but this *cliché* was, without doubt, replaced before the printing of the stamps. In fact, the essay of the 15 cent., dark blue, pointed out above, is of a different shade of colour from that of the stamps of 40 cent. The printing of them is more careful and sharp; the quality of the gum also differs.

Before concluding I will add that about ten years ago a dealer in antiquities offered me a matrix in copper, with a boxwood handle, of an essay of a type similar to that adopted in 1857, but bearing above the crown the inscription in Roman capitals: "CARLO III DUCA DI"; on the left of the crown, "PARMA"; and on its right, "PIAC.E." The lower label has "5 CENT."

The Duke Charles III. of Parma died by an assassin's hand on March 27th, 1854, and it seems to me probable that the essay in question bearing his name dates from 1852, and that it was brought forward when the question arose of choosing a type for the first issue. I have neither met with nor seen mentioned anywhere any essays in the type which I have just described; and had it not been for the forethought of the dealer in question, collectors would perhaps never have heard of it.



Philatelic Notes.

—o—o—o—

A UNIQUE FIND: NEW SOUTH WALES 1d. DIADEM ROULETTED.

UNDER this heading the *Australian Philatelist* announces that Mr. Fred Hagen has just purchased an entire block of 24 1d. diadem New South Wales *rouletted*.

The stamps, it is stated, are of the beautiful vermilion shade, unused, with original gum, and were attached by means of a pin to a letter. The letter, of which we give a copy, forms a very interesting link in the development of the New South Wales postage stamps.

“Woolloomooloo, Nov. 3rd, '56.

“SIR,—I beg most respectfully to submit for your inspection and approval, the enclosed specimen of a process having for its object the semi-detachment of Postage Stamps in the sheet, on a principle analogous with that now adopted with the greatest success by the Postal authorities of the United Kingdom, and which has received the most unequivocal approbation of both vendors and consumers.

“The advantages of the system are so manifest that I feel it would be unnecessary for me to enumerate them here, while the actual object of the perforation is so self-evident as to appeal to the meanest capacity.

“By its adoption a great saving of time is effected, while the serrated edges of the stamps materially assist their adhesive qualities.

“Taking the introduction of the system at home as a precedent, and being myself a witness of the marked favour with which it was received, I think it only fair to presume that in this Colony it would be recognised with a similar manifestation, while the sheets can be cut at a price quite inappreciable with the convenience gained.

“I am about to put myself in correspondence with the Postmaster-General of Victoria on the subject, but trust that previous to doing so, I may have the honour of receiving a communication from you, as I should much like this Colony to take precedence in the matter.

“I have this day forwarded specimens to His Excellency the Governor-General.

“I am, Sir,

“W. H. Christie, Esq.

“Your most obedient servant,

“Postmaster-General.”

“J— D—.”

There are a number of interesting notes on the letter, some of which unfortunately are almost undecipherable, owing to a piece having been torn from the letter.

“Cabinet, Monday 2, 21st May.

“Settled 4th Dec. Declined.

“Present: H. W. P.

“E. D. T.

“J. H.

“S. A. D.

“£2 10s. per 100 sheets.

“£100 per annum.

“Left by Mr. Raymond.

"This is worthy of consideration, the Postmaster-General should report for my guidance." (Signature torn off.)

The letter has evidently been sent to the Treasury, but the greater part of the Treasury note has been torn off.

Returned from the Treasury 14th Nov. '56.

Mr. Christie's (P.M.G.) note on back of letter:—

"This letter was referred to the Inspector of Stamps as being the head of his department, and must, I think, have been transmitted in error to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.

"I saw the Inspector of Stamps personally, who informed me that he had already sent to England for the necessary machine for perforating stamps, and that he considered Mr. D.'s proposal objectionable, as he stipulated that he would perforate the stamps at his own residence.

"I did not see the force of this objection, and so stated, when the Inspector of Stamps informed me that he would again communicate with Mr. D. and make his report.

"Postage stamps being perforated is a decided improvement. I have again referred to the Inspector of Stamps.

" 14th Nov., 1856.

"W. H. CHRISTIE, P.M.G."

"(To be returned.)

Occasional Notes.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

IT is with great gratification that we are authorised to announce that the President of the London Philatelic Society, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, has accepted the position of a Trustee of the British Museum on the retirement therefrom of His Majesty the King. We are convinced that this intimation will be heartily acclaimed by all Philatelists, and that hopes will be justly entertained that the influence of His Royal Highness will be exercised in the furtherance of the legitimate recognition of the claims of Philately in the National Museum. It is idle to deny that the action of the Trustees of the British Museum with regard to the magnificent bequest of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling has failed to satisfy British Philatelists, and we sincerely trust that the day may not now be far distant when that splendid collection may be properly displayed for the pleasure and instruction of the large number of persons in this country who take an interest in postage stamps.



EXHIBITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

AS previously announced, this Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 16th November, in the Society's rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. Tickets for admission to the Exhibition (which will open at 11 a.m.), for which no charge will be made, can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, E.C.

NEW FRENCH SYSTEM OF OBLITERATIONS.

SINCE the beginning of the month two useful reforms have been introduced by the French Post Office. The first affects the telephone service, which, for Paris and the suburbs, has been open to non-subscribers at the rate of twenty-five centimes per conversation. This charge has been reduced to fifteen centimes per conversation of three minutes. The second alteration, introduced by M. Mougeot, is in connection with the dies which are used for obliterating stamps upon letters. Instead of indicating that a letter was posted in time for the first or fifth collection at a certain town, the precise hour will henceforth be indicated; but, in accordance with the advice of the Bureau des Longitudes, the terms equivalent to a.m. and p.m. will be discarded, and the hours will be counted from one o'clock to twenty-four o'clock. Persons in England receiving letters from France will therefore have to remember this fact when noting the time at which a letter was posted. For instance, a letter posted at half-past six in the morning would bear the figures 6.30, whilst a letter posted at the same hour in the evening would be stamped 18.30.

We may perhaps follow suit with regard to the latter innovation and become duly accustomed thereto, although at present an invitation to supper at half-past twenty-two would sound somewhat unusual!

THE ANTICIPATED FEDERAL AUSTRALIAN ISSUE.

IT appears that the Federal Postal Bill was under consideration by the House of Representatives last month, and we are indebted to the *Australian Journal of Philately* for the following résumé of the debate. It will be seen that the recent announcement that five years would elapse before the issue of Federal stamps is by no means confirmed.

"The Federal Postal Bill is still under consideration in the House of Representatives. On reaching clause 28, 'Postage stamps may be made and sold,'

"Mr. Thomas (N.S.W.) moved for the insertion of the words at the end of the clause, 'and shall within six months of the passing of this Act issue Commonwealth stamps.' He contended that one of the principal arguments in favour of Federation was that it would lead to uniformity in postage, and other such matters. Now he saw that but for 'Tattersall's' there would be much more likelihood of an early issue of uniform stamps, which would be a great convenience to the people.

"Mr. Reid (Leader of the Opposition) strongly supported the principle, and urged that the Government ought not to delay one day longer than was necessary in issuing Commonwealth stamps.

"Mr. Barton (Premier) admitted that the matter rested considerably upon 'Tattersall's' clauses. Investigation had shown that the stamps forwarded and stamps used for sending letters from Tasmania amounted in value to about £14,000 a year. If the Bill was not carried in its present form in that respect, that amount of revenue would be earmarked to Tasmania; but if those clauses were carried, they might hope for some early step in the direction of a Federal stamp. Assuming that the difficulty which now arose in regard to 'Tattersall's' clauses could be got rid of, so far as departmental action could be taken, it would be taken for the issue of Commonwealth stamps.

“Mr. Thomas (N.S.W.): If I have an assurance that something will be done, say, this year, I will withdraw the amendment.

“Mr. Barton: My belief is that it will be within this year.”

Our contemporary further comments hereon :—

“This bears out the statement made in last month’s issue that Federal postage stamps will probably be issued within the next twelve months. We do not think, however, for a single moment that they will be issued before the end of this year, as it would take close upon twelve months to have suitable dies prepared, and we trust further blunders will not be made by rushing something patchy on the country. We may say that the ‘Tattersall’s’ clauses have been passed, and we presume the other bookkeeping difficulties can be overcome, but the postal departments will not be federated for twelve months until the 1st March, consequently there is no likelihood whatever of the Federal stamps being issued before that date. Most likely the issue will take place on or about the date of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. in June next.”

THE SALE OF OBLITERATED STAMPS IN VICTORIA.

FROM the preceding source we have the following interesting correspondence with regard to the sales of postmarked unused stamps that the Government of Victoria (as also that of New South Wales) have deemed consistent with their dignity. We read with pleasure that the latter Post Office only reaped £52 last year by the sale of this official rubbish.

“Having deemed it advisable to take further steps in regard to the sale of obliterated stamps at the Melbourne Post Office, we wrote Mr. Henry Willis, M.H.R., giving him all the facts and requesting that he would take some action in the matter. This he did in the form of questions, and we have to thank Mr. Willis for the official printed report of same, together with the answers given by Sir Philip Fysh on behalf of the Government.

“Presuming it will be of interest to our readers we reproduce it *in extenso*.

“SALE OF OBLITERATED STAMPS.

“Mr. Willis asked the Postmaster-General, upon notice—

“1. Whether it is a fact—

- (a) That the Melbourne Post Office is a philatelic department for the sale of obliterated postage stamps that have never been used in the ordinary course of business.
- (b) That some of the sets for sale include high-value stamps up to £100, and are sold at £5 per set, others containing lower values at £1 per set, and a recent issue, representing the face value of about 10s., at 4s. per set.
- (c) That the Postmaster-General is about to issue a set of stamps, lightly postmarked, to order, which will include new £1 and £2 stamps, at 10s per set, having on them the portrait of King Edward VII.
- (d) That £1 and £5 sets of Victorian stamps, lightly postmarked, to order, have been sold to a dealer, ‘at a price,’ as a job lot.

“2. Whether, if it is a fact that the Postmaster-General is conducting a philatelic business in competition with dealers in legitimately used postage stamps, he will discontinue the practice.

“Sir Philip Fysh.—The following information has been supplied :—

- “1. (a) The Melbourne office is not a philatelic department, but sets of current postage stamps postmarked that have not been used in the

ordinary course of business are sold. (b) The only sets on sale are those from a halfpenny to five shillings in value, and the price is four shillings. (c) A recommendation has been made that sets of current stamps, including those referred to, be sold at one pound per set, but this has not yet been approved. (d) No such transaction has ever taken place.

"2. In accordance with the regulations of most of the States, sets of current postage stamps (postmarked) are sold at prices fixed by the regulations. The matter of the continuance of this practice is under consideration."

THE GERMAN PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

THE metropolis of the German Empire was this year the selected rendezvous of this now hoary institution, and we are glad to hear that, despite the abstention of some sections of Teutonic Philately, the Congress was deemed thoroughly successful. Over a hundred gentlemen were present at the initiatory meeting on September 6th, while the following day was devoted to business functions, and September 8th to the reading of a paper on "The Post in China," by Lieutenant J. Maus (whose collection of these stamps is stated to have a value of £3,500), and on other subjects of interest by Dr. Brendicke, and Herren König, Crome, and Sellschopp. The usual and at least equally pleasant concomitant excursions, social functions, and bourses were largely attended, while the National Collection in the Reichs-Museum was visited by large numbers of members of the Congress and their friends. The Congress for next year will be held for the first time outside Germany, in Vienna, under the presidency of Herr Ritter de la Renotière, of that city, and will doubtless attract a very numerous attendance in the beautiful capital of the Austrian Empire.

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL REMAINDERS.

IT has been reported that a large quantity of the postage stamps of the Colonies would shortly be disposed of by public auction at Lisbon. Information reaches Messrs. Bright and Son that the authorities have altered their minds, and that the stamps will not be offered to dealers and speculators in this manner. We understand that it has, however, not yet been finally decided how the stamps are to be realised.

THE U.S. AND DANISH WEST INDIES.

THE practical completion of negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, says the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, is semi-officially confirmed in Washington. All that now remains to be done to close up the deal is the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and the voting of the necessary \$3,500,000 by Congress. The terms and articles of agreement have been agreed to. Of course the philatelic effect has been discounted on reports given out in the papers, and nearly every

collector has been industriously filling spaces the past six months, so that this announcement will create no special boom in Danish West Indies. However, it will be well for those who have not got in out of the wet (!) to fill up on this country, as prices are lower than they ever will be again.

A DISPLAY OF HAWAIIANS.

MR. HENRY J. CROCKER has recently given the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco an opportunity to see what remarkable results can be accomplished in the stamps of this popular country by a liberal expenditure of time, labour, and money.

“Of the famous Missionaries ten copies grace the pages of Mr. Crocker’s album. These comprise four of the 13 c. of 1851—two of Die I. and two of Die II.; one 5 c. of 1851, Die I.; three 5 c. on original covers, one Die I. and two Die II., 1851; two 13 c. used together, showing both dies of this stamp. In the issue of 1853 are single stamps in used and unused condition, shades, on original covers, different papers, full sheets with the ‘Specimen’ surcharge, proof of the 5 c. in black, and two pairs of the 13 c. on medium paper. In the issue of the 2 c. of 1862 are specimens on horizontally and on vertically laid paper, including a block of six on the latter kind of paper. In the issue of 1864–71 there is a block of four 5 c., blue on bluish, and a vertical pair of the 2 c., imperf. All the stamps of this issue are shown in pairs and blocks, with yellowish brown and with white gum. In the 1882 issue is shown a strip of three 5 c., ultramarine, imperf. horizontally. Among the 1882–3 issue is a 2 c., rose, imperf. Of the 10 c., red-brown, provisional issue, red surcharge (error), there is a block of four; and of the 6 c., green, same issue, black surcharge (error), there is a block of fifteen. So far as known but fifty of each of these errors of surcharge were issued. No less than 342 numerals are possessed by Mr. Crocker, some few being duplicates.

“All who have seen his Hawaiians express the opinion that they are matchless anywhere. His general collection is considered to be the best in the United States at the present time.”

We regret that this superb collection, for the description of which we are indebted to *Mekeel’s Weekly*, may not improbably change ownership; fortunately, however, Mr. Crocker will not allow it to be broken up, so that it will still probably be available for inspection by those less favoured in philatelic riches. It is curious that Mr. Crocker should not have acquired the 2 c. Missionary, despite its great rarity.

A PHILATELIST’S VICISSITUDES.

UNDER the above heading we extract a paragraph from the *Standard* of September 27th, which is not without interest to the general student of stamps. The “gradual merging” is distinctly a good term, while the bankrupt’s opinion of the London philatelic highway and its denizens is very naïve.

“At the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, Bertram Allen, a watchmaker and dealer in foreign stamps, came up for public examination, and, in reply to the

Official Receiver, gave some interesting experiences of his dealings in the stamp trade. One of the debts due to him was from Williams and Co., of Lima, Peru, for stamps he had supplied. They had advertised very largely in all the philatelic journals in Great Britain, and had got selections of stamps from himself and other people, giving as references Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. and other firms. Having got a lot of stamps from all parts of the world, they 'did a bolt' with the lot, and nobody had been able to get any satisfaction from them. The bankrupt further said he had begun as a collector of stamps, and had 'gradually merged' into a dealer. He bought both from clerks in offices and from firms, paying from 3s. 6d. to 10s. per hundred stamps. He 'bought the mails.' It was now quite a common practice for principals of firms to sell the foreign stamps they received at their offices, stamps being no longer the perquisites of the office boys. Principals took the proceeds, and used them for 'tobacco money' or for charitable purposes. There was now, the bankrupt added, great competition in the stamp business. There were twenty-five or thirty firms of dealers in the Strand. He reckoned his profits from the stamp trade at 25 per cent. The utmost he had paid for a collection was £250, this being four or five years ago, and he had sold it for £280 right away. That was his most successful deal. He believed he could make money at the trade now if he had capital. There was a good and profitable market for stamps. Buyers were everywhere; London was teeming with them."

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.*



THE appearance of Part I. of the Catalogue for 1902 was assuredly unexpected by the public, and apparently hurried forward by the publishers, as the new Catalogue bearing the date 1902 was issued in September! We have on previous occasions given vent to our editorial lament over the too great redundancy and frequency of catalogue issuing, and we still hold to the opinion that, both in the interests of dealers and collectors alike, lists and prices require altering only at distinct intervals of time. The question of prices is obviously the more changeful feature, and we are strongly of opinion that nothing can be more harmful to all sections of the philatelic community than a constant shifting of and tampering with values. In the present instance there are many and striking alterations of prices among the principal English Colonial stamps, notably in those of Australia, and it remains to be seen whether these can be upheld, or whether they will undergo the fate of the West Indians, which were rushed up so rapidly a few years since and simply collapsed a few months after. If these catalogues were issued weekly, or even monthly, they would be regarded simply as quotations, and their constant variation would be viewed without apprehension, but in the case of so excellent a work as Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogue it is taken as a standard, and in a great majority of instances its *dicta* are taken as absolutely trustworthy. Any notable alterations of price, especially

* *Price Catalogue.* Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

relapses, have a deterrent and disturbing effect upon collectors, and we maintain that both in this and other catalogues there is an increasing and highly undesirable tendency to manipulate the values of stamps more in accordance with their temporary appreciation than their permanent value.*

From a philatelic aspect the Catalogue is nearer perfection even than it was before: in lucidity of arrangement, in clearness of description, in delineation of surcharges and watermarks, and in a large portion of its illustrations there is practically nothing to be desired, nor is there any price catalogue in the world that can excel or even, in our opinion, equal it. It is an open secret that these books are the work of many heads, including some of the very ablest Philatelists in the world, and throughout its pages this philatelic ability stands revealed. The contents of this edition have somewhat increased in bulk owing to the inclusion of the Transvaal, Swazieland, and Orange River Colony in the British Empire. The list of varieties in these countries is somewhat alarming, the latest comer, the Boer provisionals issued at Pietersburg, having over 100 varieties listed! It is to be hoped, for philatelic reasons as well as many others, that the Boer "government" may soon lose its last spark of vitality! The countries which have seemingly undergone the most rewriting are those of the South African Colonies, Madagascar, and Bechuanaland, while the later issues of Australia have also been well revised.

In its general production the Catalogue preserves its former admirable features, and we cannot award its publishers and compilers higher praise than in making the assertion that it is so excellent that it will not require any improvement for some years to come.

THE PARIS PHILATELIC CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF 1900.†

The Committee of Organisation have issued in book form, extending to some one hundred and twenty pages, an admirable *précis* of the Paris Philatelic Exhibition and Congress of 1900. Everything that transpired in connection therewith is fully reported, and the future stamp historian will have ample records of the last exhibition of the nineteenth century. Some of the expressions of appreciation on the part of visitors and a few other details might perhaps have been omitted, as they seem a little undignified in comparison with the other matter. The papers read at the Congress will be found of an interesting nature, notably that in which

* Since the foregoing was written we have read Mr. Ewen's critique in his *Journal*, and quote his remarks, which are much to the point of our argument.

† "The publishers of the Catalogue seek to disarm criticism of their prices by stating that 'this is a catalogue of what we have for sale at the time of going to press,' and of course anyone has legally the right to ask anything he likes for his goods. Morally, or even as a matter of policy, it is inadvisable to ask always as much as one would like to get. The average collector trusts a great deal to the superior knowledge of the dealer, and expects that the prices asked for specimens will bear a close relation to the true market values. As the prices given in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Colonial Catalogue are almost universally accepted as reflecting the correct relative market values, the responsibility devolves on them of following the market rather than their own inclination in the matter of valuation."—ED.

† *Studies and Memoires of the Philatelic Congress and Notes on the International Philatelic Exhibition of Paris, 1900.* Henri Douchet, Méricourt-Fabré par Ribemont-sur-l'Ancre, Somme, 1901.

M. H. Douchet so ably advocates the establishment of a Postal Philatelic Museum for the French nation. A number of excellent illustrations embellish the work, including an admirable group, with key of names, of the members participating in the Congress, and taken altogether it forms an interesting memoir of the exhibition.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—The new pictorial stamp has arrived, and Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have shown us specimens.

The stamp is large rectangular in shape, watermarked Crown C C, and perf. 14.

The design is stated to be "The Queen's Staircase," centre black and border in carmine.

"BAHAMAS POSTAGE" appears at top, with value at foot and numerals in lower corners.

Adhesive.

1d., pictorial, black and carmine; Crown CC, and perf. 14.

BARBADOS.—It is reported that the only values of the Jubilee stamps unsold are the 2½d., 8d., and 2s. 6d., and that these, or what are left of them, will be destroyed at the end of the current year. Collectors cannot complain of short notice, and so probably few stamps will be left for the furnace.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—A vertical pair of the current 1d., perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps, has been received by the *M. J.*

Adhesive. 1d., rose; part perf.

Kuruman Besieged.—Having chronicled the other Besieged stamps of South Africa,

we can hardly omit the Kuruman, the latest known.

The *M. J.* describes these stamps, and we gather that there are three varieties of surcharge, the third as No. 2, with the date in

**KURUMAN
BESIEGED
2d
1900-1.**

No. 1.

**KURUMAN
BESIEGED.
POSTAGE.
6d.**

1900 1901

No. 2.

smaller figures. The original values in each case have been increased by the overprint.

The following Cape Postal stamps have received the surcharge No. 1 :—

2d. on ½d., green.
3d. ,, ½d. ,,
3d. ,, 1d., carmine.
1s. ,, 1d. ,,

The 3d., red on yellow, Cape fiscal, receives the overprint No. 2 and "6d.," and this surcharge (No. 2) with the date "1900-1901" in smaller figures may be found on Cape fiscals as follows :—

6d. on 1d., green on yellow.
1s. ,, 6d., mauve
5s. ,, 1s. ,, white.

Our faith in these stamps is small indeed, though, as our contemporary states, they may have quite as much legitimate philatelic

interest as some of the other South African War products.

CEYLON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows:—

"We note that you have reproduced from Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* the paragraph stating that no Ceylon Service stamps above the value of 75 c. have been issued. We beg to point out that the Rs.1.12 stamp surcharged 'On Service' has been in use for some considerable time, and we have a good many used ones in stock; they are also quoted in Stanley Gibbons' new Catalogue both used and unused. We have heard nothing about any denominations above Rs.1.12 with the surcharge."

A correspondent informs the *M. J.* that the error "Flve" for "Five," in the 5 c. on 15 c., occurred on the first stamp in the sheet, and that there is another variety with the "s" of "Cents" inverted, on the second stamp in the last row, No. 56 on the sheet.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps with the King's Head are now being printed, and the imprimatur sheet was registered at Somerset House on September 26th, so we are told.

The following appears in *Ewen's Weekly* of October 5th:—

"The first stamp ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) of our King's Head series for use in Great Britain has been printed and the imprimatur sheet duly recorded and filed. The colour is a somewhat sassy green; the design, head *looking to left* in upright oval with curved label above and rectangular label below. The sheet is similar in size to the current issue, consisting of two panes of 120 each, with space between panes filled in as at present; control letter A. For those who wish to keep a record the writer is in a position to state that the imprimatur sheet was dated 26th September, 1901. The expression upon His Majesty's countenance is unlike that of any known portrait and is by no means complimentary, being strongly suggestive of supercilious contempt, a trait which our King does not possess. In view of this latter feature it seems doubtful whether the new issue will be received with much satisfaction."

A friend who has seen the stamps gives us the following further particulars. On the left of the oval is a branch of bay, and on the right, one of oak leaves. The inscription in upper label, in small white sans-serif caps, "POSTAGE AND REVENUE"; on label below, "HALF PENNY," in small white Roman caps. The background is very deeply shaded round the face, throwing it in relief. The colour is green, with a tinge of blue. Above

the oval is an imperial crown. The 1d. value is similar in design to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., colour deep carmine on white. It is possible that both stamps will be issued on Nov. 9th this year.

INDIA.—*Hyderabad*.—The authorities here seem to be changing the colours of the stamps gradually, and the *M. J.* reports the 4 annas in *olive-green*. Our contemporary's correspondent, however, states that, as far as he can remember, he purchased the stamp at the post office as far back as March, 1899. Probably the supply has been held back until the old stock of 4 annas was exhausted.

Adhesive. 4 annas, olive-green.

JAMAICA.—The new 1d. Jamaica, with view of Llandoverly Falls, reaches us from Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton.

We find the centre is printed in greenish black, and the frame in a different shade of red from its predecessor. Wmk. Crown CC and perf. 14.

Adhesive. 1d., red and greenish black, Llandoverly Falls; wmk. Crown CC, and perf. 14.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It is stated that the Government will shortly issue a four cents stamp of purple colour bearing an engraving of the Duchess of York, in honour of the royal visit.

NORTH BORNEO.—The 2 c. and 4 c. of 1900 were surcharged "Postage Due."—*Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Postage Due Stamps. 2 cents, green and black.
4 " " carmine "

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The *Philatelic Record* has met with a variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the printing with level stops; the figure of value is missing, while the "d" is placed very much to the left.

This error must have occurred very early, and have been quickly corrected.

It is reported by the *S. C. F.* that a sheet exists of the 1d. value surcharged "E.R.E." instead of "E.R.I."

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, with "d" omitted and "d" out of position.
1d., purple; surcharged "E.R.E." in place of "E.R.I."

ST. LUCIA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, is now printed from Plate IV., according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

The shading of the face appears, it is stated, to be a little clearer, probably owing to the plate being quite new.

ST. VINCENT. A correspondent of the *M. J.* states that he possesses the 5d. on 4d. (No. 59 in the Catalogue) with the surcharge double-printed on one stamp only in a block of four. A similar variety of

this stamp is mentioned in the Handbook by Napier and Bacon, but in that case it was the first letter "E" of "PENCE" on the third stamp from the left, in the bottom row of a sheet, that was double-printed.

SEYCHELLES.—Yet another provisional has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. This time it is the 10 cents overprinted "3 cents," in black, with two bars cancelling the original value.

Adhesive.

3 cents on 10 c., ultramarine and bistre; black surcharge.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have received the current 1s. and 2s. stamps printed on the wide S A and Crown paper.

We understand the old Star watermarked paper is exhausted.

The new issue took place on August 30th.

Adhesives.

1s., brown, wmk. wide S A and Crown; perf. 11½.
2s., carmine " " " " 12½.

TRINIDAD.—The new ½d., 1d., and 1s. stamps referred to on page 233 have arrived in the island, but will not be issued until the old stocks of these values are exhausted—probably some time next year. Messrs. Bright and Son gave us this information, and also state that the type remains the same, but the stamps are printed on coloured papers. *Ewen's Weekly* gives the colours as—

½d., green on white.
1d., black on red.
1s., black, value blue, on yellow.

Ewen's Weekly also informs us that there are two printings of the rare 10s. Britannia. In one the colours are pale green and dull ultramarine, and in the other dark green and deep blue. Both have marginal plate number 1.

ZANZIBAR.—Changes in the colours of the 1 and 4½ annas have taken place, and the issue of a one anna envelope of the current type is announced.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send specimens of the adhesives.

Adhesives. 1 anna, carmine.
4½ annas, blue-black and red.
Envelope. 1 anna, carmine on white laid.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated in the *P. J. G. B.* that the 5 heller adhesive has been seen with diagonal lines printed right across the sheets, parts of three lines appearing on the face of each stamp. The lines appear, writes our contemporary, to be impressed with a light brownish varnish or some such composition,

and have probably been added to prevent cleaning. The whole set is expected to be so treated.

Adhesive.

5 heller, deep green, overprinted with diagonal lines.

BULGARIA.—The *A. J. P.* having reason to suspect that the sheets of 5 s., orange, Unpaid Letter stamps, might be found on watermarked paper, procured a sheet, with the following result.

The watermark, consisting of a lion rampant on a vertically lined shield surmounted by a crown, with Bulgarian words above and below the shield, covers portions of a block of sixty stamps (ten rows of six).

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

5 s., orange, perforated, with wmk. as above

FRANCE.—From Mr. George Carion we have received a specimen of the current 25 c., blue, stamp, taken apparently from the bottom row, which has escaped perforation at the bottom. Quite a quarter of an inch of margin is shown.

Adhesive. 25 c., blue, current issue, imperf. at bottom.

GREECE.—*Morley's P. J.* reports the discovery and possession of a copy of the 10 l., deep orange, with small head of Mercury, Athens print, on *laid* paper.

ITALY.—The 25 c. stamps surcharged "1 PIASTRA 1," etc., for use in La Canea and Bengasi, reach us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The overprint is in sans-serif type, in two lines, in black.

Dr. Emilio Diena has kindly sent us a copy of an official decree, from which we are informed that on October 1st this year the following stamps—of which our correspondent sends us a set—would be put into circulation throughout the entire kingdom of Italy, to complete the new set:—

Adhesives. 40 centesimi, dark brown.
45 " olive-green.
50 " purple (aniline).
1 lira, dark brown (centre) and grey.
5 lire, Berlin blue (") and rose.

For Eritrea the present issue will remain in circulation.

The 40, 45, 60 centesimi, and 1 and 5 lire stamps of the old type will be available for postage until September 30th, 1902, and may be afterwards exchanged for the current issue up to September 30th, 1903.

SERVIA.—The current 15, 20, and 25 p. stamps on plain paper are reported perforated 11½.

The new 5 paras adhesive, mentioned on page 213, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find it to be on white wove paper, perf. 11½.

TURKEY.—The new 10 paras single and reply post cards for the interior have now been issued, according to the *I. B. J.*

Post Cards. 10 paras, green on rose.
10+10 " " " "

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The new 50 centavos turns out to be of the current type.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Referring to the provisional stamps mentioned on page 233, we find from the *A. J. P.* that the 1 cent. exists without surcharge, and the 2 cent. are found imperforate, and imperf. horizontally only.

There has also been made a provisional Registration stamp. It is, according to *Mekeel's*, the 10 c. Colombian stamp of current issue, with surcharge "R—Cartagena" in violet.

Adhesives.

1 cent., black, provisional; without surcharge.
2 " black on rose, provisional; imperf. horizontally.
2 " " " " imperf.

Registration Label.

10 cent., brown on rose, violet surcharge.

Antioquia.—We have just received from a correspondent two new type-set provisional stamps, one for regular postage and the other a Too Late stamp. Both stamps appear to be set up in blocks of four varieties, and the latter is printed on laid paper.—*A. J. P.*

Adhesive.

1 c., carmine (four varieties), perforated; provisional issue.

Too Late Stamp.

2½ c., violet (four varieties), perforated, white laid paper; provisional issue.

Panama.—The 10 centavos Registration stamp now appears in red and is perf. 11, the *M. C.* informs us.

We have found pairs of the 5 and 10 centavos of 1887 issue imperforate vertically.—*A. J. P.*

Adhesives.

5 c., blue, of 1887; imperf. vertically.

10 c., yellow

Registration Label. " 10 centavos, red; perf. 11.

Santander.—We have found in our stock a pair of the 1 centavo, of the current issue, imperforate horizontally between.—*A. J. P.*

Adhesive.

1 centavo, black on green, of 1899; imperf. horizontally.

Tolima.—We have the 5 centavos, of the current issue, perforated both 12 and 13½.—*A. J. P.*

Adhesives.

5 centavos, vermilion, current issue; perf. 12.

5 " " " " 13½.

PERU.—A new letter card has been issued, states the *M. C.*

There are two varieties: first, on white card, with portrait in clear blue-grey; and second, on yellower card, with portrait smudgily printed in black.

Letter Card. 3 centavos, red; two varieties.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—The *M. J.* has received a horizontal pair, postmarked, of the 5 reis Vasco da Gama labels, perf. all round, but imperf. between the two stamps.

Adhesive. 5 reis, vermilion; part perforated.

CANTON (*French Post Offices*).—To the set of stamps given on page 234 must be added the 15 centimes, grey on pale grey. Only a few of the 15 centimes, blue, were available for overprinting.

Adhesive. 15 centimes, grey on pale grey.

CHINA (*French Post Offices*).—It is reported that the set of French Unpaid stamps has been surcharged "Chine" for use here.

Unpaid Stamps.

5 c., pale blue, surcharged "Cbine," in carmine.			
10 c., pale brown	"	"	"
15 c., pale green	"	"	"
30 c., rose	"	"	black.
50 c., blue	"	"	"

Mr. George Carion sends us a specimen of the 1 franc, olive-green, with *double* surcharge "Chine," in black. It is stated that only one sheet of 150 escaped detection and was issued.

Adhesive. 1 franc, olive-green, with "Chine" doubly surcharged, in black.

CONGO.—The 5 c., blue and black, has been found perf. 12½ all round, and also 12½ × 14.—*Morley's P. J.*

DUTCH COLONIES.—Some varieties have been discovered, and the *M. J.* publishes the following:—

"*Curaçao.*—Mr. Gordon Smith has seen the following varieties:—

Issue of 1873. Perf. 12½ × 12.

10 c., ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Current type.

20 c., green; variety I.

Dutch Indies.—From the same source we hear of the following:—

Issue of 1887. Perf. 12½.

25 c., reddish purple.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. Current type.

30 c., dull red; variety I.

Surinam.—Also the 2½ c. on 50 c. (No. 54 in the Catalogue) with double surcharge."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We understand from the *A. J. P.* that the 4 c., 6 c., and 8 c. postals, and 3 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, of the U.S.A. have now been issued surcharged "Philippines."

Adhesives.

4 c., rose-brown, surcharged "Philippines."

6 c., lake " "

8 c., puce " "

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

3 c., deep claret, surcharged "Philippines."

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—A recent discovery in the stamps of this Colony is the provisional issue of hand-stamped surcharge showing the figure 3 inverted on 200 reis *Servico Postal* series, Gibbons' No. 27. The stamp in question is a used copy bearing the Diu postmark—*Philateli. Journal of India.*

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERY.

President—R. HOLLICK.

Vice-Presidents—T. W. PECK. W. PIMM.

Committee—

P. T. DEAKIN. C. A. STEPHENSON.
W. S. VAUGHTON. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

THE Annual Meeting was held on October 3rd. The election of the following members was confirmed: Rev. F. J. Williams, Messrs. H. Savile, W. M. Gray, A. G. M. Dickson. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. G. Owen Wheeler, L. E. Bradbury, C. T. Reed, A. H. Dingwall, H. Grindall, W. E. White, H. B. Billbrough, A. Gisborne. It was unanimously decided to approve the recommendation of the Committee that a permanent collection of stamps be formed for reference at meetings, etc., and every member present promised to contribute.

The Society and the Hon. Secretary were accorded a series of congratulations on the remarkable and valuable additions made to the library during the past year, additions which it would be very difficult indeed to duplicate. Further particulars of the above items will be found in the Annual Report, of which 4,000 copies were ordered to be printed, and which should be in the members' hands about October 16th.

The officers for the ensuing session were elected as above.

The programme was approved as follows:—

- 1901.
- Oct. 17. Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies; Sale and Exchange; Display of Society's Forgery Collection.
- Nov. 5. Display of "Great Britain and African Colonies." W. B. AVERY.
- " 21. Discussion, "Great Britain—Line-engraved Stamps," by Mr. R. HOLLICK and others, followed by Display of New Issues by Members, and Exchange.
- Dec. 5. Auction.
- 1902.
- Jan. 9. Discussion, "Great Britain—Embossed Stamps." Paper, "Tonga." T. W. PECK.
- " 14, 15, 16, 17. Exhibition.
- Feb. 6. Lantern Display. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
- " 27, 28. Auction.
- Mar. 6. Display, "Great Britain." J. STEELE-HIGGINS.
- " 20. Discussion, "De la Rue Plate Nos., 2½d. to 1s." G. JOHNSON.
- " " Display, "Ceylon." W. S. VAUGHTON.
- Apr. 10. Discussion, "Great Britain—High Values and Recent Issues." C. A. STEPHENSON.
- " " Display, "Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta." W. PIMM.
- May 1. Résumé of "Great Britain."
- Oct. 2. Annual Meeting.

All meetings will be held at 208, Birchfield Road.

All the meetings are on Thursdays, except on November 5th, which is Tuesday.

The balance-sheet, which had been audited and found correct, showing a balance in hand of £50 17s. 7½d., was approved. It may be mentioned that in addition to the very valuable gifts which have been made to the library during the past year, £41 19s. 6d. had been spent on it.

At the suggestion of Mr. W. Scott, a discussion took place on the 50 per cent. rule, with the idea of substituting net prices in the exchange packets. Mr. Scott, in his letter, and some of the members present, for the sake of fully discussing the matter, raked up everything plausible and otherwise in favour of net prices. But at the end it was unanimously decided to keep to the 50 per cent. rule, the Committee emphasising it by the expression of opinion that no one who had had any experience of the inner working of a big exchange would ever think of giving up the rule and adopting net prices, and that the advantages of the 50 per cent. system were overwhelming compared with any seeming disadvantages. It does not say 50 per cent. off catalogue, but off prices asked, and is the only legal method of applying the lever for prompt payment. Although some of us may like full catalogue for poor specimens, and would prefer net prices so that they may be less noticeable, it may be taken for granted that if ever the 50 per cent. rule becomes unworkable, the Exchange Club as a "popular institution" will be doomed, to the loss of dealer and collector alike.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE First General Meeting of the season was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. G. Haynes, Franz Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. G. Cool, W. Simpson, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Bois, W. Jacoby, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, Burton F. J. Cooper, L. S. Charlick, L. Magnee, H. Wills, Charles P. Sisley, Fred J. Melville, F. W. Mellor, Robert Ehrenbach, A. G. Wane, W. A. Boyes, A. G. Haynes, D. Thomson, M. P. Castle, C. R. Sutherland, and H. A. Slade.

The following were elected as ordinary members of the Society: R. Blenkinsop, R. Raikes Bromage, H. L. Hayman, H. J. Bilborough, B. F. J. Cooper, C. L. Fagan, and A. G. Haynes.

Donations to the Forgery Book were received from Messrs. R. Raikes Bromage and F. Grove Powell.

Mr. G. Haynes signified that it would give him great pleasure to welcome and entertain the members at The Grange, St. Albans, at a Summer Meeting to be held in May or June of next year.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Haynes vacated the chair in favour of Mr. M. P. Castle, who delivered a most interesting and instructive discourse on some of the early issues of Australia, illustrating his remarks with specimens from his own collection. Space forbids more than the briefest reference, but amongst the stamps displayed may be mentioned a fine selection of Tasmania 1d., blue, early impressions; a series of 2d. Sydney Views, showing the gradual wear of the plate; a pair of West Australians, 2d.,

1857 issue, lightly postmarked; a perfect used copy 2d. Victoria (S. G.'s Catalogue No. 7), on original; an enviable collection of New Zealand 1856, Colonial print, blue and white papers; New Zealand, *pelure*, with postmark 1860, antedating 1862 issue by two years; and many other rarities.

With regard to the stamps of New Zealand, the Chairman called attention to the difficulty in fixing exact dates for the blue and white papers, and was of opinion that the imperforate and rouletted varieties were in use at the same time. He also commented on the fact that it was impossible for the Philatelist of moderate means to attempt to form a complete unused collection of Australia, and insisted that used varieties were quite as interesting, and perhaps called for more discrimination and knowledge in their collection. They certainly helped to solve many vexed questions as to dates of issue, etc.

In response to a hearty vote of thanks, Mr. Castle complimented the Society on its progress, and in expressing his pleasure at being able to attend the opening meeting, promised to assist the Society on some future occasion. Discussion and private exchange followed, and the meeting terminated at 9.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THE June packets have returned from circulation, and accounts were settled and sheets were returned with the least possible delay. Sales amounted to £143 2s. 7d.—a very satisfactory average.

Three packets, containing 139 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,616 4s. 2d., were made up and despatched on the September circuit by the

25th. While no great rarities were submitted, there were fine selections of medium and rare stamps from which to choose—especially in obsolete Europeans and Australians—and good sales should result. There is a great demand just now for all classes of stamps in perfect condition, and members who have duplicates to dispose of should hasten to avail themselves of the opportunity. Many good buying members have lately joined, and the better the stamps the better the sales.

Since the last report twenty-one applications for membership have been received and fourteen accepted. To avoid unpleasantness and delay, it should be borne in mind that references should accompany every application: the welfare of the club and the value of the packets demand that great care be exercised as to the election of members. Ladies and non-contributors are welcomed. The time allowed for the circulation of any one packet is limited to thirteen weeks. Club sheets should always be used and will be supplied by the Secretary on demand.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE seventieth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, September 9th, 1901. Present:—Messrs. Andreini, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President called the meeting to order at 8.30 p.m. A number of communications were read by the Secretary. The Treasurer's Report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$279.98, exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was approved as read. House Committee report read. Adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.*

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.*

AN APPEAL TO THE CHRONICLERS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

MANCHESTER, WIS.,

Sept. 27th, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps you may be able to find room for the insertion in the *London Philatelist* of the enclosed appeal to the editors of the New Issues columns. Please do not consider it a re-

flection upon anyone, but merely the petition of an interested student of philatelic literature.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Rev.) R. R. THIEL.

It is an indubitable fact that Philately is more and more being placed on a scientific basis. Years ago the collector's aim was to acquire the greatest possible number of stamps of exotic

countries; at the present time your true collector is the one who considers his stamps as accessories of what the German calls *Kulturgeschichte*, that is the history of civilisation, who loves them for the light they throw upon the development of human culture and human intercourse. For this reason the true collector is not content with amassing stamps and bragging about their rarity, but wants to know all about them: about their *raison d'être*, their purpose, their manufacture, and the like. This has been recognised by the indefatigable gentlemen who keep us in touch with the movement of the philatelic world, the chroniclers of new issues in our philatelic papers. When one compares the chronicle of the present day with that of fifteen or twenty years ago, one cannot help being struck by the amount of information now given in the chronicles of which no one thought at that time. Where the old-time list of new issues would read like this—

TIMBUCTOO.—A new set has been issued here of changed design. We list—

1	cowrie, blue.
2	„ yellow.
5	„ red.
10	„ green.

the new-style chronicle would read something after this style—

TIMBUCTOO.—A new set has appeared here. The designs were furnished by the celebrated painter, Sir Edward Pointer, R.A., and the stamps were made at the famous establishment of Messrs. Highwater and Sons, of London. They are executed in *taille-douce* engraving on white wove paper, wmk. a dollar mark, perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. We list—

1	cowrie, milky blue.
2	„ apple-green.
5	„ rose, vermilion.
10	„ saffron.

Quite an improvement, as the veriest scoffer must be prone to admit.

You may ask, "Well, what more do you want? What is your appeal about?" And I answer, With all their excellencies our lists of new issues are still far from perfect. In the course of considerable writing for the philatelic Press I have had occasion very often to refer to them here and there, as all writers of experience will know without being told. And all such writers will likewise know the disappointment to which one is subjected so frequently when the lists give no information whatever on just those points on which one seeks to be enlightened. Now this cannot be avoided or remedied for the past. But why not do so for the future? Wherefore this appeal to the chronicling fraternity. My idea is that at the time of issue of a new stamp or set of stamps it is usually easy to obtain information about its genesis which later on is often very difficult to obtain. The daily Press, Post Office notices, personal information, and similar sources would then be much more easily available than after the lapse of years, when much has been forgotten and much must laboriously be dug up from official documents—let alone that the latter are not nearly always available. There-

fore, to answer to my ideas, the properly scientific and thorough chronicle of new issues should give us the following information about a new issue:—

1. The reason for the issue: change of rate, new postal conventions, new ruler, etc., etc.
2. Preliminaries: prize competitions, designs, essays, call for proposals, etc.
3. Designer and source of design: adaptation of previous design, paintings, statuary, photographs, etc.
4. Engraver of die and process of engraving: proofs, etc.
5. Printing firm and process employed: manufacture of plates, manufacture of paper, arrangement of plates, printing, perforation, gumming, etc.
6. Official decrees, laws, notices, etc., relative to introduction.
7. Statistics: number of plates, quantity of first printing, cost of manufacture, etc.
8. Information, where available, as to retirement and disposal of previous issue.

Do you not think, if our lists of new issues contained all the above, they would be veritable storehouses of information?

To be sure, not every list could possibly be as exhaustive as this, as the space available would forbid it, nor would every chronicler be in a position to command all this information. But there are a few that well could render this service. Let the chroniclers of a few of the first-class papers do this, and then our chronicles would be of service to all. I hope that none of the present chroniclers will take these remarks amiss. Their work is hard, and appreciated but little. But would it not be appreciated more if my appeal bore fruit?

[We have every sympathy with the Rev. R. R. Thiele's views as to the due safeguarding of the future interests of philatelic literature, but we fear that the inclusion of the elaborate history of all new issues is beyond the powers or indeed the legitimate scope of ordinary stamp journals. As clearly indicated in our columns, the *London Philatelist* does not profess to make an exhaustive list of *all* new issues, but only those more prominent or of especial interest. The only people who are occasionally in a position to acquire such information as Mr. Thiele desires are dealers who have correspondents in most places abroad, and this has been for many years evidenced in the case of the now (alas!) defunct *Timbre-Poste*, whose novelty list was always most comprehensive, and frequently included the decrees, etc., that our correspondent desires. The new issues in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* also frequently embrace official decrees, and constitute undoubtedly the best and fullest list of new issues in the philatelic world, due doubtless to the great abilities of its editor, but impossible without the world-wide ramifications of an extensive business.—ED.]



The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

THE AUCTION SEASON has opened with remarkable vigour, two or three important sales having already taken place. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's total of £3,633 on October 1st is almost a record; and at the sale of the 15th by the same firm remarkably good prices were attained.

* * *

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON inform us that they have taken temporary premises at 151, Strand, and towards the end of this month most of the firm's staff and stock will have been removed from their old quarters. The whole of No. 164, Strand, will be rebuilt at a cost to Messrs. Bright and Son of nearly £4,000, but, as our enterprising friends have secured an eighty years' lease on the new building, we have no hesitation in predicting the venture a safe one. The shop portion of No. 164, Strand, will probably be open for about a month hence.

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER'S sale of September 26th and 27th.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R.*	7	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red, imperf., Plate 116,* mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 3d., carmine, with secret mark, imperf.	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., Plate 6, Emblems,* with gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 8d., brown-lilac,* with gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s., green, with hairlines, im- perf.*	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* mint, £5 10s. &	5	10	0
Ditto, 2s., dull blue,* full gum	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., deep blue,* ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 2s., pale blue,* ditto	2	10	0
Spain, 2 reales, 1851,* no gum	14	15	0
Ceylon, 2 rupees 50 c.,* full gum	4	0	0
Ditto, complete set of envelopes,* entire	4	8	0
Straits Settlements, 10 c. on 30 c., claret, Gibbons' 37,* full gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 2 c. on 12 c., blue, Gibbons' 66,* with gum	2	5	0
British Central Africa, 1st issue, £10, brown, unused, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, £25, blue, oblong design, un- used, mint	4	0	0
Orange Free State, 1878 1900, 6d., blue, block of four,* mint	8	10	0
Ditto, V.R.I., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., carmine, 6d., blue, and 5s., block of four of each,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine, block of six,* mint	5	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Mafeking, set of nine varieties, on pieces	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine,* cut close	3	12	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, a trifle thinned at back but fine, with good margins all round	2	15	0
Ditto, 1862, provisionals, 1 c., black on rose, an entire unused and un- signed sheet of twenty-four with gum, comprising twelve with border of crossed ovals, eight with pearl border, and four with border of grapes, extremely rare	44	0	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow,* full gum	2	2	0
New South Wales, 2d., blue, stars in corners, the error "WAEES"	2	0	0
Collections, 2,570, £24 10s.; 2,362, £33; and 3,437, £14 10s.			

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S sale of October 1st to 4th.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Austria, Mercury, 6 kr., yellow,* full gum	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 kr., rose, on entire	8	10	0
Austrian Italy, 1850, 15 c., red, on laid paper, a pair	8	15	0
Belgium, 5 fcs., red-brown, fine block of ten,* mint	7	10	0
Bremen, 1867, 7 grote, black on yellow, on entire	5	15	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 s., rose, error,* mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used on piece	8	0	0
Finland, 1866, 10 p., purple-brown, error,* mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1867-70, 8 p., black on green, perf. 10½	16	0	0
Ditto, 1897, 3½ roubles, black and yellow, error	30	0	0
France, 1 f., orange,* no gum	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used	5	5	0
Ditto, 1872 5, 15 c., bistre on rose, error, with 10 c., <i>se tenant</i> ,* mint	13	0	0
Ditto, 1877-9, Type 2, 1 c., black on Prussian blue, pair,* mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R.,* no gum	5	15	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted ¼ sch., dotted background, vertical pair, on piece	7	0	0
Naples, ½ tor., Arms	10	0	0
Ditto, ½ tor., Cross,* no gum	7	5	0
Panna, 1854, 5 c., orange-yellow,* mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., red, ditto	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Moldavia, 1854, 27 paras	29	0	0	Sierra Leone, 1883, 4d., blue, C.A.,* mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras*	25	0	0	Canada, 12d., black,* with gum	61	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, slightly thinned	10	5	0	Ditto, 7½d., green,* mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 81 paras,* nearly full gum	220	0	0	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* nearly full gum	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras*	50	0	0	Ditto, ditto,* no gum	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	28	0	0	Ditto, 1s., mauve,* no gum	36	0	0
Roumania, 5 paras, black, entire sheet	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, used, small pinhole	9	0	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red,* slightly thinned	4	10	0	Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet,* part gum, slight thinning	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, used	8	0	0	Ditto, 4d., ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, 1851, ½ ngr., <i>black on blue</i> , error,* with gum*	44	0	0	Ditto, 6d., ditto, no margins	5	0	0
Spain, 3 cuartos, bronze,* with gum	12	10	0	Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* part gum	7	5	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red,* no gum	13	10	0	Ditto, 6½d., ditto, very large margins, used	10	10	0
Ditto, 1852, ditto,* part gum	9	9	0	Ditto, 1s., ditto,* no gum	28	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	7	5	0	Ditto, 1s., ditto, used	14	10	0
Ditto, 1853, ditto,* part gum	7	0	0	Ditto, 4d., orange,* no gum	6	10	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 real, <i>light blue</i> , small tear	6	15	0	Ditto, 1s., ditto, used	15	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., blue and rose, in- verted centre, on piece	5	10	0	Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green,* no gum	10	5	0
Sweden, error "Tretio,"* part gum	11	15	0	Ditto, 1s., purple,* ditto	36	0	0
Geneva, 5 + 5 c., yellow-green,* rejoined	15	10	0	Ditto, 1s., dark purple, used	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, used, cut close	10	0	0	Ditto, 1s., purple, ditto	13	0	0
Vaud, 4 c., on entire	17	0	0	Ditto, 1s., violet, ditto	16	5	0
Winterthur, 2½ r., pair, on entire	5	0	0	U.S.A., 1868, with grille, 90 c., blue, block of six	6	0	0
Zurich, 4 r., Type 1, vertical lines, two small tears	5	0	0	Ditto, "State," \$10,* no gum	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 2, vertical lines, small tear	6	5	0	Ditto, 1875-94, Newspaper stamps, the set complete,* and used	12	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 4, horizontal lines	8	15	0	Ditto, 1895, ditto, ditto, without watermark, the set, originals*	11	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie,* part gum	15	0	0	Barbados, 1859, 6d., rose-red, imperf., pair,* no gum	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, used, cut close at right	6	5	0	Ditto, 1870, 1d., blue, <i>Large Star</i> , rough perf.,* mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1 soldo, yellow,* part gum	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., black, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, 3 lire,* little cut into at top and right side	40	0	0	Ditto, 1872, ½d., blue-green, pair, perf. 11-13 × 14½-15½,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, used, slightly cut into at left	33	0	0	Ditto, 1875-8, wmk. CC, 4d., car- mine, perf. 14 × 12½, pair,* mint	14	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., block of four, one stamp pinholed	7	5	0	Grenada, 1888-90, 4 on 2s., upright "D"	7	0	0
Ditto, 1875-9, 2 marks, yellow,* mint	5	10	0	Montserrat, 1884-5, 4d., blue,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vermilion,* mint	5	15	0	Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green,* no gum	13	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf,* but nicked and slightly discoloured	10	10	0	Ditto, 1878, perf. 15, 6d., grey, litho,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf., on entire	11	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., lilac, imperf,* no gum	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, sheet of twelve	14	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perf.,* with gum	6	10	0	Ditto, 1882-6, 6d., green,* mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c.,* mint	6	5	0	St. Vincent, 1871-7, 1s., vermilion,* mint	6	5	0
Labuan, 12 c., carmine	5	0	0	Ditto, 5s., rose-red,* no gum	9	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d., scarlet, wood block	6	0	0	Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion,* mint	15	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto	5	10	0	Ditto, 1885, CA, 4d., red-brown,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	5	10	0	Tobago, 1882-4, CA, 6d., stone,* ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1d., blue (error), wood block	37	0	0	Trinidad, 1859-63, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve*	13	0	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue, wood block	7	10	0	Virgin Islands, 1888, 4d. on 1s., entire sheet of twenty	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	5	15	0	British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., orange-yellow, cut octagonally	35	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on entire	6	6	0	Ditto, ditto, 8 c., green, cut round, little torn	5	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue,* mint	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, ditto,* with gum, and <i>unsigned</i>	10	0	0
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown	8	8	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, cut octagonally	6	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange, medium, early,* nearly full gum	18	0	0	Ditto, 1852, 1 c., magenta,* no gum	8	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe," early	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, used, close on two sides	4	15	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, large fillet, two fine copies on entire	27	10	0				
Ditto, 1854, Britannia, fourpence, black and green,* no gum	4	15	0				
Natal, 1869-74, 3d., blue, in tall caps,* mint	6	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "POSTAGE," 12½ mm.,* no gum	5	0	0				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, * no gum	5	12	6	Labuan, 8 on 12 c., carmine, S. G. No. 10	1	6	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, very fine	9	0	0	Ditto, 12 c., carmine, CC, 14, mint .	1	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., pink, full roulettes, No. 21	6	0	0	Ditto, 8 c. on 12 c., carmine, S. G. No. 14	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., yellow, ditto, No. 22	8	5	0	Lagos, 1s., orange, CC, 14, with gum	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, ditto, No. 2	10	0	0	Mauritius, "Post Paid," id., red on bluish, late plate	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 6, slightly thinned	7	0	0	Modena, 40 c., S. G. No. 24, mint .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, * with gum, very slightly thinned, and no roulettes at side, No. 11	6	15	0	Ditto, 15 c., ditto, No. 81	1	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red	8	10	0	Ditto, 80 c., ditto, No. 83, mint .	1	16	0
Hawaii, 1851, 5 c., blue, a little repaired	50	0	0	Nevis, perf. 15, litho, 4d., orange, mint, horizontal pair, Nos. 11 and 12	9	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 5 c., blue, on medium paper, an entire sheet of twenty .	10	10	0	Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine	7	5	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., green, imperf., * with gum	6	10	0	New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 6d., purple, full gum	1	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow, ditto, * part gum	15	0	0	Niger Coast, Halfpenny, in violet, on 2d., S. G. No. 12, mint	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1d., red, blue paper, pair	6	6	0	Ditto, ditto, in green, on 2½d., S. G. No. 13, mint	1	8	0
Ditto, 1862-3, 2d., lilac-blue, pelure paper, * small cut at left	4	17	6	Ditto, ditto, in blue, on 2½d., S. G. No. 15a, mint	1	9	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, imperf., strip of three	16	0	0	Ditto, ditto, in vermilion, on 2½d., S. G. No. 14, mint	1	1	0
South Australia, 1867-70, 4d., purple, * part gum, no roulettes at right	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, in carmine, on 2½d., S. G. No. 15, mint	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., blue on yellow, * no gum	5	12	6	Ditto, Half Penny, in vermilion, on 2½d., S. G. No. 18, mint	0	18	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, vertical pair	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, in green, on 2½d., S. G. No. 20, mint	1	14	0
Ditto, 1856-7, 2d., emerald-green, * no gum	14	10	0	Ditto, ½d., in violet, on 2d., S. G. No. 21, mint	2	2	0
Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange	7	0	0	Ditto, One Shilling, in violet, on 2d., S. G. No. 28, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow, * no gum	9	5	0	Ditto, ditto, in vermilion, on 2d., S. G. No. 29, mint	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, rouletted at top and bottom only	6	0	0	Ditto, 10/-, in vermilion, on 5d., S. G. No. 32, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1861-2, wmk. Swan, rough perf., 2d., blue*	10	0	0	Queensland, 1881, perf. 12, 2s. 6d., scarlet, mint	1	1	0
The 902 lots of this fine sale realised a total of £3,633 17s. 6d.				St. Vincent, wmk. Star, compound perfs., 1s., vermilion, rather badly per- forated, part gum	1	18	0
* * *				Ditto, 1881, ½d., in red, on half 6d., yellow-green, a fine horizontal pair, with gum	2	4	0
Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.				Hawaii, 1853, 13 c., dull red, on thin paper, mint	3	7	6
Sale of October 8th and 9th.				Servia, 1866, perf. 12, 10 p., orange, mint	1	13	0
All unused.				Ditto, ditto, 40 p., blue, mint	1	14	0
Barbados, 1873, Small Star, perf. 14, 5s., no gum	2	8	0	South Australia, 6d., sky-blue, rouletted, with gum	3	15	0
British Columbia, 10 c., perf. 14, mint	2	6	0	Straits Settlements, 1885, 3 c. on 5 c., purple-brown, mint	1	7	0
Ditto, 5 c., perf. 12½, mint	1	12	0	Tasmania, 1864-70, perf. 12½-13, 6d., mauve	2	0	0
Ditto, 10 c., ditto, ditto	2	0	0	Transvaal, 1872, 1s., green, mint	1	16	0
British Guiana, 1882, 2 c., black on yellow—without "Specimen"	2	0	0	Ditto, 1876, fine roulettes, 6d., dark blue, on thick paper	1	16	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 p., scarlet, no gum	9	0	0	Trinidad, 1863, perf. 11½-12, 4d., red- dish purple, mint	1	13	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d., brick-red on blued, no gum	2	4	0	U.S.A., 1851, 90 c., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, ¼d., blue, ditto, ditto	1	6	0	Ditto, 1869, without grille, 30 c., no gum	1	10	0
Ditto, 1s., dark green, no gum	2	10	0	Ditto, Navy, 7 c., blue	1	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, wood block, fair	2	10	0	Ditto, State, 90 c., green, with gum	1	7	0
Ceylon, 10d., vermilion, imperf., minute tear, full gum	2	0	0	Victoria, 1865, 6d., blue, double lined 4, oil centre	7	0	0
Cyprus, 1st issue, ¼d., rose, Plate 19, badly perf.	1	9	0	Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose	1	14	0
Ditto, 1s., green, with gum	1	4	0	Ditto, 1s. single-lined border	1	14	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, mint, block of twelve	81	0	0				
India, 1866, Service, 2 a., purple, mint	2	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 a., ditto, ditto .	3	7	6				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 2d., pale orange, rouletted, with gum	1	9	0	Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* fair	2	0	0
* * *				Brazil, 1st issue, 90 r., horizontal strip of three	3	5	0
Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER. Sale of October 10th and 11th. * Unused.				Turks Islands, 1s., lilac	9	0	0
Great Britain, 3d., carmine, with secret mark, perf. 14,* full gum	3	10	0	Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., blue, Type 13,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown*	4	5	0	Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 6,* ditto	3	0	0
Gibraltar, set, part* including 6d. and 1s.	3	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	10	0
Ionian Islands, orange and blue, on piece	2	10	0	Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 11, ditto	7	15	0
Ditto, blue and carmine	2	5	0	Ditto, another, not so fine, cut two sides	4	7	6
Vaud, 4 c.,* but not fine	4	8	0	Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac, Type 16,* mint	3	15	0
Zurich, the five types of 6 r., horizontal lines	3	0	0	Ditto, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey, horizontal pair,* mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, three vertical and two horizontal lines	3	0	0	Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, an entire sheet of twenty-five, including the large "V" variety,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, one torn, on piece	3	10	0	Ditto, 1867-8, 6d., rose,* mint	4	10	0
Winterthur, 2½ r., horizontal pair	3	7	6	Ditto, ditto,* paler colour	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, vertical pair, fair	2	10	0	Ditto, 1s., crimson, coloured margins, sheet of twenty-five,* mint	10	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie,* slightly cut	11	10	0	Ditto, 2½d., red-brown, block of four,* mint	2	17	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., defective	2	4	0	Ditto, 4d., pale chestnut, sheet of twenty-four,* mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1s., lilac, ditto,* part gum	6	0	0	Ditto, 6d., violet, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
British South Africa, 3d. on 5s., block of four,* mint	2	14	0	New South Wales, 1d., Sydney, Plate I,*	3	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 6d., lilac, rouletted	2	18	0	Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange	4	12	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* full gum, slightly creased	2	12	0	Western Australia, 6d., bronze	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	10	0	Orange River Colony, V.R.I., first printing, 1s., brown, horizontal pair, one having figure of value omitted,* mint	3	15	0
Natal, 1861, clean-cut perf. 14-16, 3d., blue,* and part gum	2	17	6	Zululand, £5, purple and black on red	4	4	0
Orange Free State, 6d., carmine, pane of sixty,* mint	2	15	0	Mafeking Siege, complete set of nineteen, on pieces	19	0	0
Transvaal, V.R.I., ½d. and 1d., inverted surcharges	2	2	0	Collections—9,552, £144; 9,513, £81; 3,674, duplicates, etc., £24; Colonials, 2,131, £31; 5,982, £60; 3,200, £15.			
Lydenburg provisional, ½d., green, horizontal strip of three	2	2	0	* * *			
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 1d., carmine, block of six,* mint, one having the variety long-tailed "R"	4	6	0	SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.—We have received the retail price list of the South African Stamp Co., stamp dealers and importers, whose head office is at 368, Strand, London, W.C., with branches at Cape Town (<i>Cape Times</i> Buildings, P.O. Box 364), Johannesburg (President Street, P.O. Box 1,441), and Bloemfontein (P.O. Box 28). African stamps are a speciality of this firm, who have evidently a large stock for collectors to select from, and as Africans are so much in vogue to-day, these new-comers are in the way to effect important business.			
Ditto, ditto, a horizontal pair, used, one having similar variety	2	8	0				
Ditto, ditto, a vertical pair	1	12	0				
Uganda, 1st issue, 5 cowries, black, horizontal pair, used, on piece	2	4	0				
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* but creased	5	17	6				



THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 119.

The Mantle of the Prophet.



AS recorded in this number, another little Exhibition has been achieved by the London Philatelic Society with but little trouble and conspicuous success. The committee for carrying out the arrangements was very wisely selected, and consisting entirely of workers, all the necessary details were worked out with exceeding smoothness, although it should be remembered that a large share of this result is due to the organising power of the worthy Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. R. Oldfield. In the present instance this Exhibition may, perhaps, have been held as much with a view to popularising the pursuit by identifying it in the eyes of the public with the events of the day; but the philatelic-educational side was by no means neglected, and students and past masters of the art all found plenty to instruct and interest. It is established beyond doubt that an immediate result of the announcement of a minor exhibition such as this is to stimulate the collection and acquisition of the particular countries' stamps, and as we are convinced that it is alike beneficial to the dealer and the collector, we can but urge upon the powers that be to see that the movement is *da capo*. It was noteworthy to see the great interest displayed by the dealers, who assembled in strong force; nearly all the prominent metropolitan and several of the provincial firms being present, and heartily welcomed by the committee.

The dominant note of the Exhibition was on all hands the remarkable exhibits by the "new men." The Vice-President of the London Society, in his remarks at the recent dinner, alluded to the notable fact that of the four great collections in this country three belonged to men who were newcomers. Mr. Vernon Roberts is not quite in this category, but his eminence

as the possessor of matchless philatelic possessions is of comparatively modern date. Mr. J. H. Duveen has, we believe, only been a collector for half a dozen years, and the Earl of Crawford for barely a couple. Both these gentlemen, as will be seen elsewhere, showed superb lots of stamps, beautifully mounted and classified in the most scientific way, but to the Earl of Crawford must inevitably be awarded the palm of honour of the Exhibition. The universal opinion of the Earl's exhibits was one of absolute amazement that he should have acquired so much and learnt so deeply within such a short space of time. The quieter collector is almost staggered at the possibilities within the reach of a man of such brilliant scientific knowledge, indefatigable labour, and extended powers of acquisition as the Earl of Crawford. We have no thought to flatter any man to his face, but it is idle to deny that the advent of such a collector *and student* is regarded generally as of advantage to the pursuit. To the London Philatelic Society in particular the addition of Lord Crawford's name to its rolls may be taken as the most momentous event that has happened to it since the death of its late Vice-President. True does it seem that no man is indispensable, and, grievous as was the loss of the Society by Mr. Tapling's premature decease, it is patent to everyone that the mantle of the prophet has descended upon the shoulders of his undoubted successor.

The Exhibition of South African Stamps.



ESPIE the unpropitious weather—a perfect specimen of what a London fog can be—we are glad to announce that this Exhibition of the stamps of British South Africa and the countries specially affected by the war, held at the London Philatelic Society's Rooms on the 16th November, was in all ways successful. The attendance would doubtless have been inconveniently large under more favourable climatic conditions, but even as it was the rooms were crowded during the greater part of the day, the lady visitors being both numerous and interested. The arrangements were those of previous shows—flat glass cases on stands or hung on the walls, and no stamps were skied or in any way inaccessible to the most minute observation. The Exhibition opened at eleven and closed at six, the members of the Exhibition Committee being in attendance throughout to attend to visitors and educate the daily Press upon matters philatelic. The work of both mounting and dismounting the exhibits was most expeditiously and successfully performed by the committee, and the general arrangements were admirably effected by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, the Hon. Sec. So easily has the affair worked, and so palpable are the advantages, that we sincerely trust another Exhibition will be held by the Society during the season. Every exhibitor displayed fine and rare varieties, and each country was most worthily represented. The stamp that perhaps excited the greatest

interest and comment among the non-philatelic visitors was the current Transvaal 1d., surcharged "V.I.R." in error, belonging to Lord Crawford, to whose valuable aid we refer elsewhere. We append a list of the exhibits, but naturally among the large number of varieties a general enumeration is impossible. We are informed that the stamps shown were insured for over £20,000, which will give some perception of the quantity of valuable stamps on view.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

ELIOT LEVY. A handsome array of these beautiful stamps, comprising practically all the rarer varieties and high values, the best stamps being perhaps 1d. on 3d. and 1d. on 4s., both used.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

VERNON ROBERTS. So familiar with this superb collection (fortunately) is the philatelic public that no lengthened description is needed. Suffice it to say that the treasures displayed at London and Manchester have been even improved upon until there is an array of tri-corners that could hardly be improved upon, and that formed perhaps the greatest attraction at the Exhibition. The Woodblocks alone number over 200, including superb blocks and shades, and many grand unused, including the matchless block of the 1d., red, while the errors number six; 1d., blue, three; and a superb one *se-tenant* with the 4d., blue, and 4d., red, two copies, while scarcely less interesting is a fine pair of the 4d., blue, one being the well-known variety with the defective right-hand corner. The "ordinary" triangulars number over 1,000, the blocks of unused in many cases consisting of thirty-two. In the later issues the assemblage is not so remarkable, but the exhibit stands out from all the well-known collections of this Colony.

NATAL.

T. W. HALL. The first issue was represented by a remarkably fine sharp 1d., rose; the 1d., blue, by a strip of three and a single; and the 1d., buff, by two; 3d. (four), 6d. (three), 9d. and 1s. (two), and an interesting series of Reprints. The issues of 1859-62 (no wmk.) and 1864 (CC and Crown) included some fine unused blocks. Those surcharged "Postage" embraced many unused and two of the rare 1s., as also the like with curved black surcharge. Later issues contained inverted surcharges and some fine specimens of the 5s. This exhibit, though not complete, contained many nice stamps, unused and used.

MAFEKING.

H. R. OLDFIELD.

1s. on 4d., Cape, unused.

1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, unused.

Six specimens and a pair of 3d. on 1d., Cape, on one letter. Also most varieties unused, including sheet of Bicycle stamp.

A. H. STAMFORD.

1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, surcharge inverted.

6d. on 3d. " " " "

1s. on 4d. " " " "

3d. on 1d. " " double surcharge.

1s. on 4d. " " " "

1s. on 4d. " " treble "

Baden-Powell, small head, reversed.

Several of above in blocks and strips. An exceedingly rare collection.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

1s. on 4d., Cape, unused.
 6d. on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, unused.
 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Cape, Type 2, strip of three ,,
 1s. on 6d., British Bechuanaland ,,
 1d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, surcharge inverted.
 Sheets of the Bicycle stamp and all varieties used, and nearly all unused.

ZULULAND.

J. H. ABBOTT. A small but straightforward country well shown, pairs of almost everything being in evidence. An interesting envelope contains, besides normal specimens, two used copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, with inverted surcharge.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

G. F. H. GIBSON.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, value omitted.
 1d., violet, "I" ,,
 1s., brown, value ,,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange, "V" ,,
 Complete panes of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d. (blue), and blocks of other varieties, all being unused.

C. J. DAUN.

First printing. Entire panes of all values, including 6d., red (one stamp having value omitted), and 5s.; also blocks showing varieties of defective or missing stops, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with small fraction of value, and 5s. with stop in inverted position; 3d., without surcharge (*se-tenant* with surcharged specimen); 6d., blue, no surcharge; and 1s., figure of value omitted.

1d., brown.
 1d., violet, "I" omitted.
 1d. ,, stop reinserted and wider-spaced.

Second printing. Panes of all values.
 5s., block of eight and pair showing raised stops.

Third printing. 6d., carmine, pair, with thick "V."
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., raised stops.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., "V" omitted.

Sheets of most values showing minor and other varieties. A remarkably fine and inclusive exhibit.

MORTIMER MENPES.

1d., violet, surcharge omitted.	3d., blue, "V R I" omitted.
1d. ,, "I" ,,	6d. ,, " " "
1d. ,, "d" ,,	6d. ,, "6" "
1d. ,, "V R I" ,,	6d. ,, "V R I" "
1d. ,, "I" ,,	

Most of the above were shown unused and used, as also unused copies of the unissued 1d., *brown*, and 1s., *orange*. A very choice lot of rare varieties.

TRANSVAAL.

H. J. DUVEEN.

German impressions, rouletted, in shades, and 1d. and 6d., imperf., in pairs; Viljoen's printing, ditto, ditto, including 1s., *tête-bêche*; the Borrius Stamp Commission impressions included some fine pelures, with the 6d. *tête-bêche* and fine varieties of shades in the heavy printings; wide roulettes were also well represented.

V.R., red surcharge. 3d., V.R., wide surcharge; ditto, surcharged on reverse; 1s., wide surcharge (in strip of three, unused).

V.R., black surcharge, 1s., *tête-bêche*. Inverted surcharges, etc.: the wide roulettes and wide-spaced varieties strong, the specimens on the rare soft porous paper being especially noteworthy; 6d., surcharge omitted.

1877, V.R. 1d., Transvaal; ditto, rouletted; 6d. (blue on blue), surcharge omitted. Inverted surcharges and roulettes finely represented.

1879. 3d., surcharge omitted, varieties of small "T."

1878-9. Fine lot of the Queen's Heads, with red and black surcharges of the varying types, and a good representation of all subsequent issues. Altogether a remarkably fine and choice exhibit.

TRANSVAAL AND OTHER WAR STAMPS.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD. A most interesting display of rare stamps was also made by Lord Crawford. Among the "War stamps" may be mentioned the Transvaal 2d., surcharged "V.I.R.", and the ½d., 1d., and 1s., with inverted surcharges. The Transvaals shown by the Earl were naturally only excerpts from his remarkably strong collection, but included some great rarities, e.g. 6d., blue on blue, both imperf. and rouletted; the 3d., lilac on green; and last, but by no means least, the 6d., blue on rose, *unused*, all with surcharge omitted. The Queen's Head issue showed a complete made-up plate (sixty) of the black overprint, including large unused blocks and thirty-seven reunited varieties of the red surcharges. Inverted surcharges, wide, narrow roulettes, frequently in the rarest combination, and numerous other choice varieties and especial impressions, are further features of a magnificent exhibit.

GRIQUALAND.

W. DORNING BECKTON. Panes and portions of sheets, showing that the settings on the two panes vary. Among other fine things were included: 4d., large "G", in black, block of thirty-two; 1s., large "G", in red, block of twenty-eight; and 5s., in block of thirteen. Among the small "G" was the 5s., unused, as also various double and inverted impressions, including the 4d., with outside lines (Type 1).

R. B. YARDLEY. 1877. (Second main setting). Part of sheet, left-hand pane complete (sixty), and right-hand (forty-six), each showing differing arrangement of types.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD. Here again was another very well selected and strong all-round representative lot, marked by entire panes and numerous blocks and pairs, the numerous surcharges being practically all present. The 1d., surcharged "4", of 1877, includes three varieties with the numeral upside down, and the like is shown in two instances with the second setting of the 1d. on 5s. of 1882.

PIETERSBURG.

All values, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s., unused, in entire or partly reconstructed sheets, showing the numerous varieties.

NEW REPUBLIC.

A selection of the numerous type varieties.

LYDENBURG.

A number of specimens on original cover.

SWAZIELAND.

Includes several inverted overprints.

STELLALAND.**BRITISH BECHUANALAND.**

A fairly inclusive display of these stamps, including the rare 2d., green, and many of the high values, was shown (as were the five preceding ones) by the Earl of Crawford, to whose fine collection the committee were much indebted for the various displays.

The *Standard* gives a readable report of the Exhibition which dwells mainly upon the historical part, and will well bear reproduction in our pages.

“The Council of the Philatelic Society, London, on Saturday, November 16th, held a private exhibition of the stamps of the South African Colonies, in the Society’s Rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, and it was numerously attended. Our South African Colonies present many curious illustrations which are not to be rivalled in any other portion of the globe. Take the Transvaal, for instance. The existence of the Republic, the transference to British rule, the retrocession, and the incorporation into the British Colony are all curiously marked in the stamps. In the days of the First Republic the postage stamp bore the arms of that body, and the stamps of 1869–70 were printed, some in Germany and others locally. In 1877, when the Republic came under British dominance, the old Boer stamp was surcharged with the letters ‘V. R.’ A portion was printed in red and others in black. The type was afterwards modified, and in a few instances the Arms were printed upside down. Several of these were on show. In 1878 the Boer Arms were superseded by the Queen’s head, and the stamps were produced by Messrs. Bradbury and Wilkinson, of the values of from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. In 1882, however, when the Transvaal was retroceded, the British stamp was made use of by the Boers, surcharged with the words “Een Penny.” Soon afterwards, however, the Boers reverted to the form of their first stamp bearing their Arms; and once more, on the Colony being taken over by Great Britain, the Boer stamp continued to be used, surcharged with the letters ‘V. R. I.’, to be altered quite recently into the letters ‘E. R. I.’ The history of the Transvaal is thus marked by the issues of the several stamps. The complete series of these stamps are shown by Mr. H. J. Duveen.

“Since the war began the study of the stamp issue has attracted many new members to the Philatelic Society. The Earl of Crawford exhibited collections of stamps relating to British Bechuanaland, Mafeking, the Orange Free State, Swazieland, and Stellaland; these embraced all the known varieties, colours, and values. Mr. Eliot Levy forwarded exhibits relating to British South Africa. Amongst others were the

Provisionals used at Buluwayo during the Matabele rebellion. The Earl of Crawford, Mr. A. H. Stamford, and Mr. H. R. Oldfield sent Mafeking stamps. This issue is remarkable for bearing the face of Baden-Powell upon the stamps. The cases contained many specimens on letters, and others showed errors made in the surcharge. Another case in which the head of the Sovereign was superseded is known as the Bicycle penny stamp, on which appears the figure of Sergeant Goodyear riding upon a bicycle. The Cape Colony exhibits, belonging to Mr. Vernon Roberts, were remarkably good. These were the well-known three-cornered stamps in brick colour, blue, lilac, and green, in blocks and separate. Many were printed at the Cape, and these included the errors of colour, the Penny in blue instead of red, and the Four-penny in red instead of blue. Many of the blocks of stamps were unused. The Griqualand stamps shown by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton and Mr. R. B. Yardley were rectangular in form. A Natal collection belonging to Mr. T. W. Hall contained specimens of the first issue of 1857-8, when the whole was embossed on what looks like blotting paper; as well as the pretty issue of 1859 bearing the late Queen's head. The Orange Free State stamps, belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Mr. Mortimer Menpes, were specimens in use before the British occupation. Those from the Orange Colony, exhibited by Mr. C. J. Daun and Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, were in great variety, and contained many errors, probably owing to the haste with which they were prepared. The Earl of Crawford also showed a fine lot of Transvaal stamps, and Mr. J. H. Abbott stamps used in Zululand. The whole collection was insured for £20,000."

The Dinner of the Philatelic Society, London.



THE word "annual," as was justly observed by Mr. Oldfield, is somewhat of a misnomer, as, through causes more or less unavoidable, the Society has not met every year at the festive board. It is, however, pleasant to be able to record that the opening year of the century has been fitly inaugurated by one of the most enjoyable social reunions that have yet marked the career of the Premier Society. The *locale*, as in previous years, was the Café Monico, and on Thursday, November 14th, some fifty or sixty gentlemen assembled in the handsome banqueting-hall of that restaurant. A charming innovation consisted in the arrangement of the tables in oval form, the diners sitting only on the outer side, thus giving everyone vis-à-vis only. The dinner was served in a manner fully worthy of the reputation of the "Monico," and gave absolute satisfaction, while the musical arrangements were as varied as they were entertaining and artistic. The Rev. Oscar Worne, Mr. Rowland Henry, and Captain W. Wawn delighted the company with songs and recitations, all rendered with great ability, and indeed very materially contributed to the success of the evening. Among those present were the following members of the London Society: Messrs. M. P. Castle (in the chair), F. Reichenheim, T. W. Hall, H. R. Oldfield, H. Quare, W. Dorning Beckton, W. R. Palmer, R. Meyer, R. Ehrenbach, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, C. E. McNaughtan, R. Frenzel, L. E. Bradbury, C. J. Daun,

G. L. Edwards, P. J. Lloyd, W. T. Wilson, J. H. Abbott, A. B. Creeke, jun., L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, V. Roberts, Gordon Smith, C. N. Biggs, W. Yardley, and others. Many guests were also present, including Mr. T. N. Crafer (the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue), Messrs. C. J. Phillips, W. H. Peckitt, and other gentlemen.

The loyal toasts were proposed from the chair, Mr. Castle calling especial attention to the recent successful voyage of the President of the Society and to the additional honour conferred upon His Royal Highness in his recent creation as Prince of Wales, and he congratulated the members upon having such a distinguished name for their presidency.

The Vice-President also proposed the toast of "The Philatelic Society, London," and briefly dwelt on the present and future work of that body. In alluding to recent accessions, he congratulated members upon the fact that their Royal President and another member of the Council (the Earl of Crawford, K.T.) were both Trustees of the British Museum, and he expressed the earnest hope of all the members of the London Society that the influence of His Royal Highness and the noble Earl might be exerted towards the proper and permanent display of the Tapling Collection.

Mr. Castle commented upon the remarkable fact that of the four most important collections in this country three were the possessions of comparatively recent recruits, and drew therefrom a favourable augury as to the future stable basis of Philately. The Vice-President also expressed the hope that this winter would see brought out the final portion of the Society's work on Africa, and that ere long another and important section of the British Colonial Empire would be undertaken. He likewise adverted to the greatly increased attention given to stamp collecting owing to the present war and its provisional issues, but considered that minor varieties of surcharge and perforation had an importance attached to them beyond their merits. In conclusion, Mr. Castle said that he considered the prospects of Philately in this country to be of the brightest nature, and that, though the fashions might ebb and flow, there was every reason to anticipate the abiding popularity of all the soundest and best stamps.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield, in responding, made a very felicitous and humorous speech, in which he, like Mr. Asquith, adopted the agricultural simile, and spoke of each collector being so diligently occupied in driving his own furrow as not to be able to look at his neighbouring one, the moral being that too much specialism spells selfishness, and that the general collector is the more altruistic.

"The Council and Officers of the Society" was proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith with his natural eloquence, and he cited at length the many virtues of that body (of which to its regret he is no longer a member), and naively confessed that it was only the fact of too much time being required that prevented a recital also of all its vices!

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, in replying, gave a clever inventory of the virtues and advantages possessed by the Society in their respective surnames, which were all happily strung together in *double entente*.

"The Visitors" was smartly proposed by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and felicitously responded to by Mr. T. N. Crafer, who in his official position gave warm

testimony to the help given in the past to the Government Departments by the members of the Philatelic Society, and whose remarks were very cordially received.

"The Philatelic Press" was proposed by Mr. T. Wickham Jones—needless to say, with his customary humour—and suitably responded to by Mr. Percy Bishop in the absence of Mr. E. J. Nankivell, who, doubtless owing to the prevailing fog, arrived at the "Monico" the evening following!

Mr. R. Meyer proposed "The Chairman"; and Mr. Castle, in thanking the members for their kindness, expressed their indebtedness to the Dinner Committee—Messrs. C. Neville Biggs, T. Wickham Jones, and H. R. Oldfield—for their very successful labour in making all the arrangements for so pleasant a reunion.

Occasional Notes.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON 1901-1902.

1901.

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|------|---------|----------------------------|--|
| Oct. | 25th. | The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. | A Display of Queensland Stamps. |
| Nov. | 8th. | Mr. L. L. R. HAUSEBURG | A Display of the Stamps of Hong Kong, with Notes and Photographic Enlargements. |
| | „ 22nd. | Mr. F. WEST | Read Notes on the Current Issues of Great Britain, and give a Display of the Stamps. |
| Dec. | 6th. | Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM | A Display of the Stamps of the German Empire, with Short Notes. |
| | „ 20th. | Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL | Read some Notes and open a Discussion on the Cataloguing of Philatelic wasters. |

1902.

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|----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------|--|--|
| Jan. | 3rd. | Mr. M. P. CASTLE, J.P. | Read a Paper entitled "A Philatelic Prophecy." | | | | |
| | „ 17th. | Mr. C. E. McNAUGHTAN | A Paper on the 2d. values of South Australia, illustrated by a Collection of Dated Specimens for every month from 1858 to 1899. | | | | |
| | „ 31st. | Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD | A Paper entitled "Three Stages of Collecting," with illustrations. | | | | |
| Feb. | 14th. | Mr. THOMAS W. HALL | A Paper, "Further Notes on the 1858-67 Issue of Peru," and make a Display of Uruguay. | | | | |
| | „ 28th. | <table style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; padding-left: 5px;">Mr. RUDOLPH MEYER</td> <td style="width: 40%; padding-left: 5px;">A Paper, "Two Sides of the Question; or, What the Wives Think."</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; padding-left: 5px;">Mr. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL</td> <td style="width: 40%; padding-left: 5px;">A Display of one or two Recent Issues of Mexican Stamps.</td> </tr> </table> | Mr. RUDOLPH MEYER | A Paper, "Two Sides of the Question; or, What the Wives Think." | Mr. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL | A Display of one or two Recent Issues of Mexican Stamps. | |
| Mr. RUDOLPH MEYER | A Paper, "Two Sides of the Question; or, What the Wives Think." | | | | | | |
| Mr. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL | A Display of one or two Recent Issues of Mexican Stamps. | | | | | | |

Mar. 14th.	{	Mr. H. T. W. DEANE . . .	Notes on the Shading on the Numerals of Sweden, Type 4 (Gibbons).
		Mr. A. B. CREEKE, Jun. . .	Notes on the Stamps of the British Isles (End of the Victorian Era).
April 11th.		Mr. ROBERT EHRENBACH . . .	Notes on the Straight-label Issues of Portugal, with Display of the Stamps.
„ 25th.		Mr. W. B. AVERY . . .	Display.
May 9th.		Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM . . .	Display of French Stamps.
„ 30th.		Mr. E. D. BACON . . .	A Paper on the Early Issues of Chili.
June 13th.		ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.	

EXHIBITION BY THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AN Exhibition of the Stamps of Great Britain was held by the members of the Junior London Philatelic Society on Saturday, November 16th, in Clapham Hall, Old Town, Clapham, S.W. An almost complete collection of the stamps of this country was arranged, which afforded great pleasure to the numerous visitors.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

THE daily papers have lately recorded a remarkably bold and successful robbery of stamps in America. It appears that the burglars tunnelled under the vault in the Chicago office, bored ninety-seven holes in the steel floor, got a man through the opening, and got away with \$75,000 worth of stamps. Of these about \$69,000 were postage stamps and \$4,700 Dues, and 2,000 Special Delivery stamps. Of the stamps stolen 1,776,000 were one cent, 1,662,900 were two cents, and \$4,828 worth were Pan-Americans of the 8 and 10 cents denomination. There were also 150 one dollar stamps, 307 two dollars, and 105 five dollars. Up to date there appears to be no clue to the thieves. The loss, above \$10,000, will fall upon the Postmaster of Chicago unless Congress shall pass an Act exonerating him from responsibility. We trust, however, that the appalling prospect foreshadowed by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, from which we gather the foregoing information, may not be realised. Our contemporary makes the following suggestion, the consequences of which are too horrible for a Philatelist to contemplate if generally adopted!

“From time to time the proposition of printing the names of the larger post offices upon the face of stamps has been brought forward, but for various reasons turned down by the Department. Now it seems quite likely that the matter will come up again, and it will be reinforced this time by the big Chicago theft of stamps. If the stolen stamps had ‘Chicago’ printed across the face, it would be much easier to trace the thieves.”

FORGED MAFEKINGS.

CHARGE AGAINST A KIMBERLEY PRINTER.

THE knowledge that forged "Mafeking Besieged" stamps have been offered on the London market and elsewhere has not been confined to a few people, and quite recently the vendors seem to have become emboldened, as some of these stamps have been proffered in entire sheets. Collectors, therefore, will do well to carefully examine their recent purchases, and to be chary of buying, except from firms of good standing. We have however, just received from a correspondent a copy of the *Natal Witness* of October 22nd, 1901, which gives an interesting account of proceedings initiated against a Kimberley printer that may possibly shed a light upon the large number of the forged surcharges that have been offered in London. The case at present only stands on the several affidavits, but the cross-examination has not apparently shaken the evidence, which will well repay a careful reading, as it is full of "life" and movement.

"Gustav Adolf Ettling, printer, was brought before Mr. J. J. Christie, Kimberley R.M., recently for the purposes of a preliminary examination in connection with a charge of fraud. Inspector Lorimer conducted the case for the Crown, while Mr. Pugh (Messrs. Mallet and Bowen) appeared for the accused. The following affidavit, made by William Meurant, printer, was put in: During and after the siege of Kimberley I was in the employ of Mr. Ettling, printer, of Old Main Street. I was in his employ for about thirteen years. About April, 1900, Henry Adlington took up the position as foreman there, and he continued in that position until some time after the siege of Mafeking was raised. I received instructions from Mr. Ettling to print from forms 'Mafeking Besieged' on postage stamps, something similar to the three stamps now produced. I carried out these instructions, and printed a large number of these stamps. The paper on which these stamps (produced) are pasted is similar to the paper which was in stock up to the time that I left Mr. Ettling's service (about August, 1901). The postal cancelling stamp I saw applied by Mr. Ettling himself. This was done on the same day that I had done my part of the work, as mentioned above. I have printed these stamps on various occasions under Mr. Ettling's supervision, and whenever I was doing this work the place was entirely locked up, back and front, and only three of us were inside, viz. Mr. Ettling, the manager, and myself. I remember Mr. Adlington being arrested for assaulting Mr. Ettling. On the day of the assault I met Adlington in the Standard Restaurant, and said to him: 'What have you been doing to the boss?' or words to that effect. He answered: 'I gave him a good hiding, and now he has got a warrant out for my arrest. I want to go off to Johannesburg in a few days, as you know, and now he is stopping me by having me arrested. The best thing that you can do, Bill, is to go down and tell him he must be careful, or else I shall let out about the stamps that we altered.' I accordingly went down to see Mr. Ettling at his private house, and bade him 'Good morning,' and asked him what had happened. He answered, saying that Adlington hit him in a cowardly fashion, and took him unawares. I asked him the reason, and he said it was for some business cards which Adlington had lost the copy of, and that he had a warrant out for his arrest, and that if he was not mistaken, Adlington must be under arrest already. After sympathising with Mr. Ettling, I said: 'Don't you think it is best for you to leave the matter alone, as it might cause Adlington to speak about the

affair of the stamps?' Mr. Ettling, however, replied that he was going on with the case because Adlington could not prove that stamps had been altered or forged on his premises, everything connected with the same having been destroyed. I then asked him if he was certain of that, and he said, 'Yes.' He then said to me, 'You remain quiet, and don't say anything about it. You know that I have always treated you well, and I expect you to be with me in this matter.' I said, 'Well, yes.' I then went up to meet Adlington at the Standard Restaurant, together with Detective Fisher. I went into the back room, at the invitation of Adlington. Fisher was present. I told Adlington what had happened at Ettling's house. Adlington then showed me the Post Office cancelling stamp in the presence of Fisher. He also said, 'I am going down to see Ettling myself.' A few hours afterwards I, too, went to see Ettling at his house concerning his business, meeting Adlington on the road. Mr. Ettling spoke of the assault again, and Adlington arrived at the house whilst I was there. I then left for the shop. The same afternoon, or next day—I am not sure which—Adlington and Ettling came into the shop together, and went to the back yard. When Adlington had left the shop, Ettling came in and told me that the things had been destroyed. By this he meant the stamps, as well as every article that we used in the work. He then said, 'If ever the swine wants to come back to my office I'll give him such a hiding as he never had before for his low, blackmailing ways. Whatever you do, you stick with me.'

"Another affidavit, made by T. J. Beeman, of 14, Villiers Street, was then put in and sworn to. It was as follows: I have been a stamp collector for the last twenty years, and have at various times improved my collection by the sale of duplicates. Shortly after the relief of Mafeking I received a message from Mr. Ettling to the effect that he would be glad if I would call upon him and see some Mafeking stamps which he had for disposal. I called on him, and he showed me some, several of which were new to me, and as a result I purchased a few from him, to the extent of £5. This was on June 18th, 1900. What stamps I did not require I sent to London to be sold, and in due course received the amount realised by them. I have no doubt as to the genuineness of these particular stamps, as in every case they were on envelopes addressed to parties in Mafeking, and bearing Mafeking postmarks. A short time after this Mr. Ettling sent me another message, stating that he had other stamps which he would like to show me. This he did from time to time, and as a result I purchased stamps on various occasions, which I sent to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., in London, who are the largest stamp dealers in the world. I sent them these stamps in good faith as being genuine, as I had not at that time any doubt of Mr. Ettling's *bona fides*. To my surprise, they were returned almost *in toto*, accompanied by a very strong remonstrance from the dealers for having, as they seemed to think, sent them what I must have known to be fabricated stamps. The result of this was that I applied to Mr. Ettling for a refund of the money that I had paid for these stamps, the amount estimated and agreed upon between us being £40. This sum Mr. Ettling refunded to me, at the same time repudiating any knowledge of or implication in the manufacture of the stamps. He stated that they had come to him in a legitimate manner, but declined to give me the names of the parties that he had got them from.

"The next and last affidavit put in and sworn to was that of Thomas Henzelt King, an engraver, of 13, Ebdon Street, which was as follows: About the end of August, 1900, or the beginning of September, 1900, Mr. Ettling came to my shop requesting me to make him a brass stamp for cancelling postage stamps. He brought me a facsimile of what he wanted, saying that he wanted it for the purpose of cancelling some genuine postage stamps that he had received from Mafeking,

some of which he had in his possession and showed me. I made him two brass stamps of different dates, both dates being, I believe, for April, 1900. One of them, so far as I remember, was for April 11th, 1900. The stamps that I made were imitations of the Mafeking Post Office debasing stamp. When completed, I handed them over to Mr. Ettling, and charged him 15s. apiece for them. I handed him both stamps made of brass during September, 1900.

“Mr. Christie: Are you aware that it is an offence to make a Post Office date-stamp for any private individual?”

“Witness: No; I would not regard it as a Post Office stamp, as it had a fixed date.

“Further questioned by Mr. Christie, witness said he asked the accused what he wanted the stamps for, and he said he wanted them to stamp over some postage stamps he had received from Mafeking for his own collection. Accused did not enjoin secrecy from him in the matter.

“A remand was then granted, on the request of Inspector Lorimer, till November 6th, for the production of further evidence, bail being allowed in the sum of £500—accused for £250 and another person for the remainder.”

Reviews.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.*



HIS third edition of Messrs. Whitfield King's work, dated for 1902, may be deemed conclusive evidence that it has secured a wide acceptance. The lines on which it is founded, as previously explained in this journal, are an elimination of all the minor differences of surcharge, perforation, etc., and the scheduling of only the salient varieties, or practically the face differences—subject to watermarks. As the tide of new issues flows on there must be an ebb, or the general collector will be swamped, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have wisely foreseen this in providing a catalogue that will guide the generalist upon his thorny path of what to collect and what to eschew. In support of this view the publishers write us:—

“The following statistics, compiled from the catalogue, may not be uninteresting. The figures comprise only standard varieties of postage stamps and do not include post cards, letter cards, stamped envelopes, or wrappers. The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 16,081. Of this number 141 have been issued in Great Britain and 4,342 in the various British colonies and protectorates, leaving 11,739 for the rest of the world. Dividing the total amongst the continents, Europe issued 3,823, Asia 2,966, Africa 2,775, America (including the West Indies) 5,268, and Oceania 1,249. A comparison of these figures with those published in April, 1900,

* *The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World*, Third edition, Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

will show that 1,455 new varieties of stamps have been issued throughout the world in the space of eighteen months.

"The Republic of Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 403. Next in order come the United States with 393, Spain with 293, followed by Nicaragua with 279, the Philippines 228, Uruguay 221, Victoria 220, Cuba 217, and Mexico 214."

The same commendable features of arrangement and typography that marked the previous edition are reproduced in the present one, with the advantages of the incorporation of the latest information and the rearrangement of many of the important countries, as Great Britain, Mauritius, South Australia, Philippines, United States, and others. It is obviously hard to draw the line as to what are salient differences, and we must dissent from the 1857 issue of Newfoundland being described only as vermilion. The orange series of stamps are an entirely distinct set as to colour and paper, and the pricing of "2d., *vermilion*," unused, at 40s. is not calculated to instruct the generalist! In the case of New Zealand the second issue, on thick white paper, are dubbed simply "Perforated," which they are not, except in one or two values, and that only in pin-punctures. These stamps *do* exist (probably unofficially) rouletted and in serrated perforations, and had better either be so described or omitted. As chronicled the generalist will be despatched on a wild-goose chase for non-existent varieties, catalogued from 17s. 6d. upwards! There are other similar instances where the editorial scissors could well be employed, but as a whole the Catalogue has a distinct value and a legitimate status, and in the interest of the non-specialist collector deserves alike encouragement and support.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROVISIONALS.*

Very *à propos* is the appearance of this little handbook, unfinished though the war may be. Many of the local issues that have been latterly catalogued somewhat vex the souls of those who affect South African stamps, and who will therefore readily avail themselves of the clear and concise manner in which Mr. Poole has marshalled his information thereon. The author, who has had the great advantage of going over the ground during the present war, had, as a Philatelist, opportunities for acquiring information that were invaluable, and has done wisely in imparting his knowledge to those in a less fortunate position. Mr. Poole acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. J. R. F. Turner and Mr. C. J. Daun for their valuable help in listing respectively the stamps of Mafeking and Orange River Colony, and has also embodied the gist of the articles that have appeared in the philatelic journals. The issues of Orange River Colony and Transvaal since Lord Roberts' proclamation of annexation occupy about half of the fifty-six pages, the remainder being classed respectively under the heads of "Mafeking Siege Issue," "British Local Issues," "Boer Local Issues," and "Other Emissions." Mr.

* *The South African Provisional War Stamps.* By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE. R. T. Morgan and Co., 26, Beulah Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.

Poole discards the issues for Krugersdorp, Schweizer Renecke, and the Com-mando Brief stamps, but apparently accepts the other catalogued issues. Time alone can, however, show how far all these war provisionals are to be relied upon. This work is well illustrated with all the types, and we can cordially recommend it as the best guide of all the provisional issues that has yet appeared.

HISTORY OF THE RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.*

Whatever may be the exact status of these stamps, on which, as previously evidenced in our columns, there exists a wide divergence of opinion, there can be none as to the excellence of Mr. Ewen's volume. It has been edited with great care, recourse having been had to all the available sources of information, and it brings into line all that is of interest and every ascertainable datum with regard to these "stamps." The literary portion reflects great credit upon the author, the information as to the various railways and their respective issues being in all cases succinctly and clearly set forth; and by the aid of this work every collector of Railway Letter stamps should know alike what he possesses and what he has to look for. As regards the latter class, it cannot be denied that there are many of these labels of great scarcity and some that seem practically impossible to procure; hence it is certainly an advantage to the followers of this new cult that their branch of the hobby philatelic is free from the noxious taint of over-production in the pandering to the wants (?) of the collecting fraternity.

The book contains about 440 quarto pages, and is arranged as follows: Preface, Index to 106 Railway Companies, the Railway Letter Post, the Railway Letter stamp, Printers of Railway Letter stamps, English railways, Scottish railways, Irish railways, Appendix.

No fewer than 1,209 stamps are illustrated. These illustrations, which are beautifully executed in facsimile, are interleaved with the letterpress, and consequently are most conveniently arranged for reference. It appears from the author's statement that the total number of Railway Letter stamps printed since the service originated in February, 1891, is as follows:—

	Total printed.	No. of Issues.
English and Welsh Railways	1,800,000	... 311
Scottish Railways	275,000	... 54
Irish Railways	425,000	... 112
Total	2,500,000	... 477

and he observes with equal justice and diffidence that "the total number of different issues which are known to have been made, including those issued since the book went to press, amounts to 480, or a smaller number than the collector of Colonial postage stamps has to look for in New South Wales alone. Owing to the general ignorance prevailing on the subject of these

* *A History of Railway Letter Stamps.* Compiled by H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN. Published by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, 32, Palace Square, Notwood, S.E.

Letter Fee stamps, many bargains are continually being picked by those 'in the know.' The present offer of a complete history and catalogue of the stamps enables any purchaser to become equally well informed."

The work is superbly printed by Messrs. Pardy and Son, of Bournemouth, on thick, highly surfaced paper, and reflects the highest credit upon that firm. The illustrations are by the Meisenbach Co., of West Norwood.

The book is handsomely bound, and indeed throughout from cover to cover represents the high-water mark of a modern handbook.

It reflects the greatest credit alike upon author and publisher, whom we must heartily thank for so pleasing an addition to our libraries, and we trust that the *History of Railway Letter Stamps* may have the wide circulation that it has so amply merited.

MR. F. R. GINN'S CATALOGUE.*

This is a small Catalogue of some fifty pages, of which the novel feature is that the stamps are priced both in English and American currency, to suit customers on both sides of the Atlantic, and is yet another instance of the increasing volume of stamps that is being offered to the American market by members of the trade in this country. The principal feature is a fairly inclusive list of the stamps of the United States, which are practically all priced, both unused and used; and from Mr. Ginn's long experience in this grade these indications of value should be of interest to the collector. Many of the rarest specimens and some of the *premières gravures* are noted, and it is clear that Mr. Ginn must hold a fine assortment of these handsome stamps. The list of Hawaiians also includes many interesting used varieties, while "British Africa" embraces also Orange Free State, Transvaal, and the several new issues. This little book, concisely arranged and excellently printed, will doubtless be useful to both the publishing firm and the would-be purchaser.

* *Price List of Stamps of British Africa, United States, and Hawaii.* Fred. R. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, W.C.



New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—It is reported that a 1d. envelope has been issued here, with stamp similar in design to the new pictorial adhesive.

Envelope. 1d., red.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the overprinting of two English post cards for use here.

Post Cards.

½d., blue-green; surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate."
1d., carmine " " " "

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—A few specimens of the provisional 1d., of July, 1898, have been found with the embossed centre inverted. It is stated that the whole of the top row of one sheet was struck thus, the stamps being imperforate. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, secured all that were found.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We hear from *Ewen's Weekly* that there has been issued a 10 cents stamp in the same type as the recently issued 5 cents, black on blue, with inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

Adhesive.

10 c., lilac and green, CA, perf. 14; value in white on coloured ground.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We are informed by the daily papers that, "according to present arrangements, some of the new postage stamps will be issued early in the new year. The original intention was to put them on sale at the principal post offices on the King's birthday. This, however, was found to be impossible, a sufficient

number of sheets not being ready at the time. Good progress is now being made with the printing, which has been entrusted to Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and the work is being carried out under the supervision of officials from Somerset House. The designs of the new stamps have been prepared by Mr. Emile Fuchs. As with the Victorian stamps, the head of the Sovereign will figure on each stamp. Only the head of the King is shown, and he has been drawn bare-headed and without the crown. This is a departure from the accepted custom when her late Majesty was upon the throne, Queen Victoria always being portrayed as wearing a small crown or diadem. King Edward's choice, however, is in accordance with the general practice of reigning kings and emperors, though the young Queen of Holland follows the example of Queen Victoria. The likeness of the King has been approved by His Majesty. The design of the stamps has undergone changes also in matters of detail, and it has been decided to abandon some of the colours formerly in use. The halfpenny stamps will be green, as heretofore, but the design that Mr. Emile Fuchs has prepared is of a more elaborate character than that with which the public are familiar, and the effect has been to give the stamps the appearance of being in a green of a darker shade.

"In the penny stamps the existing mauve colour will no longer be in use. Its place will be taken by stamps of a dull crimson. It is in contemplation to use the colour for other stamps of higher value, the price being plainly indicated in figures to prevent confusion. But this is a matter that is understood to be still under consideration. The designs of the stamps of highest value have not yet received the King's approval, and it is probable that those in most general use will be the first issued. As in the case of

the coins, it is not intended to stop the issue of the Victorian stamps until the reserve in hand has been exhausted. These are likely to be on sale at the out-offices for some considerable time."

GOLD COAST.—Mr. Louis E. Bradbury has shown us the current 6d., lilac, surcharged ^{ONE}PENNY in black, with the original value barred.

The overprint is, we believe, identical with that of 1889.

Adhesive. ^{ONE}PENNY on 6d., lilac; black surcharge.

INDIA.—*Alwur*.—We have received a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps, which is evidently printed from a fresh stone. There are thirty-five stamps on the sheet, five horizontal rows of seven; they are in a *light green* shade, and much more clearly printed than the *emerald-green* edition, and the stamps are not quite so close together as last time. They are badly perforated, with the same machine as before.—*M. J.*

MAFEKING.—Mr. J. R. F. Turner has found some more varieties for us to chronicle. All are used.

Provisionals.

6d. on 3d., Bechuanaland Protectorate on English, with *inverted* surcharge.

1s. on 4d., British Bechuanaland on English, *double* surcharge, but lower surcharge *inverted*.

1s. on 4d., British Bechuanaland on English, with *treble* surcharge.

MAURITIUS.—The provisional post card of 2 cents on 8 cents comes, it is reported, in reply card form.

Post Card. 2+2 cents on 8+8 cents, rose on buff.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The new 4 cents, purple, stamp with a portrait of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales has arrived, and Messrs. Hamilton Smith and Co. and Whitfield King and Co. send us copies.

It is a handsome stamp of the current shape, perf. 12, with no watermark.

The American Bank Note Company are the printers.

Adhesive. 4 cents, purple, perf. 12; no watermark.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* mentions a curious error of the current one penny post card.

The error is that only half of the stamp has been impressed.

The stamp is divided diagonally exactly in half; the line of division runs from the top right-hand corner to the bottom left corner.

It was used on May 30th of this year, and was carried and delivered without any extra charge.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have seen a horizontal pair of the 2s., grey-green, of the pictorial issue, *London* print, imperforated between.

The *M. J.* reports having had submitted a curious specimen of the 1s., *brown-red*, of the 1882-97 issue, perf. 11. It has a conspicuous flaw, showing a large white space where the nose of the profile should be. It is the first stamp (left top corner) of the right-hand lower pane of the sheet.

NORTH BORNEO.—Many of our contemporaries chronicle a set for this part of our possessions, surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," in two lines, in various inks. It goes against the grain to have to put this issue on record, as there are already enough varieties and to spare for this country!

Adhesives.

1 c., ochre and black;	surcharged in carmine.	
2 c., green	"	"
3 c., violet and green	"	black.
4 c., carmine and black	"	green.
5 c., orange	"	"
6 c., ochre	"	carmine.
8 c., purple	"	blue.
12 c., dull blue	"	red.
18 c., green	"	"
24 c., red and blue	"	black.
25 c., indigo	"	red.
50 c., violet	"	black.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Our publishers have obtained a sheet of the Orange Free State provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. of 1896, bearing both surcharges of that date, and thus including several fresh varieties. The ordinary "Halve Penny" surcharge exists with each of the seven varieties of the large " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." The variety without stop after "Penny" exists on stamps with varieties (ii) and (vii) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And the error "Peuny" falls on a stamp with double surcharge, varieties (ii) and (vii) together.

A correspondent tells us of a variety of the 1d. (raised stops) with large stop after "V." and very small ones after "R.I."—*M. J.*

QUEENSLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the current 1d. stamp exists perf. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, and the *S. C. F.* has had submitted a pair of the 1d. of 1894 (*burelé* at back) with a curious double perforation.

The first colonial stamp bearing the King's Head has, we are told, reached this side. It is not a postal, but a fiscal stamp for use in Queensland.

The *Australian Journal of Philately* refers to this issue as follows:—

"We have seen the 2d. and 3d. values of the new Queensland Duty stamps, bearing portraits of the King. They are the most wretched things ever turned out of a stamp-printing office in Australia."

SARAWAK.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have found a sheet of sixty of the "one cent" on 3 c. of 1892 (No. 25 in the Catalogue), in which the right-hand stamp of the second horizontal row has no stop after the word "cent".

SOUTH AFRICA.—*Vryburg*.—From Mr. Ad Sonn we have received the following:—

"I beg to send you for your inspection a 1d. of the so-called Vryburg provisionals. Instead of '1' there is a broken 'I.' The following are the Vryburg provisionals as far as I have seen them.

"½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. The surcharge is 9 mm., with the exception of the 2d., which is only found 12½ mm. wide. All four are found with a slanting 'z' in 'Z.A.R.' There are two more varieties known, *i.e.* ½d. and 1d., with the surcharge 12½ mm. wide.

"As the issue was authorised by the General Postmaster, it might be worth mentioning the varieties in your esteemed paper."

Mr. J. R. F. Turner also writes:—

"I also have a 2d. Vryburg (Boer occupation) with italic "Z" in "Z.A.R." of surcharge. This was used on an envelope directed to Johannesburg."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Collectors of minor varieties are informed by the *Australian Philatelist* that a copy of the 2½d. on 4d., green, of 1891, has been found with the top stroke of the "d" not showing, thus reading 2½d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Perak*.—It is stated by the *M. J.* that the stamp (No. 33 in the Catalogue) exists with a double impression of the surcharge, which is very plainly seen in the word "PERAK."

TRANSVAAL.—A vertical strip of three of the 1d. V.R.I. has been shown to the *S. C. F.*, the top stamp of which has two distinct stops after the "1" in the form of a colon, while the lower stamps have no stops after the "1" at all.

VICTORIA.—Another variety has been discovered, writes the *Australian Philatelist*.

The obsolete 1d., carmine, has turned up with full stop after "penny."

Eighteen specimens were found in a parcel of 20,000, so it is fairly rare.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—As we expected, other values are found on the diagonally lined paper, and the following are duly reported.

Adhesives.

1	heller, lilac, with diagonal lines.
2	" slate-violet "
3	" brown "
6	" orange "
20	" brown "
25	" ultramarine "
30	" mauve "

BULGARIA.—A new issue is reported in several quarters.

From the *M. C.* we gather that the stamps bear the portrait of Prince Ferdinand I. They are surface-printed in two colours, the second being that of the oval portrait and the numerals of value in the upper angles. On unwatermarked paper, perf. 12½. The date of issue is given as October 1st (O.S.).

A new set of Postage Due stamps of 5, 10, 30, and 50 stotinki is in preparation.

Adhesives.

1	stot., lilac and grey-black.
2	" grey-green and slate-blue.
3	" orange and black.
5	" emerald and brown.
10	" rose and dark brown.
15	" lake and grey-black.
25	" blue and black.
30	" olive-brown and grey-black.
50	" dark blue and brown.
1	lev., vermilion and grey-green.
2	leva, scarlet and black.
3	" grey and red-brown.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim informs us that on April 1st next year the stamps of this country will be issued bearing the inscription "Deutsches Reich," in place of the word "Reichspost."

GREECE.—The current 10 lepta post card exists in two distinct shades, scarlet-red and lake.—*M. C.*

From the *P. J. B.* we learn that the post card and letter card of 10 lepta have both been modified.

The former has the lines at the top, and notably the words *Carte-postale* in a thinner and much clearer type. The letter card has had instructions added at the back in nine lines, which decree that any letter card having enclosures of any kind will not be forwarded.

The 1 drachma adhesive of the new issue has been received by the *Philatelic Record* imperforate vertically.

HOLLAND.—Another value, the 5 c., is

reported by the *M. J.* to be in a new shade of colour, rose-red.

Adhesive. 5 c., rose-red.

HUNGARY.—It is reported that the current 6 filler stamp has changed its colour to bistre.

Adhesive. 6 filler, current type, bistre.

LEVANT (*French Post Offices*).—The current 1 piastre on 25 c., black on rose, exists with the surcharge inverted. — *Philatelic Record*.

Adhesive.

1 piastre on 25 c., black on rose; surcharge inverted.

ROUMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 15 bani of the current type in a new colour, grey on white paper. No wmk., pink gum, perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 15 bani, grey.

SERVIA.—A post card of 10 paras, with stamp of the new type, was issued in September.—*M. C.*

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 dinar red and blue stamp of 1896, surcharged "15 paras" in one line, in black.

Adhesive.

15 paras on 1 dinar, red and blue; black surcharge.

Post Card.

10 paras, carmine on cream.

WURTEMBERG.—On April 1st, 1902, Wurtemberg will cease to issue its own stamps, having by that time joined the German Postal Institution.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim has kindly supplied the above information.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It is reported that the 1 peso of the current set may be found with inverted centre.

CHILI.—Another value, states *Ewen's Weekly*, has been touched up.

The 10 c., violet, has the network of the background redrawn above the head of Columbus.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The *M. J.* has received a 50 c. stamp of similar design to the 10 c. of the issue of 1898-9.

Adhesive. 50 c., blue on lilac; perf. 13½.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A new issue is announced in several quarters.

The design, it is stated, closely resembles that of 1895, and the stamps are bicoloured,

the centre being in lilac; perf. 14½. New Postage Due stamps are expected.

Adhesives. ½ centavo, red and lilac.
1 ,, olive-green and lilac.
2 centavos, dark green ,,
5 ,, dark brown ,,
10 ,, orange ,,
20 ,, dark violet ,,
50 ,, grey-black ,,
1 peso, chocolate.

ECUADOR.—Supplies of the 5 sucres lately received by Messrs. Gibbons are found to be similar in colour to those of 1899, viz. lilac or mauve, according as the chroniclers judge the shade.

All the stamps in new colours or shades are stated to have the "OFICIAL" surcharge, in black.

The *M. C.* reports the post cards of 1896 "habilitated" for 1901-2, with a surcharge like that already used in 1899 for the envelopes.

Post Cards.

2 centavos, red on rose; red surcharge.

3 ,, green on blue; dark green surcharge.

NICARAGUA.—We are told by the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the contract between the Postmaster-General of this country and Señor Asenjo, whereby a new series of postage stamps was to be issued yearly and the remainder of the old issue postmarked and placed on sale through a prominent New York dealer, has been cancelled by the Nicaraguan officials, who paid the New York parties for the privilege of withdrawing from the contract. There will be no new issue for 1901, and the present set will remain in use until changed for postal reasons. This is good news.

PERU.—Two new stamps are announced by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the 10 c. of current type in lilac instead of slate-black, and 22 c. with head of Liberty in place of portrait as at present.

Adhesives. 10 c., lilac, current type.
22 c., colour?, with head of Liberty.

UNITED STATES.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* gives the following information about the contemplated new post card:—

"The design for this postal card has been approved, and the plates, or rather dies, are now in course of engraving. In a way the new postal will be an innovation, several new and unique features being incorporated. Instead of the heavy black letter used in the line 'United States of America,' an open-faced type will probably be used, and the line will read, 'U. S. Postal Card.' This line will appear a little above the centre of the card, and above this in small type will

appear the legend in substance: 'The space above is for use of the postmark'; and below the principal line, 'U. S. Postal Card,' will be another line in small type, in substance: 'This side exclusively for address.' A space of more than an inch at the top of the card will be left for the postmark, which heretofore has not been readily distinguishable on account of the heavy type used in the main line. Inside the border at the right, in approximately the same position now occupied, will appear the face of McKinley in place of Jefferson. The photograph for use on this card has not been finally determined upon.

"McKinley's face will be on the regular size card, the small size and the double card not being changed. The new contract for postal cards awarded to the concern in the little town of Piedmont, in West Virginia, goes into effect in November, and the plates are to be ready, if possible, so that the new contract may begin with the new design card.

"In addition to the changes in the new postal card referred to, an inscription giving name, date of birth and death will appear above or beneath the portrait."

URUGUAY.—The current *Official* stamps have, in addition to the word "OFICIAL," surcharged upon them a microscopic monogram, formed of the letters "H. R.," which, according to *Le C. de T.-P.*, are the initials of the Postmaster-General, Honoré Roustan. We do not know whether the word and the monogram always occupy the same relative positions, but on a copy before us the monogram is directly below the first letter "I" and placed at right angles to it.—*M. J.*

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—We have seen the current 4 c. imperf. vertically.—*Philatelic Record.*

Adhesive.—4 c., yellow-brown, imperf. vertically.

COREA.—The *M. C.* gives notice of some new post cards.

Post Cards.

1+1 cheun, pale blue on white.
4 ,, red-brown on brownish.

DUTCH INDIES.—Referring to page 324, vol. ix., we find it now reported that two 10 cents stamps in the sheet of 200 have the "Ē" in the overprint "NED. INDIE" without the dots.

GUADELOUPE.—The 5 centimes has now arrived in the yellow-green garb, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen.

Adhesive. 5 centimes, yellow-green.

JAPAN.—The 5 rin stamp has been replaced by one similar in design, but the value is now $\frac{1}{2}$ sen.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, grey.

REUNION.—A Continental journal, according to *Ewen's*, announces some provisionals for this island.

A bar is supposed to fall across the original value of the stamp, but is often placed too high or too low; all the sheets have the millésime 3.

Provisionals. 5 c. on 40 c.
5 c. on 50 c.
15 c. on 75 c.
15 c. on 1 f.

ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 10 centime stamp of 1892, printed in rose-red and blue, surcharged in black, "Colis Postaux," or Parcels Post.

Adhesive.

10 c., rose-red and blue, surcharged in black, "Colis Postaux."

SIAM.—There are some new letter cards issued here, and the *M. C.* lists the following:—

Letter Cards. 2 atts, carmine on blue.
4 ,, blue ,,
10 ,, brown ,,
12 ,, green ,,



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901-1902.

President—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.

E. D. BACON.

W. D. BECKTON.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

R. MEYER.

C. J. DAUN.

R. EHRENBACH.

T. W. HALL.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

THE first meeting of the season 1901-1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 25th October, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, the Earl of Crawford, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Franz Reichenheim, John G. Tolhurst, M. Conolly, Malcolm S. Cooke, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, A. R. Barrett, Louis E. Bradbury, Thos. Wm. Hall, Douglas Ellis, C. J. Daun, A. B. Creeke, jun., William Silk, jun., L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, C. McNaughtan, Edward J. Nankivell, L. L. R. Hausburg, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard.

Visitors: John W. Jones, L. S. Charlich.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th June, 1901, were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the following works had been presented to the Society, and the Hon. Librarian was requested to acknowledge receipt thereof in the usual terms: *Guide to Colors*, by Charles Stewart; *Stamp Hunting*, by Lewis Robie.

The recent death of Mr. E. C. Luard was noted by the members of the Society with much regret.

The Vice-President then reported to the members the result of the response to the invitation which had been sent to read papers and give displays, and intimated that the replies received would provide material for fifteen meetings of the Society, and that a programme of the business of the various meetings would in due course be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. Biggs presented the report of the Dinner Committee, who would be glad to receive from members, as soon as possible, replies to the circular which had been sent, so that the arrangements for the dinner on the evening of Thursday, the 14th November, might be completed.

Mr. Robert Blake Yardley, proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon and seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., etc., proposed by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and seconded by the Vice-President, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The Vice-President read a notice which had

been kindly furnished by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., as to the design and colour of the new British stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. respectively, and that the same would be issued on the 1st January, 1902, or possibly on the 9th November, 1901, being the date of the King's birthday.

The Earl of Crawford then made some introductory remarks relative to his collection of stamps of the Colony of Queensland, and subsequently gave to the members a display of his stamps of that Colony.

The collection was exceedingly strong in all but the earliest issues, embodying a great many proofs and essays and valuable notes on the stamps which had been made by the late Postmaster-General of the Colony, which notes considerably enhanced the interest in the stamps shown.

A vote of thanks was duly proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Castle, and carried unanimously, and was responded to by the Earl of Crawford.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. T. W. Hall and seconded by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, that the meetings of the Society for the present season should be held fortnightly.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

OCTOBER 17th.—The following were unanimously elected members: Dr. J. M. Armendariz, Messrs. B. Jay, B. Szeckula, Stuart J. Anderson, G. P. Jenkins, H. G. Hanson, F. L. Sanchez.

The Society's Forgery Collection was then displayed, and Mr. Connolly showed his collection of Great Britain.

Messrs. H. M. Hepworth and T. W. Peck were thanked for valuable contributions to the Permanent Collection, Messrs. R. Hollick and Connolly for donations to the Forgery Collection, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to the Library.

November 5th.—The following were unanimously elected members: Mrs. E. K. Marr, Mrs. C. B. Caswell, Rev. B. Cornford, Rev. G. H. Raynor, Messrs. F. W. Franklin, E. Lintelo, C. Bigg, S. Spyridakis.

Contributions to the Library were received from Messrs. E. Roberts, C. S. S. Johnston, C. A. Stephenson, R. H. Ridout, H. M. Campbell, Wilmot Corfield, S. F. Bickers; to the Permanent Collection from Messrs. E. J. Nankivell, H. B. Bilbrough, W. S. Vaughton, Dr. J. N. Keynes; and votes of thanks were accorded to them.

It has been decided to go carefully through the stamps of Great Britain during this session in addition to other work, and the first serious discussion of them was opened by Mr. R. Hollick. After briefly recapitulating the chief points about their manufacture, he proceeded to the details of the varieties of perforation and die. The discussion was taken up by a good

number of those present, and some interesting points were touched on, which it is hoped will lead to further investigation.

For instance, one member, by means of re-constructed sheets and the postmarks on the same, showed that the letters in the corners were at first all small ones, but that afterwards, as the punches wore out, others were supplied with larger letters, so that sheets can be reconstructed with small letters, large and small on the same stamps, and large only.

The bluing of the paper was next brought forward, and as a number of experiments on various papers and preparations of paper have not yet been finished, it could not be definitely stated what the cause actually was, although it was hinted at. Since the "gum explanation" has been put aside, it has been generally put down to the alum in the ink; but this idea was most unceremoniously brushed aside by the fact that the bluing does not go through except in the very thinnest paper. In the case of all the thicker paper the blue surface can be skinned off, leaving the inner portions as yellowish, as unaffected by the bluing, as before it was printed upon. It follows, therefore, that it was not the gum nor the ink that had any material part in this blue colour. It must be looked for in the chemical action that took place when the damp sheets of paper were subjected to the influence of steel plates, of which more anon.

The three packets which started on November 4th, 5th, and 6th were very fine ones, and although the total is far from our record, the B packet will take a lot of beating.

	£	s.	d.
A	630	0	7
B	2,326	9	8
C	298	19	4½
	£3,255	9	7½

Cardiff Philatelic Society.

President—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

THIS Society held its second Annual Meeting on the 8th inst., when the following members were present: Mr. Walter Scott (President), Mr. E. W. Shackell, J.P., and Alderman W. J. Frounce, J.P. (Vice-Presidents), and Messrs. W. G. Bowden, J. L. Everett, W. A. Jutsum (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), B. W. King, G. E. Petty, and B. Rowlands.

The membership for the past session was twenty-four, the average attendance being twelve. The year's finances were good, there being a good surplus in hand after payment of all liabilities.

The whole of the officers as above, together with Mrs. Groves as Librarian, were re-elected, and the following members were elected on the Committee: Messrs. C. J. Bedlington, J. L. Everett, B. W. King, G. E. Petty, and B. Rowlands.

The following is the present season's programme:—

1901.	Nov. 12.	Display with Notes, "Norway and Sweden," Mr. B. ROWLANDS.
	Dec. 10.	Display with Notes, "Maunabo," Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

1902.	Jan. 14.	Display with Notes, "Newfoundland," Alderman TROUNCE.
	Feb. 11.	Display with Notes, "Belgium," Mr. E. W. SHACKELL.
	Mar. 11.	Display with Notes, "Denmark," Mr. W. A. JUTSUM.
	April 8.	Display with Notes, "Portugal," Mr. G. E. PETTY.

At the conclusion of the evening's business Mr. J. L. Everett displayed his stamps of Holland, and several other members exhibited their collections.

The rule limiting residence of members to ten miles was enlarged to thirty miles, which should increase the membership. An exchange packet was also suggested, and the formation was delegated to a sub-committee.

Official Address—

371, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, November 5th, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. Simpson (chair), R. Blenkinsop, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, L. Charlick, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzels, W. Jacoby, E. A. Mardon, Fred. J. Melville, R. Meyer, C. P. Sisley, C. R. Sutherland, D. Thomson, J. R. F. Turner, T. Turner, and H. A. Slade.

Messrs. Leon Pirotte and Robert Reid, jun., were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Routine business having been concluded, the Chairman introduced Mr. J. R. F. Turner, who had kindly volunteered to exhibit his well-known collection of "Mafeking Besieged" stamps, and who had come from Oxford in most inclement weather to fulfil his engagement. The display was accompanied by a valuable paper illustrating the subject from philatelic and historical points of view. The surcharged stamps were shown unused in blocks, and on thirty-five envelopes that had got through to Rhodesia and Great Britain, one or two varieties used thus being probably unique. Indeed, the collection was practically complete; all the great rarities were present, including:—

- (a) 3d. on 1d., Bech. Prot. on English, double surcharge, used, and dated "Apr. 26.00."
- (b) 6d. on 3d., ditto, unused.
- (c) 6d. on 3d., ditto, double surcharge, used, and dated "Apr. 1.00"
- (d) 6d. on 3d., ditto, inverted surcharge, used, and dated "Mar. 30.00."
- (e) 1s. on 3d., British Bechuanaland on English, double surcharge (the lower surcharge being inverted), used, and dated "Mar. 31.00."

The Baden-Powells and Cyclists, with their wonderful range of shades, were in full force, the Baden-Powell, head to right (picked up at auction for a mere song), being naturally the *piece de resistance*. Though the B.-P. varieties were stated to have been used solely within the lines, no less than ten entires showing they had franked letters to Bulawayo and elsewhere tend to disprove that theory. The following also deserve special mention: A collection of the stamps used during the occupation of Natal and Cape Colony on entires, postmarked with the names of such

familiar places as Dundee, Elandslaagte, Newcastle, Ingogo, and Colesburg; the Ladysmith post cards; Mafeking Siege Notes; some of the rarities of the Orange River Colony V.R.I.'s (pair of 6d., carmine, value on one omitted; pair of 1d., "I." of one omitted; strip of three 2d. with surcharge spread over two stamps instead of one); Transvaal V.R.I.'s, including inverts, and £5, used; Vryburg, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, and Wolmaranstad provisionals, etc.

Altogether the display and paper were worthy of the best traditions of the Society, and were fully entitled to the hearty vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Turner for his great courtesy and consideration.

General exchange and discussion brought the meeting to a close at 9.30 p.m.

On Tuesday, December 3rd, Mr. Franz Reichenheim will give a paper and display of the stamps of the German Empire, at 7.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE opening meeting of the eleventh session, at the Grand Hotel, on Friday October 11th, took the form of a conversazione and display of stamps by some of the members. A number of ladies and friends were also present, and during the evening a selection of music was given by the Doric Quartette.

THE President took the chair at the second meeting on October 25th, supported by fourteen members and two visitors.

The Rev. L. Isett was elected a member of the Society.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary for his gift of a bookcase for the library.

Three short papers were read: the first by Mr. Gibson, dealing with the three types of the 20 c. on 15 c., Italy, 1865; the second by Mr. Grunewald, being a translation of a humorous article in a French paper reporting the discovery in the streets of Paris of a *tête-bêche* pair of the 1d. and 2d. Post Office, Mauritius, both blue; and the third sent by Mr. North, and read, in his absence abroad, by Mr. Gee, on the stamps of Scinde Dawk.

THE third meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on November 8th, when, in addition to the President, there were twelve members present.

Messrs. G. Lionel Campbell, jun., T. Anyon, and Dr. W. R. Matthews were elected ordinary members, and Dr. W. Clayton Grosvenor a corresponding member of the Society.

Mr. Abbott gave a display of the stamps of British Bechuanaland, with notes. The stamps were all unused, principally in pairs and blocks, and included the ½d., first issue, surcharged twice, in black and also in red, the 1d., second issue, with no "r" in "British"; of the Protectorate stamps the ½d. with "Protectorate" twice, also with small "p", and with small "p" inverted, etc.

G. FRED H. GIBSON.

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THE July packets returned from circulation five days before the appointed time, and sheets were returned and balances submitted with the least possible delay. The total sales on the three packets amounted to £151 2s. 3d.—a very fair average considering the slack season of the year.

Three packets, containing 147 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,603 19s. 11d., were made up and despatched on the October circuit by the 25th of the month. A good selection of medium and rare stamps was offered in fine condition at much below catalogue prices, Europeans and South Africans perhaps proving the strongest sections. Members having duplicates to dispose of at reasonable rates, and members wishing to fill up the blanks in their albums advantageously, will find the Club a capital medium for both purposes. Collectors of all grades will be welcomed, but as the value of the packets is very great, it is obvious that every applicant must be prepared to furnish satisfactory references if required. Copies of rules, club stationery, etc., with full information, will be forwarded on demand by the Secretary,

H. A. SLADE.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Warrington Philatelic Society.

THE sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on October 26th, 1901, the President, Mr. John P. Reynolds, being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary presented a satisfactory report, and the accounts showed a good balance in hand. The sales effected through the exchange packets during the year had averaged about twenty per cent. of the value of stamps sent in, and the character of the stamps was improving.

Mr. John P. Reynolds was again elected President, the Committee was reappointed, and Mr. Herbert Woods was re-elected Hon. Secretary for the ensuing year.

HERBERT WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*

MOORE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE seventy-first meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, October 14th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Low, Luff, and Perrin. The resignations of Messrs. Stehlin and Morgan were read and accepted. The resignation of Mr. O'Donohue, both as governor and member, was accepted, and Mr. G. E. Jones was appointed on the Board to fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in hand of \$184.26, exclusive of \$1,000 bond, was approved as read. Moved, seconded, and carried, that the Club donate a medal to cost \$25 for the best collection of coins to be exhibited at the Club House, said exhibition to be held in

January, 1902, and competition to be open to all coin collectors, whether members of the Club or not. Messrs. Low, Luff, and Scott were appointed as the Committee to make arrangements for the Coin Exhibition. House Committee was empowered to purchase the necessary book-cases for the Club. The following applications having been posted the required length of time, their names were balloted upon and were duly

declared elected: Benjamin C. Williams and J. H. Makins (stock-holders); C. B. Corwin, J. B. Aldred, Charles A. Brown, and Fritz Hoeninghaus (subscribing members). The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board: Carl Willadt, Pforzheim, Baden; proposed by F. P. Bruner, seconded by J. C. Morgenthau. Adjourned at 10 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR,—For the first time since its organisation the Philatelic Society, New York, has arranged for competitive exhibitions open to collectors who are not members as well as to members.

(1) December 15th, 1901, best hundred different used stamps, condition and rarity to count. (2) January 20th, 1902, best hundred different unused stamps, condition and rarity to count. (3) February 17th, 1902, best thousand straight varieties, postally used, *condition only to count*.

Conditions: First prize in each exhibit, silver medal; second prize, a bronze medal, if competition warrants it. Collections are to be deposited with J. C. Morgenthau at 87, Nassau Street, New York City, not later than three days before date of each exhibition; they must be securely packed without owner's name, and will be numbered and receipted for.

Judges: H. E. Deats, Chairman, J. W. Scott, and J. C. Morgenthau.

You are cordially invited to compete, special attention being called to third exhibit, in which a stamp of greatest rarity counts the same as the commonest specimen.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. KLEMANN, *Secretary*.

October 26th, 1901.



The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.	Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.
Sale of October 24th and 24th.	Sale of November 7th and 8th.
* Unused.	* Unused.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 132, hor. pair*	Heligoland, 1875, 1 pf., block of four, used
1 10 0	4 0 0
Ditto, 6d., pale chestnut, Plate 11, ditto	Austria, newspaper stamp, 30 kr., rose, slightly cut into
1 7 0	7 5 0
Ditto, 1s., orange-brown, spray, ditto	Bavaria, 1876, 1 mark, horizontal wavy lines,* with gum
1 12 0	5 5 0
Belgium, 1850, 40 c., carmine,* wmk. in frame	France, 1st issue, 20 c., dark blue, minute tear
1 8 0	4 5 0
Eremen, 7 grote, imperf., on piece	Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., vermilion
1 16 0	4 4 0
Denmark, 1st issue, 2 R.B.S.,* mint, £2 2s. and	Naples, ½ t., arms
2 6 0	11 10 0
Finland, 1883, 5 marks, green and rose, hor. pair*	Prussia, 1861-5, 2 sgr., Prussian blue, horizontal pair, mint*
1 18 0	8 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 10 marks, brown and rose, ditto	Roumania, 27 paras
3 7 6	35 0 0
France, 1st issue, 1 fr., vermilion	Ditto, 54 paras
5 10 0	12 0 0
Ditto, Journal Stamp, 1863, perf. 12½ 5 c., mauve*	Ditto, ditto, cut round
2 5 0	9 10 0
Modena, large B.G.	Ditto, 108 paras
1 8 0	25 0 0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ rap.	Ditto, errors of colour of 1872-9, 5 b., blue; 5 b., red; and 5 b., green,* full gum
3 17 6	5 0 0
Ditto, Geneva, 5+5	Russia, 1st issue, 30 k., wmk. 3*
14 0 0	4 0 0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines	Ditto, Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue*
5 10 0	4 10 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. lines	Ditto, ditto, ditto, used
5 17 6	4 0 0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.*	Ditto, collection of locals (1172)
3 15 0	36 0 0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, on blue, vert. pair	Saxony, 3 pf., red, horizontal pair
2 2 0	8 8 0
Ceylon, 2s., imperf., thinned at top	Servia, 1st issue, error 2 p., green on lilac rose,* full gum
3 3 0	5 10 0
Philippines, 1863, 1 and 2 reales*	Spain, 1851, 2 reales, mended
3 3 0	10 0 0
Griqualand, 1d., with small Roman "G," in black and in red, both inverted*	Ditto, 1852, ditto,*
1 6 0	12 0 0
Orange River Colony, 1d., surcharged "V.R." only*	Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, slightly torn
2 16 0	5 0 0
Ditto, right and left panes of "V.R.I." 2½d., showing errors, no stop, square stops, and varieties, Roman 1 and antique 2*, 120, mint	Sweden, error "Tretio"*
50 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto, right pane, 1s., level stops, showing varieties, no stop, square stop, etc.	Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c.
3 17 6	18 0 0
Newfoundland, 8d., vermilion, pair*	Ditto, ditto, 5 c.,* mint
2 10 0	6 0 0
U.S.A., 1869, 90 c.,* full gum	Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.*
3 5 0	7 0 0
St. Lucia, 6d., green	Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines
1 18 0	9 0 0
Mexico, 3 centavos, Eagle*	Tuscany, 2 soldi
2 18 0	5 15 0
New Zealand, 6d., on pelure, rouletted	Ditto, 60 crazie
2 2 0	10 0 0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, perf.	Wurtemberg, 1858-60, imperf., without thread,-6 kr., green*
3 5 0	20 0 0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., deep blue, imperf., pair	India, Service, 1866, 8 as.*
7 15 0	7 7 0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, ditto	Labuan, C A sideways, 1879, 12 c., carmine*
1 10 0	4 10 0
Tasmania, 2d., star, pair	Ditto, 1880, provisional 6 in red on 16 c., blue
1 15 0	7 0 0
Victoria, 6d., yellow, serrated perfs.	Lagos, ros., lilac-brown
1 12 0	10 0 0
Ditto, Too Late	Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue, defective
1 16 0	5 5 0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	Canada, 7½d., green,* no gum
2 8 0	4 6 0
	New Brunswick, 1s., some tiny holes
	10 0 0
	Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion
	14 5 0

	£	s.	d.
U.S.A., 1869, 15 c., with centre inverted	20	0	0
British Guiana, 1st issue, 12 c., blue, repaired	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, cut round	9	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black and magenta	13	0	0
St. Vincent, 5s., star,* with gum	10	0	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone,* ditto.	5	10	0
Peru, medio peso, rose	10	0	0

* * *

Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 15th and 16th.

* Unused.

Bavaria, 1854, 18 kr., orange-yellow, an entire sheet of forty-five*	5	5	0
Lubeck, 1859, the error 2½ sch., used	3	12	6
Moldavia, 1854, 54 paras	9	10	0
Ditto ditto, 108 paras, slightly thinned	10	0	0
Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines, Type 2, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 3	7	10	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi	3	17	6
Ditto, 60 crazie, small tear	5	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	10	10	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	4	5	0
India, Service, 1866, 2 as., pair,* mint	3	17	6
Cape, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	6	6	0
Mafeking, set of eighteen	18	0	0
Natal, 1862, 3d., blue, star, imperf., pair,* no gum	3	7	6
Ditto, 1869-74, postage 13½ mm., 6d., violet,* part gum	7	5	0
Canada, 12d., black, laid paper,* cut close and tear	18	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange,* no gum	3	17	6
U.S.A., Providence, entire sheet of twelve	6	6	0
Ditto, 1847, 10 c., black, vert. pair,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1851, 5 c., brown,* no gum	3	10	0
Ditto, 1856, set of eight reprints	6	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 90 c., blue, première gravure,* with gum, no perf. at right, and small tear	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., scarlet,* no gum	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., dark ochre,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., brick-red,* ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1868, grille 13 x 16 mm., 3 c., rose, a superb block of four, mint*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, reprints of 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 24, and 30 c.	5	5	0
Ditto, 1869, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 c. complete, unused, in mint state. Every copy is a picked specimen, well centred, and in brilliant condition (the 15 c. is without frame)	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, an exactly similar set of the 1875 reissue	10	0	0
Nevis, perf. 15, litho., 6d., grey,* mint	4	4	0
St. Christopher, 4d., blue, C A,* mint	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut round	7	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., magenta	3	5	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., ditto	8	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, olive-yellow,* close at top	10	0	0
Fiji, 6 c. on 3d., green, the variety with inverted A,* part gum, slightly thinned	3	17	6
Hawaii, 1893, black surcharge, 12 c., red-lilac, block of six,* mint	5	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney Views, 1d., pale red, Plate 1, a pair, lightly cancelled	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single copies, £2 17s. 6d. and	3	3	0
Ditto, 1d., lake, Plate 2,* large margins	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dark scarlet, very fine, a most unusual shade	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on blue paper, superb	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 1, a strip of three, with large margins; the left-hand stamp is slightly thinned, the other two are superb.	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., slate-blue, a pair	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dark grey-blue, a superb lightly cancelled copy in the earliest state of the plate	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, early impression	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 2	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dark blue, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, without pick and shovel	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dark blue, the error with "Crevit" omitted	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, very worn plate, on entire	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dark blue, Plate 3, 1st retouch	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, the variety fan with six segments, large margins	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 3, 2nd retouch, very lightly cancelled	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on laid paper	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, a pair	4	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., orange-yellow	3	3	0
Ditto, 1854, 5d., green, imperf.	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange, ditto	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange-yellow, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, Registration, 6d., perf., reconstructed plate of fifty	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, set of three	3	0	0
Ditto, 1862 3, pelure paper, 2d. and 6d., perf.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, 6d., brown	3	5	0
Ditto, collection of, 1st part, 1863 to 1872 issues forty-eight	10	0	0
Ditto, 2nd part, 1873 to 1898 issues, ninety-three	4	12	6
Queensland, 1866, 1d., pair, superb	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of three	20	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, imperf.	2	7	6
South Australia, 3d., blue and red, perf. 10,* no gum, £2 7s. 6d. and	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., chestnut, ditto,* mint	3	17	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, pair,* full gum, cut close	6	6	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, fine background, superb	8	0	0	Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, a block of twenty-one, slightly creased, * mint state, and very fine	9	10	0
Ditto, 1852, litho., 2d., grey-lilac, strip of three, * one has two pin-holes	10	10	0	Ditto, ditto, die proofs of 2d., blue, on wmkd. paper, a block of twelve, very fine	3	3	0
Ditto, 1858-61, 2s., green, rouletted, cut at bottom, but full roulettes on other three sides	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, a pair, close at top, very large margins on other three sides, die No. 3, * mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	5	10	0	Ditto, 1857, 1d., rose-red, wmk. Large Crown, an <i>imperf.</i> , block of six, * mint, superb	3	3	0
Western Australia, 6d., gold bronze, fine lustre	6	12	6	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 7, a block of forty-eight, with side margin and inscription, * mint	9	15	0
Ditto, 1860, 6d., green, * no gum	3	0	0	Ditto, 1870, 1½d., lilac-rose, a fine block of twelve, * mint	9	0	0
A collection of Australian, over 500, £15, and a general collection of 6,917	80	0	0	Ditto, ditto, a fine block of six, * mint, with corner margins, inscriptions, and plate number	5	5	0
* * *				Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Plate 12, an entire pane, mint *	4	15	0
Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.				Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange, a fine block of twelve, with margins and inscriptions, mint *	4	5	0
Sale of October 29th and 30th.				Ditto, 1867-82, 5s., rose, Plate 4, wmk. Anchor, on bluish, a block of eight, * with full gum, but slightly creased, extremely rare	55	0	0
* Unused.				Ditto, ditto, 10s., grey, wmk. cross, * mint	13	10	0
Crete, 1898, 20 p., mauve, pair	1	13	0	Ditto, ditto, £1, purple-brown, wmk. cross, * mint	15	15	0
Ditto, ditto, single	1	4	0	Ditto, 1880, 2s., red-brown, a fine pair, with top margin and inscription, * mint	7	10	0
France, 1853-60, 80 c., carmine-rose, strip of three, one stamp being <i>tête-bêche</i>	5	5	0	Great Britain, 1884, £1, purple-brown, Crowns * mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar strip, but one stamp is slightly cut into	3	0	0	Sweden, error "Tretio", * perf. clipped at top	7	7	0
Ditto, 1862, 80 c., carmine-rose, block of eight, one stamp being <i>tête-bêche</i>	3	5	0	Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, "V.R."* no gum	5	17	6	Tuscany, 60 c., with Expert Committee's certificate	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., black, block of eighteen, * mint	16	0	0	Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., intense black, strip of ten, * mint, two stamps are slightly cut into, others superb	8	15	0	Egypt, Suez Canal, 1870, 1, 5, 20, and 40 c., used, fine, all with Expert Committee's certificate, very rare	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, the reprint of 1d., black, a superb block of nine, mint *	4	15	0	Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, without lines, a block of thirty-five, with side margin and inscription, unused, without gum, four stamps of top row are slightly cut into, and one in bottom row is damaged; other thirty all fine, although some are slightly creased	72	0	0	U.S.A., Agriculture, set complete, * mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of fourteen, * with side margin and inscription, from same sheet, without gum, and slightly creased, but fine	31	0	0	Ditto, Executive, ditto, *	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, the "Prince Consort Essay," 1d., brown, a block of sixteen, very scarce	4	5	0	Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., straight serif	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot	4	0	0	British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, repaired	6	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, Plate 10, an entire sheet, with full margins and inscriptions, but no gum	38	0	0	Collections—a very fine one (7,705), £410; another (7,554), £120; 4,218, £30; and 3,162, £34.			
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, a block of thirty-five, very slightly creased, but * mint, and very fine	2	10	0	* * *			
Ditto, ditto, a block of thirty, worn plate, in a similar condition	5	0	0	Mr. W. HADLOW.			
Ditto, ditto, a block of twenty, showing ivory heads, ditto	2	0	0	Sale of October, 7th.			
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, on Dickinson paper, block of four, * without gum	3	10	0	* Unused.			
				New Zealand, thick paper, no wmk., 1s., blue-green, serrated perfs., two minute tears	6	15	0
				South Australia, V and C, 4d., purple	1	16	0
				Tobago, 1st issue, C C, 5s., slate	2	17	6
				A collection of 3,405, £15.			
				A useful Sale, but including little of special interest.			

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of October 28th.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Bahamas, 1d., 1st issue, imperf.	1	12	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, ½, 1, and 4 annas, mint	5	0	0
British Honduras, 6d., rose, CC, perf. 14*	1	3	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1d. on blue*	1	14	0
Ceylon, 10d., imperf.,* with gum	1	12	0
Gold Coast, 1st issue, 6d., orange,* no gum	1	8	0
Great Britain, Plate 132, 1d., red, block of twelve, mint	6	0	0
Grenada, ½d., error "OSTAGE"	1	5	0
Labuan, 8 twice surcharged on 12 c.*	2	0	0
Nevis, 1st issue, 4d., rose*	1	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. green*	1	7	0
Ditto, litho., 6d., grey*	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Plate I retouched, dark blue colour	2	12	6
New Zealand, 1st issue, 1d. on blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green	2	6	0
Ditto, wmk. lozenges, 2d., ver.	3	5	0
Straits Settlements, 3 c. on 5 c., plum*	1	5	0
Tasmania, 2d., serrated perfs.	3	9	0
Trinidad, no wmk., 4d., clean-cut perf., mint	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto, ditto	1	12	0
Ditto, perf. 11½, 6d., dark green*	5	10	0
A collection in plain album (2,497)	10	0	0

* * *

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of November 15th.

British East Africa, 1st issue, on Great Britain, mint, set of three	4	17	6
Great Britain, 2s., brown	1	9	0
Ditto, 10s. and £1, Maltese Cross	1	19	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 2nd printing, 4d., blue, mint, pane of 60	4	0	0
South Australia, perf. 11½, 12½, large holes, 1s., brown, imperf. vert., mint, block of twelve	3	15	0
Ditto, small ½d., perf. 15 × 11½, mint, block of eight	6	6	0

* * *

Messrs. JOHN EDWARDS AND CO

Sale of September 24th.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Mafeking, set of ten, different	5	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., large margins on two sides	5	5	0
Great Britain, I.R., official, £1, green	2	5	0
New Brunswick, proof of the "Connell"	1	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., brown, hor. pair	2	2	0
Orange Free State, 2½d. on 3d., blue, block of nine, the centre stamp being the variety with antique "½,"* mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 6d., rose-carmine, pane of sixty	5	0	0

119 c

	£	s.	d.
Porto Rico, 1878; 10 c., brown	1	2	0
Transvaal, V.R.I., ½d., green, inverted surcharge	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,* slightly torn	1	0	0
U.S.A., 1851, imperf., 12 c., black, vert. pair,* no gum	2	8	0

* * *

Messrs. JOHN EDWARDS AND CO.

Sale of October 31st and November 1st.

* Unused.

Great Britain, Government Parcels, 1d., inverted surcharge,* mint	5	10	0
Brazil, 1843, 30, 60, and 90, greyish paper	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, yellowish paper	2	8	0
British Columbia, perf. 14, \$1, pair, mint	4	0	0
Tunis, 1st issue, 5 fr.	1	0	0
Gambia, 1s., green	1	6	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, 4+4, dotted background, rouletted,* blind roulette on two sides, minute tear	3	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ½ gr., green,* no gum	3	3	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	3	15	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	2	3	0
Ditto, ½ tor., cross, pale and also dark blue, £2 17s. 6d. and	2	17	6
Tuscany, 9 crazie, on white, £2 6s. and	2	16	0
Ditto, 2 soldi, fine colour	5	0	0
Ditto, 9 c., on bluish, hor. pair,* with gum	8	15	0
Azores, 1882, small surcharge, 150 r., blue	3	0	0
Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red, close on left, and pen-marked	3	5	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales	4	17	6
Philippines, 1854, 1 r., slate-blue, error, "CORROS"	5	15	0
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., reddish violet*	2	7	6

* * *

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 22nd and 23rd.

* Unused.

Barbados, half 1d., blue, used as ½d., on entire	1	8	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion, large star, clean-cut,* perf., mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 5s., dull rose	1	6	0
Ditto, 5s., ochre, horizontal pair,* mint	1	18	0
Bolivia, 500 c., black, 9 stars	2	2	0
British Columbia, CC 14, \$1, horizontal pair,* mint	4	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta, cut into at top	2	8	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, brownish red	1	18	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., pearls, complete roulettes	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, 1d., bright red, skinned at back . . .	2	17	6	Straits Settlements, CC 12½, 96 c., grey,* with gum . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue . . .	1	12	0	Switzerland, 4 c., Vaud, slightly cracked . . .	7	5	0
Mafeking, 1d. on ½d. Cape (present type),* part gum . . .	2	12	6	Tobago, 1d. in M.S. on half of 6d., orange . . .	3	7	6
Ditto, 1d. on Bechuanaland Pro- tectorate, ½d., vermilion, part gum * . . .	1	8	0	Tuscany, 2 soldi . . .	4	10	0
Ditto, 3d. on Bechuanaland Pro- tectorate, 1d., lilac, in sans-serif type, part gum * . . .	1	14	0	Ditto, 60 crazie . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d. on 2d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, in sans-serif type * . .	1	6	0	* * *			
Ditto, 6d. on Bechuanaland, 3d., lilac, the variety without comma after "Mafeking*" . . .	2	0	0	The following are some of the prices realised in the Calcutta Philatelic Company's twelfth auction:—			
Ditto, 1s. on Bechuanaland, 4d.* . .	3	0	0	* Unused.			
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf. . .	7	0	0	Great Britain, 1869, 2s., brown, poor, Rs. 24 . . .	1	12	0
Gambia, 1s., green,* mint . . .	1	18	0	Ditto, 1882, 5s., anchor, Rs. 10 . . .	0	13	4
Great Britain, I.R. Official, 10s., blue	2	2	0	India, 1854, 4 as., square,* Specimen, Rs. 10 . . .	0	13	4
India, 1866, Service, 2 a., black on purple . . .	1	16	0	Ditto, 1866, Service, ½ anna, Bill stamp, Rs. 15 . . .	1	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., ver- milion, on yellowish paper, two very fine copies on piece, both early impressions . . .	8	10	0	India envelope, 2½ as., "albino," Rs. 5½ . . .	0	7	4
Ditto, ditto, vertical pair, early plate	6	15	0	Transvaal, £5, Rs. 21 . . .	1	8	0
Ditto, 2d., blue on white, early plate	6	5	0	Chamba, space error, 3 as.,* a pair, one stamp with "S" under "C," Rs. 30 . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue on white, the error "PENOE," early plate . . .	9	10	0	Ditto, 4 as.,* a similar pair with error, Rs. 25 . . .	1	13	4
Ditto, 2d., blue, showing vertical as well as diagonal lines . . .	4	0	0	Ditto, 4 as., Service,* single, with error, Rs. 20 . . .	1	6	8
Ditto, 1859, 1s., yellow-green, im- perf., horizontal pair, mint . . .	2	0	0	Ditto, Service, ½ anna, "CHAMBA," Rs. 15 . . .	1	0	0
Natal, CC 14, 5s., <i>marone</i> , mint . . .	2	0	0	Gwalior, 3rd issue, 1 re., 13½ mm.,* Rs. 75 . . .	5	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey . . .	3	10	0	Ditto, Service, ½ a. (S.-W.'s No. 156), Rs. 10 . . .	0	13	4
New South Wales, 1888, wmk. 5s., 5s., mauve, mint, vertical pair . .	2	10	0	Jhind, 3 as.,* a pair, one stamp, with "JHIND," 10½ mm., Rs. 20 . . .	1	6	8
Ditto, ditto, 20s., blue, ditto . . .	3	0	0	Nabha, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, Rs. 25 . . .	1	13	4
New Zealand, no wmk., perf., 4d., orange, mint, horizontal strip of three . . .	2	6	0	Ditto, the same, with small "A" in "STATE," Rs. 50 . . .	3	6	8
Ditto, 1874-78, 3d., brown, ditto . .	1	1	0	Ditto, 1 re., slate,* Service, Rs. 25 . .	1	13	4
Ditto, ditto, 2s., deep rose, ditto . .	1	10	0	Puttialla, 2 as., "AUTTIALLA," Rs. 18 . .	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., grey, ditto . . .	3	2	6	Patiala, Service, 1 re., bicoloured,* Essay, Rs. 10½ . . .	0	14	0
Niger Coast, 1s. in vermilion on 2d., mint, horizontal pair . . .	5	7	6	India, 1854, 2 as., deep green,* superb unused, pair, Rs. 31 . . .	2	1	4
St. Vincent, CA, 12, 4d., ultramarine, mint . . .	2	12	6	* NOTE.—The rupee is taken at 1s. 4d.			
Spain, 1853, 2 r., vermilion, small margins . . .	3	0	0				



THE
London Philatelist ♦

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. X.

DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 120.

“Ourselves.”



WITH the issue of this number the tenth year of the *London Philatelist* is completed, and having so far climbed the hill of a prosperous career, we pause for a moment to survey the path we have ascended and the one we must continue. It has not been the custom of this journal to blow its own trumpet, nor do we wish for a moment to do so at the present juncture; but it may be truthfully urged that the 3,270 pages of matter that have appeared in the *London Philatelist* since January, 1892, contain much that has been and will be of material service to the student of Philately.

We are in no way concerned to claim this praise for ourselves, but rather to acknowledge the very valuable aid that has been rendered by the most able philatelic writers and students both within and without the Philatelic Society of London, without which this journal would have been indeed devoid of real substance or merit. It is owing to this willing and loyal co-operation that we are to-day enabled with legitimate satisfaction to point out the fact that, as far as our knowledge goes, no other philatelic journal has yet been issued that for an entire decade never printed anything except original articles. One other blast on our own trumpet may be sounded haply without a discordant note. We think that the ten volumes of the *London Philatelist* may be ransacked without finding any personality or any comment upon passing events that has not been dictated by a real interest in Philately. We should also be ungrateful if we did not tender to our printers, Messrs. Brendon and Son, of Plymouth, our appreciation of a uniform supply of both type and paper that it would be difficult to improve upon.

The issue of the *London Philatelist* has, we venture to think, been fully vindicated by its history during the past ten years, and—turning to the path that lies before us in the future—it is clearly to the interests of the London Society that a journal should be always published under the *ægis* of the premier philatelic body, that shall be absolutely free to stand up for the real interest and true welfare of stamp collectors. We can therefore conscientiously express the hope that, long after the present editor has passed away, the *London Philatelist* may continue to flourish vigorously, and to constitute at once a bond of union and a source of recreation to all classes who take an interest in our fascinating pursuit.

Notes on the Stamps of Hong Kong.

READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON NOVEMBER 8TH, 1901.

BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



HONG KONG, properly Hiang Kiang ("Fragrant Stream"), is situated off the south-east coast of the province of Kwangtung, in China, at the mouth of the Canton River. It has an area of about twenty-nine square miles, its extreme length is about eleven miles, and it varies in breadth from two to five miles.

It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel; and on the south side, formed by two bold peninsulas, are two capacious natural harbours, which make it one of the most valuable Colonial possessions in the East.

Victoria, the capital and the seat of government and trade, is situated at the north-west extremity of the island. On the mainland opposite is Kowloon, which is rapidly becoming a most important addition to the Colony both strategically and commercially. Within the last few years further concessions have been obtained from the Chinese Government, and the boundary behind Kowloon extended so as to include the range of hills which command the passage between Hong Kong and the mainland, as well as Hong Kong itself.

In 1834 the Government was urged by Lord Napier to take possession of the island, but it was not until 1841 that it was formally occupied. Kowloon, at first temporarily occupied as a military sanatorium, was ceded by treaty in 1861.

The Colony is under a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Formerly the centre of the great European Chinese trade, and still a thriving seat of commerce, Hong Kong owes its present importance chiefly to its magnificent harbour and to the fact that it is the headquarters of the banking interest in the East.

Hong Kong once had a mint of its own, but it has now ceased to issue coins, as the operation was carried on at a loss. The Mexican dollar (= 100 cents, and value about 2s.), is the coin most in use.

The first issue of stamps was made in 1862. They were engraved and printed by Messrs. De la Rue.

The design is the head of Queen Victoria to left in a rectangular frame shaded by horizontal lines; the word "HONGKONG" above, the value in cents below, and Chinese characters at the sides, those on the left denoting the value and those on the right "Hong Kong." The paper is white wove and without watermark, the gum white to brownish, and the perforation 14.

Issue I. October, 1862.

2 cents, pale brown.	18 cents, lilac.
2 " dark brown.	24 " green.
8 " dull orange.	48 " rose.
12 " pale milky blue.	96 " deep grey.

The second issue was made in 1863, as stamps of the value of 4, 6, and 30 cents were required. The design is similar to that of Issue I., but the paper is watermarked Crown CC; the gum and perforation as before, but the 4 cents was also perforated 12½.

Issue II. August, 1863.

4 cents, pale slate.	6 cents, mauve.
4 " deep slate.	30 " orange-vermilion.
6 " pale lilac.	30 " vermilion.

Perf. 12½, 4 cents, slate.

The four cents in the pale slate colour is sometimes found with a very woolly appearance, and also on very thin paper. The six cents usually looks as though printed from a worn plate, but I think this may be due to defective inking. Clear, sharp impressions in bright shades are rather difficult to find unused.

The third issue was made in 1865 and following years. The stamps of Issue I. were printed on the Crown CC paper, and at first in the same shades as before. These early shades are all difficult to find in mint condition. In the following list the first shades of each value I have, to the best of my knowledge, placed first. The 30 cents was changed in colour to mauve, and the 96 cents to yellow-brown, in 1871.

Issue III.

2 cents, brown.	24 cents, blue-green.
2 " very pale brown.	30 " lilac (1871).
8 " dull orange.	30 " mauve (1871).
8 " bright orange.	48 " rose.
12 " pale milky blue.	48 " deep rose.
12 " deep blue.	96 " deep grey.
12 " pale blue.	96 " pale grey.
18 " lilac (1875).	96 " yellow-brown (1871).
24 " green.	

In the official list, published by the Hong Kong Post Office, the 96 cents, grey, is chronicled with the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$, but it is now believed not to exist.

Owing to the variation in the value of the dollar, new values were required in 1876, and, pending the arrival of the stamps from England, recourse was had to surcharging. The value 28 cents being but little used, it was not thought necessary to have a new design made.

Issue IV.

16 cents, in black, on 18 cents, lilac	(June, 1876).
16 cents, yellow	(Aug., 1876).
28 cents, in black, on 30 cents, lilac	(Dec., 1876).

In 1880 the colours of the 2 and 48 cents were interchanged.

Issue V.

2 cents, dull rose	(May, 1880).
2 „ pale dull rose	„ „
5 „ in black, on 18 c., lilac	(March, 1879).
5 „ ultramarine	(July, 1880).
5 „ in black, on 8 c., orange	(Sept., 1880).
10 „ „ „ 12 c., blue	(March, 1879).
10 „ „ „ 16 c., yellow	(May, 1873).
10 „ „ „ 24 c., green	„ „
10 c., lilac	(July, 1880).
48 c., brown	„ „
48 c., pale brown	„ „

The 5 c. on 8 c. also exists with inverted surcharge.

In 1882 the watermark of the paper was changed from Crown CC to Crown CA. The 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. were issued on this paper in the same colours at first as before. But in the following year the colour of the 10 cents was changed to green, and the colour of the 2 cents was very soon changed from dull to bright rose.

Issue VI.

2 cents, dull rose	(July, 1882).
2 „ bright rose	(1882?).
2 „ pink	(1882?).
5 „ ultramarine	(May, 1882).
5 „ bright ultramarine	„ „
10 „ lilac	„ „
10 „ light green	(April, 1883).
10 „ deep green	„ „
10 „ blue-green	„ „

The 2 cents, bright rose, has been found roughly perforated "12" by a hand machine used for a short time by Messrs. De la Rue during a temporary breakdown of the regular one.

In 1885 the 30 c., vermilion, 48 c., brown, and 96 c., grey, were issued on the CA paper, and surcharged, in black, "20 CENTS," "50 CENTS," and "1 DOLLAR" respectively.

Issue VII. June, 1885.

20 cents, in black, on 30 cents, vermilion.	
50 „ „ 48 „ brown.	
1 dollar „ 96 „ grey.	

None of these are known without the surcharge on CA paper. I have a copy of the 50 cents on 48 cents in the same shade as the 96 cents, yellow-brown.

In 1891 the colours of the 10, 30, 48, and 96 cents were changed, and the three latter surcharged, in black, "20 CENTS," "50 CENTS," and "1 DOLLAR" respectively, and also with Chinese characters added.

The 30 cents was also issued without surcharge. The 2 cents, bright rose, was surcharged "1841 Hong Kong JUBILEE 1891," in four lines. It was only in use for three days. The 10 cents, green, CA, and 30 cents, lilac, CC, were surcharged "7 CENTS" and "14 CENTS" respectively.

Issue VIII.

10 cents, brown-violet, on brick-red	(Jan., 1891).
30 „ pale green	„ „
30 „ green	„ „
20 „ black, on 30 cents, green	„ „
50 „ „ 48 „ violet	„ „
1 dollar „ 96 „ brown-violet on brick-red	„ „

With Chinese characters added.

20 cents, in black, on 30 cents, green	„ „
50 „ „ „ 48 „ violet	„ „
1 dollar „ „ 96 „ brown-violet on brick-red	„ „

There are several sizes of the Chinese surcharges, which were added in the Hong Kong Post Office, and these are supposed to denote change of value.

7 cents, in black, on 10 cents, green, CA	(April, 1891).
14 cents „ „ „ 30 „ lilac, CC	„ „
2 cents, rose, with surcharge "1841 Hong Kong JUBILEE 1891," in four lines, in black.	(Jan. 22, 1891).

The following varieties of this are known:—

- (1) Tall thin "K" in "Hong Kong."
- (2) Space between "Ho" and "ng."
- (3) "U" of "JUBILEE" shorter.
- (4) "J" of "JUBILEE" shorter.
- (5) Broken "1" in first "1" of "1891."
- (6) "1" of "JUBILEE" shorter.
- (7) Broken "8" in "1891."
- (8) Stroke between "18/41."
- (9) Double surcharge.

This surcharge has been forged on both CC and CA paper.

Issue IX.

4 cents, grey, CA	(Jan., 1896).
10 ,, in thin black letters, on 30 c., green	(Dec., 1897).
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, with small Chinese surcharge added.	
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, large ,, ,, ,,	
1 dollar, in black, on 96 c., grey-black	(Dec., 1897).
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, with Chinese surcharge added.	

The 10 cents on 30 cents without and with large Chinese surcharge exist on the same sheet, the last vertical row on the right having the large surcharge and the next row being without. All the English surcharges, except the 10 cents on 30 cents, were done by Messrs. De la Rue.

Issue X.

2 c., green	(1900).
4 c., carmine.	
5 c., yellow.	
10 c., ultramarine.	

These are all on the CA paper and perforated 14.

Most of the above stamps are to be found imperforate, but they were never issued in this state for postal purposes.

Certain fiscals are also available for postage.

Watermark Crown CC, perforation 15½ × 15.

2 dollars, sage-green	(Dec., 1874).
3 ,, lilac	,, ,,
10 ,, rose	,, ,,

Watermark Crown CC, perforation 14.

2 dollars, green	(Dec., 1890).
10 ,, grey-green	(Jan., 1892).

Some of these were surcharged with new values.

12 cents, in black, on 10 dollars, rose, CC, perf. 15½ × 15	(1882).
5 dollars ,, ,, brown on brick-red, CA, perf. 14	(Jan., 1891).

With Chinese surcharge added.

1 dollar, in black, on 2 dollars, sage-green, perf. 15½ × 15	(Dec., 1897).
1 ,, ,, 2 ,, pale green, perf. 14	,, ,,

The same, without Chinese surcharge.

1 dollar, in black, on 2 dollars, sage-green, perf. 15½ × 15	,, ,,
1 ,, ,, 2 ,, pale green, perf. 14	,, ,,

These are known with small "A" in "DOLLAR."

Hong Kong, Stamp Duty, Crown CA, perf. 14.

2 cents, lilac	(Jan., 1891)
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Official stamps, available for postage.

2 cents, rose, surcharged "S.D." (Stamp Duty) in black	(1892).
2 ,, ,, ,, "S.O." (Stamp Office) ,, ,,	
10 ,, brown on red ,, "S.O." (,,) ,,	

GROUP I.



GROUP II.



GROUP III.



GROUP IV.



Stamps surcharged in black for use on post cards

3 cents, in black, on 16 cents, yellow	(1879).
5 " " 18 " lilac	"
"THREE," in black, on 5 cents on 18 cents, lilac	"

I am indebted to Mr. Juan Mencarini, in his *Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps and Cards issued by the Hong Kong Post Office*, for the dates of issue of some of the stamps.

THE DIFFERENT DIES OF THE STAMPS OF HONG KONG.

Messrs. De la Rue state that in all the stamps the head of the Queen is the same, as it is struck from an original die; but that there is a separate die for each value; there has never been more than one die for each value, and none of them have been retouched.

A careful examination of the stamps confirms this statement, and the differences in the dies of the various values may be explained as follows:—

Impressions in soft metal were taken of the "mother" die. On each of these separately were drawn the rectangular frames and the lines of the background, and English and Chinese inscriptions filled in.

In each value there will be found slight differences in the outline of the head, where the shape is determined by the length and position of the lines of the background. In some of the later dies, especially those of the 16, 5, and 10 cents, it will be seen that most of the lines forming the diadem, the hair, and the shading on the neck have been strengthened.

I have searched in vain for any traces of retouching of any of the dies, and, as Messrs. De la Rue state, I think it is certain that none of them were ever retouched.

It will be seen that very little attempt was made to secure uniformity, either in the size of the stamps, the lines of the background, or the English and Chinese inscriptions, but there is a certain similarity between all the values issued at the same date.

For the sake of comparison they may be divided into four groups, which are also chronological:—

- (1) 2, 8, 12, 18, 24, 48, 96 cents.
- (2) 4, 6, 30 cents.
- (3) 16 cents.
- (4) 5, 10 cents.

(1) The size of the frame is about $19\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the chignon is some distance from the side of the frame, the nose is slightly Roman, the letters of "HONGKONG" and the value are short and square.

(2) The size of the frame is about $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the chignon is much closer to the side of the frame, the nose is straighter, the bust is not so pointed, and the letters of the value are taller, and in the case of the 4 cents those of "HONGKONG" also.

(3) The size of the frame is $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the chignon touches the side of the frame, the nose is straight, but the outline of the face from the tip of

the nose to some distance down the neck is defined by a line, and the mouth is more open. The lines forming the diadem have been deepened. The letters of "HONGKONG" and "CENTS" are similar to those of group (1), but the Chinese inscription is much larger and the characters more square. The lines forming the frame are much thicker than those in (1) and (2).

(4) The size of the frame is $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; part of the chignon is cut off by the frame, the nose is straight, the line defining the neck is continued down further than in the 16 cents. There are several new lines of shading on the forehead. The lines all over the face seem to have been deepened; the letters of "HONGKONG" and the value are similar to those of the 4 cents, and the Chinese characters, though large, are not so square as in the 16 cents.

In all values the Chinese characters on the right denoting "Hong Kong" are the same, though the shape is different on the various values.

The two lower characters on the left in (1) and (2) are identical in all values, and stand for "cent," and denote literally "beginning," "season," but in (3) and (4) "cent" is represented by a single character meaning "fairy."

I am quite unable to discover why different characters should have been used, and Messrs. De la Rue state that they are unable to give any reason.

THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE VARIOUS DIES.

2 cents.—The lines of the background are not parallel with the horizontal lines of the frame.

The top line on the left-hand side meets the second about the centre of the stamp, and the sixth splits into two just above the Maltese cross of the diadem.

The bottom line gradually thickens from left to right.

There are six lines above and three below the head.

8 cents.—The first and second lines meet and the sixth splits into two immediately above the cross, and the bottom line splits into two about the centre of the stamp.

There are several extra lines of shading on the ornaments of the diadem that are not found on the 2 cents.

There are six lines above and three below the head.

12 cents.—The lines above the head are similar to those of the 8 cents, but the bottom line below the head ends suddenly above the "N" of "CENTS."

The ornaments of the diadem are similar to those of the 8 cents.

There are seven lines above and two below the head.

18 cents.—The lines of the background are rather more parallel, but there is an extra line above the head starting from the right and ending just above the cross.

There is a new ornament added to the front of the diadem below the cross.

The top line is a considerable distance from the frame.

There are seven lines above and two below the head.

24 cents.—The lines are also fairly parallel. The seventh from the top on the left splits into two above the cross.

The outline of the diadem seems to have been deepened, and most of the shading has disappeared.

There are seven lines above and three below the head.

48 cents.—The lines of the background are very irregular. There is an extra line starting from the right and ending just above the cross. The line immediately below the point of the bust is bent so as not to touch it.

The outline of the diadem is still further deepened, and the lines of the neck have been clumsily redrawn.

There are five lines above and three below the head.

96 cents.—The lines of the background are very similar to those of the 48 cents.

There are five lines above and four below the head.

4 cents.—The lines of the background are nearly parallel, and all both above and below the head are drawn right across from one side of the frame to the other.

The nose is straighter and the nostril better defined than in the values of the earlier issue; the outlines of the ornaments of the diadem are also sharper, and the chignon closer to the frame.

There are five lines above and five below the head.

6 cents.—As in the 4 cents, all the lines above and below the head are drawn right across from one side of the frame to the other.

There are five lines above and five below the head.

30 cents.—The lines of the background above and below the head are similar to those of the 4 cents and 6 cents.

There are six above and four below the head.

The chief differences between the 4, 6, and 30 cents are to be found in the ornaments of the diadem.

16 cents.—The lines of the background above and below the head are parallel and continuous.

There are four above and four below; the chignon touches the frame, the outline of the face from the tip of the nose to some distance down the neck is defined by a line, and the mouth is more open. The lines forming the diadem have been deepened. The characters of the Chinese inscription are larger and more square, and the lines forming the frame are very thick.

5 cents.—The lines above and below the head are rather uneven, though continuous; but those between the Maltese cross and fleur-de-lis are so carelessly drawn that they do not appear to form part of the hair at all. Part of the chignon is cut off by the frame.

There are five lines above and three below the head. The line defining the neck is continued further down than in the 16 cents. There are several new lines of shading on the forehead.

10 cents.—The fourth line from the top of the background splits into two just above the cross.

There are four lines above and three below the head ; otherwise this value is similar to the 5 cents.

There are many smaller differences that will be noticed in comparing any two values, especially in the shape of the various ornaments of the diadem. There are normally three jewels in the band of the diadem, but sometimes the one under the cross or under the shamrock is missing. The Maltese cross being formed chiefly by the lines of the background, as might be expected, shows a great deal of variation.

Philatelic Notes.



BAHAMAS.

ON page 210 we stated that Mr. A. H. Stamford had sent us a copy of the 1s., green, of 1863-75, watermarked Crown and CC, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and 14 vertically, and the gauge we used gave the perforations as above. This stamp has, however, since been examined by the Expert Committee of the London Society, and after very careful inspection, it has been decided that the perforations measuring 14 were genuine, while those gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ were false.

This faking of perforations is even a more serious matter than the forging of the stamp itself, for in many cases it is more difficult to detect, hence buyers of abnormal perforations have need to be on their guard.

Occasional Notes.



BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and Subscribers desiring to have their copies of volumes i. to x. bound can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in, accompanied by remittance, and addressed, "MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C."

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of February, and the bound volumes will be posted the end of March.

AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMMENTING upon the Philatelic Society, London, *Mekeel's Drummer* says that "the list of members includes the names of many very well-known American stamp collectors, among which may be mentioned E. R. Ackerman, J. M. Andreini, Henry Clotz, F. de Coppet, C. B. Corwin, H. J. Duveen, J. O. Hobby, Alex. Holland, J. S. Rich, and Wm. Thorne, all of New York. Outside of the metropolis the following are some of the other Americans: F. W. Ayer and F. O. Conant, of Maine; J. V. Painter and G. H. Worthington, of Cleveland, O.; N. Haskell Withee and George L. Toppan, of Wisconsin; Dr. S. G. Stein, of Iowa; H. E. Deats, of New Jersey; F. C. Foster, Rev. J. L. Kilbon, and M. H. Lombard, of Boston. The membership includes many well-known collectors in all parts of the world. The professions are represented by the clergy, medicine, and law; officers of army and navy of many countries and of all ranks; titled personages, princes, dukes, earls, barons, and knights."

A DEFENCE OF SPECULATORS.

WE frequently hear it stated that speculation has ruined or greatly injured stamp collecting. It would be just as accurate to state that speculation had ruined the corn trade. All articles in common use will give rise to speculation, but if there is a general demand for the commodity, it will be able to defy speculation the same as a robust man overcomes disease while the weakly succumbs to the first attack. There is a general demand for stamps, and intellectual people will collect them as long as the world lasts. Undoubtedly many fools will collect stamps simply because they see others doing so, and traders will speculate wherever they think they see a chance to make money. Tulips probably caused the greatest speculation that ever afflicted mankind, but tulips are still grown and appreciated by flower lovers. Thousands have been spent on orchids to single dollars on stamps. Speculation has been rampant, but the wealthy still buy, plants still grow, and hardy men still risk their lives in tropical swamps in the search for new varieties. Coins have always been speculated in; at the present time there is one man ready to buy every 1856 nickel cent that can be found, while another is endeavouring to corner all outstanding \$3 gold pieces. Stamp collecting is an interesting amusement, a profitable business, and an open field for speculation. Speculators have always been and always will be; the bright ones will select suitable issues, and will have money enough to buy *all* that are offered and will sell out at a large profit. The successful men will have weak imitators who buy without knowledge, will not have cash enough to carry out their plans (if they ever had any definite ones), and will sell at a loss; but stamp collecting will go right on affording amusement to millions, business to hundreds, fortunes to a few, and abundant opportunities for fools to lose money.—*Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Reviews.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.*



THE learned author Herr Victor Suppantchitsch, who occupies a high legal position in Vienna, is well known not only to be the possessor of one of the very finest philatelic libraries in the world, but to be one of the most assiduous and painstaking students of stamp literature. It can therefore be readily imagined that a work such as this would be full of interest, and we should much like to see it published in English also, as it is a book that should assuredly repose on the shelves of every Philatelist. The author takes his reader by the hand and leads him through each of the five decades, pointing out in chronological order and commenting upon every work of any importance in all countries. This system clearly indicates the marvellous growth of philatelic work during the last two decades, and the rate of progress foretells a day when all knowledge relating to the past history of stamps may be encyclopædic.

Of special interest is it to read that the first printed notice of stamp collecting occurs in the London *Family Herald* of March 22nd, 1851, where a collector offers four used penny red stamps for a cut envelope—a truly Arcadian picture of philatelic simplicity. It is also not generally known that the first catalogue to give illustrations (about 1862) was that issued by Mr. Booty, a fine art publisher of Brighton, whose collection was acquired some years since by the writer, and was itself a marvellous specimen of handwork artistic illustration.

To those who can master the Teutonic characters, this little book of some sixty pages is a veritable mine of information and research. We cordially recommend it to all Philatelists, and tender our best thanks to the learned author for his valuable contribution to the annals of philatelic literature.

MESSRS. SENF'S CATALOGUE.†

The first Senf of the new century appears in a white garb, has a fair accretion of new matter, and contains practically the same qualities and defects as its predecessors; it therefore calls for no extended notice at our hands. The philatelic portion of the Catalogue is entrusted to very able hands, and whether as regards the clearness and perspicacity of tabulation, the lucidity of the numerous notes, or the inclusion of all important shades or subvarieties, Messrs. Senf's Catalogue leaves but little to desire. Cover, paper, and typography are worthy of Leipsic, which is no faint praise, but the illustrations as a whole are indifferent and too small to be of real value, while the surcharges, with a few exceptions, are nowhere depicted. It is, however, a really excellent philatelic guide, and is deservedly read and studied by collectors not only in Germany but all over the world.

* *The Origin and Development of Philatelic Literature in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century.* VICTOR SUPPANTSCHITSCH. Vienna. 1901.

† *Senf's Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue. Part I. Adhesives.* GEBRÜDER SENF. Leipsic.

The question of prices is not one that we are here called upon to fully discuss, but on this score the Catalogue fails to inspire the same confidence that one has in the literary portion. There have been considerable and deserved reductions in many of the *used* stamps, *e.g.* Bolivia, 10 c., brown, Hamburg, 7 sch., perf., German Empire, 2 kr., large eagle, Wurtemberg, 18 kr., lilac, etc., but in many other cases the alterations of prices are in no way borne out by the real state of the market, and in the case of a large proportion of the *unused* stamps, the quotations are a laughing-stock, as Messrs. Senf cannot supply the stamps, and if they could they would be bought ten times over in this country alone!

HERR KOHL'S CATALOGUE.*

As was naturally to be expected, this, the second edition of Herr Kohl's Catalogue, shows a remarkable and gratifying improvement over his initial effort. This is especially notable in the illustrations, those of the stamps themselves being as a rule vastly better than before, while nearly all the existing surcharges are clearly and faithfully represented. In both these important respects, Herr Kohl's Catalogue far outshines that of Messrs. Senf. In the arrangement or grouping of the countries there is also much worthy of imitation by other publishers. The system of placing the Colonies of the Great Powers after their respective countries, while conserving the alphabetical sequence by the insertion also of every name under its initial letter, is one that is especially commendable. In a few instances among the British Colonies the issues could be with advantage grouped more together, but on the whole the philatelic portion of the Catalogue is worthy of the highest praise.

As regards the prices, Herr Kohl states that they are mainly founded on his own stock—which is probably at least as important as any in Germany—and that at the prices quoted he is prepared to deliver unimpeachable specimens, while inferior ones can be supplied at lower rates. This is the same line as taken by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and is a consistent, a reasonable, and a far more satisfactory method than the fixing of imaginary prices for stamps that cannot be supplied. We heartily congratulate Herr Kohl on his Catalogue, which now assuredly takes rank with the best that have been issued.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON'S CATALOGUE.†

This firm has wisely decided to rest upon its oars for a while before issuing the fifth edition of its well-known Catalogue, and has therefore published an addendum or supplement to the fourth edition. That between forty and fifty pages of double column are required to enumerate the recent issues is sufficient evidence of the rapid way in which the aggregate number of stamps is being filled up. In all cases of new types, illustrations are appended—and excellent ones too, in facsimile—those of the United States, Nyassaland, and Greece being especially clear and effective. The additions to the envelopes and post cards are also included, and this supplement should be acquired by all purchasers of Messrs. Bright and Son's Catalogue.

* *Catalogue of Postage Stamps.* Second Edition, 1902. PAUL KOHL, Chemnitz (Saxony).

† *Supplement to the Fourth Edition of the A B C Catalogue.* November, 1901. BRIGHT AND SON, 164, Strand, London, W.C

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned.
Address: EDITOR "LONDON PHILATELIST," EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—"The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, envelope of Great Britain has now been surcharged 'Bechuanaland Protectorate.'"—*Ewen's Weekly. Envelope.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate."

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of a 7s. 6d. value, Type II, and that other values may be expected.

Adhesive. 7s. 6d., black.

CEYLON.—The *M. J.* is informed by a correspondent that he possesses a stamp which should come immediately before No. 181 in Gibbons' Catalogue, being the 4 c., *rose*, doubly surcharged with Type 29, one impression inverted.

It is further stated that the specimen was purchased at the post office.

GIBRALTAR.—The 20 centimos, both unsurcharged and with the locally printed "Morocco Agencies", exists, according to the *M. J.*, in *olive-green* only, the whole impression being in the same tint.

This is confirmed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

GOLD COAST.—Mr. Louis E. Bradbury informs us that another value, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and blue, has been surcharged ^{ONE} _{PENNY} in black, with the original value barred. Broken type varieties may be searched for.

We hear that a fresh supply of penny stamps has now arrived, and so there will be no necessity to overprint any other values, at least for some time, unless the old type has to be worked off with overprinting.

Adhesive.

^{ONE} _{PENNY} on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and blue; black surcharge.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At the London Society's meeting on Friday, December 20th, the four new stamps were shown by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., and were considered worthy to

take the place of the Queen's Head series which have done duty for nearly sixty-two years. We are pleased to say permission has been accorded us to illustrate these stamps, now so soon to be put into circulation.



The colours are, of course, green, red, and blue for the three lower denominations, but we can hardly say that the 6d. is the same in colour as the present 1d. stamp. The specimen of the 6d. value before us is in a darker purple shade, a very decided improvement. We believe the only alteration contemplated in the remainder of the values will be the King's Head, the general designs remaining unaltered.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.
1d., carmine. | 6d., purple.

The following Notice was published by the Post Office on Tuesday, December 17th:—

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"On and after the 1st January next, new Postage Stamps bearing the King's portrait, of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. respectively, will be on sale at the various Post Offices in the United Kingdom. The colour of the new 6d. stamp being the same as that of the present Penny Stamp, care should be used to avoid mistaking one for the other. New Stamps of other

denominations also bearing the King's portrait will be issued afterwards.

"All the Adhesive Stamps of the present issue bearing the portrait of the late Queen will still be available: a description of them is given below:—

Value.	Colour.	Value.	Colour.
½d.	Green or Red.	5d.	Purple and Blue.
1d.	Purple.	6d.	Purple on Red Paper.
1½d.	Purple and Green.	9d.	Purple and Blue.
2d.	Green and Red.	10d.	Purple and Red.
2½d.	Purple on Blue Paper.	1/-	Wholly Green or Green and Red.
3d.	Purple on Yellow Paper.	2/6	Purple.
4d.	Green and Brown.	5/-	Rose.
4½d.	Green and Red.	10/-	Blue.
	(This stamp will no longer be supplied when the existing stock is ex- hausted.)	£1	Green.
		£5	Orange.

"The Stamps with the late Queen's portrait embossed or printed on envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards will also be available.

"No other Stamps are valid in payment of postage.

"By Command of the Postmaster-General.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,
"17th December, 1901."

INDIA.—From the *P. J. I.* we learn that the plum-coloured 1 anna has been found

On
with the 11. s. surcharge occurring twice.
M.

The *M. J.* gives particulars of stamps of the various Native States which we do not remember to have met with before. We copy from our contemporary *in extenso*.

"*Bhopal*.—We have received the ½ a., *black*, of 1895 (No. 88 in the Catalogue), and the ¼ a., *black*, of 1896 (No. 100a), pin-perf. with small holes. We do not know whether this is a new variety of official perforation or whether it is of unofficial origin, as the stamps were not obtained direct.

"A correspondent of *The P. h. J. of I.* states that he recently obtained in Bhopal a couple of sheets of the ¼ a., *black* (No. 100a), printed on a dirty half-sheet of foolscap paper, water-marked 'Government of India', and we presume *laid*.

"*Cochin*.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son kindly send us a portion of a sheet of the current 3 pies stamps, without either frame to the sheet or marginal inscription at top. The same blocks appear to be still used, but they are set rather wider apart, both vertically and horizontally; the horizontal row of eight measures 226 mm. instead of 214 mm., and the rows are more irregular than before.

"*Duttia*.—We seem to have omitted to note the receipt a few months ago of the ¼ a. of current type in sheets of thirty-two—four horizontal rows of eight, divided as before by horizontal lines of coloured dashes, and with a frame of the same round the whole block. The impression is now in *deep rose* or *carmine*.

"*Hyderabad*.—Mr. Byramji Shavakshah has shown us the ¼ a. in various shades of

grey-green and *olive-green*, and the 12 a. in a *grey-blue* or *greenish blue* tint, all of which he tells us have been issued within the last few years.

"*Kishengarh*.—We have received the ¼ a. in *dull pink* and the 1 a. in *violet*, very badly printed, on rather thicker paper than before, similar to that of No. 1 of this state. They are struck wider apart on the sheet than hitherto, and pin-perf. in very crooked lines, done no doubt with a spur-wheel, or some instrument of that kind."

Bhor.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new half anna stamp for this State.

In general appearance it is similar to the Holkar issue of 1889-92, having a portrait in a circle in the centre, "BHOR STATE POSTAGE" in label at top, native inscriptions at both sides, and "HALF ANNA" at bottom. Colour rose-vermilion, and imperforate; white wove paper.

Adhesive.

½ anna, rose-vermilion, imperf.; white wove paper.

LAGOS.—*Ewen's Weekly* has met with the 4d., carmine, CC, 14, with watermark clearly sideways, and it seems probable that other values with this variety may some day turn up.

MAURITIUS.—A correspondent assures us that he has found a used block of six of No. 117 in the Catalogue, the "TWO CENTS" on 4 c., *carmine*, with a letter "G" for "C" in "CENTS." The sheets of these stamps were very closely examined when they were issued, and we hardly think that such an error could have escaped notice; we are inclined to hope that the supposed "G" may be only a badly printed "C," or that the abnormal appearance may be due to the postmark.—*M. J.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Collectors of official envelopes are informed by *Mekeel's* that the monogram "E.R." has been substituted here for "V.R."

Official Envelope. No value, monogram "E.R."

NORTH BORNEO.—The stamps recently surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" have been, the *M. J.* informs us, further over-printed, at least so we understand, "POSTAGE DUE" vertically, in black; and the following is a list of this interesting issue:—

Postage Due Stamps.

2 c.	green and black.
3 c.	lilac and olive-green.
4 c.	carmine and black.
5 c.	orange "
6 c.	ochre-brown "
8 c.	brown "
12 c.	dull blue "
18 c.	green "
24 c.	red and blue.

The *A. J. P.* states that a vertical pair of the 10 c. of the 1887 issue has been found imperf. between.

QUEENSLAND.—We understand that amongst the *Postage* stamps presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by the Queensland Government is a set described as "proofs of new issues." From the description given below it would seem that this set of stamps is intended for fiscal use, but as they were placed with the current postage stamps we think it desirable to chronicle them.

The proofs are printed on card in the following values and colours:—

1d., chocolate.	2s., red-brown.
6d., dark blue.	2s. 6d., violet.
	10s., dark brown.

All contain a half-length portrait (three-quarter face) of the King (a bad likeness), in uniform, with name of Colony at top, value in words at bottom, and additional value in figures in a circle at each side just above the value in words. At the sides "DUTY" (left) and "STAMP" (right). Shape of all, large upright rectangular, the 1d. value being somewhat smaller than the others.

H.R.H. also possesses a very fine specimen of the 1d., orange, of 1868, watermarked truncated Star, *imperf* and postmarked.

From the *P. J. G. B.* we learn that a block of four of the ½d. of 1895 exists with a distinct impression on the back, printed diagonally. We are told that it is not an "offset" of the colour.

Adhesive. ½d., green, of 1895, printed both sides.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Negri Sembilan.*—We are shown the 15 c. stamp overprinted "One Cent.", in similar type to that shown in Type 4 in the Catalogue, and with a bar across the top of the stamp. One of the copies before us seems to have been used as long ago as October, 1900; another shows a *raised* stop after "Cent.", the period being almost on a level with the top of the letter "t".—*M. J.*

Adhesives.

1 c., in black, on 15 c., green and mauve.
1 c. " 10 c. " " with raised stop.

PERAK.—Messrs. Gibbons, Limited, inform us that a fiscal stamp of the Straits Settlements, of long, rectangular shape, with "REVENUE" at top and value at foot, which was surcharged "PERAK" across the centre, was used postally in 1898.

Fiscal Postal. \$2, green, value in blue.

TRANSVAAL.—The South African Stamp Company have shown us a sheet of sixty of the "E.R.I." halfpenny on 2d., brown, stamp, printed on paper of a decidedly yellowish hue.

Placed side by side with a normal sheet, the difference is very noticeable, though the yellow appearance may arise from age or exposure.

VICTORIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* calls attention to some errors lately found.

Our contemporary's "Notes" read—

"There is a very striking error in the recently issued ½d., green, Victoria without 'POSTAGE.' The word 'VICTORIA' is spelt 'VICTORIA' in the 7th row from the top and the 2nd stamp from the right-hand stamp (*i.e.* last but one in the 7th row). This error has occurred in every pane the Colonial Market has sent us, and we have also picked up two copies from dealers. Also, in the first row, on the 3rd stamp from the right-hand side, the '½' is joined to the 'd' in the left-hand top corner. Both of these varieties occur only once in each sheet of 240."

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Further values of the current set have been found on the diagonally lined paper, and to the lists we have previously reported must be added the 10 heller, rose.

Specimens of the current Unpaid Letter stamps are known, states the *M. J.*, pin-perforated and of probably a semi-official nature.

We should like to know further about these stamps before chronicling them, but we may here state that the following values are known to the *M. J.*'s correspondent: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 40 heller.

Adhesive. 10 heller, rose, with diagonal lines.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—The diagonal lines now appear on the 1 piastre stamp, and the *M. C.* has received a specimen.

Adhesive.

1 piastre on 25 h., ultramarine, with diagonal lines.

BOSNIA.—A new value has appeared here, 35 heller, blue and black, the numerals being in the latter colour, and some, if not all the other values are expected to have the numerals altered to black.

Adhesive. 35 heller, light blue and black.

CRETE.—*Ewen's Weekly* states, on the authority of a Continental journal, that two unsurcharged high values of the Unpaid Letter stamps, printed in distinctive colours, have been issued.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 drachma, violet.
2 drachmai, brown.

FRANCE.—A Continental journal, it is reported, has made the discovery of a copy of the 15 c., blue, of the 1876 type, with a fine network at foot in place of the inscription "J. A. SAGE INV."

The *I. B. J.* chronicles a 1 c. newsband, in the current type.

Newsband. 1 centime, grey on buff.

GREECE.—We are shown a couple of nice pairs, one much more heavily printed than the other, of the 10 lepta of 1876, one of each pair having "00" on the back and the other "10." Both seem to have been used at the same place (Rytheion?), in the month of May, but the figures of the year are not decipherable. We have also the 1 dr. "A M" on 5 dr. Olympic Games label, with an error in the surcharge—"ΔΡΔΧΜΗ" instead of "ΔΡΑΧΜΗ."—*M. J.*

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen of the current 5 lepta, green, stated to be on much thinner paper than before; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. We have nothing to compare it with.

ROUMANIA.—Some fresh varieties of the stamps on unwatermarked paper, with pink gum, are noted by the *M. J.* Of these, we have not before chronicled the 10 b., rose, and 40 b., dark green.

Our friends have also the 25 bani, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, in various shades of blue, on this paper, and the 1 bani and 3 bani in the *same* shade of brown.

Adhesives. 10 b., rose; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
40 b., dark green, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

WURTEMBERG.—We understand that the official and local stamps of this country will be continued in use after April 1st next year, although, as already reported, the ordinary postage stamps will be withdrawn.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA. On page 160 we noted a new issue of five values, giving the various colours, and we notice that several of our contemporaries give violet as the colour of the 1 centavo and include a 2 c., green, in their lists.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, violet
2 centavos, green.

BRAZIL.—It will soon be as difficult to follow this country's *varieties* as those of Salvador, which we have given up in despair.

Messrs. Gibbons make the following additions to their lists:—

20 r., orange and blue; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$.
50 r., deep green " $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14.
Type 52 surcharged with Type 43.
Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, and 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$ compound.
200, in black, on 100 r., mauve.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Further provisionals have been issued at Cartagena, and Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have handed us specimens.

1 centavo, blue, arms in a circle in the centre, with "DE" over, "REPUBLICA" at left and "COLOMBIA" at right, with "CORREOS" at top and "CENTAVO" at bottom—figures of value in bottom corners.

2 centavos, pale and very dark bistre or brown, arms in an oval in centre, "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" in a curved band over arms, "CORREOS" at top and value at bottom, with figures of value in lower corners.

Both are authenticated by a chain surcharge, in red, covering five stamps. The stamps are printed in sheets of 100, pin-perforated, and between every two lines of stamps there is a dividing line in colour. Thin wove paper, and in the blue stamps before us the colour shows through at back. Minor varieties will doubtless be found.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, blue (shades), with red Control surcharge.
2 centavos, pale bistre and dark bistre or brown, with Control surcharge.

Both pin-perf.

Antioquia.—On page 253 we listed two provisionals, and from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, just to hand, we notice a third chronicled, the 1 centavo, blue, in four varieties.

Provisional. 1 centavo, blue, four varieties.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Commemorative issues of postals and officials are to be issued here, and this is the only announcement of these unnecessary stamps we intend to make.

The set of Unpaid stamps are described in *Mekeel's* as follows:—

"Similar to those of Austria. The central feature is a large figure of value; the letter 'T' (which is an abbreviation for 'taxe,' indicating the purpose of the issue) appears in each corner, and there are no other inscriptions."

Postage Due. 2 centavos, brown-olive.
4 " "
5 " "
10 " "

PARAGUAY.—It is stated in several quarters that a 1 peso of the same general design as the 1892 issue, in slate colour, has lately been put into circulation. The portrait is stated to be that of General Eguzquiza.

Adhesive. 1 peso, slate.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—A specimen of the 2 c. of the 1899 issue has been shown to the *A. J. P.* with the surcharge inverted.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on carmine, surcharge inverted.

DAHOMY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Mr. George Carion send us the 1 centime stamps for this territory. We understand that only the 25 c. value had previously been issued.

Adhesive. 1 c., black on azure.

JAPAN.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pember-ton have found one unused mint copy of the

10 sen, pale yellow-green, type of 1872, on distinctly wove paper.

The lately reissued $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, grey, is stated to have been put into circulation about two years ago and then withdrawn in favour of the 5 rin stamp.

Adhesive. 10 sen, pale yellow-green, on native wove.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. C. F. Roth-fuchs has shown the *A. J. P.* a block of four of the provisional issue of 1897, 20 c. on 25 c., brown, which bears two surcharges in the normal position, one inverted and another placed sideways.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901-1902.

President—

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.

E. D. BACON.

W. D. BECKTON.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K. T.

R. MEYER.

C. J. DAUN.

R. EHRENBACH.

T. W. HALL.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

THE second meeting of the season 1901-1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 8th November, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, J. A. Tilleard, Franz Reichenheim, Robert Ehrenbach, Thos. Wm. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, A. R. Barrett, M. P. Castle, A. B. Creeke, jun., William Silk, jun., C. J. Daun, Edward J. Nankivell, C. Neville Biggs, Gordon Smith.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 25th October were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported that in accordance with instructions he had sent a telegram to His Royal Highness the President congratulating him on his return to this country, and that he had received in reply a telegram from Portsmouth dated the 2nd November in the following terms:—

“J. A. Tilleard,

“Philatelic Society.

“Sincerely thank Society for kind welcome home.

“GEORGE.”

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Indian Philatelic Society enclosing a copy of Part 2 of the *Handbook on the Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir*, and also a letter from Mr. L'Estrange Ewen with a handsomely bound copy of his work on *Railway Letter Stamps*, and the Hon. Libra-

rian was instructed to acknowledge both gifts in the usual way.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Council had communicated with the Auditors in pursuance of the recommendation of the members made at the Annual General Meeting held on the 7th June, 1901, with the result that it had been arranged that £76 16s., the amount of the commuted subscriptions and entrance fees, should be treated as a reserve fund, and that all further entrance fees and commuted subscriptions received during the year should be added thereto, and no portion of such sums applied towards current expenses for the present year.

On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Reichenheim, the action of the Council was approved and adopted by the members.

Mr. Hausburg then proceeded to read some notes on the “Stamps of Hong Kong” and on the various dies used in the printing, followed by a display of his collection with photographs and photographic enlargements, which were shown by means of a lantern upon a screen. Mr. Hausburg in his paper (which will be published in *The London Philatelist*) referred more to the design of the head of Queen Victoria in these stamps and to the varying position of the head in the rectangular frame in the various values, and pointed out slight differences in the outline of the head and the position of the line at the background.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his notes and display was moved by Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, and after some words in support by Mr. Bacon, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE third meeting of the season 1901-1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 22nd November, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Fred West, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Frentzel, E. D. Bacon, B. D. Knox, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, C. J. Daun, A. B. Creeke, jun., Thos. Wm. Hall, Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon

Smith, J. A. Tilleard, A. R. Barrett, C. McNaughtan, Louis E. Bradbury; visitor, F. A. Blore.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, who, in opening the proceedings, called attention to the fact that this was the first meeting held since the change of title of the President to that under which he will henceforth be known, and moved that

"The members of the Philatelic Society, London, in general meeting assembled, desire to offer to the President their congratulations on the new dignity conferred upon His Royal Highness by His Majesty the King, and to record their loyal sense of gratification in the perpetuation, in the person of their President, of the honoured title of 'Prince of Wales.'"

The minutes of the meeting held on the 8th November were subsequently read and confirmed. Dr. W. J. Tivy, proposed by Mr. P. J. Lloyd and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. Mr. George Breakspere Petrie, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary, was also duly elected a member of the Society.

The Secretary explained the nature of the inquiries made by the President, on the occasion of the recent tour of H.R.H., with the object of obtaining for the Society information as to the plates of some of the Australian stamps, in regard to which further details are necessary for clearing up points remaining to be solved in the history of the stamps in question.

It appears from the particulars obtained that most of the dies and plates have long since been destroyed, but the President has received and presented to the Society an impression in black taken from the original steel plate on which were engraved the first 1d., 2d., and 3d. values of the stamps of Victoria, and impressions taken from the original steel plates of the 2d. (Queen on Throne) and the first 1s. stamp, together with proof impressions from the steel dies of the 3d. and 4d. (beaded oval), and of the 1d. and 6d. values of 1862-63 issue of the same Colony. In addition to these there were impressions from the plates of the 3d., 2s. 6d., and 10s. (George and Dragon type), stamps of Tasmania, and one from the old stone from which the first 6d. stamps of Western Australia were printed, showing the whole of the 240 stamps.

These valuable impressions were examined with much interest, and it is hoped that, possibly in the case of the Victorian stamps, they may be of assistance in the elucidation of some of the questions affecting the first issues of this Colony.

On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the very cordial thanks of the Society were voted to the President for obtaining, for the use of the Society, the information given in regard to the old stamps of the Australian Colonies, and for the very valuable gift of the impressions from some of the plates and dies, kindly presented by H.R.H.

Mr. West then proceeded to read some notes on the current issues of Great Britain, comprising the stamps known as the Jubilee issue of 1887, with such of the previous values as had not been superseded by that issue and also those subsequently issued.

Mr. West, in his most interesting paper, which will subsequently be published in the *London Philatelist*, called attention to the numerous shades of colour in the respective values and the various slight alterations in the design of

some of the stamps, and to varieties of the bordering of the sheets.

The paper was illustrated by a display of the stamps, not only of the particular issue, but of the earlier issues of Great Britain, and was much appreciated by the members present. The interest in the notes was further enhanced by a display of blocks of the unused stamps of this issue, which had been sent for the inspection of the members by Mr. Dendy Marshall.

In moving a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. West for his notes and display, Mr. Gordon Smith specially drew attention to the great instruction and pleasure that could be obtained from the study of stamps of small market value, and pointed to the paper just read as indicating the possibilities of obtaining valuable information relative to current issues by investigation, such as had been made by Mr. West, the results of which would probably have been difficult, if not impossible, to secure if investigation had been deferred until a period of say some ten years after the issue had become obsolete.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. E. J. Nankivell and warmly supported by the Vice-President and carried unanimously, and after a suitable response by Mr. West the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—

Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A., 203, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 21st. — Paper, "The Embossed Stamps of Great Britain," Mr. T. W. Peck.

The subject was most exhaustively treated by Mr. Peck, who made his explanations much clearer by showing some embossing dies and printers' "make-up," and the various ways of using them. An interesting discussion followed, which brought out some of the explanations in more detail.

The following were unanimously elected members: Major T. Jermyn, Messrs. J. L. Sievright, A. Anderson.

December 5th. Our third auction took place on this date, when, with the kind assistance of Mr. H. W. Plumridge, some 175 lots were disposed of at very good prices.

Messrs. D. Rotberg, F. H. Maddison, and F. A. Pendlebury were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes to Mr. H. L. Hayman for a valuable contribution to the permanent collection, and to Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, W. Scott, W. Morley, D. W. Osgood, and A. Sempad for important contributions to the Library.

The next auction will be held on February 27th and 28th, lots for which must reach the Hon. Secretary by January 27th at latest.

Cardiff Philatelic Society.

President— Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

THIS Society's second meeting of the season was held at the Society's room in the V.M.C.A. Institute on Tuesday the 12th November, when in addition to the President, who occupied the chair, there were present the Vice-Presidents (Mr. E. W. Shackell, J.P., and Alderman Trounce, J.P.),

the Hon. Sec. (Mr. W. A. Jutsum), and Messrs. T. Edwards, J. L. Everett, J. Lewis, G. E. Petty, B. Kowlands, and Mrs. Marshall.

Mr. J. Lewis was elected a member of the Society.

The Canton Exchange Club, conducted by the Hon. Sec., was adopted as the official medium for exchange. In future the Club will be known as the Cardiff Philatelic Exchange, and will be open to collectors who are not members of the local Society.

At the conclusion of business Mr. Rowland gave an instructive paper on the "Stamps of Sweden and Norway," dealing with the various varieties that exist, especially in minor details. Mr. Rowland also exhibited his collection of those countries, as did also most of the members present.

The Society's next meeting will be held on the 10th December, when the President will give a paper on the "Stamps of Mauritius," accompanied by a display of his collection.

Secretarial Address—
371, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

FOUNDED MAY, 1890.

SYLLABUS OF TWELFTH SESSION,
1901-1902.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

President:

*FREDERICK A. PADGETT.

Vice-Presidents:

*JOHN H. THACKRAH. *T. K. SKIPWITH.

Hon. Treasurer:

*HERBERT M. HEPWORTH,
Lincombe, North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds.

Hon. Secretaries:

*W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., 259, Hyde Park Road,
Leeds.

*EUGENE EGLY, 129, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.

Hon. Librarian:

W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.

Exchange Manager:

*W. K. SKIPWITH, 42, Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds.

Members:

W. BECKWITH (Taunton).	J. W. DUFFIELD.
W. FINDLATER.	OLIVER FIRTH (Baildon).
REV. T. S. FLEMING.	GEO. HAINSWORTH.
J. GREEN HIRST.	W. A. JEFFERSON, F.R.C.O.
FRANCIS J. KIDSON.	R. S. KIRK.
W. ROBINSON, M.P.S.	JOSEPH SCOTT.
*W. BURRA SIMPSON.	REV. C. H. SPURRELL.
THEO. C. TAYLOR, M.P. (Batley).	

Corresponding Members:

WILLIAM BROWN (Salisbury).
A. F. BURTON (Turnham Hall, Selby).

(* These members form the Committee.)

SYLLABUS.

(Tuesdays, unless otherwise noted.)

1901.
Oct. 1. At Patent Library, General Display.
" 15. At Patent Library, Philatelic Gathering.
Nov. 5. At Patent Library, Evening for Exchanges.
" 19. "At Home" with JOSEPH SCOTT.
Dec. 3. At Patent Library, Paper by the PRESIDENT.
" 17. "At Home" with REV. T. S. FLEMING.
1902.
Jan. 7. At Patent Library, Display of British Stamps,
values One Shilling and over.
" 21. "At Home" with the PRESIDENT.
Feb. 4. At Patent Library, Paper by EUGENE EGLY on
"Internal Rates of Postage in the Various
European Countries."
" 18. At Patent Library, Display of Stamps of Spain
and Colonies.

- Mar. 4. At Patent Library, Paper by J. H. THACKRAH,
" "Stray Notes."
" 18. At Patent Library, Display of Stamps of New
Zealand.
Apr. 8. At Patent Library, Paper by OLIVER FIRTH.
" 22. At Patent Library, Display of Stamps of the
Straits Settlements, etc.
May 6. At Patent Library, THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Meetings commence at 7.30 p.m., the Papers (if any)
being taken at 8 p.m.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THE October and November packets contained a fine selection of valuable stamps in good condition, and as for the most part they were quoted at reasonable prices, sales should attain a high average. August packets have returned from circulation, and were broken up for dispersal within two days.

The Club, which was founded in 1891, has now a membership of upwards of 300 collectors of all grades—beginners, medium, and advanced. The rules, drawn up by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, were expressly framed to safeguard the interests of members, and to reduce all chances of dishonesty to a minimum. Every applicant is required to furnish two satisfactory references if desired, and to sign the form of agreement attached to the rules. As a large number of buying members have lately joined, and as the supply of rare varieties is less than the demand, the Secretary would be pleased to welcome Philatelists who may have good selections to offer. Packets are not kept in circulation for longer than three months, and sheets are returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay. A commission of 2½ per cent. is levied on sales, but buyers are exempt from all charges, and there is no annual subscription. Entrance fee 2s., and Club stationery at cost price. Three or four packets are circulated every month, and members can see or contribute to as many as they like by giving due notice.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary*.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE seventy-second meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, November 11th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Jones, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. It was voted to accept the offer of the Directors of the American Philatelic Association to have their medal and diploma framed and to loan to Club to be hung in the Assembly Room. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$348.54 exclusive of bond, and the report of House Committee were read and received. The application of Mr. Carl Willadt having been posted the required length of time, his name was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club. The following application for membership was received and posted on the bulletin board—PAUL KOHL, Chemnitz, Germany. Proposed by P. F. Bruner, seconded by J. C. Morgenthau.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

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. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, "POSTAGE DUE."

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—We have just received a letter from the Postmaster-General of British North Borneo, dated October 23rd, stating that the 12 c. and 18 c. "Postage Due" stamps are all finished and the 24 c. nearly so, and that no more of these three values are to be made. These three values are all of the old type of 1894, no values above 8 c. of the 1897 type having been issued in Borneo with the "Postage Due" surcharge. The London market has recently been flooded with large quantities of sets of the 1897 type from 2 c. to 24 c. inclusive, all surcharged "Postage Due" and obliterated with a cancelling stamp, which we believe to be different from anything employed in Borneo. As three values at least of this set have never been issued, and, according to the Postmaster-General of North Borneo, are never likely to be, the authenticity of the stamps in question would appear to be open to doubt. We are under the impression that all the genuine "Postage Due" stamps

issued in Borneo were locally surcharged at Sandakan.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING AND CO.

IPSWICH, ENGLAND, December 1st, 1901.

[We have carefully compared the specimen (2 c.) submitted by our correspondents, but can find no difference between it and other stamps of the same value. The surcharge on all the stamps of this denomination that we have seen is, however, badly struck, whereas those on the other values are clearly and evenly printed. The 2 c., however, was, we are informed, used in considerable quantities before the other values appeared.]

We believe that the "Postage Due" stamps were all at Labuan in June last, and those of North Borneo are still out there. The Company sell these stamps direct to the trade at 3s. per dollar, or through their wholesale agents, cancelled only, at 2s. 6d. per dollar. The Company further will not, we are informed, supply the "Postage Due" stamps, either unused or cancelled, on any terms but those cited, thus throwing upon the dealers the necessity of buying from the London office or its agents. From a philatelic point of view almost the whole of the issues of Labuan and North Borneo are worthless. They are, however, pretty, and they sell!—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.		£	s.	d.
Sale of November 5th and 6th.				
* Unused.				
British Central Africa, 1st issue, £1, deep blue*	£	s.	d.	
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta	3	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., deep blue, little rubbed	2	17	6	
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, S. G. and Co.'s No. 70, full roulettes	2	4	0	
British Honduras, CA, 6d., yellow,* with gum	3	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey,* ditto	1	16	0	
Canada, 6d., grey-lilac, perf.	1	18	0	
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	3	0	
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* mint	2	12	6	
Ditto, 2s., blue, clean cut perfs.	2	12	6	
Cyprus, 1s., green,* mint	1	17	0	
Great Britain, £1, brown-lilac, Anchor	1	12	0	
Ionian Islands, yellow, used	1	12	0	
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	3	0	0	
Ditto, 5s., blue	4	7	6	
Ditto, 10s., lilac - brown, slightly rubbed	5	12	6	
Malta, 1885, CA, 4d., brown, imperf. horizontal pair, used	4	0	0	
Nevis, CA, 6d., green*	3	7	6	
Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine*	8	5	0	
Queensland, 6d., green, 1860, imperf.	2	4	0	
Straits Settlements, 1883, 2 c. on 12 c., blue,* with gum	1	18	0	
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho, early impression	2	15	0	
Ditto, 1d., greenish blue, ditto, late impression	2	2	0	
A collection (3,867)	52	0	0	
Sale of November 19th and 20th.				
British Columbia, 10 c., perf. 14,* mint	2	0	0	
Ditto, ditto,* mint, horizontal pair	4	5	0	

	£	s.	d.
British Columbia, \$1, perf. 14,* mint .	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* mint, horizontal pair .	4	7	6
British South Africa, 1st issue, £2, rose-red,* mint .	3	0	0
Ceylon, CC, 5d., purple-brown,* mint	2	15	0
Ditto, wmk. TH on no wmk. paper, perf. 13, 6d., brown,* horizontal pair, mint .	2	10	0
Natal, 1867, CC, 14, 1s., green, block of four,* part gum .	3	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines,* cut close .	9	10	0
Tobago, 1d. on half 6d., MS. .	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1896, CA, 10s., green and ultramarine,* mint .	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1895, CC, 14, ½d. on 3d., brown, in red and in green, mint block of four, and a block of four, same surcharge, on CA paper	11	0	0
A collection of U. S., in plain album (555) .	23	0	0
The bulk of this sale comprised remainders, mixed lots, etc.			

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 12th to 15th.

We understand that many stamps in this sale were bought in by the owner.

* Unused.

Austria, 1858-9, 2 kr., orange,* with gum .	3	7	6
Ditto, Mercury, 6 kr., red,* nearly full gum .	40	0	0
Bavaria, 1895, two in red, on 3 pf., grey, a very fine used pair, on entire original envelope, only two other similar pairs being known .	22	0	0
Bergedorf, ½ sch., black on lilac,* slightly thinned .	4	10	0
Bremen, 7 grote, yellow, on entire .	5	5	0
France, 1849, 1 fr., orange, very slightly thinned .	5	5	0
Great Britain, 5s., rose on bluish, Anchor,* part gum .	4	15	0
Ionian Islands, set, <i>used</i> .	4	4	0
Naples, ½ tor., Cross,* full gum .	12	0	0
Oldenburg, 1852, one-tenth yellow,* no gum .	4	0	0
Portugal, 1855, 5 reis, red-brown, straight hair,* mint .	4	0	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr., dark blue, a superb vertical pair,* mint .	25	10	0
Ditto, 1861-5, 2 sgr., Prussian blue, a superb pair,* mint .	6	0	0
Roumania, Moldavia, 1854, 27 paras, black on rose, on small piece of original, and very fine .	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, very fine .	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, blue on green, large margins, and superb .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 81 paras, blue on blue, a fine copy of this exceedingly rare stamp (? sold) .	160	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, blue on rose,* with gum, very slightly creased, and small pinhole in corner, but a very nice copy .	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1858, bluish paper, 80 paras, red, four very fine copies, used together on entire original .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1869, laid paper, 15 bani, rose-red, a block of six .	5	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Roumania, Moldavia, 1859, white paper, 5 paras, black, a fine strip of three on piece of original .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1876-8, 5 bani, blue, error, <i>se tenant</i> , with 10 bani .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, collections (615) £35 and (1,106) .	24	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue, a pair* .	6	5	0
Ditto, a vertical pair, <i>used</i> .	6	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, a pair .	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single .	3	15	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales,* no gum .	11	0	0
Ditto, 1853, ditto,* ditto .	6	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2½ rappen,* mint .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used on entire original .	5	10	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1845, 5+5 c., yellow-green, the double stamp,* no gum	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used .	12	0	0
Ditto, Neuchâtel, 1851, 5 c.* .	5	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 1849, 4 c. .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on entire original	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, pen-cancelled and cleaned .	8	5	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., a pair, on entire .	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto .	5	5	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., without frame, penmarked, and thinned .	6	15	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi .	6	0	0
Ditto, 3 lire, heavily cancelled .	30	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf. .	10	10	0
Ditto, 1s., lilac, ditto,* no gum .	11	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto .	4	2	6
Cape of Good Hope, 4d., red, error, repaired .	25	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early medium .	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto .	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, small fillet,* worn plate .	4	10	0
Transvaal, 1876, 1s., green, fine roulette, soft porous paper,* mint, no roulettes at bottom .	10	0	0
British Columbia, 2½d., pink, imperf.*	12	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, £10 and	11	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet .	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange .	12	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet .	13	5	0
Ditto, 1s., purple .	11	0	0
Ditto, 1s., dark purple .	14	0	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho,* with gum .	4	0	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green,* with gum .	4	4	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion .	8	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., blue .	4	7	6
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red .	6	0	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, orange-yellow .	9	10	0
Peru, medio peso, rose-red .	8	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue, strip of three .	17	17	0
Ditto, single copy, ditto .	5	10	0
Ditto, 1868-74, a set of the rare reprints, in pairs, including 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and Registered stamp	7	10	0
Victoria, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow,* part gum .	7	15	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 26th and 27th.

* Unused.

Austria, Mercury, 6 kr., yellow .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 kr., red,* orig. gum .	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 k., rose .	2	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., V.R., * with gum . . .	7	15	0
Ionian Islands, set, <i>used</i> . . .	3	5	0
Naples, ½ tor., Arms, on entire . . .	6	5	0
Roumania, Moldavia, 27 paras . . .	18	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, on entire . . .	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras . . .	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, cut round and on entire . . .	7	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, * nearly full gum . . .	6	6	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 2 sch., on entire . . .	3	12	6
Spain, 3 cuartos, bronze, * cut close . . .	6	15	0
Sweden, 3 sk. b., blue-green, * no gum . . .	2	5	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., on entire . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5+5 . . .	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, two left halves used vertically, on entire . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c. . .	11	5	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, on entire . . .	3	12	6
Cape of Good Hope, 4d., red, error, repaired . . .	10	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., grey-black . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, * mint . . .	11	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, early . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, ditto . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, large fillet, 2d., ditto, small defects . . .	5	5	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1s., buff, 21 × 26 mm. . .	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1894, One Penny on 6d., lilac and green, * mint . . .	4	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet, small margins . . .	4	12	6
U.S.A., 1856, 90 c., blue . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, 1875-79, 1 c. to \$60, high values* . . .	14	5	0
Barbados, 1856-57, 4d., red, imperf. on white, a pair, * part gum . . .	5	0	0
Bermuda, 1874, set of three, surcharge in fancy capitals (the 2d. *) . . .	3	5	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green . . .	3	10	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d., yellow- green . . .	2	12	6
Tobago, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., in MS., fine pair . . .	4	0	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue, slightly thinned . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, 5 c., green, pen-marked, cleaned off . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 10 c., lilac . . .	8	10	0
Bolivar, 1863 66, 10 c., green . . .	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, cut round . . .	15	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., magenta, pair, small defects . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., ditto, corners cut, on entire . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, No. 23 . . .	4	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, heavy postmark . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red, slightly cut into . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, orange . . .	9	15	0
Guadalajara, collection of fifteen . . .	9	0	0
Peru, medio peso, yellow, pair . . .	3	5	0
New South Wales, 1d., lake, Plate 2, pair, on entire . . .	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, imperf. . .	4	10	0
Victoria, 1852, engraved, 2d., reddish brown, a reconstructed Plate of fifty, fine . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, similar plates of fifty <i>litho</i> , £5 5s. 6d. and . . .	6	0	0
This sale contained many remainders and good mixed lots.			

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of November 21st and 22nd.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Great Britain, 1d., V.R. * . . .	6	10	0
Cyprus, 6d. and 1s., * both with gum . . .	1	16	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete (6d. *) . . .	3	0	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 s., rose, error . . .	5	10	0
Zanzibar, 1897-99, 2½ on 25 on 1 a. on 10 c., black and lilac . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 25 on 1½ a. on 15 c., blue . . .	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ½ gr., black on green, * with gum . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow* . . .	2	4	0
Naples, ½ tor., Arms, thinned . . .	5	15	0
Servia, 1st issue, 2 p., deep green on lilac-rose . . .	6	15	0
Philippines, 1st issue, 1 real, error "CORROS" * . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 2 reales, blue, "Habili- tado" . . .	4	10	0
Ceylon, 1s., lilac, imperf., <i>strip of five</i> Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf. . .	3	5	0
Ditto, 9d., brown, no wmk., * with gum . . .	7	15	0
Ditto, CC, 2d., <i>emerald-green</i> , * mint . . .	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, yellow-green . . .	1	18	0
India, 1st issue, ½ a., red * . . .	7	0	0
Straits Settlements, 10 c. on 30 c., Gibbons' No. 37, * with gum . . .	2	12	6
Bangkok, 1st issue, "B" on 32 c. . .	10	10	0
Johore, 2 c. on 24 c., green, error "CENST" . . .	2	12	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, slightly creased . . .	4	8	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green, * mint . . .	4	4	0
Egypt, 1st issue, 5 p., rose, with over- print 10 p. * . . .	5	5	0
Gold Coast, 1889, 1d. on 6d., orange, block of six, * mint . . .	4	8	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, early state . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, ditto . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue, hori- zontal pair . . .	2	2	0
St. Helena, 4d., carmine, short bar, with double surcharge, one 18 and the other 19 mm. in length, torn . . .	10	10	0
Transvaal, 1869-70, 6d., blue, with word "ZES" erased, wide roulette . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, 1877, surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 1s., green . . .	3	5	0
Ditto, "1 Pennv" on 6d., black, Type 14 . . .	6	6	0
Canada, 6d., grey-lilac, perf. . .	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, 1897, Provisionals, 1 c. on 3 c., dull purple, an entire unused sheet of fifty, including forty of Type 33, eight of Type 34, and two of Type 35 . . .	4	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green . . .	3	5	0
Bahamas, CC, 1d., vermilion 14 × 12½" . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, CA, 4d., rose, 14, * full gum . . .	2	10	0
Nevis, 1878, 1d., red, entire sheet of twelve, * full gum . . .	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1d., deep blue, litho, thinned . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, 1861 76, CC, 1s., purple, 12½ . . .	3	17	6
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and ultra- marine, * mint . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, Lady McLeod . . .	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion . . .	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 4d., red-brown,* mint . . .	5	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange . . .	5	10	0
Peru, medio peso, rose, thinned . . .	7	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Plate 1 . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 2, with butterfly postmark . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 5, pick and shovel omitted . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green . . .	5	15	0
New Zealand, 1s., green, pelure paper, perf.	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1d., blue	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair, one defective . . .	4	4	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., rose*	3	0	0

Some good collections of countries and mixed lots were included in this catalogue.

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of December 5th and 6th.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 6d., octagonal,* full gum . . .	1	18	0
Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, set of eight, mint, pairs,* each showing the error inverted "V" . . .	11	10	0
Finland, 1875, perf. 11, 1 mark, lilac,* with gum	1	18	0
Russia, 1884, 7 roubles, without bolts,* with gum	1	18	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi	3	5	0
Ditto, 60 crazie	6	10	0
Ditto, 9 crazie, lilac-grey	2	4	0
Collection of European (1,219)	17	10	0
Labuan, "6" in red, on 16 c., blue	4	17	6
Ditto, 2 cents, in capitals, on 16 c., blue	4	17	6
British Bechuanaland, 1888-9, 2s., green,* with gum	3	0	0
Natal, 3d., Star wmk., pair,* imperf.	2	14	0
Orange Free State, 6d., blue, <i>without</i> surcharge, pair,* with gum	4	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." 2½d., blue, block of six,* mint, first printing	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., carmine, ditto, <i>used</i> , first printing	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, second printing, pane of sixty*	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a pair, on entire . . .	1	14	0
Sierra Leone, first issue, 6d., on bluish, imperf.*	1	18	0
Ditto, 1897, 2½d. on 2s.,* mint	3	7	6
Transvaal, V.R.I., 5s., slate, block of four,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, single	0	19	0
Zanzibar, 2½ on 1 a., plum, strip of three, three types*	3	12	6
Ditto, 2½ in red, on 2 as., ditto,* mint . . .	2	5	0
British Columbia, 1867-9, perf. 14, 10 c.,* mint	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, \$1,* mint	1	18	0
Canada, 12d., "Specimen"	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, Provisional, 1 c. on 3 c., an entire pane of sixty,* including fifty of Type 1, eight of Type 2, and two of Type 3	5	5	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose,* mint	2	12	6
British Honduras, 1887, 1s., grey	1	12	0
Ditto, small surcharge, perf. 12½, 3 on 3d., brown	6	15	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green	1	14	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine, single-lined border,* mint	2	2	0
Argentine, 1864, 15 c., blue, imperf.	3	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, with certificate	4	10	0
Hawaii, 1853, 13 c., red, medium paper*	1	12	0
Ditto, 1893, 12 c., black surcharge* . . .	1	12	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 6d., violet,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, wmk. 12,* with gum	2	17	6
New Zealand, half a 1s., green, on blue paper, used on front of envelope as 6d., fine	6	10	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	12	6
Western Australia, 1861-2, 1s., yellow-green*	2	4	0
A collection of 2,570	21	10	0

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MR. W. HADLOW.

Sale of November 29th.

* Unused.

Luxemburg, 1 fc. on 37½ c., bistre, error "Franc"*	1	1	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., red-brown, mint, block of four*	1	3	0
Ditto, 1s., pair*	1	10	0
Ditto, 1st issue, 4d., rose*	1	5	0
New Zealand, 6d., red-brown, rouletted*	1	12	0
South Australia, 6d., slate-blue, rouletted,* with gum	1	6	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., lilac, fine background and fine border, thinned . . .	3	17	6
Virgin Islands, 1s., single-lined frame* . . .	1	6	0

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MR. W. HADLOW.

Sale of December 12th and 13th.

* Unused.

Barbados, 1s., black, large Star, rough perf.*	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, mint set of three	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1s 9d., green	2	0	0
Great Britain, 2½d., Plate 2, error "LHFL"	1	10	0
Hong Kong, 18 c., lilac, CC*	1	8	0
New Zealand, 1d., vermilion on blue . . .	2	2	0
Queensland, perf. 14, 2d., dark blue* . . .	1	12	0

A useful catalogue.

