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THE

 **London**  **Philatelist:**

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL



OF THE

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M. P. CASTLE

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CONTENTS.

LEADERS.

- A Recurrent Danger, 169.
Catalogue Value, 193.
Inverted Centres, 83.
Record-making, 1.
St. Helena Obsolete Postage Stamps, 289.
The Difficulty of General Collecting, 263.
The London Philatelic Society, New Address, 215.
The Multiplication of Perforations, 27.
The Official Stamps of Great Britain, 109.
The Past Season, 139.
The President of the Philatelic Society, London, 53.
The Season's Inauguration by the Earl of Crawford, 237.

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Great Britain. Facing page 56.

ARTICLES.

- Berlin Philatelic Exhibition, The, 219.
British Stamps Applied to Special Uses, The Status of, 170, 194, 216, 276.
Finland, Notes on the First Issue of, 29.
New Zealand, The Recent Issues of, 67, 92.
Notes Concerning the Stamps of the Second Republic of the Transvaal, 5.
Notes on the First Issue of Finland, 29.
,, ,, Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign, 55.
,, ,, Stamps of South Australia, 85.
,, ,, ,, the First Republic of the Transvaal, 239, 270, 290.
Orange Free State, Proofs or Essays of the Stamps of the, 115.
Philatelic Exhibition, The Berlin, 219.
Portugal, The Adhesive Stamps of, 35, 110, 140, 173, 196, 218.
Proofs or Essays of the Stamps of the Orange Free State, 115.

- South Australia, Notes on the Stamps of, 85.
Tapling Collection, The, 2.
The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal, 35, 110, 140, 173, 196, 218.
The 1d. on 2½d. Provisional of Transvaal, 265.
The Recent Issues of New Zealand, 67, 92.
The Status of British Stamps Applied to Special Uses, 170, 194, 216, 276.
The Tapling Collection, 2.
Transvaal, Notes Concerning the Stamps of the Second Republic of the, 5.
,, Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the, 239, 270, 290.
,, The 1d. on 2½d. Provisional of, 265.
United Kingdom, Notes on the Postal Issues during the Present Reign of the, 55.

PHILATELIC NOTES.

- Abstract of Accounts of the Philatelic Society, London, 149.
A New Variety of the Niger Coast Protectorate, 38.
Another Discovery in the Diadem Issue of New South Wales, 151.
A System of Exchange, 299.
Austria, Varieties of the 1883 Issue, 94.
British Bechuanaland 1888 Error, 119.
Canada Hand-Stamped 3d. Envelope of 1851, 152.
Dates of the First Issue of Victoria, 119.
Embossed Postage Stamps, 301.
Hand-Stamped 3d. Canadian Envelope of 1851, 152.
List of Members of the Philatelic Society, London, 150.
Madeira, The 15 Reis of 1876-80, etc., 200.
Mauritius, The Earliest Printings of, 275.
New South Wales, Another Discovery in the Diadem Issue, 151.
,, ,, ,, Perforations, 178.
Niger Coast Protectorate: a New Variety, 38.
Numbers Printed of the Early Victorian Stamps, 226.

Perforations, New South Wales, 178.
 Philatelic Society, London, Abstract of Accounts, 149.
 " " " List of Members, 150.
 " " " Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the, 145.
 Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, 145.
 The Earliest Printing of Mauritius, 275.
 The 15 Reis Madeira of 1876-80, etc., 200.
 The 2d. and 6d. of West Australia, 1854, 275.
 Varieties of the 1883 Issue of Austria, 94.
 Victorian Stamps, Numbers Printed of the, 226.
 West Australia 4d. Inverted Centre, 118.
 " " The 2d. and 6d. of 1854, 275.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A Reminder as to the Removal of the *London Philatelist*, 298.
 Absence from England of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, 201.
 Action against the *Philatelic Record*, 157.
 Adhesives, The Queen of, 278.
 A Good Guide to French Stamps, 12.
 An Advertisement for Philately, 277.
 An Enterprising Postmaster, 10.
 An International Stamp, 254.
 A Letter-Writing Community, 254.
 A New Album for Less Advanced Collectors, 253.
 Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society, London, 228, 246.
 A Philatelic Exhibition at Melbourne, 203.
 A Philatelic Society for Sussex and Kent, 160.
 A Plea for Entires, 99.
 A Rare Postage Stamp, 181.
 Auction, Rarities at, 41.
 Australia's Interest in Philately, 156.
 " Issues and the King's Head, 155.
 Australia, Proposed Uniform Postage Stamps for, 202.
 Bacon, Mr. E. D., Change of Address, 201.
 Bahamas Stamps, The Sale of, 180.
 Bartels' U.S. Envelope Catalogue, Third Edition of, 202.
 Berlin National Philatelic Collection, The, 229.
 Berlin Philatelic Exhibition, The, 12, 41, 71, 96, 125, 219.
 Binding—Final Notice, 298.
 Bogus Stamps in the United States, 97.
 British Somaliland Protectorate Surcharges, 201.
 " " Recent Issues of, 97.

Catalogue, Mr. Paul Kohl's New, 229.
 Change of Address (Mr. E. D. Bacon's), 201.
 " " of the Philatelic Society, London, 227.
 Crawford, Earl of, Sale of the Collection of Railway Stamps of the, 201.
 Current Stamps not acceptable at Post Offices, 9.
 Death of Baron Arthur de Rothschild, 40.
 " M. Piet-Lataudrie, 72.
 " Mr. Overy Taylor, 159.
 Dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society, 121.
 " " Philatelic Society, London, 246.
 Disgrace of New Zealand, The, 248.
 Entires, A Plea for, 99.
 Ewen's Monthly Stamp Quotations, 298.
 Exhibition (Philatelic) by the Junior Philatelic Society, London, 229.
 " " at Melbourne, 203.
 " " at Paris, 158.
 " " The Berlin, 12, 41, 71, 96, 125, 219.
 Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, 95, 120, 155, 178, 228.
 France, Mr. Reichenheim's Article on the Stamps of, 12.
 France, Stamp Scandal in, 39.
 French Stamps, A Good Guide to, 12.
 Giwelb, Notice of Removal of Mr., 183.
 Hausburg, Mr. L. L. R., Absence from England of, 201.
 Herts Philatelic Society, Dinner of the, 121.
 India, Official Philatelic Collection for, 160.
 International Postage Stamp Exhibition at Berlin, 12, 41, 71, 96, 125, 219.
 Junior Philatelic Society, London, Exhibition by the, 229.
 Kohl's, Mr. Paul, New Catalogue, 229.
 London Philatelic Society, Season 1904-5, 120, 154, 179.
 Masson, C.I.E., Sir David Parkes, 179.
 Mauritius at Auction, The "Post Office," 11.
 " The "Post Office," 72.
 National Philatelic Collection, The Berlin, 229.
 New Colonial Watermark, The, 181.
 New Issues of 1903, The, 71.
 New Work on Oceania, The, 155.
 New Zealand, The Disgrace of, 248.
 " " The Philatelic Society of, 70.
 " " Post Office, The, 179.
 " " Recent Issues of, 7.
 Notice of Removal of Mr. Giwelb, 183.
 " " " the Philatelic Society, London, 178.

- Oceania, The New Work on, 155.
- Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie, 96, 158.
- Official Philatelic Collection for India, 160.
- Official Stamps, Unused, 9.
- Opening Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, The, 228.
- Paris, Philatelic Exhibition at, 158.
- ,, Philately in, 99.
- Philatelic Exhibition at Paris, 158.
- Philatelic Record*, Action against, 157.
- Philatelic Society, London, Annual Dinner, 228, 246.
- ,, ,, ,, Change of Address, 227.
- ,, ,, ,, Expert Committee, 95, 120, 155, 178, 228.
- ,, ,, ,, Notice to Members of the, 178.
- ,, ,, ,, Opening Meeting, 228.
- ,, ,, ,, Programme of the Season, 228.
- ,, ,, ,, Season 1904-5, 120, 154, 179.
- Philatelic Society of New Zealand, The, 70.
- Philately, An Advertisement for, 277.
- ,, Australia's Interest in, 156.
- ,, in Paris, 99.
- Philippines, The Postage Stamps of the, 72.
- Piet-Lataudrie, Death of M., 72.
- Postage Stamps of the Philippines, The, 72.
- "Post Office" Mauritius at Auction, The, 11.
- ,, ,, ,, The, 72.
- Preliminary Programme of the International Postage Stamp Exhibition, Berlin, 1904, 41.
- Programme of Next Season, 154, 179, 228.
- Proposed Uniform Postage Stamps for Australia, 203.
- Rarities at Auction, 41.
- Recent Issues of British Somaliland, 97.
- Reichenheim's Article on the Stamps of France, Mr., 12.
- Rothschild, Death of Baron Arthur de, 40.
- St. Helena Postage Stamps, Sale of, 181.
- Sale of Bahamas Stamps, 180.
- ,, St. Helena Obsolete Postage Stamps, 181.
- ,, the Earl of Crawford's Collection of Railway Stamps, 201.
- ,, the Stamps of Virgin Islands, 120.
- Société Française de Timbrologie, Official Catalogue of the, 96, 158.
- Stamp Collecting and its Literature, 122.
- Stamps Issued, The Total Number of, 255.
- Stamp Scandal in France, 39.
- Subscriptions to *London Philatelist* for 1905, 298.
- Surcharges, British Somaliland Protectorate, 201.
- Sussex and Kent, A Philatelic Society for, 160.
- Tapling Collection, The Philatelic Society of India and the, 300.
- Taylor, Death of Mr. Overy, 159.
- The New Halfpenny Stamp, 299.
- The Philatelic Society of India and the Tapling Collection, 300.
- The Queen of Adhesives, 278.
- The Recent Issues of New Zealand, 7.
- The Total Number of Stamps Issued, 255.
- Third Edition of Bartels' U.S. Envelope Catalogue, 202.
- United States, Bogus Stamps in the, 97.
- Unused Official Stamps, 9.
- Victoria, 1864: 2s., Blue on Green, 70.
- Virgin Islands, Sale of the Stamps of, 120.
- West-End Philatelist*, The, 96.

REVIEWS.

- ABC of Collecting, The, 15.
- ABC Supplement, The, 16.
- Bartels' Catalogue of U.S. Envelopes, 256.
- Bright and Son's (Messrs.) Catalogue, 279.
- British Indian Surcharged Stamps, 280.
- Catalogue of Messrs. Bright and Son, 279.
- ,, ,, Mr. Paul Kohl, 255.
- ,, ,, Messrs. Senf Brothers, 207.
- ,, ,, ,, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 16.
- ,, ,, ,, Whitfield King and Co., 257.
- ,, ,, Fiscal Stamps, 185.
- ,, ,, Rare and Medium Stamps, 14.
- College Stamps of Great Britain, The, 280.
- Fiscal Stamps, Catalogue of, 185.
- Great Britain, The College Stamps of, 280.
- International Directory of Philatelic Literature Collectors, The, 75.
- Kohl's (Paul) Catalogue, 255.
- Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie, 129.
- Pemberton and Co., Messrs., Price List of, 44.
- Philippines, The Stamps of the, 183.
- Postage Stamps of Sicily, The, 185, 205.
- Price List, Messrs. Pemberton and Co.'s, 44.
- Provisional Stamps, The Tsingtau, 16.
- Scott's Standard Catalogue, 13.
- Senf's (Messrs.) Catalogue, 207.
- Sicily, The Postage Stamps of, 185, 205.

Société Française de Timbrologie, Official Catalogue of the, 129.

Stamp Collectors' Annual, The, 75.

Stamp-Fiend's Raid, The, 14.

Stamps of the Philippines, The, 183.

Stanley Gibbons', Limited (Messrs.), Catalogue, 16.

Supplement to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s Catalogue, 17.

„ „ the ABC Catalogue, 16.

Surcharged Stamps, British Indian, 280.

Tsingtau Provisional Stamps, The, 16.

U.S. Envelopes, Bartels' Catalogue of, 256.

Whitfield King and Co.'s (Messrs.) Catalogue, 256.

„ „ „ „ Catalogue, Supplement to, 17.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

Birmingham, 23, 48, 105, 134, 285, 306.

Boston, 49.

Collectors' Club, 24, 49, 190, 213, 236.

Herts, 23, 49, 105, 135, 189, 233, 286, 306.

India, 211.

Johannesburg, 189, 211, 234, 286, 307.

Kent and Sussex, 233, 307.

London, 22, 47, 48, 78, 79, 104, 133, 164, 284, 304.

Manchester, 234.

South Australian Philatelic Society, 308.

Suburban Exchange Club, 24, 307.

Victoria, 235, 308.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Black List, 214.

British Official Postage Stamps, 214.

Canadian Provisionals of 1899, 136.

Errors of Colour, 166.

London Philatelic Society's Works, The, 214.

Official, 73.

Society's Works, The London Philatelic, 214.

Straits Settlements: 32 c., Carmine-Rose, Error, 135.

Surcharges, 106.

Zanzibar Surcharges, 25, 106.

THE MARKET.

Auctions—

Plumridge and Co., Messrs., 26, 52, 79, 81, 107, 137, 138, 168, 190, 191, 192, 261, 286, 287, 310.

Puttick and Simpson, Messrs., 25, 52, 80, 81, 106, 136, 137, 168, 192, 261, 288, 309.

Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, Messrs., 25, 51, 81, 82, 108, 138, 167, 191, 261, 288, 309.

Scott, J. W., Messrs., 50.

The Value of English Colonial Stamps, 50.

Whitfield King and Co.'s (Messrs.) Price List, 79.

CONTRIBUTORS.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, 55.

A. T. Bate, 248.

M. P. Castle, J.P., 2, 29.

C. F. Dendy Marshall, B.A., 170, 216.

C. A. Elliott, 194.

L. L. R. Hausburg, 2, 85.

J. N. Marsden, 35, 110, 140, 173, 196, 218.

N. Yaar, 5, 115, 265.

R. B. Yardley, 239, 270, 290.

NEW ISSUES.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki, 161.

Antigua, 18.

Australian Commonwealth, 18, 101.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, 18, 208.

Bermuda, 44, 76.

British Central Africa, 18, 44, 161.

British East Africa and Uganda, 19, 76, 208, 230, 258, 282, 302.

British Honduras, 76, 101.

British Somaliland, 19.

British South Africa, 186, 208.

Canada, 44, 76, 161, 282.

Cape of Good Hope, 45, 76, 101, 186, 282.

Ceylon, 19, 45, 76, 101, 131, 186, 230, 282.

Chamba, 131, 162, 186.

Cyprus, 19, 161, 186, 208, 230, 302.

Dominica, 19.

Falkland Islands, 101, 230.

Fiji, 19, 230, 282.

Gambia, 230.

Gibraltar, 161, 282.

Gold Coast, 230, 282.

Great Britain, 18, 44, 75, 131, 208, 302.

Gwalior, 131, 186, 230.

Holkar, 76, 186.

Hong Kong, 282, 302.

India, 19, 45, 76, 101, 131, 161, 186, 208, 258, 282.

Indore, 76, 186.

Jaipur, 231, 258, 282.

Jamaica, 19, 101.

Jhind, 19, 131, 187.

Johor, 45, 76, 132, 162, 259, 283.
 Kishengarh, 19, 45, 101.
 Labuan, 131.
 Lagos, 282, 302.
 Las Bela, 208.
 Leeward Islands, 19.
 Malay States, 302.
 Malta, 282, 303.
 Mauritius, 131, 187, 231, 258, 303.
 Montserrat, 19, 258, 282, 303.
 Morocco Agencies, 76.
 Nabha, 101.
 Natal, 283, 303.
 Newfoundland, 101.
 New Zealand, 19, 231, 258.
 Niue, 231.
 North Borneo, 76, 303.
 Orange River Colony, 101.
 Pacific Islands, 161, 231.
 Patiala, 162, 187, 231.
 Queensland, 258.
 St. Helena, 101.
 St. Lucia, 45, 208, 231.
 Seychelles, 76, 162.
 Sierra Leone, 45, 231.
 Somaliland Protectorate, 20, 258.
 South Australia, 19, 45, 102, 131, 162, 187, 208, 231,
 303.
 Southern Nigeria, 19, 132, 208, 231, 259.
 Straits Settlements, 20, 45, 76, 132, 162, 187, 208,
 231, 259, 283.
 Sudan, 20, 102, 162, 209, 283.
 Tasmania, 20, 102, 303.
 Transvaal, 209, 259.
 Trinidad, 76, 232, 259.
 Uganda, 19, 76, 208, 230, 258, 282.
 Virgin Islands, 162.
 Western Australia, 45, 162, 232, 303.
 Zanzibar, 187, 209.

EUROPE.

Austria, 45, 76, 132, 232, 283.
 Austrian Levant, 20, 283.
 Bavaria, 45.
 Bosnia, 20, 303.
 Bulgaria, 45, 76.
 Crete, 102.
 Denmark, 102, 132, 283, 303.
 Finland, 76.
 France, 45, 162, 187, 232.
 Greece, 283.

Holland, 102, 209.
 Hungary, 46.
 Iceland, 209.
 Italy, 20, 102, 162.
 Monaco, 20.
 Portugal, 20, 46, 102.
 Roumania, 303.
 Russia, 162, 259.
 Russian Levant, 47, 77.
 Serbia, 187, 259, 303.
 Spain, 46, 259.
 Sweden, 20, 132.
 Switzerland, 259.

AMERICA.

Antioquia, 21, 46, 102, 232, 303.
 Argentine Republic, 20, 46, 232.
 Barranquilla, 21, 46, 103.
 Bolivar, 21, 132, 187, 209, 232.
 Boyaca, 103, 283.
 Cauca, 21.
 Chili, 20, 76, 163, 187, 209, 232, 260.
 Colombian Republic, 21, 46, 102, 132, 163, 187,
 209, 232, 260, 283, 303.
 Costa Rica, 46.
 Cucuta, 283.
 Cundinamarca, 163, 209.
 Dominican Republic, 232, 260, 283, 304.
 Ecuador, 260.
 Honduras, 21.
 Medellin, 21, 209.
 Mexico, 284.
 Nicaragua, 21, 77, 132, 188, 210, 232, 260.
 Panama, 21, 46, 103, 188, 210, 232, 261.
 Paraguay, 21, 46, 77, 188, 304.
 Rio Hacha, 163.
 Salvador, 163, 284.
 Santander, 21, 260.
 Tolima, 46, 132.
 Uruguay, 163, 261, 284, 304.
 U.S.A., 132, 188.
 Venezuela, 77, 132, 210, 233, 261, 284.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Angola, 164.
 Angra, 77.
 Azores, 77, 103.
 Cape Verde, 164.
 China, 164, 261.
 Cuba, 21.

- Curaçao, 21, 188.
 Dahomey, 132, 188.
 Dutch Indies, 21.
 Eritrea, 46, 103, 188.
 French Colonies, 46, 77, 103.
 French Guiana, 132.
 French Guinea, 304.
 French India, 46.
 French Post Offices Abroad, 21, 103, 132, 233.
 " " " at Alexandria, 104.
 " " " " Canton, 103.
 " " " in China, 21, 104, 233.
 " " " " Crete, 104.
 " " " " the Levant, 104.
 " " " at Long-Tcheou, 22.
 " " " " Mongtsé, 103.
 " " " in Morocco, 104.
 " " " at Pakhoi, 103.
 " " " " Port Said, 104.
 " " " " Tchong-king, 103, 132.
 " " " " Yunnansen, 103.
 " " " " Zanzibar, 104, 284.
 Gaboon, 284.
 Guinea, 164.
 Hayti, 77, 104, 164.
 Hoi-hao, 103.
 Horta, 77.
 Indo-China, 47, 103, 188, 210, 233, 261.
 Ivory Coast, 103, 210.
 Japan, 77.
 Liberia, 22, 104.
 Macao, 164.
 Madagascar, 47.
 Martinique, 188, 261, 284.
 Mozambique, 164.
 New Caledonia, 210.
 Persia, 77, 133, 164, 188, 210, 261.
 Philippine Islands, 47, 77, 104, 133, 164, 188.
 Portuguese Colonies, 22, 77, 164.
 Portuguese Indies, 164.
 Russian Post Office in China, 104, 133, 233.
 St. Thomas and Prince, 164.
 Senegal, 77, 103.
 Siam, 77.
 Spanish Colonies, 47.
 Spanish Guinea, 164, 188.
 Surinam, 21, 188.
 Timor, 164.



THE
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Record-making.



THE days when Philately was in need of advertisement have long passed, as all the world nowadays knows of stamp collecting and its followers; but were such additional publicity needed, there can be no doubt that the recent sale by auction of the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius would have easily afforded it. Our experience, writing within a week of the sale, is that the sale of this stamp has been on everyone's lips in club and home alike, and has been practically the sensation of the week. The general public has, in homely phrase, almost had its breath taken out of its mouth by the fact that one stamp could ever realise fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and it is difficult for the philatelist to make it understood that this is the finest copy known of what is generally held to be the rarest stamp in the world.

It is certainly a case of breaking the record, as we believe that no stamp has ever changed hands at auction at any price at all approaching this figure. As regards private sales, we believe we are correct in saying that there are three or four instances where over £1,000 for each stamp has been paid in this country, while in France two of the "Post Office" stamps are supposed to have been sold for £2,400. The record has therefore been clearly and emphatically broken, and it is unlikely that it will be again for a long time, unless some other lucky person discovers the One Penny "Post Office" in equally dazzling condition!

We have no wish in these columns to dwell unduly on the pecuniary side of Philately, but a red-letter stamp like this is not without its effect upon collecting. It is a distinct lesson to us all that the very finest great rarities have practically no limit to their value. There are perforce but very few of each in existence, and it requires but the uprising of two or three fresh collectors to make a demand far beyond the supply. The same remark applies in a great measure to fine stamps of all grades—notably in our Colonial issues, and it holds out every encouragement for the future to the man who has the pluck to buy and the courage to keep the very finest and rarest specimen.

45

The Tapling Collection.

BY M. P. CASTLE AND L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(Continued from page 259, vol. xii.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.



WE now come to a consideration of the twopenny Sydney Views, which embrace stamps that in fine unused condition are of extraordinary rarity. Generally speaking, it may be taken that—with occasional exceptions—the twopennies unused are scarcer than the one penny, and the threepenny than either. We are, of course, referring to really fine unused specimens, and to the average rarity of the unused of each class throughout their several plates, shades, papers, and printings. There is, however, in our opinion no twopenny Sydney so easily found as some of the one penny values referred to in our last. In some rarities of the twopenny, notably Plate I. in earliest condition, the stamp is practically unknown, *i.e.* there may be one or two in the very finest collections in the world, but the ordinary collector or specialist may live and die without casting eyes on it! This identical stamp heads the list in the continuation of our remarks, and we now come to—

Frame 598. *Sydney Views.*

2d., Pl. I. V., we find here a verification of our foregoing remarks as to the rarity of this plate, as the five unused specimens only include two in fairly early state, with fine margins, but one stained; 10 and 6 on original.

The generally poor condition of these goes to prove the difficulty of getting fine copies of Pl. I., even used. Those on original are much finer than the others, one being in a very dark shade. This deep, almost Prussian, blue is a scarce shade, nor do we remember ever to have seen it in the earliest state of the plate. On the other hand, the pale or grey-blue shade is found in this condition.

Pl. I. *Worn state.* IV., one looks mint, and has very fine margins; 3 and 5, and 1 pair on original.

Pl. I. *Retouched.* II., one very fine, apparently mint, the other not so fine; 9 and 2 on original.

This is also a very scarce although not attractive variety. One of the writers once acquired in an Australian collection two mint specimens evidently off the same sheet. Early dates—January 9th, 1850; Pl. I. retouched February 24th, 1850.

There are two made-up plates—one in early state, containing many unsevered stamps in early state of wear, but heavily post-marked; and one plate showing the retouched varieties.

Frame 599.

2d., Pl. II. Soft yellowish paper. II., one with margins short; 16 and 1 pair, and 2 on original, one being a most magnificent copy (No. 1 on plate) in the very earliest state, with good margins, and in a very deep rich shade. One specimen is in the brown-lilac colour, which, even used, is a rare stamp, and, as far as we know, does not exist unused. In fact, the earliest specimens of this plate are as rare as Plate I.

Later states, hard bluish paper. IV., 7 and pair, and 3 on original. It may be said that none of the unused are fine. There are also two specimens showing retouches in line above value.

Hard greyish paper, 3 very worn. The most dilapidated of all the Sydneys are to be found in the last stage of wear of Plate II. In some cases there only remain the frame lines and a few scratches. Early dates—May 29th, 1850;* August 6th, 1850, showing great signs of wear. The made-up plate is fine, many being in early state.

Frame 600.

2d., Pl. III. IV., two very fine; 13 and 1 pair, and 4 and 1 pair on original. Although naturally rare, this is one of the least rare of the unused 2d. Sydneys. Early date—January 13th, 1851. One made-up plate in fair condition.

Frame 601.

2d., Pl. III. *1st retouch.* On blue wove paper; V., one in ultramarine, three deep blue, superb, one being mint. This variety, in fine condition and in full rich colour, is one of the best of the eight unused Sydneys, and the Taping Collection is indeed rich herein. 6 and 6 on original, only one fine; one, in a very bright blue, looks cleaned.

Vertically laid paper. A most beautiful mint block of four, Nos. 7, 8, 19, 20, including variety 6 segments.

This is one of the historical pieces of the collection, and was purchased out of the Burnett Collection about twenty years since for £20. Its former owner obtained it for a few shillings, and the price at which it was afterwards sold created some astonishment at the time! I., ultramarine, and 5. Early date—February 11th, 1851, apparently deep ultramarine.

Frame 602. Made-up plate in fine condition.

2d., Pl. III. *2nd retouch.* Wove paper; beautiful mint strip of three from lower left corner of sheet, with full margins, and III., one being ultramarine (cleaned?); 9 and pair, and 2 on original.

This again is a remarkably strong lot; the Pearl, in fine state, is not one of the rarest unused 2d., but in a strip of three it is probably unique.

Laid paper. I., ultramarine; 5 used.

This stamp is found occasionally used in a bright, almost ultramarine shade, and it may be that the Taping specimens in this colour are true. Early date—October 9th, 1851. The made-up plate consists of average fair specimens.

* The earliest known date of this is April 18th, 1850, in the collection of one of the writers.

The summary of the specimens in the collection is:—

	Unused.	Used.
Plate I.	9	50
Plate I., retouched	2	32
Plate II.	6	61
Plate III.	4	46
Plate III., 1st retouch	10	42
Plate III., 2nd retouch	7	44
	<u>38</u>	<u>275</u>

It will be seen that the proportion of unused to used stamps when compared to the one penny bears out our remarks on the relative rarity of the values.

Frame 603. Sydney Views.

As we have previously stated, the threepenny in the finest condition is rarer than either of the other values. There are some varieties on the hard or soft bluish paper that would not rank above the medium rarities of the other values, but the yellowish green, the pale green, and the myrtle-green, all on the soft yellowish paper, and in the sharpest and earliest state of the die, are of astounding rarity, and the Taping Collection is very fortunate in having two or three specimens hereof.

3d. III., two yellow-green, very fine, one myrtle; 10 and pair on original, including very fine single and strip of three, myrtle. This is a fine "piece" among used Sydneys.

Hard bluish wove. V., three being very fine, and pair (unused?); 10 and pair, used.

There are also two copies in a sort of dark sage-green, possibly colour changed. We have also in our collection similar specimens, but their true colour-status has yet to be determined.

Yellowish laid paper. 2 yellow-green, 1 emerald; 1 on ribbed paper.

There is no specimen of this stamp unused, in which condition it is probably as rare as any Sydney View. There is also no specimen at all on bluish laid paper. There is a forgery lettered "TWO PENCE," presumed to have passed the post (?). The made-up plate is very fine. Only dated copy, May 15th, 1852, yellow-green on yellow paper.

The summary of the specimens of the 3d. Sydney in the collection is:—

Unused.	Used.
8	56

The total of the three values of the Sydneys is therefore as follows:—

	Unused.	Proofs.	Used.	Total.
1d.	47	26	115	188
2d.	38	—	275	313
3d.	8	—	56	64
	<u>93</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>565</u>

It will be thus seen how superb a collection of these stamps the late Mr. Taping gathered together; the unused are, taken altogether, a matchless lot, and the used, notably in the plates and in unsevered blocks, embrace many very fine specimens. That a few inferior specimens remain therein is but due to the sad fact that the donor's career was so abruptly closed.

(To be continued.)

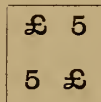
Notes concerning the Stamps of the Second Republic of the Transvaal.

By N. YAAR.

(Continued from page 237, vol. xii.)



IN a letter, dated 11th November, 1891, from the Treasurer-General, an essay was asked for a £5 stamp. This was immediately engraved and sent over printed in black. The design was the same as that in the low value stamps, except the upper and lower corners being different, thus:—



At the same time proofs in three shades of green were sent in the normal design, as we know them later on.

A letter (No. 1,670) from the Postmaster-General, dated 8th December, 1891, explains more clearly what was the needed stamp; and a letter (No. 1,673), dated 21st December, 1891, also from the Postmaster-General, informs the printers that the above-mentioned essay was disapproved of. A following letter (No. 1,675), dated 28th December, 1891, from the Postmaster-General, states that the second proofs had been accepted. As the authorities did not choose one of the shades sent in the approved type—namely, dark green, grass-green, and olive-green—they left it to the option of the printers, according to a letter (No. 1,682) dated 29th January, 1892. The printers chose “dark green,” and sent a batch of 60,000 stamps in February, 1892, to Pretoria.

In 1892 the Transvaal entered the Postal Union, and as the tariff for foreign letters was now 2½d., the Postmaster-General ordered in December, 1892, proofs for this value. As a new design was asked for, Messrs. Enschede sent two proofs printed in black.

We inspected both proofs, of which one was with curved labels above and below the arms, and the other proof in the type known as issue 1895. The former was disapproved, and as to the second no answer was received; but an order in a letter (No. 1,842), dated 4th February, 1893, from the Postmaster-General being received, this order was fulfilled in the old type, which was sent on 25th March, 1893, with the following:—

½d.	1d.	2½d.
24,000	... 2,000,000	... 2,100,000

As no mention was made of the colour for this new value stamp, and as the 3d. stamp had virtually ceased to exist, the printers now used the same colour for the 2½d., dark lilac.

In the meantime a very large order was received for nearly all low value stamps; but owing to other pressing business on hand, and as Messrs. Enschede had sent proofs for the new design without receiving any answer, they at last set to work to execute the order in the old type, leaving the decision of the authorities as to the choosing of a new design till another order should be received.

This order could not be finished before July, 1893, and the following quantities were then immediately sent over:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4d.
3,600,000 ...	5,400,000 ...	2,700,000 ...	2,100,000 ...	270,000
	6d.	1s.	Post cards.	
	300,000 ...	270,000 ...	20,000	

Mr. Tamsen, in his articles quoted earlier, mentions that he has met with some sheets of the 6d. blue, of which the first horizontal rows were imperforate. On our questioning Messrs. Enschede on this subject, they said that they were not surprised at this, and explained how this happens sometimes. It happens very seldom, as the Inspector or Controller of Stamps "spots" them nearly always, and has them perforated. Perhaps some sheets were left imperforate, but they are also controlled by the same Inspector, so that it is very rarely met with.* For our part, we think that the Transvaal authorities, when receiving this batch, were in too great a hurry in having the stamps issued, and therefore had not examined them carefully.

In January, 1893, a rough design was sent from Pretoria to the printers; but this was of a too complicated nature, the design being too full for the small space. (We saw the design, drawn in black on white paper. Arms too small in a small round shield, labels at top and bottom too large, eagle too large and too broad. This proof was engraved and printed in black, and was sent to Pretoria, with a proof of the engravers in the type known as 1895, to choose from.)

As stated above, nothing was heard farther of this until a letter was received in December, 1893, from the Postmaster-General (No. 2,004), in which the proofs of the printers were accepted, and the following values were ordered:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	6d.	1s.	Post cards.
598,000 ...	1,322,000 ...	1,555,000 ...	560,300 ...	50,868 ...	50,000

These stamps arrived in the commencement of 1894, and were issued in 1894 and beginning of 1895.

The authorities noticing an error in the design, viz. the ox-waggon in the arms showing two shafts instead of pole, the printers were cabled to stop printing and to alter the design. This was accordingly done, the shafts erased and the pole (disselboom) substituted, and in the commencement of 1895 all the values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s. were forwarded to Pretoria in the altered type.

As the Transvaal agreed to uniform colours with Cape Colony, except the value that would be printed in the national colour (green), the printers

* In *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, August, 1870, page 122, is found a chronicle of Holland stamps, 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c., found imperforate, which also seem to have escaped the Inspector.—NOTE OF AUTHOR.

received orders to alter the plates as speedily as possible, and to supply all values up to 2s. 6d. stamps in this type.

This was done, Messrs. Enschede sending some advance proof-sheets of the 1d. stamp in December, 1895, which were accepted, and further printings were ordered, which arrived early in 1896. The high values of 5s. and 10s., of which a large stock was in hand, were not ordered; but as soon as this stock should be exhausted these values would also be printed with the value in green.

The new values were printed as follows:—

½d., green, value green.	4d., sage-green, value green.
1d., carmine „ „	6d., lilac „ „
2d., dark brown „ „	1s., ochre „ „
2½d., blue „ „	2s. 6d., purple „ „
3d., purple „ „	

As, after this, the Transvaal Government had quite a large stock of all values, the printers awaited further orders, but, up to the time of the war, no new orders were received. The printers, hearing of the new plans of the Transvaal Government to issue their own printed stamps, sent in their bill; but as the war interfered with the settlement, they kept the plates, which are still in their possession. Messrs. Enschede are now in correspondence with the British authorities to take over the debt of the late Republic, and, on this being settled, will hand over the plates.

We believe we have found some interesting facts which will help the researches of Philately; but we doubt if everything is cleared up as it should be. Anyhow, we have put down those facts stated to us and backed up by official sources. We hope some other philatelist or specialist in the stamps of the Transvaal will clear up those points which are not yet clearly stated, and we shall always be ready to answer and help anyone who feels interested in the above stamps.

Occasional Notes.



THE RECENT ISSUES OF NEW ZEALAND.

WE have received the two following communications—the first from Mr. A. T. Bate, so well known as a prominent philatelist, and the second, as we gather by the signature, from Professor Hamilton, of the University of Otago. In view of the information that is to be forthcoming, we refrain from any present comment.

“WELLINGTON, *December 2nd*, 1903.

“*To the Editor of the ‘London Philatelist.’*”

“DEAR SIR,—An article headed ‘The Disgrace of New Zealand,’ appearing in your September issue, makes a severe attack on the Postal Administration of this country in connection with recent issues, and goes so far as to accuse the Post Office of deliberately creating varieties in order to increase the revenue.

“Other writers beside myself have from time to time combated similar charges made by the *Australian Philatelist*, but your trenchant article, published in one of, if not *the* leading philatelic publication of the world, calls for an authoritative refutation.

“This I hope to give in a further letter, as the official files have been placed at my disposal, not, however, in time to admit of my placing the real facts before your readers by this mail.

“I can only beg them to suspend their judgment for a short while, when I trust I shall be able to prove conclusively that your article is founded on a total misconception of the position, is much exaggerated in certain particulars, and on the whole unwarranted.

“I am, dear sir, yours truly,

“ARTHUR T. BATE.”

“DUNEDIN, 23rd November, 1903.

“To the Editor of the ‘*London Philatelist*.’

“DEAR SIR,—In the September number of the *Philatelist* appears an article reflecting very seriously on the postal authorities of New Zealand in the matter of the issues of stamps since 1898. I do not wish in this letter to reply at any length to the points in your article, but I wish to call your attention to an article which was to appear in the Monthly Journal of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, giving details, from official sources, of the history of the London prints of 1898. This article will be followed in due course by details, supported by extracts from official documents, of the history of the endeavours of the Printing Department to obtain a paper suitable for the aim that they keep steadfastly in view, which is the production of the best article. In order to produce paper that suits the requirements of the printer, several changes have been made. These are, however, after all, of real interest to a comparatively small number of collectors and dealers.

“To those who are acquainted with the circumstances attending the manufacture of New Zealand stamps, it is quite apparent that nothing has been done by either of the three Government Departments, the Post Office, the Stamp Department, or the Printing Department, to create any particular issue or variety, notwithstanding anything that has been said by you or any stamp paper.

“It is admitted that the issue of 1898 was designed to advertise the Colony, and I have yet to learn why any objection should be raised to this course. It is widely different from a Central American Seebeck issue. To say that the Government of a country like New Zealand should not please itself in such a matter as the question of the paper on which it prints its stamps is manifestly absurd. A Postal Department which has led the way in an extension of cheap postage, to the convenience of thousands, deserves commendation and not constant and unwarranted attacks from writers who parade the interest of Philately, but whose motives are at least open to suspicion.

“Any philatelist in New Zealand could have told the New Zealand Postal Department how to increase their revenue from the sale of stamps by

very large amounts, but no suggestion of this kind would even be considered in either of the Departments concerned.

“All I would suggest is that you should wait the issue of the extracts from the official correspondence, and I feel sure that you will then be in a better position to make effective criticisms. I do not say for one moment that there will be nothing to which you will object. Very likely you will think that many mistakes have been made, but with a full knowledge of the facts I do not think that you will defend the charges which you have made against the Departments concerned in the issue of New Zealand stamps.

“Yours faithfully,

“A. HAMILTON.”

UNUSED OFFICIAL STAMPS.

HAVING regard to the law case in connection with these stamps, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have given up the sale of British or British Colonial Official stamps in unused condition, and have made the following announcement in their Catalogue for 1904:—

“Owing to a recent decision in the Law Courts it has been held that all kinds of British Official stamps in an *unused* condition are Government property, and cannot lawfully be dealt in by the stamp trade; these stamps are, therefore, no longer priced or sold by our firm. Following this result, we have decided to cease pricing any *unused* stamps of any British Colony which have not, to the best of our belief, been on sale to the public in the country of issue. This will apply to such stamps as the Ceylon ‘Service,’ South Australia ‘O.S.,’ Australian Commonwealth, Trinidad ‘O.S.,’ India ‘H.M.S.,’ etc. Many of such stamps have been in the market for twenty years or more, but as they are, we believe, not sold to the public, and *may* originally have been illegally obtained, we have finally decided to cease to handle this class of goods in an unused condition.”

CURRENT STAMPS NOT ACCEPTABLE AT POST OFFICES.

A NUMBER of fresh arrangements in the Post Office have been initiated with the 1st of January, the one most affecting our readers being that indicated by the above title.

The practice of purchasing postage stamps from the public has been found to encourage serious abuse, and even actual dishonesty, and before he had been long in office as Postmaster-General, Mr. Austen Chamberlain decided that postmasters and sub-postmasters should no longer be allowed to give cash for stamps so received. In future, no smaller amount than 20s. worth will be purchased from any one person; the stamps will be sent to the Head Office, and the value, less commission, forwarded to the vendor. Coupled with this precautionary measure, intended to stop petty pilfering, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at the same time, decided to create sixpenny postal orders, which are intended to discourage the system of transmitting stamps in payment of small accounts. The new denominations increase by six-

pences up to the sum of one guinea, the new pattern of the order being somewhat smaller than that previously in use; but a perforated counterfoil is now attached, enabling the sender to insert the name of the person to whom the remittance is made, the money order office at which it is payable, and the date when the order is sent. As heretofore, it will be possible to attach fivepence in stamps to any postal order, so that practically any amount may by this system be forwarded through the post. A large number of the new orders are already in circulation, and they will be issued for every denomination as the existing stock of orders, printed according to the old pattern, becomes exhausted, the period within which all may be presented, without any charge for commission, being still three months.

This change may doubtless be necessary in the public interest, but it will be found inconvenient to many of us who have been accustomed to transmitting small sums by post. To those firms who are in the habit of receiving frequent remittances in postage stamps it will not, however, involve anything beyond the loss of five per cent. in cashing the accumulated amounts.

AN ENTERPRISING POSTMASTER.

WE are indebted for the following amusing description of Panama-cum-American postal issues to the *Daily Mail* of January 1st, which, like much that appears in daily papers about stamps, is, if not true, well invented.

“An amusing expedient has been adopted by the Postmaster-General of Panama for raising money for his Government, pending the receipt of £2,000,000 from the United States for the canal concession. By issuing freak stamps he has obtained thousands of pounds from postage-stamp collectors in the United States, who are, like philatelists the world over, always anxious to secure extraordinary specimens.

“The New York *Daily Tribune* describes the Panama Postmaster’s proceedings in characteristic American style:—

“When Panama broke loose from Colombia’s apron strings every stamp fiend said, ‘What will Panama do for postage stamps? Will the stamps of Colombia hitherto used be overprinted ‘Panama,’ or will a new series of stamps be issued?’ The foxy Postmaster-General of Panama said, ‘What I do to the guileless stamp collectors will be plenty,’ and forthwith he walked over to the printing office across the street and leased the plant for a month. The foreman of the printing office was instructed to set the words ‘Republica de Panama’ in small type, capable of being contained upon a postage stamp, as many times as the limited facilities of the office would permit. Then all the sheets of stamps on hand were surcharged ‘Republica de Panama,’ and to the bank-note company of New York which furnished the stamps to Colombia for the department of Panama was sent a message to print and ship several hundred thousand sheets of stamps pending the designing and issuing of a new series. Incidentally the printer was given to understand that it was a rush job, and that nobody cared how the words ‘Republica de Panama’ were printed, whether upside down or otherwise, so long as the words appeared upon the stamps in some shape. Sheets of stamps were put through the

presses in every conceivable manner ; sideways, horizontally, vertically, upside down and straight ; printed in black, red, and blue ink. All the values of all the stamps were thus surcharged, and then the Postmaster-General prayed for speed to the ship with stamps from New York.'

"In all more than forty variations were issued. As soon as letters bearing the freak stamps arrived in New York an avalanche of orders descended upon the Postmaster-General, and dollars poured by thousands into the Panama treasury. When the shipment of stamps arrives from New York it is expected that the Panama Postmaster will alter the type used in overprinting them, so that even collectors who bought all the forty varieties at first issued will deem it necessary to secure specimens of the second issue. The financial possibilities before the Postmaster, says the *Tribune*, are limitless until new and correct stamps are printed."

THE "POST OFFICE" MAURITIUS AT AUCTION.

THE eagerly expected sale of the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius, already described in this journal, took place on the 14th January at the rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson in Leicester Square. As was naturally to be expected, this event had a strong attractive power, and hence the attendance at the sale was a very good one, the large room being quite full. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. Yardley, Hausburg, Vernon Roberts, Gordon Smith, Avery, and Tilleard, while most of the well-known dealers were also present.



The auctioneers inform us that the bidding started at £500 and went by hundreds to £700, which latter sum was bid by Mr. Vernon Roberts ; it was then jumped to £1,000 by Mr. Field, who went as high as £1,200. Messrs. Griebert and Crawford then went up to £1,400, at which point Mr. Griebert dropped out, and it was eventually knocked down to Mr. Crawford at £1,450.

This is, we believe, the largest price ever paid for a stamp either privately or at auction, and a record is hereby constituted that is likely to remain long unbroken. The stamp in question was faultless and superb, and no doubt is the finest specimen of the "Post Office" Mauritius in the world. We are happy to think that this superb stamp will remain in this country, having been purchased by a member of the London Philatelic Society.

THE BERLIN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have now received from the Hon. Secretary of this undertaking, Dr. H. Lux, 8, Hauff-Strasse Friedenau, Berlin, the proposed scheme of this exhibition. The programme is, however, marked preliminary, and in order to avoid misconception on the part of would-be exhibitors, we think it advisable not to print it *in extenso* until finally settled. We may, however, briefly summarise it as follows:—

Division I.—*General Collections*. 4 classes and 5 sub-sections.

Division II.—A. *Specialised Collections*. German Empire and Colonies, 4 classes and 3 sub-sections. B. Great Britain and Colonies, 2 classes. C and D. Europe, including Colonies, 14 classes and 1 sub-section. E. Non-European countries: United States, 2 classes; other American countries, 1 class; countries other than included in foregoing, 1 class. F. Stamps on letter: German States, 1 sub-section; other countries, 1 sub-section. G. Rarities, 3 classes. H. Various, 2 classes and 10 sub-sections.

Division III.—*Literature, etc.* 3 classes and 6 sub-sections.

We cannot think, with all respect to our Berlin friends, that this programme is one that lives up to its International claim, or that it is calculated to draw sufficient competition from other nations. Including Germany, Europe has about twenty classes and the rest of the world about six!

A GOOD GUIDE TO FRENCH STAMPS.

A COLLECTOR of French stamps writes us as follows, and we have pleasure in recommending that which from personal experience we know to be an excellent work:—

“Messrs. Yvert and Tellier’s catalogue gives a full list of every Postal, Telegraph, Fiscal, and Local stamp in its principal shades, every variety discovered up to the present, the exact date of issue of each value corrected according to the latest researches, lists of all millesimes and control numbers of issue, different obliterations, forgeries made to deceive the Government, reprints, proofs and essays, etc. It also comprises all the entires in the same exhaustive manner. Every principal type and variety, surcharge, obliteration, etc., is well illustrated, so that everyone, even if he understands only a little French, is able to easily find in this catalogue, comprising all the stamps and entires issued practically up to the end of last year in about 440 pages in 12° (pocket size), all the necessary information he desires. This catalogue can therefore be highly recommended as a useful *vade mecum* to every specialist in those stamps.”

MR. REICHENHEIM'S ARTICLE ON THE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

THE author wishes to call attention to two errors that have crept into this article published in our last issue, viz.: page 288, on line 13, “2 franc” should read “1 franc”; and page 300, on line 10, “Type I.” should read “Type II.”

Reviews.

SCOTT'S STANDARD CATALOGUE.*



ESPIE the alarming increase of new issues, the Scott Stamp Co. has contrived to reduce the bulk of its new catalogue by some twenty pages. This result has been attained by the elimination of the envelopes, an innovation that follows on the lines of other catalogues, and that is practically inevitable, however much we may regret that so sound a branch of Philately should be ostracised. As time goes on and new issues multiply, it is clear that there will have to be many other stamps that will be pushed off the philatelic stage by the new entrants, and the weakest will go to the wall, as in all other walks of life!

There are, however, no especially striking features in the present catalogue, and seeing the pitch of excellence that the Standard had already attained, this could hardly be expected. The illustrations have, however, been improved to a considerable extent, and now compare favourably with those of any other of the first-class catalogues. The difficult question of perforations has also been tackled to a certain extent. In many instances, as in the case of Austria, the perforations that have appeared practically simultaneously, and which have no historical value, have been grouped together, presenting thus a greater simplicity to the general collector. In this respect there remains yet much to be done. When a perforation denotes an epoch in the life of a stamp, as in the case of the 12½ and 14 of the British Colonies, or where, as in New South Wales, the stamps perforated 12 are in entirely different shades, neither specialist nor generalist can afford to ignore them. On the other hand, as in the cases of recent New Zealands, the later issues of Austria, of New South Wales, and of many other countries, where several perforating machines were in concurrent use, we are convinced that too much importance is attached thereto. In the interests of the general collector such varieties can be entirely ignored, and their collection left to the advanced specialist, who blithely pursues his way untrammelled by any catalogue or any limitation as to his reduplication of specimens.

In several other instances this catalogue has been improved. The excellent system of dropped smaller type for the minor varieties has been further extended, and in fact a laudable attempt has been made to produce a catalogue worthy to be a guide to all classes of collectors. The printing, paper, and binding are all excellent, and we have to congratulate the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. on having produced a new edition that is a distinct improvement upon its predecessors.

* *Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.* The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 18, East Twenty-third Street, New York. Agent, W. T. Wilson, 192, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

THE STAMP-FIEND'S RAID.*

This is a season of the year when one is expected to emerge from the ordinary trammels of life and to put the digestive organs to tests which would not be lightly undergone at a less festive period. We may prefer simpler and more easily assimilated fare, but Christmas demands that we shall drop our ordinary cares and course of life in order to laugh and grow fat! It is in this aspect alone that *The Stamp-Fiend's Raid* can be regarded by any journal devoted to Philately, with which it has absolutely no concern. The author has devoted nearly three hundred pages to a series of poems in which stamps are considerably interlarded, and his untiring abilities have also been devoted to the production of twenty-eight pages of pen-and-ink illustrations, some of which are distinctly humorous, if not absolutely equal to Sir John Tenniel's best efforts. Mr. Imeson has evidently a genius for punning, and many of his plays on words will be found both ingenious and amusing. It is difficult to describe the point of such a work with accuracy, † and we must leave it to our readers for their several decisions, but we can confidently recommend *The Stamp-Fiend's Raid* as a work that is sure to raise a smile, and in this kindly office it doubtless fulfils its mission.

CATALOGUE OF RARE AND MEDIUM STAMPS. ‡

This is a most praiseworthy and useful little book with a distinct future before it, in subsequent editions when the prices are thoroughly checked and substantiated. M. La Fare's idea is to give the prices obtained for all the principal stamps at the last recorded auctions in the leading countries of the world. Each stamp is therefore catalogued in six columns of prices, both unused and used respectively, for France, Germany, America, Great Britain, Belgium (this evidently includes Holland, as mentioned in the preface), and "latest transactions." The collector can therefore see at a glance what each stamp has fetched in all six cases, and can therefore readily *average* its worth. The condition of stamps varies so enormously, and their appreciation has so wide a range in different countries, that it is obviously no infallible guide, but at the same time the idea is an excellent one, and should be of material service to collectors. There has been much talk—and nothing more—of a "Collectors' Catalogue," and of not leaving all the pricing to our friends the dealers, but M. La Fare has really done something to solve this vexed question. No body of collectors could ever price stamps at their true values, as they would necessarily vary in different parts of the world,

* *The Stamp-Fiend's Raid (in Philatelia's Cause): a Philatelic Phantasy.* By W. E. Imeson. Horace Cox, Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

† The author's introduction really covers this ground so well that we cannot do better than quote it:—

"*The Stamp-Fiend's Raid* is a humorous and inoffensive skit on many hobbies of the day—chiefly Philately. It is written on popular lines, with a view to interest equally the general reader and those collectors whose special pursuits are introduced, viz. Philately, Numismatics, Ex-Libris, Bibliomania, Ornithology, Botany, Old China, etc. Apart from the above subjects, many burning (or smouldering) questions of the day, such as the late War, Free Trade, Foreign Competition, Alien Immigration, etc., are disposed of in a novel and irresponsible manner. The story contains no prosy matter—being told in verse—and is sufficiently disconnected to be understood by any reader of extraordinary intelligence. The book is the first—and shows much promise of being the last—of its kind."

‡ *Catalogue of Rare and Medium Stamps.* A. La Fare, 55, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

and no catalogue for collectors would sell without such prices. M. La Fare has, however, given the collector all he wants on the score of pounds, shillings, and pence. As regards stamps represented by pence, they can take care of themselves, whether in dealers' or collectors' catalogues; it is those whose value is in shillings, and especially in pounds, of whose true selling price the collector is so anxious to know. In this respect M. La Fare fills the void, and gives to philatelists the worth attached to every leading stamp in the open market, uninfluenced by the heroic efforts of any dealer in search of a premature competence.

Mr. H. Hilckes has already trodden this field, but his methods have been greatly improved upon in the present instance, and we honestly believe that, with careful editing and the co-operation of the leading philatelists in each of the five countries, an annual of prices can be produced that will be invaluable to everyone connected with stamp collecting. We have to congratulate M. La Fare on his very useful catalogue, and shall hope to know it is a "hardy annual."

We cannot refrain from a word of praise as regards the cover of the catalogue, which is one of those productions of perfect taste for which the French nation is so justly famous. Several hundred stamps, all partly overlapping in reduced size, are reproduced on this cover, all depicted in (reduced) facsimile from the originals, and printed in the respective colours of the stamps. The vast majority of these colour reproductions have the absolute tone of the originals, and the whole page forms the prettiest and most accurate representation of the general issues of the world. As a specimen of colour-printing it is superb, and the book is worth buying alone for this artistic and charming *mise en scène* of the stamps of all the nations.

THE A B C OF COLLECTING.*

As indicated by the title, Mr. Melville's little book is devoted to explaining to the young collector the whys and wherefores of stamp collecting, and it may at once be said that this purpose is fully attained. In very readable and interesting form the author descants upon almost everything connected with postage stamps, and gives an amount of information that should be of the greatest service to the apprentices of Philately. The work is divided into thirty-one chapters, dealing with the historical and artistic affinities of stamps, their methods of production, their various forms of collection, and many other subjects. Chapters VIII. ("Stamps of Great Price") and XXV. ("Famous Collectors and their Collections") are especially well written, the information, contrary to the general run of such compositions, being practically accurate and reliable. There are nineteen plates of illustrations, embracing stamps from all quarters of the globe, and the book is neatly printed and of conveniently portable size. Mr. Melville, who acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. E. D. Bacon for valuable information, has produced a readable and useful little book, which may well command a wide circulation, not only among junior collectors, but with those who have greater experience.

* *The A B C of Stamp Collecting.* Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society of London. H. J. Drane, Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, E.C.

THE TSINGTAU PROVISIONAL STAMPS.*

This relatively small work (consisting, however, of over fifty pages) is practically entirely concerned with the provisional issue of stamps for Tsingtau, the capital of Germany's newly acquired Chinese territory of Kiautschow. Soon after its acquisition, in 1898, a series of six of the current German stamps was surcharged diagonally with the word "China." Owing, however, to an unexpectedly enormous demand for the 5 pfennig value, largely attributable to the despatch of pictorial post cards by the soldiers, it became necessary to increase the stock of that value, and recourse was had to surcharging. The 10 pfennig stamp was therefore surcharged "5 Pfg.," and this supply being also apparently quickly exhausted, a second issue was brought forth, overprinted "5 Pf." To these succeeded later varieties having an additional "5" or "5 Pf." Of the two first issues there are three main varieties differing essentially in the sizes of figures and letters, and there exist also numerous minor varieties. The demand for these provisionals led to their extensive falsification, and it is to prevent the sale of these that Messrs. Senf have issued the present work. Illustrations are given of the entire sheets of the two issues, and also of an entire sheet of the forged surcharges, while other depicments abound of the varieties of additional surcharge. The collector should thus be well forewarned and guarded in his selection of these stamps, and should be, as we ourselves are, indebted to Messrs. Senf Brothers for the masterly way in which they have dealt with the subject, and for the interesting addition they have made to philatelic literature.

THE ABC SUPPLEMENT.†

We have received from Messrs. Bright and Son their supplement to their last issued catalogue, and so voluminous have been the new issues that it constitutes a catalogue of itself. There are eight pages of entires and not less than forty-six of adhesives, embracing probably well over 2,000 different stamps! How the collector of the future is going to generalise, or, still more, how the dealer is going to stock to supply him, passes our comprehension. The illustrations in this supplement are most excellently rendered, and in every other respect it fully maintains the high standard attained by Messrs. Bright's catalogues. The price is but 6d., and we cannot help thinking that the issue of such cheap and simple supplements is far preferable to the system of annual editions.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.‡

This universal favourite has once more been re-edited and brought fully up to date, and the 1904 edition will be found to continue all those features of excellence that have now long established it as a prime favourite, not only with collectors in this country, but throughout the world. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are, however, by no means a firm that adopts the motto of leaving

* *The Provisional Stamps of Tsingtau and their Imitations.* Gebrüder Senf, Leipsic, Germany.

† *Supplement to the Fifth Edition of the ABC Catalogue.* Bright and Son, 164, Strand, London, W.C.

‡ *Stanley Gibbons', Limited, Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire (1904).* 391, Strand, London.

well alone; they always endeavour to make the "well" better, and it must be conceded that in the work before us this has been very ably carried out.

The two most important innovations are that through the whole catalogue, the dates of issues have been carefully revised, the insertion of the name of the printer and the method of the printing of the various issues, and the illustrations of watermarks from accurate tracings. This greatly improved delineation of the watermarks is a distinct advantage, while the illustrations of the surcharges are, as heretofore, excellent. We are unable to extend the same praise to the illustrations of the stamps, many of which are printed from dies that are much worn, and should be replaced in the next edition. Among the lists that have been either rewritten or amended, we note New South Wales, in which the issues of 1871-84 have been separated into the Large and the Small Crown watermarks, and the later issues into the perforations of the three machines. We do not, however, seem to have before heard that "Mr. Mason, of Sydney," engraved the first plate of the twopenny Sydney Views, or that Plate II. (star in angles) was engraved by Carmichael! The error "WAEES" on the 2d., Laureated, Plate II., is also worth more than three-fifths of the value of a normal specimen! Considerable attention has also been paid to New Zealand, the issues of 1875-81 having been rearranged in chronological order, and the modern issues entirely revised and rewritten. The latter are very clear and concise, and embrace even the latest of New Zealand's postal necessities. The early stamps of Victoria have also been rearranged and greatly improved. The first issue having been revised and more clearly divided into the various printings, is now intelligible, which it certainly was not in the last edition. In the list of New Republic of South Africa all the dates are clearly set forth in the reference list, and may attract some collectors! British East Africa has also been rewritten, following the lines of the articles in the *Monthly Journal*, and many other countries have been added to and improved.

By the elimination of superfluous introductory matter, the bulk of the book has not been visibly increased, and possibly next year, by the excision of superfluous fiscal stamps used postally (?), the genteel dimensions of the catalogue may still be maintained. It is a very excellent work all in all, is certainly not excelled by any other, and is deservedly the mentor and companion of almost every collector throughout the British dominions.

SUPPLEMENT TO MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.*

Messrs. Whitfield King are not imbued with the doctrine of annual catalogues, and wisely prefer to issue an occasional supplement bringing stamps up to date. In the present instance the issues have been collated up to the end of last year, and embrace about twenty-eight pages of matter. These are almost entirely represented by last year's new stamps, and as Messrs. Whitfield King only catalogue the principal varieties, the volume of new stamps can well be imagined. The supplement is admirably printed and furnished throughout with clear illustrations.

* *Supplement to the Fourth Edition of the Universal Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps.* Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

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.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has written to that journal as follows:—

"It has not been noticed, I think, in *E. W. S. N.* or elsewhere, that there has recently been a resetting, and with it an alteration of type, in the Admiralty Official overprint. The alteration is visible, and is at once apparent; in fact, odd copies that first came to hand suggested the idea that the new overprint was nothing more or less than a forgery. The difference in type is that between two founts, or faces, of sans-serif: the original face is wider than that last used. Technically, the letters of the latter have been 'spaced' to make the word 'Admiralty' the same length as in the original setting; but while the new setting, on the whole, appears slightly larger, the following peculiarities more clearly show the differences in the new:—

'A.' The cross-bar is nearer the feet of the upright stroke.

'D, M, T.' These letters are all narrower, the M especially being noticeable.

'R.' This is larger than in the first setting.

"The stamps with this new setting appear to have been put into use the beginning of December. I have copies of the 1d. post-marked Dec. 4. At present I have only seen the new ½d. and 1d., but doubtless the other values will be found similarly printed."

We have examined the Colonial Stamp Market's stock, and find that we have both types in the ½d. and 1d. also, bearing much earlier dates than Mr. Quinton's. Our records are as follows:—

Admiralty Officials.

½d., surcharged Type II., 25.9.03.
1d. " " II., 17.11.03.

ANTIGUA.—The following stationery has stamps of the current "Arms" type.—*M. C.*

Envelopes.

1 penny, carmine on white laid.
2½ pence, blue on white.

Registered Envelope.

2 pence, blue (size G).

Bands.

½ penny, green on buff.
1 " carmine on buff.

Post Cards.

½ penny, green on cream.
1 " carmine on cream.
1 + 1 " " "

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—The General Post Office, Sydney, received last week the 10s. and 20s. Postage Dues, with "N.S.W." removed and space filled in.—*Australian Journal of Philately.*

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—The *M. C.* chronicles the current British Registration envelope (G) surcharged "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE," the stamp itself being overprinted "DUTY 4d."

Registered Envelope. 4 pence (on 3d.), brown.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—The new stamps chronicled on page 177, vol. xii., have reached this side, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2d. and 2s. 6d. values.

Our friends tell us that the colours should be—2d., mauve and purple; 4d., black and green; 6d., brown-orange and grey; 2s. 6d., green; 4s., mauve and purple; and 10s., black and green, the centre in the second colour.

Nothing is mentioned about the 1d., £1, and £10 values.

The ordinary size are watermarked Crown CA, and the large size Crown CC. All perf. 14.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—We understand from the *M.C.* that some wrappers of the new type have appeared.

Wrappers.

½ anna, green on buff.
1 ,, carmine on buff.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.—Mr. J. T. Bolton sends us specimens of the half anna, yellow-green, *Queen's Head*, with *inverted surcharge at top*, looking at the stamp from the right way up. If the surcharge is of the new printing described on page 304, vol. xii., as at foot of the stamp, then these stamps were inverted when the overprint was applied.

Can any of our readers throw any light on the subject?

CEYLON.—There is a slight addition made to the new *King's Head* stationery by the *P. J. G. B.*, and *Ewen's Weekly* has listed three values of the King's Head adhesives surcharged "ON SERVICE."

Officials.

3 c., green, King's Head; sur.	ON	in black.
	SERVICE,	
5 c., lilac	"	"
15 c., blue	"	"

Letter Card.

5 cents, dull black on blue.

CYPRUS.—Additions to the set of King's Head adhesives are made by the *P. J. I.*

Adhesives.

2 piastres, ultramarine and violet; CA; perf. 14.	
9 ,, brown and carmine	"
18 ,, black and brown	"

DOMINICA.—A set of "entires" has been issued here, with stamps of the "View of Dominica" type.—*M. C.*

For particulars, see *Antigua* in this number.

FIJI.—Some provisional cards are noted by the *M. C.*

Post Cards.

½ penny on 1½d., green.
½ + ½ ,, 1½ + 1½, purple.

INDIA.—Another value of the King's Head set, the 3 pies, grey, is reported with the official overprint.

Official.

3 pies, grey; surcharged 11.	ON	s., in black.
	M.	

Jhind.—In the *P. J. I.* we read that the 1 anna, carmine, *Queen's Head*, has been surcharged for ordinary use here.

Adhesive. 1 anna, carmine, *Queen's Head*.

Kishengarh.—We have received from Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. used copies of a new ¼ a. stamp. The design is similar to that of the previous stamp of that value, but it has been entirely redrawn, the inscriptions and the devices in the Shield being now in colour on white, instead of the reverse; and the supporters and the Crest appear in white, and are much more clearly shown than before. We have only seen single copies at present, and we fancy that they are lithographed, instead of being hand-stamped or surfaced-printed like the previous issues; they are in various shades of pink, on very thick, highly-surfaced paper, and imperforate.

¼ a., pink; *new type.*

The issue probably took place in September, one of the copies shown us being used on the 22nd of that month.—*M. J.*

JAMAICA.—A couple of novelties have been issued here.

A Coat of Arms appears in the centre, value in numerals in top corners, repeated in words at foot; "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" is also added under the Arms, with "JAMAICA" at top.

Adhesives.

½d., green and black; CA; perf. 14.
2½d., ultramarine and black ,,

LEeward ISLANDS.—Mr. J. T. Bolton informs us that he has the ½d. lilac and green, of 1897, with the Jubilee surcharge "VR," etc., inverted.

Adhesive.

½d., lilac and green, of 1897, with inverted Jubilee surcharge.

MONTERRAT.—Here again the *M.C.* informs us that some stationery bearing the new design has appeared.

The list is the same as that for Antigua, given earlier in this number.

NEW ZEALAND.—The current 2s. is coming in a very distinct shade, *Ewen's Weekly* informs us, and the *M.C.* lists a new Registration envelope.

Adhesive.

2s., dark blue-green; wmk. NZ and Star sideways; perf. 11.

Registration Envelope.

3d., dark blue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The long 6d. "Postage" is now to be found, according to *Ewen's Weekly*, in a lighter shade than before and perf. 12 even.

Adhesive.

6d., green; perf. an even 12.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—A post card of the current type is listed by the *M.C.*

Post Card.

1 penny, carmine on cream.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—The *P. J. I.* describes a set of the permanent issue for British Somaliland, or, as it is called on the stamps, "SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE."

The design of the new stamps is that of the last issue of British East Africa and British Central Africa. Perf. 14; watermark in anna values Crown and CA, and in rupee values Crown C C.

Adhesives.

½ anna, green.
1 ,, carmine and grey.
2 annas, violet and lilac.
2½ ,, ultramarine.
3 ,, dark green and violet.
4 ,, black and dark green.
6 ,, purple and green.
8 ,, light blue and grey.
12 ,, orange and grey.
1 rupee, green.
2 rupees, violet and lilac.
3 ,, grey and green.
5 ,, carmine and grey.

Officials.

½ anna, surcharged "O.H.M.S.," in black.
1 ,, ,, ,, ,,
2 annas ,, ,, ,, ,,
8 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 rupee ,, ,, ,, ,,

Post Card.

1 anna, carmine on cream.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—There would appear to be a new issue of King's Head stamps, and the *P. J. I.* reports two values.

They are stated to be very like the new Somaliland issue, but with the King's portrait framed in palm trees. Possibly they are fiscals.

Adhesives.

1 cent, green ; CA ; perf. 14.
3 cents, lilac ,, ,,

SUDAN.—The 5 m., black and carmine, with the multiple watermark, for ordinary use, has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send a specimen. Another value has been chronicled with the "O.S.G.S." overprint.

Adhesive.

5 m., black and carmine ; multiple wmk.

Official.

1 m., carmine and brown ; surcharged "O.S.G.S."

TASMANIA.—The ½d., green (Lake Marion), watermark V and Crown, and perf. 11, has reached the *P. R.*

Adhesive.

½d., green (Lake Marion) ; wmk. V and Crown ; perf. 11.

A small supply of the 1s., watermarked V and Crown, has reached the *Australian Journal of Philately*, though the issue has not yet been made to the public.

It is reported also that the 10d. value has been printed with the above watermark, and awaits issue when the present stock runs out.

Adhesive.

1s., rose and green ; wmk. V and Crown.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—The *M. C.* chronicles the 10 h. cards of Austria surcharged "10 CENTIMES 10" (formerly "CENTIMES" only), in black.

Post Cards.

10 centimes on 10 h., red and black.
10 + 10 ,, ,, 10 + 10 h. ,,

BOSNIA.—We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that another value, the 35 heller, blue, with value in black numerals, already catalogued, has reached Washington. We had not chronicled this value before.

Adhesive. 35 heller, blue, value in black.

ITALY.—A new letter card is listed by the *M. C.* It is of the current type.

Letter Card.

20 centesimi, brown-red on yellow.

MONACO.—The 5 c. envelope has appeared in altered colour.—*M. C.*

Envelope. 5 centimes, yellow-green.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. J. B. Robert writes to say there will shortly be issued a set of Postage Due stamps.

The design will be a fancy shield in the centre, set in a fancy frame. At top will be the inscription, "PORTEADO" and "CORREIO"

at bottom. The values ⁵Reis etc., ap-
A RECEBER,
pear on the shield. The different denominations and colours will be—

5 reis, bistre-brown.
10 ,, orange.
30 ,, dark grey.
40 ,, lilac.
50 ,, red.
100 ,, light blue.

All on white paper, and perforated.

SWEDEN.—We are glad to see it announced in the *M. J.* that the new 5 krona, listed on page 248, vol. xii., is to be considered for permanent use.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—To the current set has been added a 6 centavos stamp.

Adhesive. 6 centavos, black.

CHILI.—The colour of the surcharge "DIEZ CENTAVOS" on 30 c., orange-red, of 1901, listed on page 305, vol. xii., is *dark*

blue, and not black. By artificial light it appeared to us to be black.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Antioquia*.—Additions are made by the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and the *M. J.* to the new set of which we listed two values on pages 225 and 274 of vol. xii.

The designs of the four lower values consist of large numerals of value in the centre, while the peso stamps are of the portrait type.

All bear the inscription, "1903 COLOMBIA DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA." Lithographed on white paper, and perforated.

Adhesives.

10 centavos, yellow.
20 " violet.
30 " brown.
40 " green.
2 pesos, violet.
3 " blue.

Barranquilla.—The *A. J. P.* has received the following new varieties, but no mention is made of the design.

Adhesives.

5 c., bistre; perf. 12.
50 c., rose "
5 p., pale brown; perf. 12.
10 p., claret; perf. 12.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles a 10 c. stamp of the "pier" type.

Adhesive.

10 c., blue, on pink; "pier" type.

Bolívar.—Mr. J. T. Bolton writes to say that the 50 c., purple, listed on page 305, vol. xii., and a 1 peso, red, which we do not appear to have chronicled, at least under this heading, are both on horizontally laid paper.

Adhesive.

1 peso, red; horizontally laid paper.

Cauca.—The 10 c. provisional, chronicled on page 204, vol. xii., as imperf., also exists perf. 12, *Erwen's Weekly* informs us.

Medellin.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports that the 10 c., black on rose, of Colombia, 1902 (Type 79, no doubt), has been overprinted "Habilitado—Medellin—A R," in three lines, vertically, in violet, for use as a *Returned Acknowledgment Stamp*.—*M. J.*

10 c., black on rose; violet surcharge.

Santander.—Our publishers have shown us a copy, found amongst their stock, of the 1 c., Type 5, in a pale grey-blue shade, and perf. 11½ instead of 13½. It is on the usual thin paper.—*M. J.*

1 c., grey-blue; perf. 11½.

CUBA.—It is stated that a new issue is in course of preparation, but designs are at present unknown.

The values are 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 50 c., and 1 peso, and a 10 cents Express Delivery stamp.

HONDURAS.—The 2 cents., rose, of the 1898 issue has also, it is reported, been found on the laid paper.

Adhesive. 2 cents., rose, laid paper.

NICARAGUA.—A batch of provisional Official stamps is chronicled in the *A. J. P.*

A suitable supply of errors and varieties is provided.

Officials.

1 centavo on 10 c., violet, of 1902.
2 centavos on 3 c., green, of 1900.
4 " 10 c., violet, of 1902.
5 " 3 c., green, of 1900.
10 " 20 c., brown, Official of 1900.
30 " 20 c., brown "
Black surcharge.

PANAMA.—Other values than those already listed of the Map series have been surcharged for this new Republic, and unfortunately all sorts of errors, etc., have been made. The latter we do not intend to chronicle, as we do not think they are above suspicion.

The surcharge, we are told, exists in black, red, and even mixed inks.

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
10 c., orange.
50 c., bistre.
1 peso, lake.

Too Late Stamp. 5 c., purple on rose.

PARAGUAY.—The *M. C.* makes additions to the new set in the altered design. See page 306, vol. xii.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, orange.
10 " violet.
20 " vermilion.
30 " dark blue.
60 " ochre.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇAO, DUTCH INDIES, AND SURINAM.—Mr. J. B. Robert informs us that three high values of the new type will shortly be put into circulation.

The values and colours are—1 gulden, violet; 1½ gulden, marone; and 2½ gulden, steel-blue. The stamps will be, we understand, of large size, like the high values of the mother country.

FRENCH POST OFFICES ABOARD.—*China*.—It appears from *Erwen's Weekly* that the provisional stamps listed on page 306, vol. xii.,

may be found with the surcharges in the following colours:—

30 c., brown, of 1894, in red or in violet.
 5 c., yellow-green, of 1898, in carmine or in violet.
 10 c., rose, of 1902, in carmine or in violet.
 15 c., blue, in carmine or in violet.
 15 c., orange, of 1902, in violet.
 30 c., brown, in violet.

Long-Tcheou.—We are glad to hear, through the *M. J.*, that the set announced for this place has been suppressed, without ever being put in use, or even sent to the office there.

LIBERIA.—Mr. H. L. Hayman has kindly sent us specimens of the 16 c., 24 c., and 32 c., of 1892, surcharged respectively in bold letters in blue, **TEN** cents, **FIFTEEN** cents, and **TWENTY** cents.

In 1892 the postage was 8 c. the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but in 1896, when the postage was reduced to 5 c. the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the issue was altered to suit

the current postage rates. A supply of the 16 c., 24 c., and 32 c. was left, and, in order to utilise them, they have been overprinted as described above.

Adhesives.

TEN cents, in blue, on 16 c., lilac.
FIFTEEN cents, in blue, on 24 c., green on buff.
TWENTY cents ,, ,, 32 c., greenish blue.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—Here again a set of Postage Due stamps is shortly to appear.

The design will be somewhat similar to that selected for the mother country. At top "PORTEADO" and the name of the Colony will appear. Value only will be seen in the shield, and at foot "RECEBER" will take the place of "CORREIO."

Values and colours are at present unknown.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for this early information.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

THE second meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, 6th November, 1903, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, J. A. Tilleard, T. Maycock, Rudolph Frentzel, C. J. Daun, William Silk, jun., C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, A. R. Barrett, C. Neville Biggs, W. Schwabacher, H. G. Palliser, L. W. Fulcher, Thos. Wm. Hall, Gordon Smith, and B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 23rd October, 1903, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., resigning his membership of the Society in consequence of his having parted with his collection of stamps, and the resignation was accepted with regret.

The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from Dr. Lux relative to the exhibition proposed to be held in Berlin in September, 1904, and asking for the support of the members of this Society.

Mr. Ehrenbach then opened a discussion on the question, "Is collecting with the aid of the present catalogues and albums becoming too difficult for beginners?" in the course of which he indicated the points which, in his opinion, should be specially dealt with in catalogues and albums under the head-

ings "Design," "Methods of Separation," "Watermarks," "Paper," and "Surcharges," and pointed out that in his opinion the compilers of catalogues and albums went so far into detail as to render the subject exceedingly difficult for beginners to understand and appreciate. A short discussion followed, in which the Earl of Crawford and Messrs. Gordon Smith, Oldfield, and Tilleard took part, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Ehrenbach for initiating the discussion was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE third meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, 20th November, 1903, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, Franz Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, B. D. Knox, William Silk, jun., R. B. Yardley, L. S. Wells, F. J. Williams, H. G. Palliser, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, Robert Ehrenbach, Malcolm S. Cooke, C. Neville Biggs.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 6th November, 1903, were read and confirmed.

Mr. Ehrenbach in the absence of the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant-Secretary read the correspondence.

The Chairman informed the meeting that he had on the occasion of the Annual Dinner sent the following telegram to the President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

"At their Annual Dinner the Philatelic

Society of London have the honour of drinking your Royal Highness' health as their President, wishing you long life and every blessing."

To this a reply was received, unfortunately too late to be read at the dinner. It reads thus:—

"I heartily thank the members of the Philatelic Society, London, for their kind message of greeting and good wishes.

GEORGE."

On the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, and seconded by Mr. F. Reichenheim, it was unanimously resolved to enter the above-given telegram on the minutes.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of British Guiana, which was especially strong in the first and early issues.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Avery for his fine display was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Neville Biggs, and carried *nem. con.*

The business then terminated.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, 4th December, 1903, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Frenzel, L. W. Fulcher, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, W. Schwabacher, H. G. Palliser, Gordon Smith, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Robert Ehrenbach, A. R. Barrett, and five visitors.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President at 8 p.m., and the minutes of the meeting held on the 20th November were read and confirmed.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Assistant-Secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon read the correspondence.

A letter from Mr. Wm. Silk, jun., resigning his membership was read, and his resignation was received with regret.

Mr. F. Reichenheim read a paper on "The Stamps of France (1849-1900)," in which many new and interesting facts were disclosed. His very fine and interesting collection was inspected during the reading of the paper, enabling his audience to observe the new points brought to light. In addition to this, lantern slides were shown illustrating the varieties in the 40 c., orange, engraved and lithographed; and the 40 c., Empire; and also three types of numerals on the 5 fr., Empire.

The lantern apparatus of Mr. Hausburg was operated by that member.

On the motion of Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. F. Reichenheim for his most interesting paper, the result of much careful philatelic study. Mr. Hausburg was joined in the vote for his share of the work.

There being no further business, the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—
W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary—
Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 20th.—Display: New South Wales and Mauritius, Mr. W. B. Avery.

The following were unanimously elected members: Lieut.-Col. G. Chichester, Messrs. C. Nisseu, Eugene Egly, I. J. Bernstein, and Leon de Raaij.

Messrs. T. W. Peck, F. C. Henderson, and A. H. Stamford were thanked for donations to the permanent collection, and during the evening Mr. W. A. Callaghan presented a valuable collection of the stamps of Great Britain and received a special vote of thanks for the same. The collection given included very fine copies of £5, five £1 (cross, three orbs, three crowns, I.R. official green, and King's Head), 2s., brown, all the octagonals, R.H. and Admiralty official complete, P. O. telegraphs almost complete, and many other scarce mint or finely used stamps.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave a display of his superb and unique collections of New South Wales and Mauritius. In New South Wales reconstructed sheets were shown of every type and shade of Sydney View and Laureated, besides a marvellous accumulation of other rarities. In Mauritius the unused 1d. and 2d. "Post Office," and the other early issues, some in reconstructed sheets, excited the admiration of the large and appreciative meeting.

Oct. 29th.—Paper: Portugal and Colonies, Mr. G. Johnson.

Messrs. W. Armistead, Wiseman, Clarke, E. Dodds, O. Crane, and Miss F. E. Smith were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes to the following donors to the Society's permanent collection: Messrs. G. W. Martin (valuable lot of colonials and foreign), W. B. Avery (mint pair of Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R.), C. McNaughtan (early Barbados, etc.), P. Fabri, H. Le Cronier, J. Winch, C. A. Stephenson, R. Hollick, A. A. Green.

Messrs. W. Morley, O. K. Trechinam, and Rev. G. H. Raynor were thanked for contributions to the Library.

Mr. G. Johnson then read his paper on the stamps of Portugal and Colonies.

CORRECTIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT.

1. In the list of donors to the permanent collection for 1902-3, Mr. D. Davis's name should be second in order of value given.
2. Page 19, line 16, should read "count as Nos. 6 12."
3. Wants list of Germany. Samoa should be "all except 1, 2, 9, 10."

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, November 24th, 1903, at 7.15 p.m.

Present: L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, C. R. Sutherland, Burton F. J. Cooper, A. H. L. Giles, A. B. Kay, J. B. Neyroud, F. Reichenheim, W. T. Standen, D. Thomson, H. Thompson, K. Wiehen, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, C. J. Daun, W. Jacoby, F. J. Melville, A. G. Wane, S. Chapman, C. Stuart Dudley, L. W. Fulcher, W. B. Avery, A. Bagshawe, Baron Anthony de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 27th, 1903, were read and signed as correct.

The election of Lieut. R. C. F. Schomberg, W. T. Standen, J. F. B. Vandeleur, Dr. E. Webster, Mrs. Muntz, J. Winck, and A. R. Barrett, as ordinary members of the Society was duly confirmed.

The resignation of Mr. R. B. Brown was accepted with regret.

Mr. Fred J. Melville presented a copy of his *ABC of Stamp Collecting* to the Library, and received the thanks of the Society for his interesting donation.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave a display of his collections of the stamps of Ceylon and Straits Settlements. As is well known, Mr. Avery ranks high among the great specialists in these countries, and the profusion of rarities handed round to the members met with intelligent approval. At the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Sidebotham, seconded by Mr. Sutherland, and carried with acclamation. This elicited a graceful response from Mr. Avery, and a promise of future philatelic treats.

Exchange and discussion followed, and the meeting terminated at 9.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

JULY and August packets came back from circulation in good time, and sheets were returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay.

Sales resulted as follows: July, £82 4s. 9d.; August, £99 3s. 11d.

Four packets, containing 165 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £2,091 14s. 7d., were made up for the November circuit, and despatched by the 24th ult. Some very good contributions were included, and members will find no difficulty in making a selection of rarer and medium stamps at reasonable quotations. West Indians and British Africans were strongly represented, and many good specimens of old Europeans were offered.

During the past two months eighteen applications for membership were accepted, and seven were held over for inquiries. Collectors of all grades are eligible, and requests for copies of rules, etc., are invited. It should, however, be borne in mind that at

least two references must accompany every application, to avoid delay and prevent misunderstanding. A great demand exists for the better class of stamps, as at the present time buyers outnumber sellers; philatelists will therefore find the Club an excellent medium for the disposal of their duplicates.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundredth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, November 9th, 1903. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$477.11, was approved as read. The President transferred to the Secretary the incorporation papers of the Club, and also the bond of the Treasurer. The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to approve the bond of the new Treasurer. Moved by Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. Bruner, and carried, that the cost of medals of the Club to those desiring to offer them as prizes be fixed at \$6 each for bronze, \$12 each for silver, and \$75 each for gold ones. Moved by Mr. Morgenthau, seconded by Mr. Bruner, and carried, that not more than six medals of each class be distributed during any one year. Mr. Scott was authorised to have struck twenty medals in silver and twenty in bronze, and to have suitable cases made for each one. A communication was read from Mr. Toppan, offering two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of the postage stamps of Siam. Mr. Toppan's offer was accepted with thanks. Mr. Holland offered, through Mr. Luff, two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of the telegraph stamps of the United States; accepted with thanks. Two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, were offered by Mr. Luff for a competitive exhibition of the postage stamps of Porto Rico; and Mr. Rich offered two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of the stamps of Straits Settlements. These offers were also accepted with thanks. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. made an offer of three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of United States postage, official, dues, newspaper, and revenue stamps, with the proviso that no gold medal be awarded unless there be at least six entries. The offer of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. was accepted with thanks. The Collectors' Club will also award two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, for a competitive exhibition of United States proofs and essays. The dates of the proposed exhibitions have been set as follows: December 14th, 1903, Siam; January 11th, 1904, U.S. Telegraph; February 8th, 1904, Porto Rico; March 14th, 1904, U.S. Postage, Official

Dues, Newspapers, and Revenues; April 11th, 1904, Straits Settlements; May 9th, 1904, U.S. Proofs and Essays. Messrs. Andreini, Morgenthau, and Perrin were appointed judges for the December exhibition. An appropriation of \$100 was voted to the Amusement Committee for a vaudeville en-

tertainment and collation, to be held at the Club House during the month of December. The application of Mr. B. L. Drew, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon, and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a member of the Club. ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Correspondence.

ZANZIBAR SURCHARGES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to Mr. Wilmot Corfield's article "The Surcharge," etc., in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, I feel, in the interest of philatelists generally, and more especially those who are interested in countries which have by necessity issued surcharged stamps, that Mr. Corfield's attention should be drawn to the following facts:—

As the stamps of Zanzibar are specially mentioned, I can only surmise that Mr. Corfield cannot be aware that the allegations brought against an honourable gentleman—Mr. Remington, the then Postmaster of the Zanzibar Protectorate—were so amply disproved, and I understand Mr. Corfield holds a somewhat similar position in India, while Mr. Remington is at the present time Postmaster-General of British East Africa.

For the above-mentioned facts, I would refer your readers and Mr. Corfield to the *Philatelic Record*, vol. xix. pp. 310 and 34; also the *London Philatelist*, vol. vi. p. 256. The comparisons made in the article between the surcharges on Zanzibar and Somaliland are scarcely allowable, considering the latter have only been issued quite recently, whereas the stamps in the former case were overprinted in 1895-6, eight years ago, by native workmen in the office of the *Zanzibar Gazette*, and on reference to a copy of the *Gazette*, pretty much the same errors will be found.

In one paragraph Mr. Corfield refers to the surcharge as "vandalism," and in the paragraph immediately following he writes, "It is, at its best, an artistic afterthought." There was surely not much thought on Mr. Corfield's part before writing this.

Mr. Corfield's whole argument is that surcharges were not necessary. Surely, as in the case of Zanzibar, they were made, as officially proved, to provide for the 2½ anna or penny fee, when the stamps of that value were exhausted.

What better argument of bona fides can anyone require than the fact that Mr. Remington actually had the stamps surcharged 2½ affixed to the letters by the Post Office officials, and later, to prevent any further surcharge, actually used stamps prepared for the Postal Union.

I can add my testimony, extending over four years, devoted to making a specialised collection, I have only come across some fifteen forgeries in the stamps of Zanzibar, which Mr. Corfield specially attacks, although such action must cause pain and annoyance to a gentleman probably Mr. Corfield's senior in the department to which he belongs.

In conclusion, I would recommend a perusal of the above-mentioned articles, which are as interesting as any reports of a present-day action at law.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. V. MORTEN.

The Market.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of November 19th and 20th, 1903.

* Unused. £ s. d.

Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., carmine-rose, pair on piece	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, ditto	2	8	0
Victoria, 1854, Queen on throne, lithographed, 2d., red-lilac, a fine horizontal pair used on piece, one of which has the error "TVO"	3	0	0
Ditto, Too Late,* thinned	2	0	0
Collections: 575, £26; 6,794, £23; and 1,011, £18.			

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 24th to 26th, 1903.

* Unused. £ s. d.

Great Britain, 1d., "VR,"* no gum	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, rouletted, pair, no roulettes at bottom*	10	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, Die I., block of four,* little creased	16	0	0
Ditto, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue,* no gum	7	0	0
Ditto, 1855-7, Small Garter, 4d., carmine, imperf., on deep blue*	13	10	0
Ditto, 1867-78, 10s., grey,* mint	9	9	0

Great Britain, 1867-78, £1, purple-brown,* small tear	£ s. d.	Uganda, 1895, 10 cowries, black, altered in MS. to "15"	£ s. d.
Ditto, 1882-3, Anchor, 5s., rose on bluish,* mint	13 0 0	Ditto, 45 cowries, violet,* one of the rarest of these stamps, only about eight copies are known	12 10 0
Ditto, wmk. Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, small tear*	7 15 0	British Columbia, 1861, no wmk., imperf., 2½d., brown-rose, a superb unused pair, with side margin and inscription	18 0 0
Ceylon, 1s., lilac, imperf.,* no gum	7 0 0	Ditto, 1865, wmk. CC, imperf., 5c., rose, good margins	30 0 0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, ditto,* ditto	4 7 6	Canada, 12d., black, large margins and lightly cancelled, but damaged in top right corner	11 0 0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto,* ditto, close at bottom	7 5 0	Ditto, wove paper, 6d., purple-black, on thin paper*	28 10 0
Ditto, CA, 16 c., lilac,* mint	6 15 0	Newfoundland, 1s., orange,* cut close	9 10 0
Ditto, 24 c., purple-brown,* ditto	6 0 0	Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	10 0 0
Ditto, 5 Cents on 24 c., ditto,* little soiled	7 5 0	Barbados, 1s., blue, error, a little clipped, and with penmark removed (the usual condition in which this stamp is found). Of the greatest rarity—only nine copies believed to exist	10 10 0
Hong Kong, 96 c., yellow-brown,* no gum	5 0 0	Ditto, 1878, Provisionals, 1d. on half of 5s., rose, a pair, numeral 7 mm., reading downwards, perfs. clipped at top	23 0 0
Ditto, 4 c., slate, 12½,* part gum	4 17 6	Ditto, ditto, another reading upwards (left half)*	9 10 0
Straits Settlements, CC, 96 c., grey, 12½,* mint	5 12 6	A fine catalogue.	10 0 0
Ditto, 1892-4, 32 c., carmine-rose, error without surcharge,* mint	12 0 0	* * *	
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., scarlet,* no gum	8 10 0	MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.	
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue,* creased	5 17 6	Sale of December 1st and 2nd, 1903.	
Ditto, Mafeking, set of nineteen and one extra	10 5 0	* Unused.	
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1848, 1d., bright orange, a pair, early impressions, although apparently unused, they have really been cleaned, but are exceedingly fine, with good margins, and of a splendid colour	40 0 0	Bahamas, perf. 13, 4d., rose,* with gum	6 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium impressions, a vertical strip of three, centre stamp being the error "Penoe," large margins and very fine, but the top and bottom stamps have each one or two small tears	35 0 0	British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	4 12 6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium impressions, a vertical strip of three, centre stamp being the error "Penoe," large margins and very fine, but the top and bottom stamps have each one or two small tears	12 10 0	British Honduras, CC, 12½, 3 c. on 3d., brown	8 0 0
Ditto, Large Fillet, 2d., dark blue	12 10 0	Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	10 0 0
Ditto, Britannia, 1s., dark green, perf.*	5 5 0	Ditto, 9d., bistre-brown, rough perf.,* full gum	3 10 0
Natal, 1870, curved "Postage" in red, 1s., green, lightly cancelled	16 0 0	Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	2 18 0
Niger Coast, HALFPENNY sideways and Half Penny, in violet, on 2d., <i>se tenant</i> *	10 0 0	Nevis, litho, 4d., orange,* no gum	4 0 0
Ditto, same surcharge diagonally and "HALFPENNY," in ornamental capitals, in violet, on 2d., <i>se tenant</i> *	9 15 0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey*	4 0 0
Ditto, same surcharge in vermilion on 2½d., diagonally inverted in centre of strip of three, stamps at either side being of the type Half Penny,* mint	10 0 0	Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, hor. strip of three	3 15 0
Ditto, same surcharge, in black, on 2½d.	10 0 0	Philippines, 1869, 2 reales, blue, Habilitado inverted	3 3 0
Ditto, Half Penny, in vermilion, on 2½d.	18 0 0	St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red, used	6 0 0
Ditto, same surcharge, in violet, on 2½d.,* mint, one of the rarest of these provisionals	12 10 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,* full gum	7 10 0
Ditto, "HALF PENNY," in ornamental capitals, in violet, on 2d.,* mint	2 6 0	Ditto, 1d. on half 6d.	3 0 0
Ditto, same surcharge, in blue, on 2d.,* mint, one of the rarest of these provisionals	19 10 0	Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green,* mint	3 5 0
		Ditto, 4d. on 1s., ver., few perfs. clipped	8 0 0
		Ditto, 1883, CA, 14, 4d., bright blue,* mint	3 10 0
		Sierra Leone, 1862, 6d., imp., lilac on white	2 12 6
		Straits Settlements, CC, 12½, 96c.,* no perf. at bottom	3 15 0
		Swaziland, perf. 11½ × 12, 5s., slate-blue, the error "Swazielan," with surcharge inverted	6 6 0
		Tobago, CA, 6d., stone	3 10 0
		Trinidad, pin-perf. 12½, 6d., yellow-green	2 0 0

THE
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The Multiplication of Perforations.



THE shoal of new catalogues for 1904 that we have recently reviewed has now doubtless been examined by the great body of collectors, and we are convinced that the predominant feeling in almost everyone's mind is that the amount of new issues and varieties is simply appalling. Even to the person who only specialises a few countries, or perhaps one continent, the amount of new varieties issued in one year must be alarming; but to the general collector it seems to our mind absolutely prohibitive. We quite fail to see how, in the near future, a collector can acquire or a dealer supply the innumerable varieties requisite for a general collection. It seems, therefore, that ultimately the general collector will become extinct, and this will create a grave detriment to the future of Philately. In order to become a true philatelist, and to acquire the faculty of specialising, a general knowledge of stamps is an indispensable foundation, and nothing can be of more consequence to the future of Philately than the preservation of the general collector.

The question for solution therefore is, What can we do to make future general collecting feasible? We cannot prevent the Portuguese or the Spanish Government from issuing at one fell swoop hundreds of surcharged varieties; we cannot hinder British Colonies in their use of postage stamps for advertising themselves; nor can we do aught when Panama issues surcharges made purposely by the score. As regards another point—the multiplication of perforations—we can, however, and should do something in order to make easier the way of the general collector. It seems to our mind that varieties of perforations should not be catalogued or collected for and by the “generalist” unless they possess a special significance* in

* Since the foregoing was written we see that our contemporary, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, has a well-reasoned article on the question of perforations in its January issue, and we are glad to note that it endorses the attitude that is taken by this journal—in saying that “a perforation attains the most collectible aspect when it indicates some incident in the life of a stamp.”

marking a period of the history of a stamp; *i.e.* that all concurrently issued varieties of perforation should be ignored. As expressive of many communications from readers that we have from time to time received, we think it may not be without use to quote the following typical plaintive cry from a lady collector:—"I have always preferred British Colonial stamps because they seemed to me simpler and more straightforward than those of other countries, and because they had not so many worrying varieties of perforations and surcharges; but nowadays we seem to be worse off than other nations as regards these. I used to think the stamps of such nice old countries as New South Wales delightfully simple to understand, but I am now really lost in the maze of perforations, and find that what used to be quite easily managed issues are now beyond my poor powers of comprehension or available funds. Could there not be issued some guide for collectors made by other collectors which could inform such poor creatures as myself what we should collect and what we should leave on one side?"

In this case we know that our correspondent is by no means lacking in philatelic ability, and we are convinced that her lament is one that is widely echoed.

It is, however, far less easy to cite the remedy than to diagnose the complaint. The dealers make the catalogues, and make them well, and the collecting public is practically compelled to accept what is therein printed. We feel confident that the makers of future catalogues must endeavour to cater for both classes—general collector and specialist—unless they wish to see the former class extinguished. The only way to attain the dual aim is to clearly designate in separate type, as in M. Moens' Catalogues, the marked varieties that are essential to a general collection.

Another alternative course is the much-vexed question of a Collectors' Catalogue;* but however desirable this might be, we fear that it is not

* NOTE.—Since the foregoing was written we read the following pertinent remarks of Mr. E. J. Nankivell in the *A. J. P.* on the subject of a Collectors' Catalogue. We note that our friend wisely abandons the question of prices, which was always impossible.—ED.

"A remark in the *A. J. P.* for October, in chronicling some Medellin stamps, once more emphasises the ever-present necessity of an authoritative catalogue for collectors. You chronicle the issue with the comment, 'We list them for what they may be worth.' And unless some one takes the trouble to expose the game, even though they be a bogus lot, they will duly pass into the catalogues. And so, I believe, numbers of arrantly rubbishy stamps every year get into our catalogues, simply because there is no one of sufficient authority willing and ready to investigate and revise. Dealers cannot be expected to do this work. If they take care to include all chronicled stamps, that is as much as the stamp collector has any right to expect. But, all the same, something more is every year becoming more and more necessary for the collecting public. And I am convinced that some day it will be recognised that what I have advocated for so many years will be as necessary to the interests of the dealer as those of the collector. The overwhelming increase in the bulk of catalogue pages that is going on at an ever-increasing ratio will call a halt some day. Some day the dealer will groan under the unbearable burden of multitudinous issues, and will rue the fact that he did not years ago apply the pruning knife of merciless investigation for himself. Wet blankets and fossils may for some time yet stand in the way of an authoritative collectors' catalogue, but some day, in spite of all stumbling-blocks, it will have to come. The weeding-out will have to be done by an *authoritative* Society. No dealer-publisher would have the courage to apply the knife as it will have to be applied. He would be continually getting into hot water with some client or agent interested in including what he proposed to exclude. Besides, as a trader, he cannot be expected to conduct his business in the sole interest of the collector. He is a supply agent. No. The authoritative catalogue will have to be the work of the premier Society—the Philatelic Society of London. No other Society would carry the same weight, or give such unquestionable authority to its decisions. The objections

practicable. There can be no doubt that the present state of things is an absolute anomaly, and that the collector and not the dealer should be in a position to decide what is best for the general welfare. The philatelic world sadly wants a Jockey Club.

that have hitherto been urged against the Society taking up the work are due more to mere prejudice and immature consideration than to anything else. I have heard nothing that has shaken my firm belief that the work could be successfully undertaken and profitably published by the Society. However, the idea lies dormant for the time being, but it is by no means dead, and I for one will see that it crops up pretty frequently. Time was when I was overpersuaded to include pricing in my suggestion. Experience in that direction has convinced me that the dealer alone has the right to price the goods he sells, and not the buyer."

Notes on the First Issue of Finland.

By M. P. CASTLE.

READ BEFORE THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON JANUARY 8TH, 1904.



HAVING been asked to improvise something for submission to the meeting of the London Philatelic Society to-night, I have selected the stamps of Finland, and I am indebted to Mr. W. W. Mann for his courtesy in lending me his fine collection thereof. I have selected the Finnish stamps for two reasons. Firstly, because, although of much interest and variety, they have been very little studied or exhibited in this country; and secondly, because there has lately appeared an article in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, by M. Hanciau (October and November, 1903), containing information of great consequence as regards the early issues of this country.

Finland has the distinction of being one of the first countries to avail themselves of Sir Rowland Hill's system of prepaid postage, and its first issue of stamped envelopes took place on January 1st, 1845, almost "sixty years since." I believe that the only countries which have a longer philatelic history are Great Britain, Switzerland, and Brazil. It was, however, not until eleven years later that its envelopes were given companion adhesive stamps of the like design. The question of the status of the new discoveries of M. Hanciau is one that renders necessary a brief reference to these envelopes and their design.

The pre-adhesive postal issues of Finland consisted of both envelopes and letter-sheets.

Issue I., January 1st, 1845, consisted of an upright oval 10 kop., in black, on two sizes of envelopes (one being very small), and of a 20 kop., red, which I have never seen personally and which has always been a much-debated stamp. This issue, which has no connection with the adhesive types, lasted for just five years, and was superseded by

Issue II., January 1st, 1850. This consists of the transverse oval design, like the first adhesive stamps, but having, besides other points, no pearls within the mouths of the posthorns. The only accepted values are the

5 and 10 kopecs, and they are found on three varieties of paper as regards the envelopes, and four as regards the letter-sheets. These envelopes were superseded by

Issue III., 1856(? April). This issue consisted of the 5 and 10 kopecs, and is very similar to that preceding, but has a white dot in the mouth of each posthorn, and another between the crown and the shield. The 5 kopec is also found, attributed to 1858 by M. Moens, in his catalogue (1892), with larger white points in the horns. No letter-sheets are found here, but only envelopes of the size of 145 × 114 mm.

As it is only as regards Issues II. and III. that the types of adhesives and envelopes are similar, I need not dwell further on the envelopes, merely remarking that the transverse oval continued to be employed for envelopes in conjunction with the superseding upright type.

The hitherto accepted representations of the adhesive stamps of this transverse oval type are four in number, and two (*b*) quoted in Mr. Moens' catalogue.

1856 (? February).

(*a*) White wove paper.

5 kop., blue.

10 „ rose.

(*b*) Thin greyish paper.

5 kop., blue (?) (Moens).

10 „ rose (Moens).

(*c*) Vertical-laid paper, broad lines.

10 kop., rose.

(*d*) 5 kop., blue, 1858, with large pearls.

All the foregoing are of the Type III. of the envelopes, having the pearls in the posthorns. Personally I have never seen either of the two values on thin greyish paper.

I now come to the somewhat startling announcement made by M. Hanciau in his article. The first issue of adhesives is, according to that gentleman, assigned to March 1st, 1856, and consists of Type II. of the envelopes without pearls in both values. The second issue includes also a 10 kop. on "white laid paper, with fine close vertical laid lines," and the third issue (assigned to April(?), 1858), consisting of the 5 kop. with the enlarged dots (as mentioned in my reference to the envelopes). It will be seen, therefore, that the amended list of the first issue of transverse oval design is, according to M. Hanciau:—

March 1st, 1856. No pearls.

5 kop.

10 „

April(?), 1856. Pearls.

5 kop., thin grey paper.

10 „ „

5 kop., white paper.

10 „ „

10 „ wide vertically laid paper.

10 „ narrow „ „

April (?), 1858. Large pearls.

5 kop., white laid (?) paper (wide lines).

The colours are uniformly blue for the 5 and rose for the 10 kopecs, and M. Hanciau states that every variety exists *tête-bêche*, i.e. printed (as exemplified by stamps shown to the meeting) in rows that are upside down to each other.

It will be seen that M. Hanciau has increased the number of generally accepted varieties of Issue I. of Finland from four to no less than nine. So important a *bouleversement* of the accepted order of things as regards the first issue of a country's stamps has rarely occurred, and philatelically it is of such consequence as to merit the closest and deepest attention of collectors.

I may say at once that had anyone but M. Hanciau announced this startling piece of intelligence, I should have scarcely credited it: but so splendid a philatelist could hardly be caught tripping to such an extent as to acknowledge all these varieties without the most ample verification. M. Hanciau chronicles all the varieties as *tête-bêche*; this is very important, not that this method of printing has great philatelic value, but as proving that the stamps in question were adhesives and not cut envelopes. M. Hanciau states that he has not seen the first 10 kop. (no pearls), but apparently *has* seen the 5 kop., and as no other like remark is made, I presume that he has also seen the other new varieties. I must here quote his remarks on this issue.

“I have not seen the 5 kopecs, but it must necessarily exist, as the Circular of the 28th February, 1856 (see below), can only have appeared after the printing of the stamps had taken place, in time for the different post offices to be supplied by March 1st.

“There were no 20 kopec adhesives issued, to correspond with the envelopes of that value, of 1850. The reason for this is evident; it had been shown that the higher value was very little called for, and also it was easily made up when required by means of two 10 kopecs stamps, which was not the case in using the envelopes.

“No sooner had the order been given for printing the stamps than the postal authorities were seized with dread, and, terrified at having dared to issue postage stamps, they began to doubt whether they would not immediately be counterfeited. What was to be done? After mature consideration, it was decided to insert in the die so-called *secret marks*, which would be sure to escape the notice of the forgers; and as it was also essential that the secret should be well kept, the Department did not fail to address the following Circular upon the subject to every post office in the country, persuaded that its contents would never be revealed:—

“‘CIRCULAR NO. 248 (CONFIDENTIAL).

“‘ The Imperial Senate having, under date of the 12th of the current month of February, given permission for what are termed “franking stamps” (*Porto* or *Frimarken*), to be employed as an experiment, during this year and the next, upon correspondence sent by post, not only within Finland, but also addressed to Russia and abroad, and that these stamps of two kinds—*red* of the value of 10 kopecs, and *blue* of 5 kopecs—should be printed from the same die as that employed for the stamped envelopes previously issued, the Imperial Senate has decided :—

“‘ 1. That, partly as a means of identification, and partly also for the detection of any forgeries of the *dies* of the said stamps, they shall be provided with a secret mark, consisting in the insertion in the bell of each of the two Posthorns placed beneath the Arms of a little point, engraved so that after the printing it remains uncoloured; this is notified, confidentially, to the Postmasters.

“‘ 2. That the stamps in question are to be issued to the public, either singly or in complete boxes containing 100 copies.

“‘ Helsingfors, at the Imperial

“‘ Post Office Department,

“‘ February 28th, 1856.

“‘ (Signed)

C. G. TAMELANDER,

C. G. MOLLER.’”

I must confess that the reading of this circular letter of February 28th, 1856, does not to me suggest that these stamps had been printed without the pearls, but rather points out that when printed they should possess this modification. I not only fail to see any direct evidence of the first issue, but rather consider that the circular points the other way. In the case we must fall back upon the stamps themselves. Of these but one specimen is known, of the 10 kopecs described in the *Timbre-Poste* for March, 1895, and this would be but slender evidence were its paternity other than that of M. Hanciau. I have personally never come across any of these stamps that I could accept as genuine adhesives except the usual Types 5 and 10 with pearls on white paper, the latter on vertically laid paper, and the 5 k. with enlarged pearls; and I must frankly confess that I should much like to see specimens of the other values and varieties as now enumerated. I am open to be converted, but I cannot as yet acknowledge my conversion. There was a somewhat dangerous reprinting of later issues a very few years back made for an exalted personage, including the 5 kopecs with large pearls and the 10 with small. The use of the same dies for envelopes and adhesives also complicates the difficulties for the ordinary collector, and for myself, except in the common variety of 10 kopecs, I have never accepted specimens as conclusive that did not show at least a portion of an adjoining stamp.

Since writing the foregoing I have received an interesting letter from M. Breiffuss, of St. Petersburg, who has always been a student of the Russian

stamps and possesses one of the largest collections in the world. M. Breitfuss writes: "Have you seen the article by M. Hanciau in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* on the first issue of the adhesives of Finland, and have you carefully read what he says therein? Have you ever seen the 5 kopec stamp without pearls? The local collectors here are of opinion that it is a cut envelope used as an adhesive. Also as regards the 5 and 10 kopecs on thin, hard, grey paper, we take them to be cut out from envelopes of those denominations. These envelope dies were impressed at the time, and on the request of private firms, on all kinds of paper, amongst them being those printed on thin, hard, grey paper." (I had specimens of these in my general collection, and regarded them, especially the 5 kopecs, as of great rarity.—M. P. C.) "The stamp also mentioned in the article—10 kopecs on narrow ribbed (*gestreifte*) paper—we here hold to be a reprint of 1862, as the 5 kopecs, blue, and the 20 kopecs, black, are found on identically the same paper. As regards the 5 kopecs, blue, of 1858, with large pearls in the posthorn, this exists only on smooth, wove paper and not on laid; this, however, is probably due to a clerical error."*

I do not quite gather that our friends at St. Petersburg accept the last stamp as an adhesive; and if they do not, it appears clear that Russian philatelic opinion is not at present inclined to accept any of the new varieties, nor beyond the usually catalogued four—5 and 10 kopecs with pearl on white paper, 10 kopecs on wide laid paper, and the 5 with large pearls.

M. Hanciau, as I have before remarked, catalogues all the varieties printed *tête-bêche*. It does not, however, imply that he has seen all these stamps—in which case the envelope question would be ruled out and the issue left as between original and reprinted adhesives—but as he has described the manner of printing he has, doubtless correctly, assumed that all these issues would be printed in like manner. The question therefore of stamps *se tenant* is all important, and I hardly think that these stamps can be accepted until they have been seen undivided. Even then the question of reprinting would have to be faced. The first two varieties, according to M. Hanciau, were issued three days after the date of the proclamation ordering the alteration of the design, and only about a month before the pearl-in-horn type appeared. It seems hardly likely that as the notice appeared before the issue of the stamps, in which notice it is stated that the authorities had fear of forgeries, they would have issued the stamps without pearls. Judging by Russian methods of administration of half a century ago, it would seem far more likely that, even if printed, the whole issue would be kept back pending the completion of the alterations. These alterations were, moreover, of such a simple nature that but very little delay would have been necessary. The authorities may, however, have printed some, and the one that M. Hanciau refers to may be a providentially preserved specimen from an official source.

With regard to all these five new varieties, I can only reiterate that it is passing strange that none of us should have lit upon any of them. I can find none in the Tapling Collection; neither had I any either in my old or my European collection; nor have M. Breitfuss or his colleagues ever seen these

* I now understand that this is a clerical error arising from the translation.—M. P. C.

stamps ; nor are they mentioned in the catalogue of Finnish stamps issued by the Helsingfors Philatelic Society.

I submit, therefore, that before accepting these five stamps for admission to the catalogues their exact status should be more clearly defined. I have the very highest admiration for M. Hanciau as a philatelic writer and a student ; he is undoubtedly one of the first trinity of philatelists in the whole world, and it is with all submission that I venture to question his decision. At the same time, these sweeping alterations in and additions to the first issue of an important philatelic country are of the highest moment, and should be fully corroborated before their final acceptance at the hands of the collecting public.

M. Breitfuss sends me also an interesting little note as regards the error 5 kopecs, black on yellow, of 1866. He writes : " I have to-day been shown a very interesting discovery—*i.e.* 10 and 5 kopecs, both black on pale yellow (chamois), side by side on a letter, but unfortunately not *se tenant*. The stamps have both been obliterated with a pen-stroke cross, and, beside, the stamps bear the obliterations 'NYCARLEBY 4 Nov 1868' and 'AN⁶₁₁,' both within single-lined frames, and the envelope was addressed to Herr H. O. Fontell, in Kristianestad. The error is undoubtedly genuine, and identical with my copy which I bought from Mr. Peckitt five years ago, and which emanated from the collection of Mr. R. Ehrenbach. These stamps belong to a well-known philatelist here, who is also a member of your society." It would appear that M. Breitfuss regards these two stamps as having undoubtedly once been found together, and if so this would prove that the 5 kopecs, black, *was* an error (or one of some) in the sheet of the 10 kopecs. You will find a copy of this stamp in Mr. Mann's collection, and I can only say that I regard it as an extreme rarity, and, in my opinion, twenty times as rare as the Cape errors !

My notes on the Finnish stamps are but an improvisation, and I have no intention of dwelling upon the many other points of interest that appertain to these stamps, and which you will observe for yourselves in the specimens now submitted. I can but urge that the issues of Finland are—though not of classic beauty—replete with philatelic interest, and that it is a country that, notably as regards used specimens, offers a very favourable field to the specialist. There are numerous and important varieties that are of the greatest rarity, while the new discoveries are by no means exhausted, for I well remember that I had far more stamps on my want list for Finland than for any other country in Europe.



The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

BY J. N. MARSDEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1902.

(Continued from page 234, vol. xii.)*

Issue XI. 1875-76. D. Luiz.



THE stamps issued from 1875 to 1886 form a very complicated list, as what were intended to be separate and distinct issues overlap one another, and nearly every one appeared on a separate date. I shall, however, as near as I can, endeavour to keep to chronological order.

In order to provide a stamp to frank newspapers, patterns, etc., to countries of the Postal Union, one of 15 reis, of the embossed type then in use, was issued on the 2nd August, 1875. The colour given in the announcement, which appeared in the Government gazette (*Diario do Governo*) of the 28th July, 1875, is pale brown (*castanho claro*), but during its long life it appeared in many shades, from a deep rich chestnut-brown to a pale brown with a shade of pink in it, the latter designated "fawn" by Stanley Gibbons and others. The stamp appeared perforated both $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

There are three varieties of type on the ordinary paper, which, as in other values of this type, varies in thickness. In No. 1 the "1" and the "5" in the right-hand upper corner are wide apart, and the "5" in the left-hand lower corner is vertical. In No. 2 the figures in the right-hand upper corner are exactly as in No. 1; but the "5" in the left-hand lower corner leans to the left, precisely in the same way as it does in the next variety. No. 3 is like No. 2, except that the figures in the right-hand upper corner are closer together. No. 2 appears to be a very rare variety; it is printed in a rich brown, and I have never seen any other copy than the one I possess.

The stamps perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ are known only in fawn and in varieties 1 and 3.

Curiously enough, varieties 1 and 3 appear also in the reprints, a circumstance which may be accounted for when it is remembered that there were two reprintings, both of which took place when the stamp in question was in use.

Towards the end of 1875 it was decided to suppress the stamps of 120 and 240 reis, and to substitute in their places stamps of 150 and 300 reis, bearing respectively the same colours as the stamps to be suppressed. Exactly when this took place, and for what reason, I have been unable to

* On page 234 of the October number *London Philatelist*, in the Synopsis, after "25 reis, var. 5, deep rose," the nine stamps mentioned should have come at the end of page 214 (September); also, on page 234, the Reprints should read—

Reprints.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. 240 reis, lilac.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. 5 reis, etc.

J. N. M.

discover in the Government gazette, but the stamps were most probably issued at the beginning of 1876, and their *raison d'être* was possibly due to some modifications or alterations in the Postal Union rules.

There are two varieties of type of the 150 reis, blue. In No. 1 the "5" in the upper left-hand corner is as nearly as possible vertical, and in No. 2 it leans to the right.

There is only one variety of the 300 reis.

Both the 150 and the 300 reis are to be met with perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. The 150 reis is not a very common stamp, especially in the unused state; but of the 300 reis, that perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ is the rarer.

Reprints of both stamps exist—the 150 reis, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, in two very distinct shades, and the 300 reis, perforated both $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XI. 1875-76. D. Luiz.

Paper varying in thickness. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 15 reis (variety 1); brown, pale brown, fawn.
- 15 " (" 2); deep brown.
- 15 " (" 3); brown, pale brown, fawn.
- 150 " (" 1); blue, pale blue.
- 150 " (" 2); deep blue, bright blue, blue.
- 300 " lilac, pale lilac.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 15 reis (variety 1); fawn.
- 15 " (" 3); fawn.
- 150 " (" 2); deep blue, blue.
- 300 " bright lilac, lilac, pale lilac, brown-lilac.

Reprints.

On the thick reprint paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 300 reis; pale lilac.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 15 reis (variety 1); fawn.
- 15 " (" 2); pale brown.
- 150 " (" 2); blue, pale blue.
- 300 " bright lilac.

Issue XII. July, 1876.

We now come to a stamp which in its design and manufacture differs entirely from anything that has gone before. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, representing one-eighth of a penny, was issued for the franking of newspapers within the country and to the Azores and Madeira. It was, however, allowed to frank correspondence also, and was often so used. It is a most uninteresting-looking stamp, bearing the value in figures in the centre, and was designed and engraved by Senhor Azedo Gneco. With this stamp we are introduced to a new printing machine, which printed twenty-eight stamps, *i.e.* a full sheet, at a time, and not single stamps, as had heretofore been the case. The original die was in steel, and galvanotype reproductions made from it to the number of twenty-eight, which were then clamped in a frame, seven horizontal rows of four.

The stamp may be met with, as in some of the succeeding issues, on pale bluish and pale yellowish papers, both thick and thin; but I think the slight tint in the paper was influenced by the impression or the gum, and is not of much account.

It exists in a great variety of shades, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. Those perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ did not appear till ten years later, and with others will form the subject of a separate issue.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XII. July, 1876.

On thick and thin paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis; dark to pale olive-green.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis; dark to pale olive-green.

Reprints.

On thick reprint paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis; pale olive-green.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis; pale olive-green.

Issue XIII. 1879. D. Luiz.

This issue does not call for any very lengthened treatment, being merely changes of colour in the 10 and 50 reis.

The 10 reis now appears in blue-green instead of yellow. It first appeared in July, 1879, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. I have found very little, if any, differences in the thickness of the paper. It is probable that there was only one printing, as the stamp was in use so short a time—barely a year—in the new colour.

The 50 reis first appeared in May, 1879, in blue, and very slight differences are to be met with in the thickness of the paper. I agree with Mr. Ehrenbach,* that there are three varieties of type, and they all exist with both perforations $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

The 10 reis, blue-green, has not been reprinted, but reprints of the 50 reis exist perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ in variety No. 5, *i.e.* with the figures in the right-hand corners closer together.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XIII. 1879. D. Luiz.

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

10 reis; blue-green.

50 „ (variety 3); blue.

50 „ („ 4); pale blue.

50 „ („ 5); deep blue to pale blue.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 reis; blue-green.

50 „ (variety 3); blue.

50 „ („ 4); pale blue.

50 „ („ 5); deep blue to pale blue.

* *London Philatelist*, August, 1902.

Reprint.

On thick reprint paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
50 reis (variety 5); blue.

Issue XIV. January, 1880. D. Luiz.

The stamp of this issue was copied from the Italian issue of 1863, and was engraved on steel by Senhor Pedroso Gomes da Silva. Like the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, it was reproduced twenty-eight times, and printed in sheets of twenty-eight stamps. Slight differences of shade and paper are to be met with, and it exists perforated both $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

The reprint also exists in two shades.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XIV. January, 1880. D. Luiz.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
25 reis; milky blue, slight shades.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
25 reis; milky blue; slight shades.

Reprint.

On thick reprint paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
25 reis, milky blue (2 shades).

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Notes.



NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE: A NEW VARIETY.



HITHERTO unknown variety of the 1d., surcharged on half 2d., green and carmine, Niger Coast Protectorate, S. G. No. 9, has lately been discovered amongst a number of the stamps of this country, which were brought over by a gentleman for many years resident in that district, and disposed of in London as an ordinary variety. The copy is a used one, with the postmark distinctly over the surcharge. The difference between the ordinary variety and this one lies in the colour and size of the surcharge—the former is carmine instead of vermilion—and the size of the figure of value, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, and nearly 1 mm. wide, and base of figure nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, instead of 12 mm. high, 2 mm. broad, and base $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad as in the ordinary. The stamp is from the top row of a pane, which seems to bear out the theory arrived at by Mr. A. G. Griffith in his letter (copy of which is appended), that this small figure of value was first tried, and not being found large enough was then altered to the one of a larger size and more easily seen, and naturally the top row would be the first surcharged. Perhaps some of our readers can throw some further light upon the subject.

Copy of letter from Mr. A. G. Griffith.

"I now return you the 1d. on half of 2d. Niger Coast stamp, on which you asked my opinion. The postmark, which is of the usual sort in use at the time, is evidently over the surcharge, and though I did not know that such a type of '1' had ever been issued, I should say the stamp was all right. It is evidently a variety of the *Opobo* surcharges issued by Acting Vice-Consul Tanner in 1894, marked No. 9 in Gibbons' Catalogue. There was (and is) no printing-press of any sort or kind at Opobo, and the probability is that this is a sort of essay. He (Tanner) probably cut the die himself out of a piece of wood, and after doing one stamp (or possibly several) of the sheet with this small '1,' he may have thought a larger '1' would be better, and therefore surcharged the rest with the larger and generally known type of '1'; but as each individual 2d. (or any other value) stamp had to be accounted for in the monthly account of 'stamps sold and remaining on hand' (rendered by outstations to the G.P.O. at Old Calabar), these essays (or this one essay!) would go in and be used as *part of the issue*, and probably no account was taken of how many were of one type of '1' and how many of the other; and poor Tanner is dead, so I can't get him to tell me, even if he remembered!

"I have never seen another of this stamp, and I think what I have said would be the probable explanation of its existence."

Occasional Notes.



STAMP SCANDAL IN FRANCE.

UNDER the above title a paragraph has recently appeared in the *Standard* to the following effect:—

"Philatelists in Paris are much disturbed by a 'slump' which has recently taken place in the prices of a number of rare stamps belonging to the colonies of Sainte Marie, Nossi Bé, Soudan, Diego Suarez, and Benin. Though the Government withdrew these stamps some time ago, they recently began to make their appearance on the market. An inquiry shows that after the stamps were withdrawn the residue were burned before a committee of high officials from the Colonial Office. It is presumed that by some means a subordinate was able to save or purloin some of the sheets, and that they are now being thrown on the market. The sudden fall in prices has caused a good deal of feeling among collectors."

There is already enough cause for dissatisfaction with the issues of the French Colonies without the scandal of "saving" (!) stamps ordered for destruction!

DEATH OF BARON ARTHUR DE ROTHSCHILD.

WE regret to have to record the decease of so well-known a collector of the olden time as Baron Arthur de Rothschild, which occurred shortly before Christmas at Monte Carlo. We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent on the Continent for the greater part of our information hereon, and have delayed our notice somewhat on that account. Baron Arthur de Rothschild was born in 1852, and at the age of fifteen, in 1867, began his celebrated collection, but at this early stage of his career his finances were naturally limited and he did not aim at making a big show in each country. In 1870 M. Rothschild took up his residence in Brussels, where he pursued an active and honourable career, especially taking a prominent part in all the charities in connection with the then raging Franco-German war. It was in the Belgian capital that he made the acquaintance of M. Moens, to whose firm he was very deeply indebted for the fine collection that he ultimately formed. It may indeed be said the control and even the formation of his collection, which M. Rothschild was now in a position to indulge in to a wide extent, were entirely vested in the hands of the Brussels firm. This is an experience that many of us would like to have undergone, as a collection formed from M. Moens' superb stock at the prices of 1870 would represent but a minute fraction of its present-day value. Under the tutelage of M. Moens, stamps, principally unused, post cards, envelopes, and other entire were included in the scheme of collection, which grew apace until it occupied some fifty volumes. Our correspondent is unable to give us details of the contents, but we are assured that it embraced most of the great rarities, although it had not the "Post Office" Mauritius. The great feature was the superb unused stamps of the older issues that were practically all supplied by M. Moens. M. de Rothschild, doubtless owing to the high pressure of a busy life, practically ceased to continue the collection after 1883, and its subsequent fate has always been a mystery. It has been stated variously that it was sold in England, in France, and in Belgium, but no one has ever been found to acknowledge its purchase. Our correspondent feels assured that the collection still remains intact in the library of the late Baron de Rothschild at Paris, an opinion that we fully share, as a collection of such importance could not have changed ownership without the fact leaking out. It must to-day possess a great value, and as an old-time collection, a high degree of interest, both of which qualifications will increase while it continues, as it doubtless will, to slumber peacefully among archives of the Baron's library.

Baron A. de Rothschild also contributed to philatelic literature, notably by articles in the *Timbre-Poste*, and was the author (or joint author) of a work published by M. Moens entitled *L'histoire de la Poste aux lettres*. As, however, in the case of the collection itself, M. de Rothschild availed himself liberally of the co-operation of M. Moens, and it may safely be said that the reputation of the late collector and his collection alike were in great measure due to the invaluable and constant assistance rendered by the house of Moens.

RARITIES AT AUCTION.

THE recent phenomenal sale by auction of the "Post Office" Mauritius is apparently not to be the only feature of this kind during the present season, as there are some very important stamps to be sold at the auction of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper on March 3rd and 4th. Included in this sale will be a copy of that rarest of all philatelic birds, the inverted swan of West Australia, of which we believe only six or seven copies are known; it is unquestionably *the* great rarity among Australian issues. The specimen in question is a fine copy in the pale blue shade, with the angles uncut, with an obliteration that clearly shows the inverted centre, and it should command a very high price.

Another remarkably fine lot, and one which, like the Western Australia, has never yet been offered at auction, consists of a block of five penny Sydneys, unused, three stamps in the upper and two in the lower row, with the broad margin (nearly an inch) of the sheet on the right hand. We understand that these stamps are from Plate I. on the hard paper, and lake-rose in colour, and that their condition leaves nothing to desire. The auctioneers claim that this block is unique, and we think with justice, as we know of no unused blocks of Plate I. of the penny Sydney. It is confidently anticipated that this very fine block will ensure a very keen competition with a commensurate price.

Another very interesting and choice lot consists of an entire unused sheet of the Transvaal Queen's Head surcharged 1d., in black, on the 6d. value, which is being disposed of by order of the executors of the late Mr. Crowder, and emanated from the collection of Dr. Viner. Although not in the same plane of extreme rarity as the forenamed Australians, an uncut sheet with all its interesting varieties of type exists but in few collections, and cannot fail to command a healthy competition.

*PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE
STAMP EXHIBITION, BERLIN, 1904.*

Division I. General Collections.

Stamps.

- Class 1. Unused.
 „ 2. Unused and used, mixed.
 (a) Large collections.
 (b) Medium „
 (c) Small „ up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and accurate arrangement as also by their condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.

- Class 3. Unused.
 „ 4. Unused and used, mixed.
 (a) Major collections.
 (b) Minor collections, up to 1,000 pieces.

Division II. Special Collections.

A. GERMANY AND COLONIES.

- Class 5. German Empire and Colonies; also Colonies alone.
 „ 6. German States.
 (a) General collections. (aa) Unused. (bb) Unused and used, mixed.
 (b) Collections of single States.

Entires.

- Class 7. German Empire and Colonies.
 „ 8. German States.

B. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Stamps.

- Class 9. General collections.
 „ 10. Collections of the Motherland or of single Colonies.

C. SINGLE COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN STAMPS, EXCLUSIVE OF GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Stamps.

- Class 11. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.
 „ 12. France, French Colonies, Monaco.
 „ 13. Italy, Italian States.
 „ 14. Netherlands, Dutch Colonies, Belgium, Luxemburg.
 „ 15. Portugal, Portuguese Colonies.
 „ 16. Spain, Spanish Colonies.
 „ 17. Switzerland.
 „ 18. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.
 „ 19. Russia, Poland, Finland.
 „ 20. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia.
 „ 21. Greece, Turkey, South Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia.

Entires.

- Class 22. Single countries appearing under A and B.
 Exhibits in Classes 11 to 22 may consist of a single country, or a single colony.

D. GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF EUROPE.

Stamps.

- Class 23. (a) Unused.
 (b) Used or mixed.

Entires.

- Class 24. Unused, used, or mixed.

E. COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

- Class 25. United States of America (stamps).
 „ 26. „ „ (entires).
 „ 27. Other American countries. N.B.—The exhibits in this class may also consist of the stamps or entires of only one single State.

- Class 28. Other countries, exclusive of America and the European Colonies. N.B.—The exhibits in this class may also consist of the stamps or entires of only one single country.

F. STAMPS ON LETTERS.

- Class 29. (a) German States.
(b) Other countries.

G. RARITIES.

(Stamps and entires. N.B.—Pairs, blocks, and sheets are taken each as one piece.)

- Class 30. Confined to Collectors.
(a) Exhibits of more than fifty specimens.
(b) Exhibits of less than fifty-one specimens.
- Class 31. Open to Dealers only.

H. VARIOUS.

- Class 32. (a) Obliterations.
(b) Curiosities and other specialities.
(c) Essays, Proofs, etc.
(d) Reprints.
(e) Forgeries.
- Class 33. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
(b) Fiscal Stamps.
(c) Local Stamps (Rural, Semtsvo, Postmaster, etc.).
(d) Private Postage Stamps.

Division III. Appliances of all kinds.

- Class 34. Literature.
(a) Library indexes.
(b) Philatelic works and journals. Exhibited by the publisher or the author.
- Class 35. Albums.
(a) For stamps.
(b) For entires.
- Class 36. Technical aids, *e.g.* magnifying glasses, tweezers, mounts, etc.

It is intended to offer one gold medal and several silver and bronze medals in every group.

We have hitherto delayed the publication of the foregoing list for the reasons previously stated in this journal—that the prizes to be awarded to European stamps seemed out of all proportion to those devoted to the other countries, and that therefore some modification of the programme was to be expected. We understand that, on the representation of foreign members of the Berlin Exhibition Committee, this question is under consideration, and we shall hope ere long to be enabled to make an announcement on the subject, but meanwhile, as hearty well-wishers to the success of the exhibition, we gladly give all publicity to the scheme.

Review.

PEMBERTON & CO.'S PRICE LIST.*



HIS is the second appearance of Messrs. Pemberton and Co.'s Catalogue, but the title has been changed from that of last year, and the work is not continued on the same lines. In the first edition no unused stamps were quoted, but only in two separate columns "Fine used" and "Ordinary used"; whereas in the present work this feature is confined to the British stamps, the remaining Colonies being quoted both unused and used. Messrs. Pemberton's Catalogue does not go too deeply into minor varieties, and will therefore be very acceptable to many collectors who wish to limit the scope of their ambitions. It is, however, fairly inclusive, and very free from mistakes; it is, further, excellently printed and illustrated throughout, so may safely be recommended to collectors as a useful guide.

* *Price List of British and British Colonial Stamps, 1904.* P. I. Pemberton and Co., 229, High Holborn, London.

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.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Admiralty Official*.—Other values, the 1½d. and 3d., have been discovered by *Ewen's Weekly* in Type 11 of the King's Head set. A third type is believed to exist.

Admiralty Official. 1½d., Type 2.
3d. ,,

The 2½d. "I.R. OFFICIAL" King's Head chronicled so long ago appears, from *Ewen's Weekly*, to have been issued about May, 1903.

BERMUDA.—Another value of the Arms or Graving Dock type has been announced.

Adhesive. ½d., grey-green and black.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—In the list of new King's Head stamps given on page 177, vol. xii., a 1s. value is not included.

We thought this strange at the time, and now find from *Ewen's Weekly* that this value does exist. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the £1 value already chronicled.

Adhesive. 1s., blue and black; CA; 14.

CANADA.—*Mekeel's* chronicles a 1 c. post card, pink on buff, in the King's Head type. This card, it is stated, appeared early in December, and is styled a "Business Post Card."

It is not issued to the public, and sold

only in lots of 100 or more to the trade for advertising purposes.

Post Card.

1 c., pink on buff.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We are told there is a 1d. wrapper of the King's Head set.

Wrapper. 1d., carmine on buff.

CEYLON.—From *Ewen's Weekly* we find that another value of the adhesives has received the Service overprint and that additions are made to the new stationery.

Official.

2 cents, red-brown, King's Head, surcharged "On Service," in black.

Envelopes.

2 c., indigo on green, with printed inscription at top, "District Letter Envelope, price 2½ Cents—This envelope will not pass through more than one Post Office, will only be delivered when called for, and will not be re-directed."

6 c., brown on white. (Value in words).

INDIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed that 3 and 5 rupee stamps of the King's Head set can be had if specially applied for at Bombay.

Adhesives.

3 rupees, green and brown.

5 ,, violet and ultramarine; wmk. Star, and perf. 14.

Kishengarh.—The new stamp chronicled on page 19 turns out to be of the value ½ anna instead of ¼ anna. The following is taken from the *M. J.*: "The stamps are lithographed in sheets containing eight stamps, all separately drawn, and therefore forming eight varieties of type, differing from one another most conspicuously in the spacing of some of the lines in the background; the design itself has been very carefully copied, but still there are, of course, slight variations. The arrangement of the sheet is peculiar; the draughtsman evidently intended to provide for sheets of ten, in two horizontal rows of five, but thought better of it, and left two blank frames for stamps at the left of the second row."

ST. LUCIA.—On page 248, vol. xi., we chronicled 2d. and 2s. values, and the *M. C.* now states that this is a mistake, and that these stamps do not exist for St. Lucia in the King's Head type, though they do for St. Vincent.

SIERRA LEONE.—A penny band is noted by the *M. C.*

Wrapper. 1d., carmine on buff.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We gather from the *Australian Philatelist* that the 9d., as well

as the 6d., long "Postage," is now perforated an even 12.

Adhesive. 9d., lake; perf. an even 12.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Another value of the new set has been listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

If these stamps are not fiscals, why is the word "Postage" omitted from the design? Perhaps they are intended for both postal and fiscal duty.

Adhesive. 4 c., lilac on red; CA; 14.

Johore.—The *S. C. F.* gives the following description of a new post card:—

"It bears in centre of inscription the Arms of the State in orange relief, with 'Post' in left, 'Card' in right, and 'Johore' in slightly smaller type below the Arms. The instructions are given in both English and native characters, printed in black on a deep buff cardboard. The peculiarity of this card is, that whilst it is quite correctly an official issue, it bears no stamp of value."

Post Card.

Orange and black on deep buff, no value.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We see from the *Australian Philatelist* that the current 2s. stamp is coming perf. 11.

Adhesive.

2s., red on yellow; V and Crown; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—There are a few more varieties of perforation to be added to the lists:—

Type 11.	1 kr., perf. 13 × 10½.
	2 ,, ,, 10½ × 12½.
	15 ,, ,, 12½ × 10½.
Type 13.	50 ,, ,, 10½ × 12½.
,, 12.	1 gl. ,, ,,

Current types, without the shiny bars, perf. 10½ and 12½ compound.

1, 3, 6, 40 heller.
1, 2, 4 kroner.

For Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Issue of 1890-92, perf. 10½ and 12½ compound.

10 para on 3 kr.
20 ,, 5 kr.

BAVARIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 80 pf., lilac, exists on toned paper, and was issued more than a year ago.

Adhesive. 80 pf., lilac; toned paper.

BULGARIA.—A new letter card is announced, the reduction of the inland letter rate from 15 to 10 st. requiring it.

Letter Card. 10 stot., carmine on bluish.

FRANCE.—A post card of the Sower type has been issued.

Post Card.

10 c., carmine on green; Sower type.

HUNGARY.—A new value of the 1900-1 design, 12 filler, has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send a specimen.

We are told that the 4 filler stamp has been withdrawn from circulation.

Adhesive. 12 filler, violet and black; perf. 12.

PORTUGAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of Postage Due stamps which we find agree with the description we gave on page 20, except that the colour of the 30 c. is green, of the 50 c. carmine, and of the 100 c. dull blue. All are perforated 11½.

A 20 reis value is to be added shortly.

SPAIN.—A sheet or two of the current 5 c., green, in an imperf. condition, states the *M. J.*, reached Cadiz, and were sold there.

A block is known postmarked "Cadiz—24 Die 03." The number on the back is 177,994.

Adhesive. 5 c., dark green; imperf.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Another value has been added to the current set.—*Ewen's Weekly.* *Adhesive.* 4 c., yellow.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Antioquia.*—To our lists of the 1903 issue must be added:—

Adhesives.

4 pesos, red (J. Manuel, Restrepo).
5 ,, red-brown (Fernandez, Madrid).

Barranquilla.—*Mekeel's* states that the 10 c. (Pier type?) is found in dark blue on greenish, and also in dark blue on buff.

Adhesives.

10 c., dark blue on greenish (Pier type?).
10 c. ,, buff ,,

Tolima.—A new set has appeared, described by the *A. J. P.* as follows:—

"We have received a new issue of stamps from Tolima, all badly lithographed, as is usual in that part of the world. The design consists of the national Coat of Arms in a circle in the centre, with 'DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA' curved around it; at the top, 'CORREOS—REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA' in two lines; the value in words and figures at the bottom and also in figures in the upper spandrels. It will be observed that there are two varieties of the 50 centavos and three of the 10 pesos.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

10 c., dull blue.	2 p., grey.
1 p., brown.	5 p., scarlet.

Perforated 12.

4 c., black on green.	50 c., black on buff.
10 c., dull blue.	1 p., brown.
20 c., yellow.	2 p., grey.
50 c., black on rose.	5 p., scarlet.

10 p., black on green.
10 p., black on grey-blue.
10 p., black on green, glazed."

COSTA RICA.—An addition to the new stationery is made by the *M. C.*

Envelope. 10 centimos, yellow-brown.

PANAMA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 1 cent., green, map stamp surcharged in carmine "PANAMA" each side, with "COLOMBIA" at top barred out with the same coloured ink. Our friends tell us they have the whole set up to 1 peso with this surcharge. Plenty of varieties may be found. The full set has also reached us from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen.

If we understand correctly, the above may be considered the third and latest kind of surcharge. There would appear to be also a set of these "map" stamps with "COLOMBIA" obliterated by a bar of the colour approaching that of the stamp, and the word "PANAMA" being in different coloured inks to suit the different colours of the stamps.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of four Unpaid Letter stamps of artistic design.

A fancy figure of value appears in the centre, with the inscription, "FRANQUEO OFFICIENTE." In a curved band at top we read, "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY," and "CENTAVOS" at foot. All are of yellow-green colour, as all four denominations are printed on *the same sheet*, in which there are four panes of 25, each pane consisting of stamps of a different value.

Postage Due.

2 centavos, yellow-green; litho.; perf. 11½.
4 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ERITREA.—The new Unpaid Letter stamps have also been surcharged for use in this colony.—*M. J.*

Postage Due. 50 lire, yellow.
100 ,, blue.

FRENCH COLONIES.—*French India.*—*Ewen's Weekly* lists some provisional stamps.

Adhesives. Issue of 1892 surcharged.

0,05, in carmine, on 25 c., black on rose.
0,10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
0,15 ,, ,, ,, ,,
0,40, in black, on 50 c., rose.

Fiscal stamp, *Effets de Commerce*, cut in half and surcharged in three lines, "Inde Française—POSTES—0,05."

0,05, in black, on half of (no value), blue.

Indo-China.—The 15 c., grey, of 1899-1901, surcharged with the figure "5" in black, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

"5," in black, on 15 c., grey, of 1899-1901.

Madagascar.—A pictorial set is announced for this colony. *Ewen's Weekly* lists the values and colours, but does not give particulars of the design.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown-violet.	30 c., orange-red.
2 c., black-brown.	40 c., violet.
4 c., brown.	50 c., bistre.
5 c., yellow-green.	75 c., yellow.
10 c., red.	1 fr., green.
15 c., carmine.	2 fr., grey-green.
20 c., orange.	5 fr., black.
25 c., blue.	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—We understand from the *A. J. P.* that the new 2 c. of the U.S.A. has been surcharged for use here.

Adhesive.

2 c., carmine; new type.

RUSSIAN LEVANT.—Another value has been added to the list of Russian stamps surcharged for use here.

Adhesive.

20 paras on 4 k., rose.

SPANISH COLONIES.—On the authority of a foreign journal, *Ewen's Weekly* states that "fiscal stamps of the 1903 issue have been surcharged with a female figure representing the Goddess of the Arts and Commerce, surrounded with the inscription '*Posesiones Españolas de Africa Occidental*,' plus the Arms of Spain on a white ground and the words '*Habilitado Para Correos, 10 cen. de peseta*' in four lines. Truly a marvellous collection to crowd into one surcharge. The values are:—

Fiscal stamps, surcharged 10 c., for postal use.

25 c., black; surcharge red.	
50 c., orange	blue.
1 p. 25 c., rose	black.
2 p., red-brown	"
2 p. 50 c.?	blue.
5 p., black	red."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1903-1904.

President—

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.	
<i>Vice-President</i> —THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.	
<i>Hon. Secretary</i> —J. A. TILLEARD.	
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i> —C. N. BIGGS.	
<i>Hon. Assistant Secretary</i> —H. R. OLDFIELD.	
<i>Hon. Librarian</i> —L. W. FULCHER.	
E. D. BACON.	L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (<i>Hon. Vice-President</i> .)	
C. J. DAUN.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
R. EHRENBACH.	F. REICHENHEIM.
T. W. HALL.	GORDON SMITH.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 18th December, 1903, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, A. R. Barrett, T. Maycock, W. V. Morten, W. Schwabacher, H. G. Palliser, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, and three visitors.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th December, 1903, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from Dr. Tivy and from Captain C. E. Pereira resigning their membership of the Society, and such resignations were accepted with regret.

Mr. Castle then proceeded to read some general notes upon the earlier issues of New Zealand, and subsequently some detailed notes, accompanied by a display of the various issues concerned.

Mr. Castle was able to indicate various varieties not hitherto chronicled, the details of which will appear when the paper is published in the *London Philatelist*; and he showed some specimens of retouched stamps, further information with reference to which is likely to be forthcoming at a later date.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Castle was proposed by Mr. McNaughtan, and seconded by Mr. Hausburg, attention being specially called to the display of the used stamps in magnificent condition which were contained in Mr. Castle's collection. The Hon. Vice-President suitably responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 8th January, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, R. B. Yardley, Rudolph Frenzel, L. L. R. Hausburg, Henry Hetley, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, H. G. Palliser, J. A. Tilleard, Robert Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting

held on the 18th December, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Lieutenant-Colonel Tapp resigning his membership of the Society, and the same was accepted with regret.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Mr. William Sanders Fiske, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary, who, after ballot, was declared duly elected.

A member produced for the inspection of members an apparently *tête-bêche* pair of Porto Rico stamps hitherto not catalogued—which as a matter of fact does not exist, the stamps being two ordinary copies which had been joined together so as to present the appearance of an unsevered pair.

The other business of the evening comprised a display of the stamps of Finland, kindly lent by Mr. W. W. Mann, such display being accompanied by special notes prepared and read by Mr. Castle. A vote of thanks, both to Mr. Castle and Mr. Mann, was proposed by Mr. Ehrenbach, who called attention to the fact that the stamps of this country in unused condition were perhaps more difficult to obtain than those of any other country, and at the present day it would probably be impossible to obtain so full and complete a collection as that shown to the members, which contained many varieties now practically unobtainable.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bacon, and carried unanimously. Mr. Castle responded, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 22nd January, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, E. D. Bacon, C. Neville Biggs, C. J. Daun, R. B. Yardley, Thomas William Hall, T. Maycock, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Gordon Smith, A. R. Barrett, Edward J. Nankivell.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 8th January were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Assistant Secretary reported that the Hon. Secretary was unavoidably absent from the meeting in consequence of illness, and the members generally expressed regret and sympathy with Mr. Tilleard, and trusted he would shortly recover his usual health.

The meeting then proceeded with the election of the undermentioned gentlemen, who, after ballot, were declared duly elected, subject to the receipt of the forms which had been sent them by the Hon. Secretary: Mr. Karl Schmidt, proposed by Mr. F. Breiffuss, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle; Mr. Georges Kirchner, proposed by Mr. F. Breiffuss, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle.

Mr. Hausburg then read some notes on

the stamps of South Australia, accompanied by a display of his very fine collection of this country, and a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. McNaughtan, who pointed out that although the study of these stamps presented many difficulties, the interest in such study fully compensated for the difficulty involved, and that there were few finer specimens of postage stamps than the copies of the earlier issues of this colony as printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

In seconding the vote of thanks Mr. Gordon Smith intimated that further information as to these stamps still remained to be obtained, and that the last word upon them had not been said.

The Hon. Vice-President, before putting the resolution, made some few remarks, in the course of which he highly praised the collection shown, and stated that it was the finest example of a specialist collection and worthy of the highest traditions of the Society. The vote of thanks was duly carried; and after Mr. Hausburg had suitably responded, the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—
W. B. AVERY, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—
Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOV. 12TH.—Paper: "South Australia," by Mr. R. Hollick.

The following were unanimously elected members: Captain C. Moroin, Messrs. W. K. Skipwith, J. Duncan, A. Sepetsiotis.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave his display of the stamps of South Australia, with notes on them. The number and superb condition of the early issues seemed to partly account for their scarcity with other collectors. All the catalogued and several uncatalogued varieties were shown. One of the rarest stamps was the 9d., wmk. broad Star, in the shade usually associated with the thin-pointed star.

DEC. 3rd.—A very successful auction was held, and over 250 lots of the members' duplicates were sold. Mr. J. H. Telfer, who officiated as auctioneer, was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

The following were then unanimously elected members: Messrs. S. T. Ashford, J. Campbell, G. Zarmikian, C. J. Preater, J. J. Arthur, L. Sullivan, E. H. Hall, W. H. Lawson, B. W. King, T. Lemaire, L. H. Brierley, and Dr. T. Stewart Adair.

Messrs. C. Wells, L. S. Wells, P. T. Deakin, A. Waroquiers, J. C. auf der Heide, G. Zarmikian, H. Clark, W. R. S. Fiddian, and J. H. Smyth were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. J. Campbell (Haddington), D. Benjamin, and W. Swire for catalogues and periodicals.

The next auction will be held on February 25th and 26th, for which lots must reach the Hon. Secretary by January 25th.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 15th, 1903, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, F. Reichenheim, C. R. Sutherland, R. Meyer, A. G. Wane, K. Wiehen, T. H. Harvey, A. B. Kay, H. Thompson, D. Thomson, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Melville, W. T. Standen, W. A. Boyes, S. Chapman, R. B. Yardley, J. C. Sidebotham, T. Wickham Jones, H. R. Oldfield, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield took the chair as Hon. Vice-President.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 24th, 1903, were read and signed as correct. The election of S. T. Ashford, A. Bagshawe, and C. J. Preater, as ordinary members of the Society, was duly confirmed.

Mrs. E. Watkin presented a set of forged Mafekings to the Forgery Collection, and Mr. Cool was requested to acknowledge the donation with thanks.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones was then introduced by the Chairman, and proceeded to exhibit his collection of the stamps of Japan. The display, which was accompanied by copious notes and explanations, was a revelation to the majority of members, both as regards the completeness of the various perforations, plates, etc., and the presence of the many rarities with which the country abounds.

Mr. Fulcher, in proposing a vote of thanks, and Mr. Yardley, in seconding the same, were both of opinion that Mr. Wickham Jones's collection was *facile princeps*, not only in Great Britain, but probably the best in existence, several of the varieties shown being of greater rarity than the "Post Office" Mauritius. The vote of thanks was then put by the Chairman and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Wickham Jones, in replying, expressed satisfaction at his reception by the Herts Philatelic Society, and promised to lay more of his treasures before the Society on some future occasion.

The meeting was brought to a close at 9.10 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, December 18th, 1903.

The Boston U.S. Philatelic Society.

President—M. H. Lombard,
Vice-President—C. F. Rothfuchs,
Secretary—C. A. Howes, 55, Kilby Street, Boston.
Treasurer—L. L. Green,
Supt. of Auctions and Sales—J. H. Lyons.

PROGRAMME FOR 1904.

Jan. 19. Exhibition of Foreign Revenues by Mr. Howard P. Harris. Members will be surprised as well as pleased with this exhibition.

- Feb. 16. Banquet for members and friends, including the ladies, at the Quincy House at 7 p.m. A suitable entertainment will be provided. Tickets, \$1.50 each. Owing to the fact that the majority of the members live outside the city proper, evening dress will not be expected.
- Mar. 15. Stereopticon exhibition and talk on Recent Discoveries in United States Envelope Die Varieties, 1864 issue, by Mr. V. M. Berthold.
- April 19. Competition: Netherlands. Percentage rating: completeness, rarity, and condition, 30 per cent. each; arrangement, 10 per cent.
- May 17. Exhibition of Original Covers, with incidental anecdotes by Mr. John F. Seybold. The finest collection of this character in America, and whenever and wherever shown has attracted unusual attention.
- June 21. Exhibition: Luxemburg, with talk by Mr. M. H. Lombard. Competition: Panama. All questions arising to be decided by the judges. Percentage rating: completeness, rarity, and condition, 30 per cent. each; arrangement, 10 per cent.
- Sept. 20. Competition: All United States adhesive postage stamps bearing the head of Franklin. Percentage rating: completeness, rarity, and condition, 30 per cent. each; arrangement, 10 per cent.
- Oct. 18. Exhibition: Confederate States, with talk by Mr. H. E. Deats. Believed to be the best all-round collection of Confederate States ever gathered together, and Mr. Deats is unquestionably the highest authority.
- Nov. 15. Exhibition: United States telegraph stamps, with talk by Mr. Joseph S. Rich, the recognised expert on these stamps.
Exhibition: United States envelopes, with talk by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan. This will prove one of the most interesting meetings of the year.
- Dec. 20. Exhibition of Philippine Islands stamps, with talk by Messrs. J. M. Bartels and F. Aphorp Foster. Uncatalogued Variety Competition for Silver Cup. Open to *all philatelists*. Varieties must not be listed in Scott, Stanley Gibbons, nor Senf.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and first meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, Dec. 14th, 1903. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance of \$413.10 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read. The report of the House Committee was accepted as read. The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of Siam submitted their report. Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of

the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Alex. Holland, and the bronze medal to Mr. John N. Luff, that the collection entered under the name of "Butler" was the property of Mr. P. F. Bruner, and that Mr. Jos. S. Rich had entered his collection under the title "Lord Crawford." The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U.S. Telegraph), to be held February 8th: John W. Scott, E. B. Power, P. F. Bruner, and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr. J. W. Scott,

36, John Street, at least two days before the date of exhibition. The Club having been offered the purchase of two houses, a committee composed of Messrs. Luff, Rich, and Bruner was appointed to look into the matter and make a report at the next meeting. Maurice Herbert having failed to qualify as a member, his name was dropped from the roll. The application of Mr. Benno Loewy having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club. Adjourned at 9 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

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 VALUE OF ENGLISH COLONIAL STAMPS.—The new edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue—which as regards our own stamps smacks more of "revision" than of "lowering"—has the following remark in the preface:—

"The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised and lowered where justified, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our stock of Old English Colonial stamps is becoming exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it now has been enormously increased compared with our experience of a few years ago."

The vogue for British Colonial stamps seems to increase year by year in this country, and if this is to go on, there must assuredly be a steady rise in all the older issues. The quantity even now available, in fine condition, of many issues is remarkably small.

* * *
MESSRS. J. W. SCOTT AND CO.

Sale of the W. A. Smith, jun., collection of October 26th–29th, November 30th, and December 1st–3rd, 1903.

	£	s.	d.
St. Louis, 1846, 10 c.; Type 3	\$84=	17	10 0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., small			
"D," straight serif	\$26.50=	5	10 5
Ditto, ditto, ditto, slanting serif	\$26.25=	5	9 4
Ditto, ditto, large "D"	\$26.25=	5	9 4
Ditto, ditto, ditto	\$26.50=	5	10 5
Bolivia, 500 c., black, eleven stars	\$18.25=	3	16 0
Brazil, 300 r., italic figures	\$12.75=	2	13 2
British Guiana, 1850, 1 c., magenta	\$27=	5	12 6
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., Pearls, rouletted	\$34=	7	1 8

	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	\$16=	3	6	8
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	\$20.50=	4	5	5
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto	\$50=	10	8	4
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20 c., red, pen can.	\$17=	3	10	10
Ditto, 1863, 50 c., red, error	\$75=	15	12	6
Ditto, Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue	\$42=	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., green	\$43.50=	9	1	3
Ditto, Bolivar, 1863, 10 c., ditto	\$19=	3	19	2
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., orange, pair, one with upright "d"*	\$30=	6	5	0
Lagos, 10s., brown-violet*	\$56=	11	13	4
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early state	\$35=	7	5	10
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, large margins	\$85=	17	14	2
Natal, first issue, 1d., rose, ditto	\$26.50=	5	10	5
New South Wales, 1853, 8d., orange, imperf.	\$16.10=	3	7	0
Oil Rivers, 5s. on 2d., green and carmine*	\$45=	9	7	6
Ditto, 10s. on 5d., lilac and blue*	\$49=	10	4	2
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓rd, green*	\$12.75=	2	13	2
Peru, ½ peso, rose	\$40.50=	8	8	9
Prussia, 1856, 2 sg., dark blue, vert. pair*	\$86=	17	18	4
Roumania, 1858, 27 paras	\$200=	41	13	4
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, on entire	\$80=	16	13	4
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, ditto	\$165=	34	7	6
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red	\$28=	5	16	8

Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	£ s. d.
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	\$27.50= 5 14 7
Spain, 2 reales, 1851*	\$43.50= 9 1 3
Ditto, ditto, 1852*	\$133=27 14 2
Straits Settlements, 1867, 12 c., double sur.*	\$75=15 12 6
Switzerland, double Geneva	\$25= 5 4 2
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ c., pair on entire	\$74=15 8 4
Tuscany, 2 soldi, hor. pair	\$20= 4 3 4
Ditto, 60 crazie, on entire	\$65=13 10 10
Two Sicilies, ½ t., Arms	\$60=12 10 0
	\$55=11 9 2

We have reported the sale of the photographed stamps only, want of space preventing our including many fine lines of this grand sale.

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of December 3rd and 4th, 1903.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 1847-54, 1d., red-brown, rouletted	. 2 17 6
Oldenburg, 1859, ¼rd, black on green	*2 12 0
Hong Kong, 1891, Jubilee, 2 c., rose, long narrow "K"	. 2 12 6
Labuan, 1893, provisional, "TWO CENTS" on 40 c., amber, with inverted surcharge, used on piece	3 7 6
British East Africa, provisional, surcharged in manuscript, ½ anna A.B., on 2 annas, vermilion	3 10 0
Ditto, surcharged in violet with a hand-stamp, ½ anna A.D., on 2 annas, vermilion	. 4 0 0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red	. 3 3 0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue,* mint	8 2 6
Ditto, 1894, ½d. on 1½d., lilac, CC,* part gum	. 1 14 0
Transvaal, 1878, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette	. 2 14 0
Zanzibar, provisional, 2½, in red, on 1½ anna, sepia, a horizontal pair, one of which is surcharged "Zanzidar," a little torn into	. 5 17 6
British Columbia, 10 c., 12½, pair*	4 4 0
Ditto, \$1, ditto	. 2 10 0
Canada, 6d., grey-lilac, perf.,* slightly creased	. 8 17 6
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	. 11 0 0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-ver., cut close	. 5 5 0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, very fine	. 16 10 0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., 11½ to 12, 1d., carmine-lake*	. 1 16 0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., Grapes	. 4 0 0
Grenada, broad-pointed Star, 2½d. and 4d.,* mint	. 3 15 0
Nevis, 1st issue, 4d., rose,* full gum	. 2 4 0
St. Vincent, 1883-4, perf. 14, 4d., bright blue*	. 2 5 0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, early	. 2 0 0
Ditto, 1859, 6d., green, imperf.	. 2 17 6
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and ultramarine,* mint	. 1 12 0
Turks Islands, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey,* mint	. 2 0 0
Collection: 6,929, £50.	

Sale of December 17th and 18th, 1903.

Great Britain, 1862, 1s., green, block of four*	£ s. d.
Ditto, 1887, 1s., ditto, block of sixty*	3 12 6
Holland and Colonies, collection of 474*	. 5 0 0
Ditto, ditto of 378*	. 8 0 0
North Borneo, 1886-9, ½ c., magenta, perf. 12*	. 7 0 0
Natal, 1866, "Postage" 15 mm., 1d., bright red*	. 2 2 0
Ditto, 1875, "POSTAGE" on 1s., green, double sur.	. 2 0 0
Swaziland, ½d., grey, with inverted surcharge, block of four,* mint	. 1 8 0
Ditto, ½d., grey, with inverted surcharge, a mint vertical pair, one with error "Swazilan"	2 8 0
Western Australia, first issue, 1s., brown, hor. pair	. 3 7 6
	. 2 0 0

Sale of January 7th and 8th, 1904.

Austrian Mercury, 6 kr., dull yellow*	. 3 0 0
Tuscany, 1860, 1 c., purple, block of ten and two singles,* mint	. 3 3 0
Moldavia, 54 paras,* slightly creased	14 14 0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	. 2 12 6
Ditto, 2 R., 50 c., lilac-rose,* four perfs. clipped	. 4 10 0
Ditto, CA, 24 c., purple-brown,* mint	. 5 10 0
Hong Kong, CC, 18 c., lilac,* perf. at bottom slightly clipped	. 3 5 0
India, first issue, ½ anna, red*	. 7 7 6
Ditto, Scinde Dawk, ½ annas, white, blue, and red	. 3 3 0
Straits Settlements, first issue, 12 c., double sur.*	. 2 18 0
Ditto, Perak, 1895-9, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 25 dollars,* mint	. 5 0 0
Ditto, Selangor, 1895-8, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 dollars, all* but the 10 and 25 dollars have each the perfs. partially clipped one side	. 3 12 0
Ditto, Federated Malay States, 1900, surcharged on stamps of Perak, 1, 2, 5, and 25 dollars, all* mint	. 8 10 0
British Central Africa, 1895, £1, orange,* mint, fine	. 3 0 0
Ditto, £10, vermilion, unused, but slight defect in top right-hand corner, and three perfs. missing at side	. 6 10 0
Ditto, £25, blue-green,* seven perfs. partially clipped	. 23 0 0
Ditto, 1896, £10, vermilion,* mint	. 25 0 0
Ditto, £25, green*	. 60 0 0
Natal, 1d. on 6d., rose, surcharged four times*	. 4 0 0
Seychelles, 15 c. on 16 c., inverted sur., strip of three*	. 3 10 0
Sierra Leone, first issue, 6d., imperf.*	. 3 0 0
British Columbia, first issue, 2½d., imperf.*	. 6 7 6
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green*	. 3 15 0

British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., drab,*	£	s.	d.	New Zealand, 1855, half of 1s.,	£	s.	d.
mint	3	3	0	green, used as 6d., on entire			
Ditto, Officials, 1875, 8 c., rose,*				original	5	5	0
ditto	4	0	0	Ditto, 1856, blue paper, half of			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 12 c., lilac,*				1s., green, used as 6d., on entire			
ditto	6	0	0	original; this stamp has			
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green*	3	12	6	been cut from the envelope			
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., pair*	5	7	6	and replaced	5	5	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown,* mint	3	5	0	Ditto, 1862-3, pelure paper, im-			
Queensland, first issue, 1d., imperf.*	3	15	0	perf., 1d., ver.*	4	12	6
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue, pair,*				Ditto, 1872, perf. 10 × 12½, 6d.,			
with gum, but creased	11	5	0	blue,* no gum	5	10	0
Ditto, 1857-70, 2d., sage-green,				Queensland, 1868-79, Q and Crown,			
block of six*	5	10	0	2d., blue, perf. 13 × 12	8	10	0
Victoria, first issue, 3d., blue, rou-				South Australia, 1871, 4d., purple,			
letted, pair	2	4	0	perf. 10, V and Crown*	15	0	0
Collection, 1,857 (Colonials), £21 5s.				Tasmania, 1d., red-brown, pelure			
				paper,* with gum	4	12	6
* * *				Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange	6	6	0
MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.				Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown			
Sale of December 8th and 9th, 1903.				on red,* no gum	4	0	0
* Unused.				Ditto, 1861, 6d., purple on <i>bleuté</i> ,			
Grenada, 1881, broad-pointed Star,				rough perfs. Swan*	4	4	0
2½d., claret,* mint	3	3	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green,* no			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue,* ditto	2	8	0	gum	6	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 4d. on 2s., upright				Ditto, 1865, 2d., mauve, error,*			
"d,"* ditto	4	12	6	no gum	10	15	0
Ditto, 1891, 2½d. on 8d., double				* * *			
sur., one inverted	2	17	6	MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.			
Montserrat, 1884, CA, 4d., blue,*				Sale of December 15th and 16th, 1903.			
no gum	3	3	0	* Unused.			
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green*	9	9	0	British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta,			
Ditto, 1867, 1s., blue-green,* mint	4	0	0	close at top and bottom	2	17	6
Ditto, 4d., orange, litho,* ditto	4	7	6	Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, rough			
Ditto, 6d., grey, ditto, ditto	5	5	0	perfs.	3	0	0
Ditto, 1883-90, 6d., green	3	3	0	Ditto, 4d., rose, C C, block of			
St. Vincent, 5s., Star,* mint	9	0	0	four,* mint	1	6	0
Ditto, ½d., orange, perf. 12,* mint	7	10	0	Ditto, 8d., red-brown, ditto, ditto	1	18	0
Tobago, £1, lilac, CC,* ditto	6	0	0	Mauritius, 1877, one shilling on 5s.	1	0	0
Ditto, 6d., stone, CA,* ditto	3	5	0	North Borneo, 1886-9, 1c., orange,			
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, on entire	8	5	0	perf. 12	1	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, perf. little				Orange River Colony, ½d., figure			
clipped	8	8	0	of value omitted, in block of			
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green,				six, mint	2	4	0
slightly torn into, on entire	13	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., value omitted,			
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., pale blue, cut				in strip of three, used on entire	2	4	0
round	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., value omitted,			
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., ver.,* part gum	6	0	0	mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, very				Ditto, ditto, 1d., purple, letter			
fine	14	0	0	"1" omitted, in mint pair with			
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta*	15	10	0	normal stamp	2	2	0
Ditto, 1860, 24 c., deep green*	12	0	0	Ditto, ditto, same variety in strip			
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 16	6	0	0	of three, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 22	6	6	0	U.S.A., Justice, 90 c.,* mint	2	17	6
Fiji, 2d., in black, on 12 c. on 6d.,				Virgin Islands, 1899, ½d., green, the			
rose,* no gum	7	0	0	two errors, two copies of each,			
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d.,				used on entire	1	10	0
deep blue, "Crevit" omitted	4	12	6	Ditto, ½d., the error "HALF," two			
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green				copies, and the rare error			
on bluish laid	6	10	0	"FOUR PENCE," all fine, used			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on yellowish				on entire	5	10	0
ditto	4	15	0				



THE
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The President of the Philatelic Society
of London.



HERE have been many notable events in the history of the Philatelic Society of London, but none have transcended in interest or importance the reading of the paper—elsewhere reproduced—by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of the Society, at the meeting of March 4th. His very welcome attendance in person, combined with the popularity of the subject to be dealt with, attracted such a large number of members that for fear lest the Society's own rooms should not be sufficiently large the meeting was held at the Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons situated on the Thames Embankment.

The President's very interesting and able paper was read by him in a manner that left nothing to be desired. Every word was distinctly heard throughout the large room, and the reading was followed with the greatest attention by every member present. The mover and seconder of the vote of thanks gave expression to their high appreciation of the President's notes on our own country's stamps, and we are convinced that this feeling will be shared by everyone that has the well-being of Philately at heart. The London Society is indeed fortunate in the knowledge that the Prince is no *roi-fainéant* in stamp matters, but an able philatelist and an enthusiastic collector. The members of the Society should be especially grateful to the Prince when the enormous calls on his time are considered, and it is a great compliment to the London Philatelic Society that its President should spare so much of his valuable time in the preparation and reading of a paper for the benefit of his fellow-members. In so doing he has given clear proof of his zeal as a collector and his abilities as a philatelist, and once more demonstrated, as indeed was well known, that his interest in Philately increases with every succeeding year of his collecting.

It has been recently made manifest by the Vice-President of the Society—unfortunately now away from England—how important and interesting is the collection of essays, proofs, and other matters connected with the history of postage stamps. The paper of His Royal Highness travels upon these lines, and will be found to be replete with information as to the history and creation of the recent issues of our country. The Prince has of course had exceptional facilities to become acquainted with all that preceded the preparation of the recent issues of British stamps, and with all the stages of the work of their production. That he has fully availed himself of these facilities is evidenced alike by the completeness of his paper and the remarkably interesting display of stamps, essays, and designs, constituting a most valuable contribution to the philatelic history of the British stamps, and one that will be of the greatest value and assistance to the future philatelic historian.

It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the variety and interest of His Royal Highness's exhibit, but among the most noticeable objects we may mention—

Twenty-eight essays for new stamps, designed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., but not adopted.

The original sketch of the King's head by Herr Emil Fuchs, from which the portrait was taken, kindly lent for the occasion by the Board of Inland Revenue.

A photographic proof of the design adopted, with the King's autograph approval on it.

Proofs from the temporary plates prepared to show the effect of the design in the stamps.

Proofs of the head dies and of the completed dies of all the stamps, including those for post cards, wrappers, etc., and embossed envelopes.

Proofs from a temporary plate prepared at the King's command in view of a change in some of the stamps contemplated, but abandoned or postponed, and essays of colour for same.

Proof from die of £5 stamp, prepared before it was decided to abandon this value.

Essays of colour for the 1d. and 2½d. values, and copies of the latter value from sheets first delivered, in mauve on blue paper, as originally registered before this was discarded for blue on white.

All the official stamps in mint unused pairs, and a complete collection of all the issued stamps, including post and letter cards, envelopes, wrappers, and stamped telegraph forms.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit was two panes of 1d. stamps from the new plates prepared at end of last year for printing stamps for making up into books, in which the third and fourth stamps in each horizontal row make a *tête-bêche* pair, the heads being reversed in the three right-hand columns of each pane, an arrangement necessary for the binding when the stamps are cut up in making the books. The stamps in sheets will of course never be issued entire, but only in book form after being cut up, so there is no chance of acquiring the *tête-bêche* stamps!

We are but rendering what is justly due to the Royal President of the London Philatelic Society in stating that his paper and display constitute a scientific and valuable addition to Philately, and one that is in every way worthy of the best traditions of the Society. His Royal Highness has shown that he possesses that "infinite capacity for taking pains" that is an absolute necessity in the making of a true philatelist, and he has made a contribution to the annals of the London Philatelic Society which will ever remain in the grateful remembrance of its members.

To his other qualifications for the post of President His Royal Highness adds the virtue of modesty, as evidenced by the closing words of his paper, which we venture to repeat, in the hope that the President's excellent example and advice may bear good fruit:—

"Our Honorary Secretary has made frequent appeals to the younger members to assist in the work of the Society by reading papers on their observations in the course of their studies. If the result of this endeavour of a 'prentice hand' should be to encourage others of the younger members of the Society to contribute to the business of the meetings in the next season, no one will be better pleased than your President."

Notes on the Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign.

A PAPER READ AT A MEETING OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, HELD ON THE
4TH MARCH, 1904.

BY THE PRESIDENT, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.



THE whole of the contemplated changes in the postal issues of the Mother Country, consequent on the accession to the throne of King Edward VII., having been completed, the present would seem to be a convenient time to put together what is known of the history of the stamps issued by the home authorities during the present reign.

As usual, the press was well in advance of the times, and as early as the month of February, 1901, there were many rumours and surmises as to the "inevitable change." At the same time, that the authorities were not slow in dealing with the subject is evident from a reply to questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Henniker Heaton on the 11th March. The Secretary to the Treasury then stated that the necessary steps were being taken for the issue of new postage stamps, but it was not expected that they would be ready for some months to come. The nature of the other questions asked may be gathered from the replies, in which it was stated that, except in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 1s. stamps, all adhesives then in use bore figures clearly indicating their value, and that the same plan would probably be continued; that the three stamps named were of so

distinctive a character that it was not thought necessary to show their value in figures as well as words; that it was considered 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 red.

From the last answer it would appear that the obligations of this country to the Postal Union had been overlooked. The colour of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp had already been changed to green, in conformity with the arrangements come to at the Berne Convention; and the alteration in the 1d. stamp, although not definitely decided upon, had already been so far considered, that in 1900 an essay had been prepared, in which the stamp was printed in its ordinary colour, but upon red paper.

The first public sign of impending changes was a notice in the *London Gazette* for the 19th April, 1901, by which, for the first time in the postal history of the country, certain stamps were demonetised. It was intended to leave available only the dies of current stamps; viz. the 1d. of December, 1881; the 5s., 10s., and £1 of April, 1884; the £5 of March, 1882; the 10d. of 1890; and the other values comprised in the "Jubilee" issue of 1887. It was no doubt by an oversight that the dies of the 8d. and 2s. values were omitted, so that these stamps still remain available for postage, although philatelists would probably hesitate to pass through the post their unused copies of the brown 2s.!

Meanwhile the authorities had been busily occupied with the question of the new stamps. The Government contractors prepared and submitted four designs for the 1d. stamp, with three-quarter face and quarter-face portraits of the King looking to right, and the same with the portraits reversed; and in addition two designs for a set of the "unified" stamps, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s., with similar portraits looking to right. The portraits were taken from photographs purchased by the contractors, and the heads were drawn upon a lithographic stone, and the necessary essays printed by lithography.

In Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s designs no change was contemplated in the frames of the stamps, and the essays submitted consist, in each case, of the current stamps with the lithographed portrait of the King substituted for that of the late Queen.

Specimens of all of these essays (none of which were approved) will be found with the stamps shown in illustration of these notes, and whatever our views may be as to the current issue, I think all will agree that the adoption of the contractors' designs would not have been an improvement.

On the 24th May an answer to a further question in the House of Commons gave the public some insight into what was being done. The Secretary to the Treasury was asked whether the designs for the new postage stamps had been entrusted to an Austrian sculptor, and if so, whether this was due to the fact that there was no British artist competent for the work. Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that it was the case that the portrait of His Majesty the King, which had been used in the preparation of the designs to appear on the new postage stamps, was by a foreign artist, there being in existence an excellent profile portrait only executed last year by an

Austrian sculptor, resident in London, but that it was not to be inferred that no British artist was considered competent for the work.

On the 7th June a further question was asked, inquiring whether the advice of the President of the Royal Academy or other distinguished artist had been taken in regard to the designs for the new stamps. In reply it was stated that the officer responsible for the new stamps was the Postmaster-General, who consulted the views of the King as to the portrait to be used; that His Majesty chose one executed in the previous year by a gentleman long resident in London, whose work enjoyed a high reputation in this country; and that as the portrait was considered to be specially well adapted for the purpose, it had not appeared necessary to invite designs from other artists, or to seek further advice.

The artist to whom reference is made is Herr Emil Fuchs, who, for the purposes of the new stamps, prepared an original drawing, for which the King was pleased to grant a sitting.

By the courtesy of the Board of Inland Revenue I am able to produce the original sketch for inspection by members attending this meeting.

It was determined to adopt a new design for the frame of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps, and, in the case of the bicoloured series, to utilise the dies and plates of the Queen Victoria stamps for the second colours, so that new dies would only be required for the parts printed in the same colours as that of the portrait. The design for the new frame and border was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., under Herr Fuchs' instructions, from a sketch furnished by him.

From the original sketch a photograph was taken. The design for the border was also photographed, and the two prints so obtained were placed together, and a fresh photographic impression taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King, and was approved by His Majesty, the original, with the written approval, being now in my collection, and shown amongst the stamps exhibited this evening.

Temporary copper plates were then engraved to indicate the effect that would be obtained. From these plates proofs were taken for approval, and amongst the stamps shown to-night will be found three of the proofs referred to. In the first the centre has been filled in with a photograph of the head, which will show more clearly the portrait as prepared by the artist. In the other proofs the head is engraved, and although in this operation some of the delicacy of the original work has been lost, the general effect has been retained, and the portrait is satisfactory and pleasing. The third proof only differs from the second in the posing of the head, and is the one approved by Herr Fuchs on behalf of the King, subject to a slight reduction in the width of the wreath, a suggestion made, I believe, by the Queen.

The preparation of the dies was then proceeded with, and proofs are shown from the preliminary head dies in the sizes requisite for the various adhesive stamps. In the engraving of the dies the character and expression of the portrait has undergone considerable change, and the result is by no means so satisfactory, in general effect, as in the case of the temporary plates. The new working dies for the several values were then put in hand, and I am able to show proofs from all the dies so prepared.

The first stamp to be completed was the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which was registered at Somerset House on the 26th September, 1901, the date of registration of the 1d. being the 16th of the following month. For the last-named value it was necessary to consider the question of colour, and essays were accordingly prepared, consisting of impressions in mauve on white paper, two shades of mauve on red paper, and seven distinct tints of pink, lake, or red, on white paper, from which the choice was made.

Of these essays I am able to show all except the one actually chosen, but the copies of the issued stamps, which are on the same page with the essays, were taken from the first deliveries at Somerset House, and form therefore a correct standard of the colour adopted.

It was at first in contemplation to issue some of the new stamps on the King's birthday, the 9th November, 1901, but it was found impracticable to have the supplies ready in time, and the first issue was accordingly postponed to the commencement of the new year.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. values were both registered on the 3rd December, 1901. The sheet of the first named, registered at this date, is in mauve upon blue paper, and a few thousand sheets were printed in this colour, and were delivered at Somerset House. These, however, were never issued, as it was decided to adopt a blue stamp upon white paper. Nine essays were accordingly prepared in varying shades of blue, and the stamp, in the chosen colour, was re-registered on the 17th December.

All being now in readiness for the issue of the four first values, a Notice was published by the General Post Office on the 17th December, announcing that on and after the ensuing 1st January the four new stamps would be on sale at the various post offices in the United Kingdom, and that new stamps of other denominations, also bearing the King's portrait, would be issued afterwards.

In the Post Office Circular of the same date postmasters were informed that during the last three or four days of the month the controllers of stamps in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin would be in a position to supply the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps. They were directed to apply in the usual manner, but upon separate requisition forms, headed "New Stamps," for a stock not exceeding a fortnight's supply, but that no stamp of the new issue might be sold before the 1st January, and counter clerks were urged to endeavour to get rid of their old stock by selling it to purchasers who did not specially ask for the new stamps. Attention was also called to the necessity for avoiding mistakes, in consequence of the colour of the new 6d. stamp being similar to that of the then current 1d. stamp.

The public notice referred to was distributed, with the circular, for exhibition in all post offices, and both the circular and the notice contained a list of all the adhesive stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen, which (with the stamps embossed or printed on envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards) would be still available. The notice concludes, "No other stamps are valid in payment of postage"; but, as we have seen, this is not accurate, as the 8d. and 2s. values had not been demonetised by the order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue issued in April, 1901.

The remaining values of the new series appeared from time to time

during 1902, the last of the general issue of adhesive postage stamps to be prepared being the 10d., registered on the 28th June and issued on the 3rd July, 1902. The stock of this value was delivered before the stamp had been registered, as also was the case with the 5d., while the 4d. had actually been in use for a few days before it was registered at Somerset House.

In the case of the four highest values, the stamps were prepared and delivered some months before their issue, which was no doubt delayed, pending the exhaustion of the stock of the old stamps of the same denominations. Thus the 2s. 6d., registered 27th December, 1901; the 5s., registered 13th February, 1902; and the 10s., registered on the 25th of the same month (all of which were delivered shortly after the dates of registration) were not issued until the 5th April, 1902; while the issue of the £1, registered and delivered on the 5th March, 1902, was deferred until the 16th June.

There does not appear to be anything special to record in regard to the issued stamps, beyond the fact that it was apparently found that the new working die for the 10d. stamp would not fit the old second-colour plate, so that a new second-colour die had to be prepared.

Before leaving the general issue, attention may be called to the fact that it was originally intended to include all the values in use at the commencement of the reign, except the 4½d., which was no longer required. A die was accordingly prepared early in 1902 for the £5 stamp, but before any progress was made in the preparation of a printing plate it was decided by the Post Office to discontinue the use of this value. A proof from this die will be found amongst the stamps shown.

In October, 1902, at the request of the King, who, it was understood, was of opinion at the time that the designs of the Transvaal stamps were to be preferred to that of the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. stamps of this country, an essay was prepared, with a view to a change in these values. A small, temporary engraved plate was made and employed, in conjunction with the head die of the Transvaal stamp, and from this impressions were printed in various colours, the 1d. duty alone being used to save time. The idea of change was afterwards abandoned or postponed, chiefly, it is understood, on the score of expense. The stamps shown include proofs, in black, from the plate referred to, and also the various essays of colour.

The special issue for use in British post offices in the Levant has been continued with the new series, by overprinting the 2½d., 5d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. values with the respective Turkish values of 40 and 80 paras, and 4 and 12 piastres. The last of these was not received from the printers until the 29th August, 1903.

The present reign has seen some extension of the employment of "Official" stamps by various departments of State, the additions being in issues for the "Admiralty," the "Board of Education," and the "Royal Household." The number of values used varies considerably in the different departments, and in the case of the "Royal Household" is confined to the ½d. and 1d. alone.

In some instances the departments had need of a supply of values which had not, at the time, been issued in the new designs, and it was consequently necessary to use stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen.

In this way the 6d. (Queen's Head) was overprinted "ARMY OFFICIAL" in November, 1901; the 5d. and 1s., "BOARD OF EDUCATION," in February, 1902; the 6d. and 1s., "I.R. OFFICIAL," in June and November, 1901; and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (green), 5d., and 10d., "O.W. OFFICIAL," in November, 1901, and April and May, 1902, respectively, and these must, of course, be included in the issues of the present reign.

In some cases the number of Queen Victoria stamps so employed was very small. Of the 1s. "I.R. OFFICIAL" only 2,400 were ordered, and of the 10d. "O.W. OFFICIAL" only 800 were printed. In the overprinting of the 5d. and 1s. stamps for the Board of Education, owing to a misunderstanding as to the quantity ordered, 60,000 at 5d. and 30,000 at 1s. were prepared and supplied to the department, but of these 55,200 at 5d. and 28,000 at 1s. were returned for destruction, leaving for use 4,800 of the former, and 2,000 of the latter, these being the numbers actually required. It will be seen from these details, which are taken from the latest official information, that the figures given in the Supplement to *British Isles* will require a slight alteration.

Some friendly critic will perhaps ask why no mention has been made of two other Queen's Head stamps, viz. the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (green) overprinted "I.R. OFFICIAL," and the 1s. (bicolour) "GOVT. PARCELS." It has been conjectured in the Supplement to *British Isles* that these stamps were only issued in April, 1901, because their appearance had not been noticed at an earlier date. The overprinting warrant for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Inland Revenue is dated the 16th June, 1900, and the stamps were delivered on the 17th July. The requisition for the stamps would only be made because the stock required replenishing, and it is very unlikely that a supply would have been asked for nine months before it was actually required, especially in the case of a value so largely employed. No account is kept of the actual date when the new stamps were first used, but the authorities have no doubt that it would be very shortly after they were supplied, and it would seem safer to fix the date of issue of Official stamps as on or about the date when they are delivered to the departments.

The same remarks apply to the 1s. "GOVT. PARCELS," which was prepared in pursuance of an overprinting warrant dated 13th October, 1900, the stamps being delivered on the 14th November, and taken into stock immediately afterwards.

Amongst the King's Head stamps overprinted "I.R. OFFICIAL," and listed in one of the latest Catalogues, the 6d. is included; but, as a matter of fact, up to the present time this value has not been so overprinted. The Catalogue in question is dated 1904, and the stamp may have been included in anticipation of what might happen during this year, but the correction now made may save trouble to collectors, who naturally try to obtain copies of stamps which are chronicled as having been issued.

A note in the *London Philatelist* for February states that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of this series is supposed to have been issued in May, 1903, but I have a copy with dated postmark of April, 1902.

The first plate used for the "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL" overprint became defective, and it was consequently necessary to make a second plate, which differs somewhat from the first in the type employed. The new plate has

been used for the six values employed in the department, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate being first delivered in May, and the remainder in September, 1903.

The only addition during the present reign to the Army Telegraph stamps, as provided by the home authorities, is the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (Queen's Head), first supplied in August, 1901. None of the current issues have been overprinted "ARMY TELEGRAPHS," as these stamps have now been abolished.

The whole of the adhesive stamps have now been dealt with, and there remain for consideration only the stamps embossed or printed on envelopes, wrappers, post cards, letter cards, and telegraph forms. For these, new dies were of course necessary, and pending their preparation, the change of colour of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps on envelopes, cards, and wrappers, so as to conform to the change previously made in the adhesive stamps of the same value, was gradually effected. Proofs of the various new dies and copies of everything supplied by the Post Office are included in the collection shown, but, beyond appending a list of the several varieties obtainable, it does not appear necessary to make any special comment upon them.

It may, however, be mentioned that the 3d. wrapper chronicled in an American philatelic journal is not known to the authorities, although it is possible that paper of a similar material to that of newspaper wrappers may have been embossed to order in the ordinary way with a 3d. stamp. The use of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelopes, sizes "L" and "M," has been discontinued. It was found that there was insufficient demand for these during the last reign, and they will not be issued with the King's portrait. It is true that in the *Postal Guide* these envelopes are still in the list of stationery on sale at the post offices, and collectors have therefore assumed that they would be impressed with the new dies. An inquiry at any post office will, however, show that the above information is correct, and that the two envelopes in question can only be supplied with the Queen's Head stamps, these being still on sale until the stock is exhausted.*

The collection put together for inspection this evening is designed to illustrate the history of the stamps under consideration. It is therefore not encumbered with blocks or shades of the issued stamps. All that is shown of these is one pair of each, taken from the first sheets delivered at Somerset House, and intended to serve as standards of the original colours, with which comparison may be made in the acquisition of variations of tint and shade in subsequent printings.

In the appended lists no description of the stamps is attempted, but particulars are given of the dates of the registration, first deliveries, and issue of the adhesives for public use. In the case of the Official stamps, the dates of first delivery and approximate dates of issue are given, with the addition of some further details as to the overprinting warrants for and the numbers printed of some of the Queen's Head stamps, issued pending the preparation of the new designs.

The particulars of the post cards, newspaper wrappers, and embossed envelopes and dies, comprise the dates of registration and first deliveries, with some information of the number of dies in use.

* Since the above was written these envelopes have been called in.

It will be noticed that the ordinary 1d. adhesive stamp was registered for the second time in September, 1903. The reason for this was that it is proposed to issue small books, containing twenty-four stamps of this value, to be sold at the price of 2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Each book contains four pages of six stamps, in two horizontal rows of three stamps, the pages being interleaved with waxed paper. The second registration was owing to a new plate having been made, this being necessary because the stamps have to be printed in a special manner for making up into books. The sheets are printed in four panes of sixty stamps, disposed in six columns of ten stamps. As a margin is required for binding, each alternate series of three columns on the plate has the stamps reversed, so that the books may all open the same way. Thus the watermark on each stamp in these columns is reversed, and an examination of the two panes in my collection will show that before separation from the third stamp the fourth stamp in each row is a *tête-bêche* variety. The sheets have a narrow margin on the right and left sides, the space running down the centre between the panes being double the width of the outside margins, to allow for the binding and stitching of the books.*

It should be mentioned that size "C" of the 1d. envelopes included in the list is no longer in use. It has been withdrawn by the General Post Office, the last supplies being issued in January, 1903.

I do not of course claim for these notes the importance of a philatelic paper, but as all the information and dates given may be relied upon as authentic, I hope that they may be of use in saving a future historian of the stamps of this country a not inconsiderable amount of research and trouble in connection with the first issues of the present reign.

In conclusion, I would observe that our Honorary Secretary has made frequent appeals to the younger members to assist in the work of the Society by reading papers on matters of interest arising out of their studies. If the result of this endeavour of a "prentice hand" should be to encourage others of the younger members of the Society to contribute to the business of the meetings of the next season, no one will be better pleased than your President.

* Mr. H. F. Bartlett, the Controller of Stamps, has, since the above was written, kindly supplied the following interesting description of the mode of binding the books: "Four sheets of 240 stamps, interleaved with waxed paper, are placed between two sheets of the red cardboard which forms the cover of the books, the sheets of cardboard having previously been printed and arranged to suit the direction of the stamps. The whole thickness of cardboard, stamps, waxed paper, etc., is then wire-stitched lengthwise in two operations, each of which makes a line of stitching down the middle of the sheet of stamps, and down one side, so that there are four rows of stitching—two down the middle, and one on each side. When this has been done, the substance is cut across the narrow way of the sheet into ten 'traverses,' each containing four books of stamps=fourty books of stamps, which are then cut up into single books. It will be observed that as the wire-stitching must be in every case on the left of the stamps, so that the books will always open one way, it was necessary to print so that the King's Head is reversed, as shown in the sheet, and, consequently, the watermark is also reversed."

King Edward VII. Adhesive Postage Stamps.

I. GENERAL ISSUE.

Values.	Date of Registration.	Date of First Delivery.	Date of Issue.
½d.	26th Sept., 1901.	11th Nov., 1901.	} 1st Jan., 1902.
1d.	14th Oct., 1901.	28th Nov., 1901.	
1d. (re-registered)	18th Sept., 1903 (for books)		Not yet issued.
1½d.	1st Feb., 1902.	17th Feb., 1902.	21st Mar., 1902.
2d.	15th Mar., 1902.	15th Mar., 1902.	25th Mar., 1902.
2½d. (mauve on blue)	3rd Dec., 1901		Not issued.
2½d. (blue on white)	17th Dec., 1901.	20th Dec., 1901.	1st Jan., 1902.
3d.	1st Feb., 1902.	17th Feb., 1902.	20th Mar., 1902.
4d.	29th Mar., 1902.	26th Mar., 1902.	27th Mar., 1902.
5d.	3rd May, 1902.	1st May, 1902.	14th May, 1902.
6d.	3rd Dec., 1901.	12th Dec., 1901.	1st Jan., 1902.
9d.	5th Apr., 1902.	7th Apr., 1902.	7th Apr., 1902.
10d.	28th June, 1902.	24th June, 1902.	3rd July, 1902.
1s.	25th Feb., 1902.	1st Mar., 1902.	24th Mar., 1902.
2s. 6d.	27th Dec., 1901.	13th Jan., 1902.	} 5th Apr., 1902.
5s.	13th Feb., 1902.	25th Feb., 1902.	
10s.	25th Feb., 1902.	5th Mar., 1902.	
£1	3rd Mar., 1902.	5th Mar., 1902.	16th July, 1902.

2. SPECIAL ISSUE FOR USE IN BRITISH POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

Values.	Date of First Delivery.
40 paras on 2½d.	6th Feb., 1902.
80 „ 5d.	5th June, 1902.
4 piastres on 10d.	6th Sept., 1902.
12 „ 2s. 6d.	29th Aug., 1903.

3. OFFICIAL STAMPS.

A. QUEEN VICTORIA STAMPS.

	Description and Value.	Date of First Delivery and Approximate Date of Issue.
<i>Army Official.</i>	6d. (overprinting warrant 4th Oct., 1901)	7th Nov., 1901.
<i>Board of Education.</i>	5d.	19th Feb., 1902.
	Of these 60,000 were printed, but only 4,800 used.	
	1s.	19th Feb., 1902.
	Of these 30,000 were printed, but only 2,000 used.	
<i>Inland Revenue.</i>	6d. (warrant 5th June, 1901)	14th June, 1901.
	1s. (warrant 18th Oct., 1901)	5th Nov., 1901.
	Of these 2,400 only were ordered and printed.	

<i>Office of Works.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. (green) (warrant 23rd Oct., 1901)	5th Nov., 1901.
	Of these 6,000 only were ordered and printed.	
	5d.	29th Apr., 1902.
	Of these the number ordered and printed was 12,000.	
	10d.	28th May, 1902.
	Of these the total quantity overprinted was 800 stamps.	

B. KING EDWARD VII. STAMPS.

<i>Admiralty.</i> (First type.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	} 12th Mar., 1903.
	1d.	
	2d.	
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
	3d.	
(Second type.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	May, 1903.
	Remaining values as above	Sept., 1903.
<i>Army Official.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	} 11th Feb., 1902.
	1d.	
	6d.	
<i>Board of Education.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	} 19th Feb., 1902.
	1d.	
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
	5d.	
<i>Government Parcels.</i>	1s.	6th Feb., 1904.
	1d.	23rd Dec., 1902.
	2d.	30th Oct., 1902.
	6d.	29th Apr., 1902.
	9d.	19th Feb., 1902.
	1s.	28th Aug., 1902.
<i>Inland Revenue.</i>	1s.	17th Dec., 1902.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	} 4th Feb., 1902.
	1d.	
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	19th Feb., 1902.
	1s.	} 29th Apr., 1902.
	5s.	
	10s.	
£1		
<i>Office of Works.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	} 11th Feb., 1902.
	1d.	
	2d.	} 29th Apr., 1902.
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
	10d.	
<i>Royal Household.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	28th May, 1903.
	1d.	29th Apr., 1902.
	1d.	11th Feb., 1902.

The following lists of post cards, letter cards, newspaper wrappers, and envelopes are confined to the new dies bearing the King's Head, the only other issues during the reign being the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the Queen's Head dies on envelopes, post cards, and wrappers, altered to green, and the change of position of the stamp on registered envelopes :—

Post Cards.

1. GENERAL ISSUE.

Value.	Date of Registration.	Date of Delivery.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. (stout), single . . .	20th Nov., 1901.	2nd Dec., 1901.
„ „ reply . . .	6th Dec., 1901.	21st Dec., 1901.
„ (thin), single . . .	6th Dec., 1901.	9th Dec., 1901.
„ „ reply . . .	15th Jan., 1902.	16th Jan., 1902.
1d., foreign, single . . .	23rd Dec., 1901.	2nd Jan., 1902.
„ „ reply . . .	3rd Mar., 1902.	5th Mar., 1902.

2. SPECIAL ISSUE FOR PATENT OFFICE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. (stout), "patents" post card with $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. embossed. Patents stamp for specification . . .	} 22nd Jan., 1903.
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3. OFFICIAL ISSUE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. (stout), overprinted "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL." . . .	12th Mar., 1903.
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Letter Cards.

1d.	14th Dec., 1901.	21st Dec., 1901.
„ re-registered on alteration in mode of perforation . . .	9th July, 1903.	

Newspaper Wrappers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	20th Nov., 1901.	3rd Dec., 1901.
1d.	22nd Jan., 1901.	25th Jan., 1902.

Stamped Envelopes (embossed).

1. GENERAL ISSUE.

Description and value.	Date of First Registration of Die.	Date of Delivery.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., Size N (Commercial), $5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches . . .	23rd Nov., 1901. (Die No. 3.)	20th Dec., 1901.
„ „ O (Foolscap), $8\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches . . .		15th Feb., 1902.
1d. „ A, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches . . .	23rd Nov., 1901. (Die No. 5.)	31st Dec., 1901.
„ „ C, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches . . .		8th Jan., 1902.
(Not issued since January, 1903.)		
„ (Commercial), $5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches . . .	. . . . .	7th Oct., 1902.
„ Size O (Foolscap), $8\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches . . .		
3d., Registration, Size F, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches . . .	13th Jan., 1902.	23rd Jan., 1902.
„ „ „ G, $6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ „ . . .		
„ „ „ H, 8×5 „ . . .		20th Jan., 1902.
„ „ „ H ² , 9×4 „ . . .		30th Jan., 1902.
„ „ „ K, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ „ . . .		31st Jan., 1902.

These are all that have been on sale at the post offices, but the following further dies for embossing envelopes are employed on demand, the stamps being embossed

to order in the colours shown below, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. above-mentioned being green and crimson respectively:—

Values.	Date of First Registration of Die.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (yellow)	8th Apr., 1902 (Die No. 15).
2d. (mauve)	27th Nov., 1902.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (pale blue)	21st Dec., 1901 (Die No. 9).
3d. (red-brown)	4th Nov., 1902.
4d. (vermilion)	4th Dec., 1902.
6d. (violet)	21st Dec., 1901 (Die No. 10).
10d.* (brown)	2nd Feb., 1903.
1s. (bright yellow-green).	26th Jan., 1903.

* This value is not now embossed for envelopes, being reserved for telegraph forms.

N.B.—Since the first registrations further die numbers have been registered from time to time as required for use. Up to the present time the numbers registered for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. run from 1 to 66; for the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., dies 1 to 3; the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 to 5; and the 6d., 1 to 12.

2. OFFICIAL ISSUE.

	Date of First Delivery.
3d., registration envelope, Size H ² , overprinted "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL"	3rd Mar., 1903.

Telegraph Stamps and Stamped Telegraph Forms.

1. QUEEN VICTORIA ADHESIVE.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. (green), overprinted "ARMY TELEGRAPHS" (warrant dated 9th Augt., 1901)	28th Augt., 1901.
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N.B.—Army telegraph stamps are now abolished.

2. EMBOSSED STAMPS OF KING EDWARD VII.

Form A ¹ (for inland post office telegrams) with embossed 6d. stamp (as used for envelopes)	21st Mar., 1902.
Ditto, perforated, ditto	28th Feb., 1902.
Form A ^{$\frac{S}{M}$} I (perforated), for foreign and colonial telegrams, with embossed 10d. stamp	19th May, 1903.
Form A ^{$\frac{S}{E}$} 1 (for inland telegrams forwarded from Stock Exchange offices only) with embossed 6d. stamp	25th Feb., 1902.
Ditto, ditto, perforated, ditto	26th Feb., 1902.

February, 1904.



The Recent Issues of New Zealand.



THE articles that appeared in the *London Philatelist* in September and October last have excited considerable comment, and on another page we publish, as desired, the correspondence which has passed between the Agent-General for New Zealand and the Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Society London, on the subject of our remarks.

In face of the letter from the Agent-General, in which it is explicitly denied that, on the part of the Postal Authorities of New Zealand, there is any taint of unworthy motive, we gladly withdraw the suggestions that we made in this respect. We are sincerely pleased to learn that the motives of the New Zealand authorities are beyond suspicion, and we regret that, in dealing with a subject of such great importance to philatelists, our strong feelings of anxiety on behalf of collectors should have induced us to arrive at an erroneous conclusion in regard to the reasons underlying the issue of the varieties to which we called attention.

The question of motives being dismissed, we may be allowed to say that in other respects our criticisms upon the recent issues of New Zealand were by no means an improvisation, but rather the culminating expression of the opinion of a large number of collectors in this country.

The principal features in connection with the stamps to which we desired to direct the attention of philatelists were briefly as follows:—

(1) Issue of 1st January, 1901, to May, 1902, consisting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., Type II., of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons (Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Nos. 231 to 265). It will be seen that these two stamps were issued in no less than thirty-six varieties, and include stamps which were at first perforated with one machine, then patched on the back with strips of paper and re-perforated with the other machine, the machines being in simultaneous use and gauging eleven and fourteen respectively.

(2) The issues of 1902-3 for Aitutaki, Niue, and Penrhyn Island. For these islands there have been nearly fifty varieties recorded in the Catalogues in little over a year. The white population of these minute islands consist of a mere handful—in Aitutaki there are but six—and we know of no case in any country where such a scanty population has ever had special issues of stamps.

With regard to the issue of January, 1901, our objections from a philatelic standpoint are not so deeply founded as in the case of the surcharged stamps for the islands, and we fully recognise that no Government is in any way bound to consider the feelings or desires of philatelists. In reference, however, to the explanations given as to the issue of so many varieties, we should have thought that ordinary business prudence would have dictated the desirability of completing all experiments before issuing stamps produced by a new process. We cannot see how there can have been any necessity for making the experiments

in public as was done by issuing the results, to say nothing of the confession of failure involved in the frequent changes which appear to have been found necessary.

All these recent issues in their numerous varieties, as well as the surcharged sets for the islands, are largely dealt in, both in New Zealand and in this country, and in some cases pounds are asked for a single specimen. These varieties are all bought up as soon as they are issued, and the collector is consequently compelled, if he would make his collection complete, to expend considerable amounts of money in their acquisition. Under such circumstances we consider that it is the duty of a journal such as the *London Philatelist*, issued in the interests of collectors, to call attention to the merits or demerits of any class of stamp or new issue.

From the philatelic standpoint, the multiplication of unnecessary issues and varieties is greatly to be deplored, and it is from this standpoint that all our remarks have emanated. The stamps of New Zealand have always been highly and deservedly appreciated in this country, and they have had no more devoted admirer than the writer of this article. Our regrets, therefore, were the keener when the downward plane of the later issues of New Zealand was apparent, and we are confident that these feelings are largely shared by all sections of the philatelic community.

The following comments which we take with all acknowledgments from the *Monthly Journal* will tend to confirm this statement, and in effect our contemporary's able criticisms seem in some respects more severe than our own.

"There was no reason why the authorities of New Zealand should consider Philately at all, or pay any attention either to the desires or to the criticisms of philatelists.

"In recent times, however, those authorities have not altogether disdained to avail themselves of the proclivities of stamp collectors, and we gather that they do not turn an entirely deaf ear to their criticisms, so we need not scruple to make our own remarks upon the case. One of their apologists says, in the last number of *The London Philatelist*, 'It is admitted that the issue of 1898 was designed to advertise the Colony, and I have yet to learn why any objection should be raised to this course.' Certainly the Colony has a right to advertise itself in any way that it pleases, but it is only fair to remember that the kind of advertising which was adopted is done by, and at the expense of, stamp collectors. It is true that the stamps pass through the hands of the general public, but who would look at them, outside the Colony in which they were issued, if nobody collected them? They were not intended to advertise the Colony to the people who used them, and who lived in it, and if they were bought for no other purpose and when used went into the waste-paper basket, where would be the advertisement? They were expected to be an excellent advertisement, and moreover a very inexpensive one, because there are large numbers of people who collect stamps; had that not been the case, this form of advertisement would never have been thought of. This sort of thing is all very well once in a way, but the result of it is that when collectors find, a few years later, that they have to make room for another lot of apparently unnecessary varieties, they are apt to impute motives for the production of those varieties which may not be the correct ones.

"The same apologist adds: 'To say that the Government of a country like New Zealand should not please itself in such a matter as the question of the paper on which



Contractors' designs for some of the new stamps.



Handwritten initials or marks.



+



head leaning too far forward

nose of head correct

A

B

Design chosen, with autograph approval of the King.

Temporary plates, before making the dies



Design for changes contemplated in 1902.

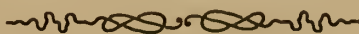


it prints its stamps is manifestly absurd.' We quite agree; but was it absolutely necessary that all the experiments to that end should be carried on in the public street, as it were, and all the unsuccessful results issued to the Post Office, instead of being consigned to the printer's waste-paper basket?

"The designs for the famous Advertising Labels were drawn without any reference to the process by which they were to be reproduced, and being found quite unsuitable for surface-printing, were eventually engraved in *taille douce*. The dies and plates seem to have been prepared somewhat hurriedly, the design intended for one stamp being employed for another, and the plates constructed in various sizes and shapes, entailing alterations in divers directions. No sooner were these completed than it was found necessary (?) to issue a special stamp for prepayment of the Universal Penny Postage, which New Zealand was hoping to introduce, and for which the Pink Terrace stamp, issued only a few months previously, might surely have served.

"This work of art, which was to have been designed by the President of the Royal Academy, but was not, made its appearance on January 1st, 1901, and then, designers and engravers having had their turn, the papermakers came on the scene, and complicated matters to an extent which fully accounts for the irritation displayed by those who try to study the results, and whose claims to consideration are based upon their liberal contributions towards the expenses of the Advertisement scheme. While we do not suppose that there was any intention, on the part of the New Zealand authorities, to make a collection from philatelists, in order to pay for all the different samples of paper that they have been experimenting with, we cannot acquit them of an extraordinary amount of bungling and mismanagement. From a philatelic point of view the Advertisement issue was a mistake to commence with, and a discredit to a great Colony. From a business point of view it was mismanaged, got up without due forethought and preparation, with the result that the colonial printing office seems to have been at its wits' end to keep up the supply of stamps during the last year or two. Experiments should have been made before the issue of the stamps took place, and not after, and then all this trouble would have been avoided.

"Finally, what are we to say about the stamps surcharged for use in little islands under the New Zealand Government? Would anyone ever have dreamed of manufacturing these stamps if stamp collecting had been unknown? It is not for outsiders to ask why it should be necessary to keep separate accounts of the receipts of these Post Offices, but we may fairly point out that separate stamps were *not necessary* for that purpose, and that putting them on sale in Wellington at once destroyed their utility for the keeping of accounts. If the elaborate statistics given in the Annual Reports of Postmasters-General have any foundation, some account is kept of the numbers of letters and packets passing through the Post Offices; these accounts would be extremely easily kept, we fancy, at Aitutaki, etc., and would show the real revenue of the offices far better than sales of stamps made principally to collectors and dealers. If the main object of these overprinted stamps was not the raising of revenue, we can only say that appearances are greatly against them."



Occasional Notes.

—o—o—o—
 VICTORIA, 1864: 2s., BLUE ON GREEN.

MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG, who is engaged in plating the varieties of this stamp in preparation for the forthcoming work on the stamps of Australia, is desirous of purchasing or exchanging unused copies with other collectors, and invites communications thereon at his address: Rothsay, Weybridge, Surrey.

—◆—
 THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND.

WE have received the following communication from the above-named body:—

“WELLINGTON, December 24th, 1903.

“The Editor, ‘London Philatelist,’ Strand, London, W.C.

“SIR,—As directed by my Committee, I beg to hand you copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society.

“Faithfully yours,

“L. A. SANDERSON,

“Hon. Sec.-Treas.

“Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. E. G. Pilcher:—

“That in the opinion of this Society the article appearing in the *London Philatelist* under the heading of “The Disgrace of New Zealand,” and other similar attacks made in other Philatelic journals on the Postal Administration of New Zealand, are wholly unwarranted, and after inquiry and examination of the official records this Society is satisfied that there is no ground whatever for the statement that the Postal Administration has created varieties for the purpose of adding to its revenue; and further, that the assertion that these issues are prompted “doubtless by speculators outside (or perhaps inside) the Post Office, who are desirous of making money by the buying up and retailing of these varieties,” is entirely without the slightest foundation, and unworthy of the journal in which it appears.’

“Mr. Pilcher moved, and Mr. Acocks seconded, that the Secretary of this Society be instructed to forward the above resolution to the Editor of the *London Philatelist*.”

Enough has been written elsewhere hereon, nor do we feel called upon to further defend our action in this matter, but it is only right that we should place on record that the questions of “motives,” as suggested by Professor Hamilton, in his letter to this journal of January last (p. 8), or, *pace* the New Zealand Society, “unworthiness” as regards this journal, are as groundless as they are absurd. The *London Philatelist*, as the organ of an influential body of collectors, has absolutely no axe to grind or any purpose to serve except to stimulate the interest in stamps, and to endeavour to protect the interest of collectors by calling attention to matters that are

calculated to discredit Philately. When we wrote the articles in question on the recent New Zealand stamps we were firmly of opinion that these issues were harmful to Philately and deserved to be decried, and we still fail to see any argument to the contrary.

The only "motive" that we can acknowledge is an honest endeavour to prevent the postal issues of one of the favourite British colonies from being dragged down to the level of those of the South American Republics, and if this constitutes "unworthiness" we are content to remain under the stigma.

THE NEW ISSUES OF 1903.

WE gather from M. Maury's Annual Catalogue that the number of newly issued stamps for 1903 amounts to 1,183, without reckoning varieties of secondary importance or entires. This number exceeds by 166 the total of 1902, and in effect the disparity is even greater, as M. Maury's Catalogue, being issued a month earlier than usual, only eleven months' new issues have been tabulated. Great Britain and Colonies are responsible for no less than 376 of these new varieties, this larger number being doubtless affected to a very considerable extent by the issue of stamps bearing the King's Head. The number of new British Colonial stamps should be, however, enough to satisfy the most ardent of the new collector school!

THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

AS intimated in our last issue, we anticipated that the classification of the exhibits would be somewhat modified, and we have now received an amended Prospectus. The alteration affects Group B, classes 9 and 10, consisting of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. This group has now been divided into four classes, and the Prospectus is constituted as follows:—

Division I.

B. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Class 9. British Colonies, General Collections.

Class 10. Any one country of the following:—

- (a) Great Britain, (b) British Guiana, (c) Mauritius, (d) Ceylon,
(e) New South Wales.

Class 11. Not less than two of the following countries:—

- (a) Barbados, (b) Canada, (c) Cape of Good Hope, (d) Fiji,
(e) India, (f) Cashmere, (g) Labuan, (h) Natal, (i) New Zealand,
(k) Queensland, (l) Newfoundland, (m) St. Vincent,
(n) South Australia, (o) Tasmania, (p) Trinidad, (q) Transvaal,
(r) Turks Islands, (s) Victoria, (t) West Australia.

Class 12. Not less than three countries which are not mentioned in Classes 10 and 11.

This is an alteration that should tend to attract exhibits from collectors in this country, who are referred for all further information to the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition, Dr. H. Lux, Hauff-Strasse 8, Friednau, Berlin.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WE gladly give publicity to the following announcement supplied to us by the J. M. Bartels Company, Old South Buildings, Boston, U.S.A. :—

“After many months of diligent labour and research, the work on the handbook of the Stamps of the Philippines has at last been completed, and the authors (Messrs. J. Murray Bartels, Captain F. L. Palmer, U.S.A., and F. Apthorp Foster) are happy to announce its appearance at an early date. It is expected to fill a long-felt want, especially as the subject is one which will interest all patriotic American collectors. At the same time, the stamps of few countries afford greater difficulties than those of our new acquisition in the far East. The numerous surcharged issues have never before been properly described, and much doubt has existed concerning the varieties of dies used for surcharging. This fact made it very difficult to detect forgeries. An absolute chronological arrangement of all stamps authorised for postal use has never been successfully attempted. The total number (as far as known) of each stamp issued will be of considerable interest. Perhaps the most valuable feature is the extensive description of all known counterfeits, exceeding eighty in number. The differences are carefully described and extensively illustrated by photographic reproductions. With the assistance of this information collectors will be able to tell the genuine from the counterfeit without much difficulty. The work, a book of about 100 pages, is illustrated by over 150 half-tone reproductions of stamps, printed on the best coated paper. Neither expense nor labour has been spared in trying to produce as perfect a work as possible. The edition will be limited to 350 copies, all of which will be numbered and signed by one of the authors. The first fifty will be an ‘Edition de Lux,’ printed on heavier paper, and accompanied by plates showing the forty varieties in the sheets of the first issue.”

DEATH OF M. PIET-LATAUDRIE.

WE learn with regret, through the minutes of the Berlin Philatelic Club, of the death of this well-known collector. M. Lataudrie was a keen collector and an able philatelist, as evidenced by his well-known work on Reprints, but it is probable that his name will always be most permanently associated with the possession of the two unused “Post Office” stamps of Mauritius, which were subsequently acquired by Mr. W. B. Avery.

THE “POST OFFICE” MAURITIUS.

IN our obituary of the late Baron Arthur de Rothschild last month (page 40) we stated that the Baron’s collection did not include specimens of the “Post Office.” The correspondent who kindly supplied us with our information writes us, however, to say that we have misunderstood him in this respect, and that, despite statements to the contrary, both the 1d. and 2d. “Post Office” are contained in the collection. The *D. B. Z.* for February

cites the late Baron's collection as possessing only the 1d. on entire, but our correspondent, who has exceptional acquaintance with the collection, affirms that the existence of both values was mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste* in 1899, and that the collection still exists intact. We believe, therefore, that the number of copies of these stamps now known cannot be less than twenty-four, and may even slightly exceed this total. We understand that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales exhibited both the 1d. and 2d. at the meeting of the London Philatelic Society on March 4th, and every member will rejoice that their President should be the possessor of two such superb stamps.

Official Correspondence.

“WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS,

“13, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,

“13th February, 1904.

“SIR,—I beg leave to bring under your notice the charges which are made against my Government in an article which has appeared in the *London Philatelist*, a publication stated to be the journal of the Philatelic Society, London.

“The article contains the following statements, namely:—

‘The recent issues of New Zealand are entirely speculative and unnecessary. Their issue is prompted by the unworthy desire of the postal authorities to increase their revenue by the sale of worthless rubbish to the unwary collector.’

“I beg to state without reservation that this most objectionable accusation is entirely devoid of truth, and to express on behalf of my Government, extreme surprise that it has been made in the journal of your Society.

“The New Zealand Government Postal Authorities in issuing postage stamps have had absolutely no object whatever in view beyond that of supplying the public with stamps of good quality, for use in the ordinary course of business.

“Were it not that your Society occupies a high position, inasmuch as H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has honoured it with his patronage as President, it would have been sufficient to have treated the charges made with silent contempt; but for the information of His Royal Highness and the members of your Society, I think it due to them to state that the sole reason for the issue from time to time of stamps varying somewhat from each other has been the very natural desire on the part of my Government to have them manufactured within the Colony.

“The original process by which stamps were manufactured there was that of ‘surface printing,’ but in making a new issue of stamps the process of ‘steel-plate printing’ had to be adopted.

" This alteration required the procuring of a new plant and suitable paper, and the training of the Government printing artisans in its use, and the result was for some time so unsatisfactory as to necessitate fresh issues of stamps.

" But I again repeat that in making such issues the New Zealand Government Postal Authorities had no object in view beyond the desire to render the new issues as perfect as possible. They would have been only too glad if the new process could have been at once successfully carried out, and thus have saved the expense and trouble which has far exceeded any comparatively trifling gain which has accrued from the purchase of stamps by stamp collectors.

" I think that you will agree that it is due to my Government that this letter be published in the next issue of your Society's journal.

" I am, Sir,

" Your obedient servant,

" (Signed) W. P. REEVES."

" 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,

" 4th March, 1904.

" SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 17th ulto., I have now submitted your communication of the 13th February to the Council of my Society.

" In reply, I am directed to say that the Council greatly regret that unworthy motives should have been attributed to the Postal Authorities of your Government in connexion with the issues of Stamps referred to in the article in the *London Philatelist* to which you call attention.

" Although this publication is the official journal of the Philatelic Society, London, the Editor has the entire management of it, free from control by the Society, and no matter appearing in the monthly parts is submitted to the Council before publication.

" The attention of the Editor has been called to your letter, which, as desired, will be published in the March number of the journal, and however strongly he, in common with other collectors, may feel that the multiplication of issues and varieties of stamps is to be deplored from a *Philatelic* standpoint, I have no doubt that, in view of your explanation, he will gladly withdraw the charges to which exception has been taken, and will share the feelings of regret which I have expressed on the part of the Council of the Society.

" I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

" (Signed) J. A. TILLEARD,

" The Hon. W. P. Reeves,

" *Agent-General for New Zealand.*"

" Hon. Secretary Philatelic Society, London.



Reviews.

THE STAMP-COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.*



THE purport of this work is to be a kind of "Whitaker" for philatelists, and it contains a variety of information that will be found useful to the collector, notably in the Directory and Guide to Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs. We notice, however, that the names of officers of the London Philatelic Society have been omitted. There is also a Catalogue of the stamps of Great Britain, compiled by the publishers, and Mr. Percy C. Bishop has ably edited a variety of articles, affording either interesting reading or useful information.

THE INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE COLLECTORS.†

This little work is issued solely for the benefit of collectors of philatelic literature. Its publisher, who therein quotes prices for many stamp journals and publications, has collected information that may perhaps be of interest to collectors of stamp literature, and has reprinted several articles from continental journals bearing on the subject.

* *The Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year-book of Philately.* C. Nissen and Co., 77-78, High Holborn, London, W.C.

† *The International Directory of Philatelic Literature Collectors and Publishers.* Victor Marsh, 389, Brixton Road, London, S.W.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Though not generally known, the first 2½d. King's Head stamps were printed in *mauve on blue*, registered on December 3rd, 1901, and delivered on December 16th, 1901. A few thousand sheets were printed, but the stamps were never issued.

Admiralty Official.—We have seen unused specimens of the 2d. and 2½d. King's Head set in *Type 2*.

2d., green and carmine, King's Head, *Type 2*.
2½d., blue, King's Head, *Type 2*.

Board of Education.—The 5d. King's Head stamp was registered on February 4th, 1904, and delivered on February 6th, 1904.

5d., purple and ultramarine, King's Head.

I.R. Official.—The 2½d. King's Head was used as far back as April, 1902, or earlier.

We hear that the 6d., purple, of the King's Head set with this overprint was delivered on March 10th under an overprinting warrant of February 18th.

I.R. Official.—6d., purple, King's Head,

BERMUDA.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have shown us the 4d., orange-red, of the type of 1880, watermarked CA and perf. 14. We understand this stamp has lately been put into circulation.

Adhesive.

4d., orange-red, type of 1880; CA; perf. 14.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—A small addition to the stationery bearing the new type is made by the *M. C.*

Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on white (P. U.).
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, ,, ,,

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* announces the arrival at the Washington Bureau of the 1 cent, King's Head, stamp.

Adhesive. 1 cent, bluish green.

CANADA.—Some new stationery of the King's Head type is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*. *Post Cards.* 1 c. + 1 c., black.

2 c., indigo blue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We are informed that the 1d. post card of the King's Head issue exists in reply form.

Post Card. 1d. + 1d., carmine.

CEYLON.—The 30 cents, King's Head, has been added to the Official set, and the *P. J. G. B.* has received a supply.

Official.

30 cents, violet and green, King's Head; black overprint.

INDIA.—*Holkar*.—The *M. J.* chronicles a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp in a new type. It bears a portrait, presumably that of the new Maharaja, who succeeded to the throne on January 31st, 1903. We are told that the surrounding frame, inscriptions, etc., remain unaltered.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, orange; perf. 14.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—An addition to the list of Queen's Head stamps with blue overprint is made by *Ewen's Weekly*, and the *M. C.* lists some reply cards.

Adhesive.

1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine, Queen's Head; blue overprint.

Post Cards.

5 + 5 c., in black, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
 10 + 10 c. ,, 1d., rose.

NORTH BORNEO.—To the set of stamps catalogued as overprinted "British Protectorate" in two lines must be added, according to *Ewen's Weekly*, the \$1, red.

Adhesive. \$1, red; black surcharge.

SEYCHELLES.—The 2 c., King's Head, has appeared in quite a distinct shade, in fact almost a different colour. Instead of dark red-brown it is now an orange-brown.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive. 2 c., orange-brown; CA; 14.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Johore*.—The \$2 stamp of 1898, overprinted "One Dollar," has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The surcharge is in black, with a line underneath to cancel the old value.

Adhesive.

One Dollar, in black, on \$2, lilac and carnine.

TRINIDAD.—Mr. H. L. Ewen has shown us the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the Britannia type in violet and blue on blue.

Adhesive.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet and blue on blue; CA; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—On the authority of a Continental journal, the *M. C.* reports a change in the 6 heller letter card.

Letter Card.

6 heller, brown on blue (not white).

BULGARIA.—Another value has been added to the set of 1902 Postage Due stamps, and Mr. H. L.'Estrange Ewen and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens.

Postage Due. 20s., blue; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FINLAND.—The 2 pen. of the current type has been changed from yellow to orange. We believe the new shade appeared in 1903.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive. 2 pen., orange (formerly yellow).

AMERICA.

CHILI.—We have copied the following from the *M. J.* :—

"Our correspondent in Chili sends us a cutting from a paper of December 16th last containing a notice published by the Ministry of the Interior, calling for tenders for the manufacture of a new issue of postage stamps, in accordance with the following list :—

- | |
|---|
| 1 c., green; head of Diego Portales. |
| 2 c., rose ,, Arthur Prat. |
| 3 c., sepia ,, Lord Cochrane. |
| 4 c., dark brown; head of Camilo Henriquez. |
| 5 c., blue; statue of Bernardo O'Higgins. |
| 10 c., pearl-grey; head of Ramon Freire. |
| 12 c., pale rose ,, Manuel Blanco Encalada. |
| 15 c., scarlet ,, Francisco Antonio Pinto. |
| 20 c., purple ,, Joaquin Prieto. |
| 25 c., red-brown ,, Manuel Bulnes. |
| 30 c., dark green ,, Manuel Montt. |
| 50 c., light blue ,, José Joaquin Perez. |
| 1 p., golden yellow; picture of a Condor. |
| 2 p., bronze; statue of José de San Martin. |

"The 10 c. and higher values are to have the centre in black. The stamps up to 50 c., inclusive, are to be 25 × 28 mm., and the 1 and 2 pesos 25 × 35 mm. They are to be printed from steel plates, engraved in *taille douce*, and to be perforated. New envelopes, post cards, and letter sheets are also to be supplied, but with these we are not concerned.

"Our correspondent adds that the tender of the American Bank Note Co. has been accepted, so we may expect good workmanship."

"We have received the recently chronicled 10 c. on 30 c. with the surcharge inverted. One sheet only is stated to have been found thus ill-treated. It is numbered in the right upper corner '498,' in *black*."

NICARAGUA.—We are informed by the *M. C.*, on the authority of a Continental journal, that the 1898 envelope of 10 c. has been surcharged, in violet, "Habilitado Vale 5 Cents" to the left of the stamp.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a 5 centavos of the type of the set of 1900, but printed in red instead of blue. We understand that it has lately been issued.

Envelope.
5 centavos (on 10 c.), violet.

Adhesive.
5 c., red, type of 1900; perf. 14.

PARAGUAY.—The *M. J.* has discovered that the 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps of the 1892 issue (Types 19 to 22) exist upon chalk-surfaced paper. The examination of blocks of the stamps on this paper shows that they were perforated with a comb machine, gauging approximately $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; probably this is the perforation that has hitherto been described as "12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$."

VENEZUELA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new provisional as follows: "The 50 c., green, surcharged vertically from top to bottom in three lines, 'Correos—Vale B O, 0 5—1904.'" *Provisional.*

5 c. on 50 c., green; black surcharge.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH COLONIES.—*Senegal*.—Some Postage Due stamps are reported surcharged 10 centimes, in black.

We list them from particulars given in the *M. C.*

Postage Dues.
10 centimes on 50 c., violet (3,000).
10 ,, 60 c., violet on buff (3,000).
10 ,, 1 fc., rose on buff (3,000).

HAYTI.—Two sets of stamps have lately appeared—one is commemorative of some event and of little interest, but the other, we understand, may be taken as for permanent use, and we therefore chronicle it.

The stamps, we are told by the *P. R.*, bear a portrait of General Simon Law, the President, and all are disfigured with a control overprint, in blue, in an oblong frame, reading "1804—POSTE—1904 PAYÉ," surrounding a small ornament.

Adhesives.

- 1 c., green; perf. 12.
- 2 c., carmine on black; perf. 12.
- 5 c., blue on black; perf. 12.
- 10 c., chocolate on black; perf. 12.
- 20 c., yellow on black; perf. 12.
- 50 c., pale lilac; perf. 12.

JAPAN.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have found the 50 sen, brown, Type 23, with compound perforation 13 to $14 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.

This is probably the stamp referred to in Mr. L. W. Fulcher's article on "The Stamps of Japan from 1876."—*London Philatelist*, vol. viii., page 233.

PERSIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that they have found the 2 kran on 5 kr. of 1897 with inverted surcharge.

Adhesive.
2 kr., in carmine, on 5 kr. of 1897, with inverted surcharge.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It is reported in the *A. J. P.* that the following new U.S.A. envelopes and wrappers have received the usual overprint for use in this colony.

Envelopes.

Green overprint.	Carmine overprint.
1 c., green on amber.	2 c., carmine on white.
1 c. ,, buff.	2 c. ,, amber.
1 c. ,, blue.	2 c. ,, buff.
	2 c. ,, blue.

Wrappers.

Green overprint.	Carmine overprint.
1 c., green on manila.	2 c., carmine on manila.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—*Angra and Horta*.—The *M. C.* chronicles the following post cards, having the stamp in the left upper corner.

Post Cards.
25 reis, carmine on cream (P. U.).
25 + 25 ,, ,, ,, "

Azores.—From the same source we gather that the new Portuguese Postage Dues have been overprinted "Açores," in black.

Postage Dues.

10 reis, orange.	40 reis, lilac.
30 ,, green.	100 ,, dull blue.

The *P. R.* adds the 5 and 50 reis, giving the colour of the overprint, blue, on all.

RUSSIAN LEVANT.—Yet another value is reported to have been issued on the vertically laid paper.

Adhesive.

10 paras on 2 k., green; red surcharge.

SIAM.—According to *Even's Weekly* six new stamps have made their appearance, three old values in new colours and three entirely new values.

Adhesives. Current type.

2 atts, scarlet;	corners and shield blue.
3 ,, green	,, ,, green.
4 ,, lilac-brown	,, ,, flesh.
6 ,, carmine	,, ,, carmine.
14 ,, blue	,, ,, blue.
28 ,, lilac-brown	,, ,, blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 5th February, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present : C. Neville Biggs, Gordon Smith, Thomas William Hall, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frenzel, George B. Routledge, L. W. Fulcher, C. J. Daun, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, W. Sanders Fiske, R. B. Yardley, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, H. G. Palliser, C. McNaughtan, B. D. Knox.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. C. N. Biggs, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 22nd January, 1904, were read and confirmed.

A letter of regret for his inability to attend was read from the Assistant Hon. Secretary, owing to his absence in Scotland.

The absence of the Hon. Secretary was also explained by Mr. Gordon Smith.

Mr. Gordon Smith then read his paper entitled, "Notes on the Correct Treatment of Perforations." In the course of his remarks he stated that perforation was first noticed and appreciated by Dr. Legrand, who suggested the method still in use of counting the number of holes in a line of two centimetres.

Three kinds of machines had been used, viz. :—

- (a) A single-line cutter.
- (b) A comb machine, sometimes incorrectly called a triple cutter.
- (c) A harrow machine, as used by Portugal and Colonies, which perforated a whole sheet of twenty-eight stamps at one operation.

Mr. Gordon Smith suggested that so far as English perforating machines were concerned collectors might add to the present notation an intimation of the number of perforating pins or punches that were used per inch, and suggested a new gauge being prepared accordingly.

A short discussion followed, in which Messrs. Yardley, Ransom, Fulcher, and Knox took part. A vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon Smith was ultimately proposed by Mr. Thomas William Hall and seconded by Mr. Ransom, and carried unanimously. Mr. Gordon Smith responded, and expressed his gratitude to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg for the great assistance he had rendered, not only in formulating his suggestions, but in providing and measuring the stamps shown in illustration of the paper. The proceedings then terminated.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, the 19th February, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present : Gordon Smith, R. B. Yardley, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, W. Sanders Fiske, T. Maycock, Edward J. Nankivell, Thomas William Hall, B. D. Knox.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Gordon Smith, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 5th February were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from the following members of the Society intimating their resignations, and the same were accepted with regret : Mr. H. Townend Green, Major Newland, and Mr. J. D. Enys.

Mr. Yardley then read some notes on the stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal, which had been prepared in connection with the Reference List for "Africa," part 3, the notes being accompanied with a display of the stamps. Time did not permit the completion of the reading, which was postponed, and is to be resumed at a subsequent meeting. Mr. Yardley called attention to many interesting points, and presented several new views which excited considerable interest among the members present interested in the stamps of the Transvaal.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on Friday, the 4th March, 1904, at 8.30 p.m.

Members present : H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., Rev. W. N. Usher, F. G. Bepler, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, Gordon Smith, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, C. McNaughtan, W. V. Morten, Thomas William Hall, J. G. Tolhurst, W. Schwabacher, Major E. B. Evans, William Moser, L. J. Wells, Baron A. de Worms, C. F. Dendy Marshall, William Cowland, Louis E. Bradbury, H. F. W. Deane, T. Maycock, Edward J. Nankivell, L. C. Sidebotham, H. G. Palliser, H. Quare, T. Wickham Jones, C. J. Daun, J. H. Abbott, William M. Gray, Arthur W. Stamford, C. Neville Biggs, J. N. Keynes, F. E. Horton, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. E. Joselin, W. T. Wilson, Rev. G. H. Raynor, Rev. P. E. Raynor, E. D. Bacon, Vernon Roberts, F. Ransom, E. A. Elliott, B. D. Knox, W. Sanders Fiske, W. W. Blest, H. Dorning

Beckton, Eliot Levy, P. J. Lloyd, Malcolm S. Cooke, Rudolph Frentzel, A. C. Emerson, Rudolph Meyer, J. A. Tilleard. Visitors: Viscount Crichton, H. F. Bartlett.

The chair was taken by the President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., and the minutes of the meeting held on the 19th February were read and signed as correct.

There being no correspondence the meeting proceeded to the election of Mr. Alan Walter Maclean, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary, who after ballot was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

The President then read a paper, entitled "Notes on the Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign," containing a complete account of all official and other information relative to the preparation of the new stamps, and illustrated by a most interesting and valuable display of essays, proofs, and specimens of the stamps themselves taken from the sheets of the first impressions.

The paper was very warmly received, and the following resolution was moved by Mr. Gordon Smith:—

"That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, most cordially welcome their illustrious President, and deeply appreciate the high honour conferred upon them by his coming to preside at this meeting, and beg him to accept their warmest thanks for his most interesting paper, and the display of his unique collection completely illustrating the present issue of postage stamps of United Kingdom bearing the portrait of His Majesty the King."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Gordon Smith said:—

"May it please your Royal Highness: Gentlemen,—I have the honour to place before you a resolution which I am sure you will have as much pleasure in accepting as I have in proposing.

"The members of this Society are under a threefold obligation to their illustrious President. First, in his acceptance of that office; next, in his coming here to-night to occupy his chair; and last, but not least, the fact that he comes among us to read a paper illustrated by the unique collection which we have first had the opportunity of examining.

"I noticed that on a recent occasion, when addressing an audience on technical education, he reminded his hearers that if this country would hold its own against the rest of the world we must all use our brains; and on another occasion he remarked that if we would attain success we must seize our opportunities.

"Our President has given us an example to-night of how he can put those excellent precepts into practice, and has shown us how the opportunity of his unique position in the realm has by this happy combination enabled him not only to form a unique collection of the trials, essays, and original designs which led us to the present issue of postage stamps of the mother country bearing the portrait of the King, but has also enabled him to compile a record for the use of ourselves and future students which in a few years' time it will be almost impossible to collate, even with unlimited access to all the documentary evidence which Somerset House can furnish.

"I trust, therefore, that the example he has set us will kindle the enthusiasm of every member to contribute all that lies in his power to the published literature of this Society.

"It is in no formal way that we welcome our President this evening, but rather in the way which I feel sure will be most appreciated by him, that is as a co-worker with ourselves in the field of Philately."

The resolution was seconded by Major Evans, and carried with acclamation.

His Royal Highness responded, and after some short time spent in a more informal discussion the proceedings 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.

We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich, their price list of stamps supplied in sets, which we would commend to our readers. There are nearly 1,700 different sets of stamps quoted in this Catalogue—the 35th edition—an evidence of the Ipswich firm's progressive methods of business.

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 5th and 6th, 1904.

	£	s.	d.
Antigua, C C, 2½d., red-brown,*			
mint		1	9 0
Bahamas, no wmk., perf. 13, 1d.,			
lake,* ditto		1	4 0
Barbados, 1d., on half 5s.		4	10 0

British East Africa, 1 anna, 1895, double sur.,* mint	£	s.	d.	Mauritius, 1847, another pair, early medium impressions, no margins at right, but very fine and on piece of original	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, thinned	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, a vertical pair, early impressions, very large margins, lightly cancelled and superb colour	16	0	0
Cape, Triangulars, 1s., yellow-green, a superb pair	2	1	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, medium impression, unused, small margins and creased across, but a very fair copy	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, a superb mint pair, with margin of sheet one side	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, early medium impression, the error "PENOE," very fine	11	11	0
Ditto, 1861, Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, superb	4	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium impression, nice margins and on piece of original,	9	10	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue, very deep shade	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, early medium impression, on small piece of original, large margins, fine colour and very lightly cancelled, a superb copy	16	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue,* tiny nick at one corner, but a nice copy	4	12	6	Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., dark blue, creased at left and very slightly cut into at right lower corner, but a nice copy, used with another on small piece of original	9	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, superb	3	0	0	New Brunswick, 1851, 1s., mauve, lightly cancelled and very fine	10	0	0
Great Britain, 1862, 9d., straw, hair-lines, perf. cut at bottom	9	0	0	Newfoundland, 1857, 1s., scarlet, a little close at left, lightly cancelled	10	10	0
Ditto, O.W. Official, 10d., on piece	5	5	0	Ditto, 1860, 4d., orange, unused, fine, no gum	4	5	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green	3	10	0	Nova Scotia, ditto, 1s., violet, very lightly cancelled	11	11	0
Sale of January 19th and 20th, 1904.				Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., orange, a strip of three, the centre stamp being the very rare variety with upright "d," unused, mint	7	15	0
Ceylon, 1872-80, 8 c., orange-yell., 14 x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$,* mint	1	9	0	British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut round, on entire	9	0	0
Ditto, 1888-90, 5 c. on 15 c., error, without "Revenue,"* with gum	3	3	0	Sale of January 26th and 27th, 1904.			
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black on bluish*	2	0	0	Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue, pair,* no gum	4	17	6
Ditto, 1858, large Crown, 14, 1d., rose-red, pair,* imperf.	3	5	0	Ditto, 1882-3, £1, purple-brown	3	3	0
Ditto, 1857, medium Garter, on white, 4d., rose-carmine,* mint	6	15	0	Russia, 1883, 7 k., blue, pair, imperf.,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, Plate 3, with hair-lines, pair, imperf.,*	5	0	0	Ceylon, Ten Cents on 36 c., blue,* no gum	2	6	0
Ditto, O W Official, 5d., Queen's Head	3	0	0	Federated Malay States, \$25 (on Perak),* mint	6	0	0
Mecklenburg, 1864, $\frac{4}{4}$ sch., roul.,* part gum	4	4	0	British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals,* ditto	3	15	0
Swazieland, 5s., slate, surcharge inverted	3	0	0	Cape, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	5	0	0
Transvaal, 1900, V.R.I., £5, green	5	5	0	Ditto, 1880, "3" on 3d., lilac-rose, a vertical pair, the top stamp having the surcharge omitted, with Expert Committee's opinion	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1894, 10s., green and blue,* mint	2	2	0	Niger Coast, 1893-4, "HALF PENNY," in blue, on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., a fine block of six, mint*	6	10	0
Ditto, "O S," 5s.,* mint	2	0	0	British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., imperf.,* no gum	2	10	0
Zululand, 5s.,* mint	2	10	0	Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	5	0
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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.							
Sale of January 12th and 13th, 1904.							
* Unused.							
France, 1849, 20 c., blue,* gum	2	15	0				
Moldavia, 1854, 54 paras; small tear	5	5	0				
Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines, Type 3	6	5	0				
Cape, Triangular, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	7	7	0				
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	3	12	6				
Ditto, 5s., blue,* ditto	4	17	6				
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown, used	9	17	6				
Mauritius, 1847, "POST OFFICE," 2d., blue, unused; one of the very rarest stamps in the world, only four or five unused copies being in existence	1,450	0	0				
Ditto, 1848, "POST PAID," 1d. orange, early medium impression, a pair, good margins and very fine	13	0	0				

St. Kitts, CA, 4d., blue,* mint . . .	£	s.	d.
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., "PENCF"	3	7	6
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, green and yellow,* mint . . .	8	5	0
Collections: 2,894 (Colonials), £80; 4,295, £60.			

* * *
 MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.
 Sale of February 4th and 5th, 1904.
 * Unused.

Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red, roul.	2	4	0
Ditto, 2½, rose, Plate 2, "L.H.F.L."	2	2	0
Ditto, 1847, 1s., oct., block of nine	2	12	0
Ditto, 1883-4, 5s., rose, blued paper*	3	12	6
Malta, ½d., yellow, 1879, 14 × 12½, block of eighteen,* mint . . .	3	10	0
Finland and the Levant, collection 451 . . .	24	10	0
Philippines, 1st issue, 10 c., pale rose*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 real, blue*	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 reales, green*	1	12	0
Perak, Service, 1894, 5 c., blue,* with gum . . .	3	0	0
Mauritius, small fillet, 2d., blue, early*	5	0	0
Sierra Leone, Half penny on 1½, CC,* mint . . .	2	4	0
Transvaal, 3d., dull mauve, fine roulette*	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., blue, ditto,* thinned.	3	18	0
Ditto, 1s., green, ditto,* with gum . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 1877, surcharged "V. R. Transvaal," 6d., blue on blue, twice surcharged . . .	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange, with compound roulette . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange, with wide roulette . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, with wide roulette . . .	6	0	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange,* mint . . .	3	0	0
St. Vincent, ½ on half 6d., pair . . .	3	5	0
Victoria, 1861, 2s., green, perf.,* full gum . . .	4	5	0
Ditto, 1857, Star, 4d., rose, imperf.* . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, no wmk., 2d., lilac, rouletted . . .	3	0	0
Collections: 3,854, £26, and 1,425, £20 10s.			

* * *
 MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.
 Sale of February 9th and 10th, 1904.
 * Unused.

Great Britain, 1d., "v.r.,"* no gum	7	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue, small tear . . .	6	17	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* mint . . .	5	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, CA, 4d., blue,* mint . . .	6	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* mint . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, 10d., blue,* mint . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, 6d., purple-brown, perf.,* mint . . .	9	0	0

Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, rubbed . . .	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s. . .	2	16	0
Nevis, 6d., green,* mint . . .	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1888-9, \$1, green, on entire . . .	3	3	0
New South Wales, 1854-6, 2d., blue, imperf., wmk. 5,* no gum	3	12	6
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, rouletted, 1d., carmine . . .	5	15	0
Collections: 4,502, £88; 4,095, £38; 9,151, £34; and 4,599, £34.			

Sale of February 23rd and 24th, 1904.
 * Unused.

Austria, Mercury, yellow, thick paper,* with gum . . .	4	4	0
Great Britain, 1847-54, 10d., brown,* part gum . . .	2	18	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales,* no gum . . .	20	0	0
Ditto, 1852, ditto,* ditto . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, 1853, ditto,* ditto . . .	10	0	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c., no gum	5	7	6
Ceylon, 1862, 1s., violet, no wmk.,* mint . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, 2 rs. 50 c., lilac-rose,* mint	3	17	6
Cape, Woodblock, 1d., scarlet . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue . . .	2	17	6
Natal, 1877-9, One Penny on 6d., rose, with quadruple surcharge*	3	17	6
Zululand, 5s., carmine, pair . . .	4	2	6
Canada, 7½d., green,* slight crease	8	0	0
Ditto, 10d., blue, on thick paper,* mint . . .	9	0	0
Nevis, 1878, perf. 11½, litho, 1d., entire sheet of 12* . . .	5	0	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, blue,* repaired . . .	8	0	0
Argentine Republic, 1891, 20 pesos, green,* mint . . .	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut square . . .	8	8	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, scarlet,* no gum . . .	15	0	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, yellow,* part gum, close cut . . .	5	0	0
Antioquia, 1868, 10 c., lilac,* full gum . . .	10	0	0
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, orange . . .	3	17	6
New Zealand, 2d., lilac-blue, pelure,* no gum . . .	5	0	0
Victoria, 1857-63, wmk. Star, 1d., green, rouletted,* with gum . . .	7	0	0
Ditto, Too Late, 6d.* . . .	3	3	0
Collections: 5,854 and duplicates, £36; 3,741, £26; and 4,583, £25.			

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 16th and 17th, 1904.
 * Unused.

Barbados, 1870, large Star, 4d., ver.* . . .	2	8	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 6d., lilac, pair,* mint . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 6d., lilac, block of eight . . .	3	12	6
Ditto, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, block of five . . .	5	5	0

Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, block of seven, little defective	£	s.	d.
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	5	0	0
£4 and	4	17	6
Ditto, 1863-4, 6d., bright mauve, mint, pair	3	7	6
Ditto, C C, halfpenny on 3d.	2	4	0
Ceylon, 1863, 1d., blue, perf. 11½	2	8	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., on Dickinson paper*	1	15	0
Ditto, 1867-80, 2s., brown £2 and Natal, first issue, 1s., buff, corners cut	2	4	0
.	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	6	6	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-ver.	8	10	0
New Zealand, 1872, 4d., no wmk., used	2	1	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose, imperf., pair	3	7	6
Ditto, 1860, 6d., green, imperf., pair	2	18	0
Tasmania, 1892, £1, green and yellow,* mint	7	0	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1d., in red, on 6d., black, Type 16	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 6d., green	2	12	6
Collections : 5,740, £73, and 4,209, £30.			

Sale of March 1st and 2nd, 1904.

* Unused.

British Central Africa, 1890, £2, rose,* mint	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1875, perf. 15, 8 c., rose, pair,* mint	1	18	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals*	3	17	6
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue*	2	17	6
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red, part of sheet, 214,* O.G.	12	10	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of February 19th, 1904.

* Unused.

British Central Africa, £1, deep blue	2	0	0
Ditto, 1895, £10, ver., thinned at back	4	12	6
Ditto, 1895, £25, blue-green	10	5	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, black-blue	1	14	0
Transvaal, 1887-90, £5, deep green,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.I.," 2½d., blue, inverted sur., pair,* mint	4	4	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	2	10	0
Bolivia, 1894, 10 c., blue, error	2	6	0
Collection : 7,159, £50.			

Sale of March 3rd and 4th, 1904.

* Unused.

Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf., Star	£	s.	d.
Ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown	13	10	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, ditto, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion	3	7	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto, ditto,* mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, ditto	7	15	0
Ditto, 4d., dull rose, perf.*	13	13	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perf.,* part gum	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d., rose-red, Star, rough perf., "PEHCH,"* with gum	3	15	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf.,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 5d., purple-brown, C C, pair,* ditto	5	15	0
Straits Settlements, 1899, 5 c., carmine, unused, in mint state, error, the surcharge "FOUR CENTS" being omitted	22	0	0
British South Africa, 1896, Bulawayo Provisional, "One Penny" on 4s., grey-black and vermilion, vertical pair,* mint	5	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red	£3	15s.	and
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	7	0	0
Mauritius, "POST PAID," 1d., ver. on blue paper, early impression	7	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, early impression, a brilliant unused specimen with gum, exceedingly rare in this state	50	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, early impression	4	4	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, error "PENOE"	4	15	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head Provisionals, 1d., in black, on 6d., black, an entire unused sheet of 60, showing the different types of surcharges, extremely rare, only two or three similar sheets known	127	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	10	10	0
St. Vincent, first issue, 6d., green, pair, imperf.*	3	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney Views, 1d., red, plate 1, a most superb block of five, unused, in mint state with side margin, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 14, and 15 on plate, unique	235	0	0
Western Australia, first issue, 4d., blue, with inverted centre, an excessively rare stamp, only seven other specimens being known	400	0	0



THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIII.

APRIL, 1904.

No. 148.

Inverted Centres.



DEAR to the heart of every collector, and notably so to the specialist, are those varieties of stamps known as "Errors," mainly created by the mistakes or carelessness of the printers. These varieties naturally range very widely in their importance, from a minute flaw in a surcharge to an entire impression in the wrong colour, and it not infrequently happens that too much importance is attached to errors of a trivial nature, such as defective prints or broken founts. The two most striking classes of these errors are—in their order of philatelic importance—(1) Stamps printed entirely in the wrong colours; and (2) Stamps that are printed from two dies, one of which is inverted in its impression relatively to the other. Both classes embrace but few varieties, and both include some of the very greatest rarities in Philately. In the first class the entire impressions are errors, and they are clearly, therefore, more important than in the second where one portion of the stamp is correct. In their relative order of rarity—according to our judgment—and only taking cognisance of the most important stamps of this class, may be (tentatively) mentioned:—

- (1) Spain, 1851, 2 reales, *blue*.
- (2) West Australia, 1869, 1s., *bistre*.
- (3) South Australia, 1870-1, 4d., *blue*.
- (4) Finland, 1866, 10 k., *black on yellow*.
- (5) " 1895, 3 r. 50 k., *black and yellow*.
- (6) Cape, 1861, 4d., *red*.
- (7) " " 1d., *blue*.
- (8) West Australia, 1879, 2d., *lilac*.
- (9) New South Wales, 1891, 1d., *grey*.
- (10) Baden, 1851, 9 kr., *green*.
- (11) Straits Settlements, 1899, 5 c., *carmine*.

All these are rarities. Of the Spain only one or perhaps two copies are known; of the South Australia two exist unused and five used; and the

Finland 10 k. may perhaps be found in twenty instances. The Finland 3 r. 50 k. is said to have been printed in only a very few copies, but its true status will only be determined by the lapse of time. The Cape errors are too well known and popular to require any remarks on our part. Numbers 9, 10, and 11 are all relatively recent discoveries, and their position in above list can hardly as yet be defined, but they will assuredly rank high therein.

We have, apparently, a little diverged from the subject indicated by our title, but in order to weigh the relative importance of the inverted centre stamps we deemed it necessary to state how far they were superseded in philatelic value by any other class. We have thus placed them second in importance among all classes of errors, while on the score of rarity several of these inverted centres are on an equal plane with the errors of colour.

The most important of the inverted centre stamps may be classed in the following order of merit—we omit for the moment such recent varieties as the 100 reis of Brazil (1891), or of Congo 10 c. (1895), the 7 k. of Russia, etc., etc.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|--|
| (1) | Spain, 1867, | 25 m., blue and rose. |
| (2) | West Australia, 1854, | 4d., blue. |
| (3) | India, 1854, | 4 a., red and blue. |
| (4) | Russia, 1865-75, | 10 k., brown and blue (two varieties). |
| (5) | United States, 1869, | 30 c., red and blue. |
| (6) | Russia, 1883-90, | 14 k., blue and carmine (two varieties). |
| (7) | United States, 1869, | 24 c., lilac and green. |
| (8) | „ „ „ | 15 c., blue and brown. |
| (9) | Spain, 1865, | 12 c., blue and rose, perf. |
| (10) | „ „ „ | „ „ imperf. |

As far as our knowledge goes, we estimate that not more than four or five copies of the Spain are known, of the West Australia perhaps seven or eight, and of the Indian possibly fifteen to twenty. As regards the Russian stamps, it is very difficult even to guess at the number known; the 10 kopeks must, however, be extremely rare, and the 14 k. is also very scarce. As to the United States, the 30 c. is also an extremely rare stamp, and we should doubt if more than twenty copies are known. The other two values are far more often seen, and the 1865 Spain are only relatively rare, except in unused condition. We have made no mention of the recent inverts of United States, as time will better show how far they are really rare.

It will therefore be seen that these inverted centres include some of the "great rarities," and the surprise of our readers at the price recorded at Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper's auction for the 4d. Western Australia may thereby be somewhat mitigated. That no less than £400 should have been given for an "inverted 4d. Swan" is, however, a remarkable fact, and constitutes, we believe, a record for any price ever paid for any Australian stamp. It must, however, be borne in mind that this specimen was not cut at the corners, whereas several of the known existing specimens have been so mutilated, and this naturally materially increases its value. It is satisfactory to know that this fine stamp will go to grace the Australian collection of one of our leading British specialists.

In our "Occasional Notes" for the month will also be found a reference to the sale in Paris of a 30 c. United States (1869) with centre inverted, which seems to have changed hands at a remarkably low price. Under the same heading will further be found an account of the doings of one Wolle in America, capable apparently of removing and replacing any portion of a stamp without fear of discovery. At a recent meeting of the London Philatelic Society, Mr. Ehrenbach showed a pair of stamps apparently *tête-bêche*, but which had been so cleverly joined together as to defy detection. If all these facts are strung together the moral is fairly obvious: firstly, high prices for inverted centres, *têtes-bêches*, and other errors; and, secondly, remarkable adroitness in making imitations of these varieties. The high prices paid for this class of stamp will undoubtedly attract the attention of the fakers and forgers, and we cannot, therefore, too earnestly counsel collectors to take heed in purchasing stamps of this nature. In dealing with firms of established reputation, of which, fortunately, there is no lack in almost every portion of the globe, the philatelist is on sure ground, but if stamps of this kind are purchased from comparative strangers, the most rigid tests should be demanded, such as immersion in boiling water, or, failing that, the purchase should not be completed without the certificate of an expert. There is no doubt that the art of imitation and "faking" of stamps has reached a dangerously high level of cleverness, and it behoves us all to face the enemy and to see that we are not defrauded by the machinations of these adroit stamp forgers.

Notes on the Stamps of South Australia.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON JANUARY 22ND, 1904.

BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



THE first stamps used in South Australia were, like those of most colonies, printed in London by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. The original die was engraved on steel by W. Humphrys.

The 2d. value was issued on the 1st January, 1855, and was followed by the 1d. and 6d. towards the end of October of the same year. On August 21st, 1856, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. sent out a supply of 500,000 of the 1s. in a violet colour. The history of this stamp is not known at present. As far as I know, it was never recorded in any philatelic journal until 1883, when a collector in Adelaide wrote in the *Philatelic Record* that he found a copy among some stamps that had been given to him. There is no doubt, I think, that this stamp was never issued, possibly because the colour was too much like that of the 6d.

The stamp is very scarce, but what has become of the half-million?

The 1d., unused, is a good stamp, but the 2d., of which a considerable quantity was found some years ago, is to be found unused in most collections.

They are nearly always in mint condition, and have never been to Australia. The paper of the remainders is whiter than that of the issued stamps; doubtless the gum of the latter was affected by the sea air on the way out, and by the Australian climate.

Following their usual custom, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. sent out with each value the plate (in the case of the 1s. two plates), and a supply of paper and ink. This would lead us to expect that it would be difficult to distinguish between the London- and colonial-printed stamps. As you all know, there is not the slightest difficulty, and this may be due to the fact that the inks were sent out dry, and the colonial printers did not use the same medium to mix them.

Of the colonial-printed imperforate stamps the earliest copy known is a 2d., blood-red, dated 13th January, 1857, so that printing operations must have commenced in 1856. The 1d. is found in two very distinct shades: one is a deep yellow-green with a smudgy appearance, as if there was too much ink on the plate; and the other is a very washy yellow-green, as if the ink had not taken to the paper. The 2d. is found in a great range of shades from blood-red to salmon. Many of the "blood-red" stamps have also a very smudgy appearance, so much so that at first sight unused copies look as if faintly obliterated; but close examination will show that the extra lines across the stamp are in the same colour as the stamp itself. Many of the 2d., pale red, are as well printed as the London production, but the colour is never the same. All these stamps unused, in the imperforate condition, are very scarce indeed, the 2d. being the only one that is ever met with.

The 2d. is found with another impression on the back, but as is the case with other similar stamps, one of the impressions is always fainter than the other.

Early in 1859 a rouletting machine was first employed, and continued in use for many years, long after perforating machines were introduced. This is where the first difficulty appears with regard to the stamps of this colony, and that is to distinguish the first rouletted stamps from those of later printings, in the case of the 1d. and 6d. values.

There is a sure and certain test for this. The first rouletted stamps are the same printings as the imperforate ones. This test sounds simple enough, but the application is not so easy in the case of the 1d.; a little careful study of the stamps, however, will make the difference clear.

The 1d. in the washy yellow-green is, of course, one of the early printings, and the other early 1d. is in a much more yellow shade than any of the later ones, and has the same smudgy appearance as the imperf. stamp. Both of the early shades of the 1d. and the 1s., orange, are very scarce unused.

The shades of the later printings of the 1d. and 6d. are very numerous. Some of them are very scarce and difficult to find, even used.

Among the shades of the 1d. there are a dark green, the same shade that is also found perforated, and a pale yellow-green found also perf. \times roulette, a much softer colour than the early pale yellow-green. Both of these are scarce unused.

The shades of the 6d. are very confusing. The "Prussian blue" is contemporary with the 1d., dark green, mentioned above, and is the same shade

as the dark blue stamp, which is found perf. × roulette and perforated. It must not be confused with the greenish blue stamp, of which there are some very dark shades. The sky-blue, and ultramarine, as well as the "Prussian blue," are exceedingly rare unused.

The later colour of the 2d., rouletted, orange-vermilion, dark to pale, is quite a different colour from that of the earlier pale red stamp. In Messrs. Napier and Gordon Smith's handbook the pale shade is dated as late as 1867; but I think it quite likely that both the dark and pale shades are of the same printing. They appear to me the same colour, and only vary in depth. I have a copy of the pale vermilion shade dated 1864. While looking at the various specimens of this 2d. stamp I should like to draw your attention to the horizontal strip of twelve from the top of the sheet, with full margins. You will notice that one vertical line of roulettes is missing; this is accounted for by the fact that the rouletting machine had only twelve wheels, whereas thirteen would be necessary to roulette both sides of all the twelve stamps.

The 9d. is found in two shades. The first printing, in December, 1860, is in brownish lilac, but the later ones are a much paler colour, and are usually less clearly printed.

This stamp is of interest for a peculiar reason. It is, I think, the only case in which the public are advised by the Postmaster, in his notice of the issue of the stamp, to moisten the face of the stamp to make the back adhere to the envelope.

There are three distinct shades of the 1s., brown. The greyish brown was the first issued, and was followed by the red-brown, which varies considerably in depth of colour; the last was the chestnut-brown—a contemporary of the 1d., dark green, and 6d., Prussian blue. I find that there is often some difficulty in deciding which is the chestnut-brown. It is the same colour as that of the 1s., perforated 10.

The 2d., pale red, 10d. on 9d., black surcharge, and 1s., orange, are found printed on both sides.

The plates of the 4d., 9d., and 2s. were prepared by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., but none of these values were printed in London. There is, however, a proof of the 9d. in a dull lilac shade—a much more beautiful stamp than the colonial production.

We next come to the introduction of perforating machines in 1867. There were at least two in use at that time, one gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and the other about $12\frac{1}{2}$. It must not be imagined that this marks the disuse of the rouletting machines, except in conjunction with the perforating machines. Many of the rouletted stamps are in shades that came out long after the perforating machines commenced to work.

All the stamps perforated and rouletted, with the exception of the 1d., are scarce unused, the 4d. being one of the great rarities of South Australia. The 6d. and 1s., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ × roulette, are also very scarce unused.

The introduction of perforating machines raises the most difficult point with regard to the stamps of South Australia, and that is to distinguish between the first perforated stamps and the later printings made in 1871 or the end of 1870, perforated by the same machines.

In some cases the shades of the later printings are quite distinct from

those of the earlier stamps, but in other cases we have to rely on dated copies, which fortunately are not scarce.

The shades of the 1d. are numerous, the earlier ones—both yellow- and blue-green—being much paler than the 1871 printings, which are a much deeper and fuller green. The early shades are all scarce unused.

The 2d. perforated is a very scarce stamp, and does not occur in the second printing in 1871. The sheets that were perforated were most likely remainders that were either imperforate or imperfectly rouletted, as one copy, at any rate, is known rouletted and perforated as well. This stamp was superseded early in 1868 by the 2d. designed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

In the last number of the *Australian Journal of Philately*, December, 1903, a writer, under the name of "South Australian," expresses his doubts as to the existence of this stamp. There are, however, several undoubted copies in collections in this country.

There are two in the Tapling Collection; there were a vertical pair dated 17th August, 1868, and a copy showing roulettes as well in the Castle Collection; and there is another one in Mr. Castle's present collection.

The authors of the Handbook on South Australia state that all the known copies are perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. There were, however, two copies in Mr. Gordon Smith's collection, which you now see in mine, one of which is perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Both of these copies are dated 1868.

"South Australian" seems to imagine that all the rouletted stamps of the Perkins Bacon type were issued before the series perf. \times roulette, and that the latter were all previous to the series perforated only. This, I think, is not the case.

From the dated specimens I have seen I believe that the rouletting and perforating machines were all in use at the same time. For instance, specimens of the sky-blue 6d., rouletted, perf. \times roulette, and perforated, all exist with equally early dates. A similar example is the 6d., Prussian blue, which was issued after the sky-blue.

This seems to show that the various shades, and not the different machines, determine the dates of the printings.

The printings of the 4d. are the most difficult of all the values to distinguish. There is one distinct dull lilac shade which certainly belongs to the earlier printings. All copies with dark brown gum may also be included with the early ones.

The 6d., sky-blue, does not occur in the later printings; it is very scarce unused. The 6d., Prussian blue, is more difficult to distinguish from the later ones, but here the dated copies are of great assistance.

The 10d. on 9d. occurs only in the early printing. I know of only one copy unused.

The 1s., chestnut-brown, perforated, is quite different from any of the later ones, and so is the 1s., dark brown; these are easily distinguished by dated copies. They are both scarce unused.

The 2s., pale rose-carmine, is a peculiar-looking stamp; it is generally supposed to be the same shade as the 2s. rouletted, which was in use at the same time, but the perforated 2s. is usually paler in shade, and, I believe, is

not known unused. There are, however, three copies in Mr. C. McNaughtan's collection, all with early dates, which are identical in shade with the 2s. rouletted.

There is also a dark carmine stamp belonging to the early printing, as copies are known dated February, 1870; but it is, as far as I know, impossible to distinguish the early from the later ones, unless we accept as early ones all those with dark brown gum.*

The 6d., Prussian blue, and 10d. on 9d., perf. \times roulette, exist with impressions on both sides, but the latter has the surcharge "TENPENCE" on only one side. The 2s., pale rose-carmine, perforated, also exists with impression on the back.

Only two values are known perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ —the 1d. and 6d., sky-blue.

It is not necessary to say any more about the subsequent printings late in 1870 and 1871, except that the 1d. and 2s. are found with impressions on both sides.

In 1868 the Crown and SA paper (the SA being wide apart) was introduced. At first only the 2d. of the De La Rue design and the 10d. on 9d. were printed on this paper. The 2d. is very scarce perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and compound, and $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ roul., used or unused. It exists with impressions on both sides, rouletted, and perf. 10. The 10d. on 9d. is only known perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and is a very scarce stamp used; in an unused state I believe it is unknown.

For a short time in 1869 the 2d. of the second type was printed on Star wmk. paper. It is common rouletted, but very scarce perforated and perf. \times roul.

The year 1870 marks the introduction of a new machine gauging 10, and also a new value—the 3d. All the values except the 2s. exist perforated 10, and all perf. 10 compound with $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$. The 6d., perf. 10, is a scarce stamp unused, and so is the 1s. perf. 10 compound with $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$. It is sometimes said that the stamps perf. 10 and those perf. 10 compound with $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ exist on the same sheet. I do not quite see how this can be the case, as we should then expect to find the 2s. perf. 10.

The 3d. value was made by surcharging the 4d. stamp, printed in blue instead of purple, with "3 PENCE," first in red on the stamp perforated 10, and later in black. The latter is found in all the varieties of perforation and also without the surcharge "3 PENCE," perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. This stamp is one of the great rarities in Australia, two being known unused, and four or five used. It is also found with double surcharge.

There is a very scarce shade of the 3d. It is quite Prussian blue and almost identical with the colour of the contemporary 6d. It is quite likely that the wrong colour was used by mistake.

Early in 1871, or possibly late in 1870, a supply of paper was obtained from Melbourne watermarked V and Crown, owing to a temporary deficiency of the Crown and SA paper; the 2d. and 4d. stamps were printed on it. It is possible to find the 4d. without watermark; these specimens are from the margin of the V and Crown paper. It is also found with impressions on both sides. In an unused state the 4d. is very scarce indeed.

* Since writing these notes I have found a copy of the 2s. in the dark carmine shade, dated October 13th, 1869.

The supply of the 9d., lilac, was still unexhausted up to the year 1872, but apparently all the sheets had been rouletted. For some reason or other, about this time one or more sheets were perforated as well. It is a scarce stamp used, unused it is very rare indeed. A new printing in a violet shade was made in 1872, but the later printings are in mauve. It was perforated 11½ and compound with 12½. The violet stamp is found with impressions on both sides.

A new design for the 1d. similar to the 2d. was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in 1875. It was printed on the Crown and SA (wide) paper and perforated 10, 11½, and 12½, and their compounds. It is scarce unused perf. 11½ and compound with 12½.

The year 1876 is of considerable importance, as it marks the introduction of a new paper, with watermark large broad-pointed Star. This paper is thicker and softer, with the watermark more deeply impressed, and consequently shows the watermark more clearly than the old paper. A new value, the 8d., formed by surcharging the 9d., printed in burnt sienna, with "8 PENCE," was the first to be issued on the broad Star paper. It was perforated 11½ and compound with 12½.

It was soon followed by new printings of the 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s., perforated by the same machines as the earlier stamps. The 6d. is, however, the only one known perf. 10 all round, and the latter machine was not used for the 3d. and 9d. at all. The 3d. is known with double surcharge.

There are many shades of the 1s., but owing to the use of undated post-marks it is impossible to assign dates to the various printings. The deep red-brown is, however, an early stamp, the later ones having much less red in them. The shade known as lake-brown is anyhow as early as 1887.

Another new paper, with watermark Crown and SA, but with the letters SA close together, was introduced about the middle of 1877. Both the shape of the Crown and the letters SA are different from those of the earlier paper, and the watermark of the new paper is much more difficult to see than that of the old.

The 1d. and 2d., second type, were printed on this paper, and are found perf. 10, 11½, 12½, and their compounds; those without the perforation 10 are very scarce.

There are many shades of both values, perf. 10, but none are scarce except the 2d., blood-red. There is a 2d., dark brown, which is chronicled as a separate issue by the authors of the Handbook on South Australia, but I am inclined to think that the colour has been changed accidentally or otherwise.

In 1880 the colour of the 4d. was changed to reddish purple, and all the varieties of perforation are to be found, those without 10 being scarce unused. The 6d. was also changed in 1884 from deep blue to bright ultramarine, but it is never found without the perforation 10 horizontally. The 8d., meanwhile, was changed from burnt sienna to yellow-brown, and finally to grey-brown, and the 9d. from pale mauve to lilac-rose. This pale mauve shade of the 9d. is rather scarce. Neither the 8d. nor 9d. was ever perforated by the 10 machine.

A new value was required in 1882, and the 1d. was surcharged "HALF-PENNY" in black. There are a few minor varieties in this surcharge, such as

“P” of “PENNY” lower and first “N” thicker. The surcharging was done in blocks of twelve, repeated five times on each pane. This was superseded by a permanent ½d. of new type, in brown, varying from chocolate to Venetian red, and perforated at first 10, later 10 compound with 11½, and afterwards 11½ and 12½.

I do not propose to say anything about the later issues in these notes except to draw your attention to the ½d., perf. 15. Evidently it had escaped the notice of the man in charge of the perforating machine that this stamp was only half the width of the others, and consequently every other horizontal line was left imperforate. This was the case with several sheets, and this omission was corrected by putting them through the 12½ machine.

In the year 1897 the old machines perforating 11½ and 12½ were fitted with new pins, and the 9d., 1s., 2s., and higher-value stamps were perforated by them. In 1902 a supply of the old paper, watermarked Crown and SA wide, was found, and the 9d., 1s., and 2s. stamps were printed on it as long as it lasted.

There has always been, at least in the case of the broad Star and later papers, a special paper for printing each value, with the value printed on the margin of the sheet. In the later printings on the broad Star paper, most likely because the proper paper was all used up, we find both the 9d. and 1s. printed on the 6d. and 2s. paper.

In the case of the new ½d., 1883, of the small type, there seems to have been no proper paper at first. I have never seen this ½d. on the ½d. paper earlier than the 1893 issue, perf. 15. All I have seen have been on the 6d. paper, but as the new type of 6d. came into use only in 1887, the ½d. must have been printed at first on the 1d. and 2d. paper.

The stamps of the last issues are found printed on papers of many different values. This is excusable in the case of the long stamps, as at first there would be no Crown and SA paper for the 8d., 9d., 10d., and 1s. of the new type.

I have purposely refrained from saying anything about the nature of the various perforating machines. There is a great deal to be learnt still. I trust that Mr. Basset Hull will be able to discover more about them.

I have kept to the gauges attributed to the different machines by the authors of the Handbook on South Australia.

I now give a list of the stamps I have found printed on the wrong paper, and shall be glad to hear of others.

9d., red-lilac, wmk. broad Star ; perf. 11½	.	.	.	on 6d. and on 2s. paper
1s., brown, dark brown, wmk. broad Star ; perf. 11½,				
12½, large holes	.	.	.	on 6d. and on 2s. paper
½d., yellow-brown, wmk. Crown and SA close; perf. 10				on 6d. paper.
3d., sage-green	”	”	”	10 on 4d. paper.
½d., green	”	”	”	13 on 1d. and on 2d. paper
3d., sage-green	”	”	”	13 on 1d. and on 2d. paper
6d., blue	”	”	”	13 on 1d. and on 4d. paper
2s. 6d., mauve, 10s., green, £1, blue, wmk. Crown and				
SA close ; perf. 11½, 12½, large holes	.	.	.	on 1d. paper.

The Recent Issues of New Zealand: Colonial Criticisms.



WE have no intention of belabouring this question any further, at least until we receive the promised vindication from Messrs. Bate and Hamilton, but we think that the views of the philatelic community in Australia and New Zealand will be read with interest. The *Australian Journal of Philately* of February 16th has the following article:—

“NEW ZEALAND.

“We have received from Mr. A. T. Bate, of Wellington, New Zealand, copy of a letter sent to the editor of the *London Philatelist* in reply to an article entitled ‘The Disgrace of New Zealand.’ As the space at our disposal will not permit us to publish the letter in its entirety this month, we have decided to hold it over till a later date pending developments. We must say, however, that Mr. Bate makes out a very good case on behalf of his colony in so far as concerns the pictorial issues and the recent varieties of paper and perforations of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps. He asserts that the Government Printer has no knowledge of Philately, and is actuated simply by the needs of his department. We cannot say, however, that the official correspondence attached exculpates the New Zealand Government from blame. The letter sent by Mr. Gray, Secretary of the Post Office, to Mr. Bate, points to the conclusion that the Post Office does not derive any benefit from the sale of the Island stamps. He indicated that the Islands are worked on the department plan, and that they individually get the revenue from the sale of these stamps credited to them. So far as philatelists are concerned it does not matter a jot who gets the revenue. The excuse is tendered that the stamps are intended for fiscal purposes as well as postal use, and that they are only sold at Auckland out of courtesy to the department controlling the Islands. Apparently, therefore, we have to shift the responsibility to the ‘department controlling the Islands’! Our contention all along has been that stamps should only be issued and sold for the purpose for which they are intended, namely, postal or fiscal use, and not with a sinister hope that a direct revenue would be obtained from their sale to stamp collectors, which still seems to have been the case in this instance.

“In a covering letter Mr. Bate writes as follows: ‘If I recollect aright, in an editorial note to a previous letter I sent you with reference to the Island stamps, you stated that these stamps were sold in Auckland and never saw the Islands. I do not know from what source you derived the latter part of the information, but you were entirely wrong, as a little inquiry would have proved. The stamps are as a matter of course supplied to the Islands, and have always been so supplied from the first.’ Our contention was that the stamps, which were sold in Auckland, never saw the Islands.

“If Mr. Bate could obtain from the postal authorities an official return of the amount of mail matter sent from all the Islands since the introduction

of the new stamps, it would help considerably to the pronouncement of a verdict. Are the New Zealand postal authorities game to furnish this, and at the same time furnish a statement of the stamps sold during the same period?

“The assertion that the stamps were intended for fiscal use also caused us to smile rather incredulously.

“Messrs. Gibbons’ *Monthly Journal* for December contains an important article on the pictorial issue of New Zealand stamps of 1898, by Professor A. Hamilton, of Otago University, Dunedin. The article in question gives a considerable amount of interesting data and official correspondence in connection with the issue of this pretty series. It is a great pity, however, that the cable, which was sent about the mistake in the spelling of the word ‘Wakitipu,’ reached the Agent-General in a mutilated condition. As the article is marked ‘to be continued,’ we hesitate before criticising it, but the following remarkable sentence appeared in an advice tendered by Mr. Gray, Secretary of the Post Office, to the Postmaster-General. He says: ‘The cost of the engraving will be covered many times over by the anticipated sales of stamps to collectors, which is variously estimated at from £20,000 to £40,000.’ Comment is needless.”

The article following is from *The New Zealand Philatelist*. This is a new journal, although it has apparently been issued some time as *The Sterling Monthly*, and is published in Nelson, New Zealand. It is brightly and smartly written, and has our best wishes for a successful and extended career.

“NEW ZEALAND ON HER DEFENCE.

“There are two sides to every question, and it is with genuine pleasure that we are able to record the fact that the article ‘The Disgrace of New Zealand,’ which appeared in the *London Philatelist*, has roused the New Zealand Postal Department. That is the great end which has so long been desired by very many of the stamp collectors of this colony. To know that the philatelic sin of issuing a multitude of varieties of the penny and half-penny stamps of the current issue was not premeditated, and for the purpose of making gain from the philatelist, is a great matter. We had our fears; we are glad to have them dissipated. We yet await a reasonable explanation of the issues for Niue, Aitutaki, and Penrhyn. That may also be given as the course of inquiry goes on.

“Now, on the other side there still remain the plain facts that the recent printings of New Zealand stamps have been so varied and complex as to prove beyond a doubt that there has been very serious mismanagement somewhere. The blame may be shifted from the Post Office to the Printing Department, but blame there is, and it must still rest somewhere. We are not living in the early days of experimental stamp production. Surely as good workmanship could be secured here as in other colonies. It has been stated that the vagaries of our stamp issues have been confined to the half-penny and penny values. Strictly speaking, this is hardly the case. Not counting shades, there have been issued during the last five years or so four varieties of the 2d., four of the 2½d., three of the 3d., four of the 4d., three of the 5d., five of the 6d., and three each of the higher values. These numbers, of

course, are nothing as compared with the long array of varieties of the lower values, but still they afford convincing proof that the business of stamp production in New Zealand is not conducted as it might be. We are animated by no desire to throw discredit on any Government department, but we are as little pleased that our colony should get a reputation for slipshod work as that it should be accused of petty dishonesty. We want to feel that in stamp matters, as well as in everything else, ours is the best country in the world. If the attack of the *London Philatelist*, sudden, swift, and from all outside appearances justifiable as it was, has the effect of securing for us good workmanship and uniform stamps, we shall certainly have good reason to be thankful. If beyond doing that it should create a wholesome terror of issuing new stamps among Colonial Governments, then Mr. M. P. Castle deserves to be classed among the world's reformers."

We have also received the following letter from a well-known philatelist and member of the London Philatelic Society, Mr. Oliver Firth:—

"SIR,—In connection with the issue of unnecessary stamps by the Government of New Zealand, may I point out that while it is quite true that Governments need not consider philatelists in issuing their stamps, it is equally true that philatelists are under no obligations to consider the susceptibilities of Governments in expressing their opinions regarding such issues? In the present case, indeed, the ground of complaint is not that collectors are not considered too little, but too much!

"The statement of the Hon. W. P. Reeves amounts to a confession that his Government *did* issue to the public stamps that were not satisfactory to their producers. Speaking philatelically, I am of opinion that their action in so doing was more worthy of a South American Government than of that of a British colony.

"In spite of what anyone may say, the fact remains that New Zealand has, during the last few years, issued an enormous amount of unnecessary stamps, a large portion of which has never done any postal service, but remains in the hands of collectors.

"It is interesting to note that even the Hon. W. P. Reeves has nothing to say in defence of the issue of stamps to the innocent six white inhabitants of Aitutaki. Surely these men can have done nothing to deserve this inconsiderate treatment!"

Philatelic Notes.

AUSTRIA. VARIETIES OF THE 1883 ISSUE.

MR. ADOLF PASSER sends us the following note concerning this issue, accompanied by specimens, which we have examined and compared with others, and which confirm the discovery announced.

"Availing myself of your request to co-operate for your paper, I beg to send you the following information. As a member of both the London

Philatelic Society and the Prague Club, I wish that this discovery should be made known to English collectors, the German collectors getting the news through Mr. Krötzsch's paper.

"Mr. Gustav Winter, member of the Deutscher Verein für Briefmarkenkunde in Prag, exhibited at the meeting of March 1st some varieties of the Austrian stamps, issue 1883, not known hitherto. It is supposed and accepted that these stamps first received the coloured background, on to which was imposed the black print, 'Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post,' and the value. The types now exhibited, however, show first the black print, and on top of this the coloured print. The 5 kreuzer values show best and most clearly this difference, which thus makes the following divisions: Type I.—The horizontal coloured lines under the black-printed words: 'Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post.' Type II.—The horizontal coloured lines *over* the black-printed words: 'Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post.' Looking through many thousands of stamps of this issue, all values have been found in Type II., but there were only very few. Enclosed you will find a specimen of the values 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kreuzer. The 50 kreuzer was found only in two cases, which cannot be sent on."

Occasional Notes.

—o-o-o—

EXPERT COMMITTEE.

THE Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London:—

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards—500 fcs. or 400 m., 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards—1,250 fcs. or 1,000 m., 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

These regulations will apply to all specimens submitted after 1st July, 1904.

THE BERLIN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have received from the Committee of this Exhibition an intimation that the recently published Programme would probably be materially modified. Several of the groups had apparently failed to meet the wishes of exhibitors, and having to be rearranged, the Committee wanted our suggestions thereon, which we had much pleasure in making. We have not yet received the amended prospectus, to which, however, we will give due publicity on its arrival.

*THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE
DE TIMBROLOGIE.*

IN common with the other and numerous collaborateurs in the production of this important work, we have received a special presentation copy with the *Remerciements de la Société Française de Timbrologie*, which we hasten gratefully to acknowledge as ample repayment for our modest contributions to the book. The work in question is one alike of magnitude and importance, and demands more consideration than for the moment we are able to devote to it in this month's issue.

THE WEST-END PHILATELIST.

UNDER the above title Mr. D. Field, of the Royal Arcade, Bond Street, has commenced a new philatelic journal, to which we wish all success, the editorship being that of Mr. B. W. H. Poole, who in his preliminary notes thus enunciates the policy of our new contemporary:—

“Our doctrine, therefore, in the main, will be the cult of the obsolete stamp, as quite apart from new issues, though, as many of our readers are doubtless collectors of the latter, they will not be altogether forgotten. Collectors are beginning to realise that it is no longer necessary to collect every stamp as it comes out, and many are now wisely confining themselves to the old issues. Obviously one can as consistently collect old stamps only as one can collect old coins, old books, or anything antique. Collectors of old masters do not hanker after a picture from the brush of every new artist; collectors of old coins and old china do not worry to procure modern productions; so why should collectors of the fine old stamps of Philately's early days wish also to procure the ‘very latest’ issues?”

Mr. Field's doctrine being “the cult of the obsolete stamp,” it is hardly likely that he would highly commend new issues. His remarks thereon in the article entitled “The Publisher's Corner” lean towards the cobbler's views about leather, but in the paragraph following there is nothing but truth, and we ourselves know numerous instances supporting Mr. Field's remarks.

“Few collectors have any idea of the magnitude of the speculation in recent issues. Usually the speculators are not collectors or dealers, but private individuals with a slight knowledge of Philately, who, incited by the advertisements of dealers making a special feature of new issues, import and hoard up large quantities of current Colonials in the hope that some day they will be able to unload them at a substantial profit. These speculators include officers of the Navy and Army and, worst offenders of all, officials—postal

and otherwise—of various Colonies. The last named, especially those in the smaller, distant, and out-of-the-way places, speculate very heavily, for they know just when the stock of stamps going out of issue is low enough to enable them, with their friends, to buy up what are left. This accomplished, the stamps are shared according to the inclinations and means of the parties concerned, who await a favourable opportunity—when home for a holiday or on sick leave—to dispose of their treasures. Usually a rude awakening awaits them, for in nine cases out of ten they find the market already glutted with the varieties they have, and that their lot is not wanted at any price.

“There are dealers, of course, who sell nothing but new and recent issues, and these affirm that new issues, especially if purchased in large blocks, complete sheets, etc., are a splendid and safe investment. These individuals compare the great and increasing value of the fine old unused stamps with those of the present day, totally ignoring the greatly altered circumstances that contributed to the former becoming rare, and which prevent the latter doing so. They conveniently forget that in those days postage was dearer, the number of stamps printed was smaller, and, owing to the great prejudice then existing against unused stamps, the importations of these were small in the extreme.”

RECENT ISSUES OF BRITISH SOMALILAND.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a copy of *Capital*, an Indian Financial Review, which, after a severe condemnation of the recent Panama surcharges, proceeds as follows to criticise the doings of the Indian Government with reference to the issues of British Somaliland:—

“It is unnecessary, however, to go to an obscure American Republic to see the gentle art of distressing philatelists practised to perfection. There is a stamp-issuing country well within the sphere of British influence, but east of Suez, that exemplifies the art equally successfully and possibly more profitably. The first stamps of British Somaliland saw the light in 1903. There are thirteen values of them, ranging from a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 5 rupees, consisting of Indian stamps (Queen’s Head) surcharged ‘British Somaliland’ *at the top* of the stamp. The second series is similar (though fewer of the *lower* values are out), but the surcharge is *at the bottom*. The third now appearing has the surcharge on the King’s Head stamp; while the fourth will be of a new and distinctive design, and has yet to see the light. Now no one likes to believe that the Indian Government has deliberately laid itself out to exploit philatelists as income producing assets. Perish the ignoble thought! But why, oh why, the *two* series with Queen’s Heads, and why, indeed, any *Indian* surcharged stamps at all?”

BOGUS STAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE American philatelic journals have long accounts of the apprehension of Richard H. P. Wolle (who has previously been in trouble) on the charge of making bogus stamps, and the proceedings have been reported at length in the daily papers, from one of which—the *Boston Herald*, of March the 14th—we take the following information:—

“Richard H. P. Wolle was brought before United States Commissioner Fiske on March 13th, and was charged with counterfeiting and having in his possession counterfeits of United States stamps. Secret service and special agents of the Government and stamp collectors of this city are filled with glee to-day over the capture of Wolle. Mr. J. M. Bartels, a stamp collector, with offices in the Old South building, is the United States Government expert in these matters, and is the special agent of the Post Office Department to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, empowered to buy United States and foreign stamps for the exhibition, and to instal the exhibit. To him is due much credit for the capture of Wolle.”

It appears that Wolle sold some stamps to Mr. F. C. Foster, which were promptly declared bogus by Mr. Bartels, and that the prisoner subsequently had the impudence to call himself at Mr. Bartels' office, where he was recognised and handed over to the police.

“Wolle employed eight different methods of counterfeiting stamps and raising Government bills. The 2-cent Pan-American stamp, which was suppressed as soon as it was discovered that a part of the issue had the centrepiece upside down, was one that he delighted to counterfeit. He would erase the centrepiece in a regular stamp, and then cleverly paste an inverted centrepiece from another stamp in its place, making an almost perfect reproduction of a stamp of the suppressed issue. A counterfeit which cost him 4 cents and a little labour was raised to a value of \$150. He is alleged to have sold hundreds of these stamps for \$150 each. Being an artist of wonderful ability and persistency, he was able to make stamps with the pen and brush, which would pass the critical gaze of experts, even when using a powerful magnifying glass. He bought stamps worth 90 cents, and so manipulated them as to make them saleable to expert collectors for \$10 each. He procured imperforate stamps, perforated them, and engraved the scroll work upon the borders, making them saleable for \$40 and \$50 each. Some of these perforate stamps cost him 6 cents and his labour, and he sold them for \$50 each. When John Wannamaker was Postmaster-General, Congressman, and politician, almost anybody could procure from the Government proofs of rare stamp plates upon thick, heavy cardboard. Wolle secured many of these and shaved the board to a very thin paper, pasted the stamps upon envelopes, and applied counterfeit cancellation marks, and then sold these counterfeits for fabulous sums of money to collectors. His work was so marvellous that only the best experts could detect them.”

Wolle by no means, however, confined his attention to American stamps, but operated on all classes, notably those of France, and it appears that his “fakes” have unfortunately obtained a wide circulation, as for instance only last month Mr. Bartels discovered some of Wolle's work in the collection of a millionaire New York collector, and told the man that his stamps were “fakes,” and undoubtedly the work of Wolle. These particular stamps were traced back, and shown to have been sent out of the Jefferson City, Mo., prison by Wolle.

It is stated that Wolle is wanted in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, and nearly every large city of this and foreign countries. His trial in Boston will probably be a long and sensational one, and we sincerely trust that the effect will be to put a stop to the sale of these dangerous forgeries.

PHILATELY IN PARIS.

PARIS has been quite lively latterly from a philatelic aspect owing to the important auction arranged under the auspices of those well-known dealers Messieurs Bernichon and Verville. The sale lasted from the 16th to the 24th March, and the aggregate realised was considerably over £2,000. The prices attained were on the whole very satisfactory, and we are informed that on some days the attendance was not less than 1,500. A large proportion of the stamps submitted for sale were French, which easily maintained their popularity and sold at high prices. The European stamps generally also attained respectable prices, the highest figure being £44 for a 3-lire Tuscany "with small margin." We note that the 30 c., 1869, of the United States, with centre inverted, also changed ownership at the low price of £36. Unless this specimen was very bad this is not the third part of the value of this stamp, which is one of the rarest inverted-centre stamps of the world. In view of the significant features in the Wolle case in America—elsewhere reported—purchasers of this class of stamp will do well to have them expertised.

Messieurs Yvert and Tellier are issuing in parts an apparently excellent catalogue of fiscal stamps, and have asked us to call the attention of collectors thereto. The price is fixed at 10 francs, and inquirers are directed to apply to the publishers, 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens.

A PLEA FOR ENTIRES.

"**T**HE *London Philatelist*," writes Mr. B. W. Warhurst, "recently expressed a feeling in favour of the collecting of entires as having 'straightforwardness of issue' among their merits—their bulk being considered the greatest objection. On a previous occasion you were kind enough to insert a letter of mine on the subject of their neglect by stamp collectors, and I again venture to refer to them, because the time will come (and it is not far distant) when philatelists will be looking round for them, and some guiding hints as to varieties of these—especially the post cards—which are not obtainable from any recent book or catalogue.

"It may seem presumptuous for an outsider to offer anything in the form of a suggestion to, or criticism of, the Philatelic Society, but it seems to me that the oldest and highest society is one that ought to be looked up to for information relating to every branch of Philately, or at least that portion of the subject that deals with the collection of *postal* issues in any form, leaving fiscals out of the question, as there is a special society for their study. That the Society has several thorough workers in the cause is evidenced by the valuable information published yearly, and in some of the books (few get my way, their cost being prohibitive) reference is made to the various covers and cards issued for postal purposes. Of the other members there are doubtless a goodly number of specialists or advanced collectors, and if only one-tenth of them could be induced to 'specialise' in entires for a change, or even to add the postal cards and envelopes to their specialised adhesives, there would probably appear in the *London Philatelist* some very interesting information as to these pariahs.

“Details of the most elaborate description appear in the various journals as to every new adhesive, many of which are unworthy of such permanent record as being made merely for sale and not for use. Owing to the decision of the leading firm of stamp traders not to keep entires in stock, their monthly journal does not even chronicle the envelopes or post cards, and no other journal gives any descriptive articles thereon, though a few new cards are mentioned now and then as having been seen, and yet they are as strictly and legitimately postal issues as any adhesive. Among the few collections that remain there must be many varieties of envelopes, even of our own country, that have not been formally chronicled, though the particular points may be known to their owners. Being but human, these owners depart from time to time, taking their knowledge with them, their treasured collections are broken up in lots and sold for what they will fetch, and connecting links as to some doubtful points may thus be severed, while future students may spend many months or years in discovering what would be a simple matter if a central bureau of information had existed, to which these points might have been communicated earlier. It seems to me that it should not be a difficult matter for the premier Society to act as such an Information Bureau, where manuscript notes and odd Press cuttings can be collected and collated under special headings until such time as opportunity may arise of publishing the main points in permanent form. Unfortunately, when such information as is acquired by your members is made public, it is unavailable to 90 per cent. of earnest collectors because of the high prices and very limited editions printed. Even if it is considered necessary to have a special edition for members of the Philatelic Society along with a few collectors to whom a guinea is but as the odd shilling would be to most others—a cheaper edition offered at bare cost of printing and paper would be freely advertised or recommended by all philatelic journals the world over, and thousands of philatelists would avail themselves of the offer of reliable information at a low price, while among such an extended circle of readers there might be many who could give supplementary information as to doubtful points, and would send to your Society where they would not trouble to send to a local journal.

“As to the ‘bulky’ objection—there was a collection of European adhesives alone that changed hands a few years ago announced as being mounted in something less than a hundred volumes, and it strikes me very forcibly that all the types and most of the sizes of every stamped envelope and post card yet issued throughout the wide, wide world would repose comfortably in half that number of books of slightly larger size. To one who has searched for years for duplicates of varieties that have been fairly common here, it is distressing now to know that most of them have migrated to the United States or to Germany, where the number of earnest collectors of these is probably one hundred times greater than in this country, yet the question of bulk does not seem to trouble them, nor, in my limited experience, does the question of cost to the extent that it does here, where so much attention is given to the investment or speculative side of Philately.”

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the Postage Due series with white space at foot is now obsolete, the remaining values ($\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and 8d.), Type 2, having been issued.

Postage Dues.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and 8d., Type 2.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—According to *Ewen's Weekly*, "SPECIMEN" copies of the 20 c., King's Head stamp, in violet colour, have now been seen.

Adhesive. 20 c., violet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have shown us the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the King's Head issue.

The *M.C.* lists a letter card with the King Edward stamp.

Adhesive.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine; Anchor; perf. 14.
Letter Card.
1d., carmine on grey.

CEYLON.—The 2 c., King's Head, post card in reply form is noted.

Post Card. 2+2 cents, buff-yellow.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—"SPECIMEN" copies of four values in the King's Head type have now been seen, and *Ewen's Weekly* remarks that:—

"The 3s. is said to be on CA paper, about three watermarks showing to each stamp. Are we to assume the stock of CC paper has at length come to an end? The change from CC to CA paper was made in 1882, but the printers had such an immense stock of the CC paper suitable for large stamps that it has only just become exhausted. If our supposition is correct, the next printings of the high values, at present watermarked Crown CC, will be on CA paper."

Adhesives.

(i.) Small design.	CA; 14.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.	1d., vermilion.
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.
(ii.) Large design.	CA; 14.
3s., sea-green or blue-green.	

INDIA.—*Kishengarh.*—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that an 8 annas value, printed in large sheets of two panes *tête-bêche* about half an inch apart, has appeared, and that the 2 rupees now comes in a vermilion shade.

Adhesives.
8 annas, black; pin-perf. (pairs *tête-bêche*).
2 rupees, vermilion.

Nabha.—Some King's Head stationery is listed by the *M.C.*

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; black overprint.
Post Card. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown "

JAMAICA.—The 1d. and 5d. values of the new Arms type have appeared.

Adhesives.
1d., Arms type, carmine and black; CA; perf. 14.
5d. " yellow " " "

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new inland post card issued on March 14th.

It is printed in green, with ornamental lathework for a ground, and a border of the same. The stamp, in the same colour, has a portrait of King Edward, similar to the new Canadian stamps, but with the face turned more toward the front.

Post Card. 1 cent, green on white.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Additions to the list of King's Head stationery are made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on white.
1d., carmine on cream laid.

ST. HELENA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows:—

"We are officially notified that all the Queen's Head postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation on the 31st March. We are not, however, informed what is to be done with the remainders, but we presume they will be (or perhaps have been) destroyed. These remainders consist of the 5s., CC; the 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.,

CA, of the old type; the 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. of the small Queen's Head (De La Rue) type. The ½d., 1d., and 2d. of the surcharged type and the ½d. and 1d. of the 1896 issue were exhausted some time ago. As regards the ½d. and 1d., small King's Head type, issued in 1902, no more of these are to be printed after the present stock is exhausted, so that the only stamps now current are the pictorial set of 1903."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Other values of the long "POSTAGE" set have appeared, perf. an even 12.

Adhesives. 4d., vermilion; perf. 12.
1s., brown

SUDAN.—The 2 piastres, with multiple watermark, for public use, has been chronicled.

Adhesive.
2 piastres, blue and black; new wmk.

TASMANIA.—Mr. W. F. Petterd has sent our publisher the new "One Penny" post card recently issued in that State. The printing is in pale rose-red, more towards a rosine shade, on a medium thick white card, size 4¾ ins. by 2⅞ ins. The design of the stamp is similar to the old type, but the King's Head is substituted for that of the late Queen. The inscription has been altered also from that of the old design. Underneath the words "POST CARD" are the following, in two lines, and prefaced by an indicator hand: "Available only for the Commonwealth, British New Guinea, New Zealand, and Fiji; if used for any other place, a halfpenny stamp must be affixed."—*The Australian Philatelist.*

Post Card. 1d., rose-red.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—A correspondent at Canea informs us, in a letter posted on St. Valentine's day, that, the supply of the current 1 lepton, *brown*, having run out, the fiscal stamp of the same design, in *olive-yellow*, was issued for postage; in proof of which he kindly franked his letter with twenty-five of these stamps!—*M. J.*

Fiscal Postal. 1 l., olive-yellow.

DENMARK.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the stock of 8 öre envelopes has been surcharged "10" in black.

Envelope.
"10" without colour on an oval ground of network in black, on 8 ö., red, with additional surcharge "10" covering the "8" at foot.

HOLLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly*, on the authority of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor*

Postzegelkunde, records the issue of a new specialist variety.

Adhesive.
Current type. 2½ c., green, printed on thicker paper, similar to that of the gulden values. Issued 3.04, or earlier.

The interesting history of this stamp is recounted by our contemporary as follows:—

"The inventor of an automatic machine for the delivery of stamps made a trial with current 2½ cent (½d.) stamps, but declared the paper to be too thin. The Dutch Post Office were courteous enough to print 940 stamps on thicker paper, similar to that employed for the gulden values, and a second trial was made. After 147 of the stamps had been disposed of, someone discovered that the machine gave out the stamps every time it was asked, regardless of whether the formality of putting a coin in the slot had been gone through. It was therefore remanded for inquiries, and an employee of the Post Office, seeing his opportunity, obtained permission to purchase all the stamps left in the machine, to the number of 793. These he is now retailing at 5d. each! The other 147 will probably be saved also, although lost to the stamp market; it is extremely likely most would be used on picture post-cards."

ITALY.—The Segnatasse set, with figures in magenta, has had the 10 lire added to it by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Though listed in Gibbons' 1904 Catalogue, the 5 lire has yet to appear for use in the home country.

The 10 c. reply card is announced by *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Postage Due.
10 lire, blue and magenta.

Post Card.
10 + 10 c., claret on greenish.

PORTUGAL.—The 20 reis value has been added to the new Postage Due set, and *Ewen's Weekly* gives the colour as violet.

Postage Due. 20 reis, violet.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's* reports having seen a new 1 c., type of the 1 peso, and a 2 centavos in a new colour, dark blue on bluish paper. These two stamps served to frank an ordinary letter from Bogota.

Adhesives.
1 c., green.
2 c., blue on bluish.

Antioquia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two stamps similar in shape to the 50 c. and 1 peso of 1903, but with Arms in the centre. They bear the usual inscrip-

tion, "DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA," and the date 1903. "COLOMBIA" appears at top, and the value in figures is repeated in the four corners.

Adhesives.

4 c., pale brown; perf. 12.
5 c., blue; perf. 12.

We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that 60,000 copies of the 1 cent. of 1902 were printed in *blue* early in 1903. It is known that the 2 cents. changed its colour to violet about the same time, and we chronicled it on the authority of *A. J. P. Ewen's* states that 200,000 were printed of the 2 cents. in violet.

Adhesive.

1 cent., *blue*; 1902 type.

Barranquilla.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 10 cents. of the Pier type printed in blue on salmon laid paper, imperf.

Adhesive.

10 cents., salmon laid paper; Pier type; imperf.

Boyaca.—Our Ipswich friends send us a new stamp from this place. It is so badly lithographed that we cannot make out the design. The inscription reads: "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA DE P^{to} DE BOYACA." "CORREOS" appears at top and the value, "10 CENTAVOS," in curved label at foot.

Adhesive.

10 centavos, orange; rough perf. 12.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows:—

"We have just received a letter from one of our correspondents in this Republic informing us that paper money is no longer accepted in payment of postage stamps, which necessitates another new issue, as the value of the Colombian peso had gone down to about 1d. Three new stamps have therefore been issued of the value of 2, 5, and 10 centavos, colours blue, rose, and mauve respectively. These are printed on very thin paper, and are sold at the same rate as the American gold dollar, so that they are equivalent to about 4s. 2d. per peso."

PANAMA.—The 2 c. post card has been overprinted "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA," in carmine, in two lines, City of Panama type.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Card. 2 c., black on buff.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—It is reported that the expected 20 reis value has been added to the new Postage Due set.

Postage Due. 20 reis, violet.

ERITREA.—The 10 c. post card listed on page 155, vol. xii., now exists in reply form. This information is given by *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Post Card. 10+10 c., claret on greenish.

FRENCH COLONIES.—*Indo-China.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 15 c., the only value yet issued, of a new set for this Colony.

The design consists of a mailed female figure to left with olive branch over left shoulder, and right hand resting on a sword; at side of head is an anchor, "POSTES" and value above, "INDO CHINE FRANÇAISE" at foot.

Adhesive.

15 centimes, brown on blue; perf. 14×13.

Ivory Coast.—Some more provisionals have been issued here. The *M. J.* reports as follows:—

"We have received a small set of provisionals formed by surcharging some of the current stamps of this Colony with new values, in *black*.

'0,05' on 30 c., cinnamon.
'0,10' on 75 c., brown on *yellow*.
'0,15' on 1 fr., olive-green on *toned*.
'0,15' on 1 fr., ,, on *pale yellow*.

"In the copies before us the first '0' on the two lower values is much smaller than the other figures; the 1 fr. stamp exists upon two very different kinds of paper, one of them thicker and less transparent than the other, the thick paper being *pale yellow* on the face. In each case there is a thin and a thick bar across the original value."

Senegal.—On page 306, vol. xii., we stated, on the authority of a contemporary, that the 50 c., rose, of 1892, would be surcharged with the figure "10." In the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we notice that the 50 c., brown on bluish, of 1899-1900, has met with this surcharge.

Adhesive.

10 centimes on 50 c., brown on bluish,
of 1899-1900.

FRENCH POST OFFICES ABROAD.—On the authority of a Continental journal, *Ewen's* lists a quantity of stationery. We are indebted to the same source for the following information:—

The sets of adhesives for Canton, Hoi-hao, Mongtzé, Packhoi, T'chong-king, and Yunnansen have been reinforced by the 50 c. in grey, overprint black. The sets hitherto contained the 50 c., carmine on rose.

The Hoi-hao, Packhoi, and Yunnansen sets have received the 25 c., black on rose (old colours).

The 2 c., Canton, is mentioned as occurring with overprint in Chinese currency only, "Canton" being omitted. Is this an error, or due to off-centre printing?

Stationery.

Stamps of Mouchon type retouched.

	Post Card. 10 c.	Post Card. 10+10 c.	Letter Card. 15 c.	Letter Card. 25 c.
Alexandria	— ... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1
China	1 ... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1
Crete	1 ... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1
Levant	— ... 1	... 1	... 1	... 1*
Morocco	— ... 1	... 1	— ... 1	... 1
Port Said	— ... 1	... 1	... 1	—
Zanzibar	1 ... 1	... 1	— ... 1	... 1

There is also, for Morocco, a "5 CENTIMOS" on 10 c. post card, and the following:—

Envelopes.

5 c., type Blanc, date 232, size 107×70 mm., green on white, Alexandria, China, Port Said, Zanzibar.

15 c., type Mouchon, retouched, without date, size 123×96, 147×112 mm., red on green, Port Said.

HAYTI.—We are told that the portrait on the permanent set, listed on page 77, is that of President Nord, and not of General Simon Law, and we are in doubt whether the 2, 5, 10, and 20 cents are printed in colour, on black, as described.

* Surcharged 1 piastre.

LIBERIA.—Our publishers have found in their stock two unchronicled varieties of the 75 c. on 1 dollar of 1902, the surcharge (Type 30 in the copies shown us) being struck upon the two Official stamps of 1892 and 1894 respectively, instead of the ordinary stamps. We should suppose that these are errors, and are not intended to be *Official* 75 c. stamps.

75 c. on \$1, blue and black (No. 308).

75 c. on \$1, ultramarine and black (No. 323).

The stamps themselves are in curiously shaped sheets; horizontal rows of *two* only, we do not know how many rows.—*M. J.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A small addition to the new stationery chronicled on page 77 is made by the *A. J. P.*

Envelope.

1 c., green on white; green overprint.

RUSSIAN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.—To the set of six stamps issued in 1899 have lately been added three higher values, but we are not told whether they are on the horizontally or vertically laid paper.

Adhesives.

20 k., blue and carmine; black overprint.

50 k., mauve and green " "

1 r., brown and orange " "

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday, 18th March, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Gordon Smith, Herbert R. Oldfield, C. Neville Biggs, J. C. Sidebotham, T. Maycock, Edward J. Nankivell, F. Ransom, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, Thos. Wm. Hall, Douglas Ellis, J. A. Tilleard, and Robert Ehrenbach.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th March, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Douglas Ellis then gave a display of his very fine and complete collection of Japanese post cards. Many of the varieties included in Mr. Ellis' collection would now be very difficult to obtain. Mr. E. D. Bacon, in moving a vote of thanks, called attention to the numerous varieties which might be found in the design and prints on many of these cards, and intimated that in the third

issue no less than 600 varieties might be found. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith and carried unanimously. Mr. Ellis, in responding, intimated that he had not thought it necessary to go into all the minor details which would represent some of the varieties to which Mr. Bacon referred.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell then read a short paper entitled "New Ideas in Albums," and produced for the inspection of the members samples of the Stolzenberg covers, a new loose-leaf book with a special patent fastening, differing entirely from any that had been produced hitherto, and also a complete set of the Cistafle. A long and general discussion ensued, most of the remarks relating to the Cistafle, as to which very conflicting opinions were expressed, some members being of opinion that it was an excellent device, and others indicating various objections and difficulties which occurred to them. A vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell for his paper and display was moved by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and carried unanimously, and after a short response by Mr. Nankivell the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary—

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

JANUARY 7th.—Messrs. J. T. Chamberlain, E. Antoniades, A. G. Kelson, Dr. D. G. Thomson, Captain J. R. P. Clarke, and Major J. A. Dealy were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were accorded the following for contributions to the permanent collection: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, a superb selection of 300 Indian and surcharged on Indian for the Native States, all mint, and including many rarities and high values; also to Messrs. C. G. Fryer, Wilcox-Smith, H. Wade, and T. S. Parkinson. Messrs. W. Morley and J. Edwards were thanked for donations to the library.

Mr. P. T. Deakin showed his collection of the stamps of Turkey, and an interesting discussion took place on the early issues, which will be shortly resumed, when certain variations of overprint will be further investigated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, January 19th, 1904, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher, R. Frenzel, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, R. Meyer, K. Wiehen, D. Thomson, W. T. Standen, E. Bounds, H. Wills, A. H. Giles, F. J. Melville, W. A. Boyes, W. Jacoby, C. S. Dudley, S. Chapman, A. Barrett, T. H. Harvey, A. G. Wane, H. Thompson, A. B. Kay, C. J. Daun, Harvey Clarke, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. J. C. Sidebotham was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 15th, 1903, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. V. H. Gregory, D. Glendining, and S. E. Gwyer were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society.

Donations of Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue (1904) of Stamps of France and French Colonies, and of Forgeries for the Forgery Collection, were received from Mr. Franz Reichenheim, and were acknowledged with thanks.

At the termination of routine business, the chairman introduced Mr. Harvey Clarke, who gave a display of his collection of the earlier issues of New South Wales. Though there is little doubt that Mr. Clarke's collection of the stamps of this colony is the best in Great Britain, the profusion of shades and mint condition exhibited in the unused Sydney Views, and the issues of 1852 and 1854-6, the platings of used Sydney Views, the great rarities of perforations, watermarks, and printings, the errors, etc., etc., came as a complete revelation to the majority of the members present. To sum up: Mr.

Harvey Clarke has very nearly attained philatelic perfection—possession of a collection of the stamps of a difficult country, superbly arranged and highly specialised, with no semblance of duplication or "bloating."

Mr. Chapman proposed and Mr. Cool seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke for his courtesy in giving the members an opportunity of seeing and examining his treasures. This vote was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation. Mr. Clarke, in response, thanked the members for his cordial reception, and promised to bring another of his countries before the H.P.S. on a future occasion.

Proceedings terminated at 9.15 p.m.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, February 16th, 1904, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. G. Cool, W. Schwabacher, R. Frenzel, L. E. Bradbury, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, C. J. Daun, K. Wiehen, T. H. Harvey, A. G. Wane, E. Bounds, W. T. Standen, C. S. Dudley, H. Thompson, A. H. L. Giles, C. E. Fagan, L. W. Fulcher, A. Bagshawe, W. V. Morten, H. L. Hayman, H. Wells, J. K. Boddy, W. A. Boyes, F. J. Melville, H. A. Slade, and three visitors.

Mr. Fred J. Melville was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 19th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Harvey Clarke, and Stuart Anderson were duly elected as life members, and Mr. H. W. Baron as an ordinary member of the Society.

A paper on "Our Young Philatelists and Philatelic Prospects," compiled by Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., was read by Mr. W. G. Cool, in the unavoidable absence of the author. The paper was well thought out, full of common sense, and of great practical utility. As such it was much appreciated by the members, and at the conclusion of the reading—after discussion—a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Heginbottom for his valuable paper, the vote being duly recorded on the minutes.

Mr. W. V. Morten then exhibited his collection of the stamps of Zanzibar, accompanied by descriptive notes. It is common knowledge that these stamps have been so thoroughly "Mortened" that little remains to be discovered as regards the different overprints, etc.; thus members had an opportunity of examining the results of the exhaustive labours expended in amassing a practically complete collection of this difficult country.

Mr. Hayman proposed and Mr. Frenzel seconded a hearty vote of thanks for the highly specialised display that had been brought before the Society. This was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Morten, in responding, trusted that any of the members who possessed any interesting varieties would do him the favour of lending them for inspection.

The meeting terminated at 9.15 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, February 20th, 1904.

Correspondence.

SURCHARGES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The January *London Philatelist* reached me a few days ago with Mr. Morten's letter on page 25. I had already seen it in other philatelic journals. Its alleged excuse is apparently an article I contributed to the *Philatelic Journal of India* as long ago as July last. That article advocated the abolition of the surcharge and the creation of a uniform "Emergency" label for use throughout the Empire, with a space at top and bottom left blank for the insertion of the name of country and value of stamp. As such a label would never in the usual course of things reach the public prior to the filling-in of the name and value, all irregularities in the completed stamp would be official and therefore interesting, and at the same time the field of operation for the forger would be greatly curtailed. I mentioned Zanzibar, but quite incidentally, and this casual reference has occasioned the letter you have published. I have already replied to it in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, and the editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* has dealt with it in his January issue. As, however, very many

more readers will see Mr. Morten's letter than will ever see my article, may I be permitted to say that I never re-raised any disproved "allegations brought against an honourable gentleman, Mr. Remington," and that I had never even heard of that official until my critic needlessly dragged his name into renewed publicity? May I also remark that I do not understand, and very rightly resent, Mr. Morten's reference to "the pain and annoyance" I must have caused the "senior" in my department? I have never been in Government service, but were it otherwise I should still consider Mr. Morten's reference as going beyond the bounds of journalistic fairness. I may add that the printer made me dub the surcharge "an artistic afterthought." I wrote "inartistic."

Mr. Morten's Quixotic peppering of the philatelic Press with his fantastic defence of Zanzibars has been so general that I feel far from willing to ask you to inflict this further contribution upon philatelic readers. He is an entire stranger to me, but the personal element in his letter has left no other course open to,

Yours faithfully,

WILMOT CORFIELD.

CALCUTTA, 25th February, 1904.

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.		£	s.	d.
Sale of March 8th and 9th, 1904.				
* Unused.				
French Colonies, 1871-6, 4 c.,	£	s.	d.	
grey,* mint	1	19	0	
Naples, 1858, set complete,* gum	3	10	0	
Ceylon, imperf., 1s., lilac,* nearly full gum	10	5	0	
India, Large Service, 4 a.	2	14	0	
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 a.,* mint	3	7	6	
British South Africa, 1891, set of four, surcharged*	3	15	0	
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d., dark blue, small margins	3	12	6	
Niger Coast, "ONE HALF PENNY" on 2½d., blue, strip of four, on entire	3	17	6	
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	10	5	0	
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, poor colour	8	0	0	
Dominica, 1s., mauve, CA, pair*	3	10	0	
Nevis, 6d., green, CA,* mint	3	15	0	
St. Lucia, 1883-6, 1s., orange-brown,* mint	3	0	0	
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., "PENCF"	3	5	0	
Victoria, 1854, lithographed, 2d., red-lilac, a strip of six and a pair, on entire original, one is the variety with broken step and error "Two"	6	6	0	
Ditto, 1860-2, 6d., orange, a pair, fine deep colour, right-hand stamp has some perfs. clipped at side, but the other is very lightly cancelled and a superb copy	26	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, another pair, very fine	23	0	0	
Ditto, 1886-8, 1s. 6d., blue, block of eight,* mint	3	12	6	
Collections: 3,607, £15, and 4,693, £13.				
Sale of March 22nd and 23rd, 1904.				
* Unused.				
Great Britain, 1887, 3d., brown on orange,* mint	1	12	0	
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	4	10	0	
Ditto, 1872-80, C C, 2 c. to 96 c., set of eleven,* mint	3	15	0	

British Central Africa, £2, rose-red,* mint	£	s.	d.
Ditto, 1896, £1, blue, mint	3	3	0
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 a.,* mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1891, "½ anna AB" in MS. on 2 a., ver.	3	12	6
Cape of Good Hope, triangulars, 1853-8, 6d., slate,* with gum	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green,* mint	3	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and carmine,* mint	7	0	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue,* mint	6	0	0
Zululand, £5, purple and black on red,* mint	8	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	10	0	0
Ditto, Connell, 5c., brown, used (?) no perf. at left	15	0	0
Newfoundland, 1897, "ONE CENT" on 3 c., slate, a block of fifty, forty are Type 33, eight Type 34, and two Type 35,* mint	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	12	15	0
St. Vincent, ½, in red, on half 6d., yellow-green, pair	2	12	6
Antioquia, 1868, 5 c., green, a pair, close at left, but very fine, postmarked, on small piece of original, with a 1 peso, carmine	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, very fine and postmarked, on small piece of original	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 peso, carmine	2	7	6
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., yellow, unused and fine, with full roulettes	7	10	0
Hawaii, 1851, 13 c., blue, Type 3, damaged and (as usual) rather heavily cancelled, rare stamp	24	0	0
New South Wales, 1850-1, Sydney Views, 1d., lake, Plate 1, unused, double printed, two minute tears at bottom, fine colour	14	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate 2, on laid,* nearly full gum, slightly cut into at right, and creased at extreme right top corner	23	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., red on blue,* no gum	3	15	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* close at right side	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green,* no gum	2	16	0
* * *			
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.			
Sale of March 15th and 16th, 1904.			
* Unused.			
British Guiana, 1860, thick paper, perf. 12, 24 c., deep green	1	3	0
Great Britain, 1858, 2d., blue, Plate 9, block of twelve, with reversed wmk.,* mint	2	12	6

Great Britain, 1867, £1, brown-lilac, Anchor.	£	s.	d.
Ditto, 1883-4, 2s. 6d., lilac on blue*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, O.W. Official, Queen, 5d., a superb copy on small piece	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., superb on small piece	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Board of Education, 1902-3, Queen, 1s., green and scarlet	6	0	0
Nevis, 1878, litho, 6d., grey	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., red on blue	3	6	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 rappen, horizontal lines, fine,* with Expert Committee's opinion	2	8	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, rouletted, pair	2	0	0
2	13	0	
Sale of March 29th and 30th, 1904.			
* Unused.			
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf.*	10	0	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., drab,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1888-9, \$1, green,* mint	2	15	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four, surcharged,* mint	4	4	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1880, 3d., lilac-rose,* with gum	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, "3" on 3d.,* mint	1	5	0
France, 1853-60, 20 c., blue, tête-bêche pair,* mint	2	15	0
Great Britain, small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue,* mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 1s., green,* full gum	3	17	6
Ditto, 1867, 2s., blue,* mint	1	14	0
Ditto, O.W. Official, Queen's Head, 5d., used	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	5	5	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., yellow-green	1	16	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, 2½ on 3d., variety with Roman "1" and antique "2" <i>se tenant</i> with ordinary variety, mint pair	10	0	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow,* mint	1	14	0
Ditto, 1875, perf. 11 to 12, 1s., claret,* ditto	4	0	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.," £5, green	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, inverted, ½d.,* mint	0	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d.,* ditto	0	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d.,* ditto	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d.,* ditto	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d.,* ditto	1	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d.,* ditto	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s.,* ditto	1	8	0
Victoria, 1864, 2s., blue on green,* mint	1	7	0
Ditto, 1865-75, V and Crown, 1s., blue on blue,* mint	1	12	0
Ditto, 1873-6, V and Crown, 9d., red-brown,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1861, Emblems, on laid, perf., 4d., rose, mint	1	17	0
* * *			

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of March 17th and 18th, 1904.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, O.W. Official, 1902, 10d., used	5	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red on entire	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple, used	1	12	0
Spain, 1852, 12 c.*	1	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., frame inverted, cut close	3	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf., ditto	8	8	0
Sweden, 1866, 17 öre, purple-grey,* mint	1	10	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	12	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1868, 1d., blue, pane of sixty,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1872-80, Rs. 2.50, lilac-rose	2	0	0
Hong Kong, 1863-71, CC, 18 c., lilac*	1	12	0
British Central Africa, £50, green, surcharged "25," in red ink, postmarked, on piece	9	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., red	3	0	0
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown, pen-marked	3	15	0
Niger Coast, 1893-4, 1d., in red, on half 2d., green and carmine,* with gum	2	2	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 2½d., blue,* mint	1	18	0
Uganda, first issue, 40 cowries, black	3	5	0
British Columbia, 12½, 10 c., lake	2	7	6
Ditto, \$1, green	1	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	2	17	6
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1878, litho, 6d., grey,* mint	4	15	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., green	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine, double-lined frame*	1	19	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, yellow-green	2	10	0
Brazil, 1866, perf. 13½, 430 r., yellow*	1	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2,* no margins	4	17	6

Sale of April 7th and 8th, 1904.

* Unused.

Great Britain, "V.R." 1d., black, no gum	7	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, Anchor, roulette,* mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1d., ditto, Dickinson paper, pair*	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d., ditto, large Crown, perf. 16,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red, ditto, ditto*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., ditto, "O.P.P.C."	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 14,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, large ditto, perf. 16*	6	12	6
Ditto, 1858, ditto, Plate 7, block of 8,* mint	6	6	0
Ditto, 1847-54, octagonal, 6d., violet,* ditto	3	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 10d., brown,* gum	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s., green, mint, with side margin, Plate 2, tiny defect in bottom margin	7	2	6
Ditto, another mint in the pale green shade, slightly creased	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., green, Plate 1, a very fine part sheet of 15, with full margins, overprinted "SPECIMEN," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, with white dots, a superb horizontal, corner pair, imperforate,* mint	6	2	6
Ditto, 1855-57, wmk. small Garter, 4d., carmine, on blue safety paper, no gum*	8	0	0
Ditto, wmk. medium Garter, 4d., carmine, on blue safety paper,* 3 perfs. are missing right side	10	10	0
Ditto, 4d., rose-carmine, on white paper*	5	0	0
Ditto, wmk. large Garter, 4d., rose, superb block of 4,* mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1876, 8d., brown-lilac,* mint	2	7	6
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, with hair lines, horizontal mint pair with full corner margins, imperf.*	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., pale blue, entire pane of 25 with full margins,* each stamp overprinted "SPECIMEN," mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown, very slightly defective,* with gum	3	17	6
Ditto, wmk. Maltese Cross, 10s., grey-green,* with gum, and very slightly torn left side	10	0	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac,* mint, with top margin	28	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s., bistre	1	19	0
Ceylon, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1862, deep rich brown,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown,* mint	6	0	0
British South Africa, 1896, "One Penny" on 3d., grey-black and green,* mint	2	18	0
Cape triangulars, 1s., emerald-green,* with gum	3	5	0
Ditto, woodblock, 4d., dark blue	3	0	0
Transvaal, 1870, 1d., black, on thin transparent paper,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1877, 6d., blue, on green, fine roulette,* mint	3	0	0
Bahamas, perf. 13, 4d., rose, no wmk.*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, ditto*	3	0	0
Grenada, 1871, "One Shilling," mauve, error	9	0	0
Trinidad, 1863, no wmk., perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve*	16	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 3d., green, unused, with full gum, the variety whip omitted, No. 18 on plate, fine, and excessively rare	56	0	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., dull brick-red, a very fine horizontal pair,* extremely scarce	10	0	0

THE
London Philatelist :

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIII.

MAY, 1904.

No. 149.

The Official Stamps of Great Britain.



THESE stamps have been very much in evidence during the past twelve months, and have formed alike the subject of many articles in the philatelic Press and the topic of countless conversations among collectors. A fresh interest will, however, now be imported into the question, as we are informed that the supplies of these official surcharges have been called in from all the departments, that no further surcharged stamps of this nature will be issued, and that the existing stocks will all be destroyed. This somewhat startling intelligence will doubtless be welcomed on all sides, coupled with a strong feeling of regret that the alteration could not have been effected at an earlier date, and thus have avoided all the uncertainties and tribulations connected with the acquisition of these stamps by the adherents of Philately.

“Better late than never” will, we opine, be the verdict of the general body of collectors. We have on former occasions not hesitated to express our views as to the exact status of these stamps—that we considered the surcharges of relatively little philatelic importance, and that their collection could well be ignored by all save the specialist. To the latter, however, their prohibited sale was a sore trouble, and we should now trust that collectors will be enabled to acquire, hold, and transfer these official stamps without fear of penal servitude! The ways of officials are not our ways, but we should imagine that these stamps will now be demonetised, and that being thus recognised as valueless, no restriction will be placed on their sale in unused state by the Somerset House authorities. We cannot see any reasonable arguments against such a course of action, assuming, of which there can be no doubt, that all the existing stocks are rigidly and ruthlessly destroyed.

If this destruction is carried out some of the varieties will inevitably become very rare, and will naturally be eagerly sought after by specialists. It will, however, afford a gleam of comfort to those who have to pay high prices for certain specimens that they can see finality in their acquisition, and this will, no doubt, greatly tend to enhance their value and interest in the eyes of the philatelist. As with so much in this world, the honour and estimation in which men and things are held is largely posthumous, and their greatest glory and appreciation are only attained after the decease of the man or the destruction of the object. Having thus joined the ranks of the dead states, it is quite likely that the British official stamps will attain a perennial popularity among the specialists of Philately.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

By J. N. MARSDEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1902.

(Continued from page 38.)

Issue XV. 1880. D. Luiz.



ABOUT May, 1880, the colours of the 10 and 150 reis were altered, the former from blue-green to yellow-green, and the latter from blue to yellow. When the first printing of the yellow stamp was exhausted the blue was re-issued, and for some time the two colours were issued and used concurrently, the blue, however, finally giving place to the yellow.

It is a curious fact, and one which I cannot explain, that, although the 150 reis, yellow, was issued in 1880, the official notification of the change in colour only appeared in the Government gazette of the 18th February, 1884, it being therein stated that the stamp in the changed colour would be issued on the 17th March following, and that from the 1st April the blue stamp would not be available for use.

I can discriminate only one variety of type in the 150 reis, yellow, viz. variety No. 2 of the blue stamp.

Both the 10 reis and 150 reis of this issue exist in the two perforations $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

I have previously stated that there was no reprint of the 10 reis, blue-green, but it *may* be that one of the two shades in which this stamp has been reprinted was intended for the blue-green. The shades, however, in the reprints are not very marked, not nearly so distinct as in the originals.

The reprint of the 10 reis is a new variety, in which the figures in the left-hand upper corner are closer together. The dot on the inside of the "1" in the left-hand lower corner is not invariably present, but as far as I have seen, there is always a dot to the right of the top part of the upper "s." The reprint of the 150 reis, yellow, is of variety 2.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XV. 1880. D. Luiz.

- Paper varying in thickness. Perf. 12½.
 10 reis; deep to pale yellow-green.
 150 „ (variety 2); yellow (slight shades).
 Perf. 13½.
 10 reis; deep to pale yellow-green.
 150 „ (variety 2); yellow (slight shades).

Reprints.

- On thick reprint paper. Perf. 13½.
 10 reis (variety 2); yellow-green, with a slight shade of blue
 and pale yellow-green.
 150 „ (variety 2); pale yellow.

Issue XVI. 1880-1. D. Luiz.

The various values of this issue appeared at different dates, and although all prepared at about the same time, were only put on sale as the same values in use were exhausted. The dies were originally cut in wood by Senhor João Pedroso Gomes da Silva, reproduced in metal, and twenty-eight reproductions clamped together—seven horizontal rows of four—to form a sheet of each. The first to appear was the 25 reis, dull mauve, in May, 1880, followed by the 5 reis in June of the same year. The 50 reis only appeared in January, 1881.

In *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for January, 1903, appeared a very interesting article from the pen of Mr. Ehrenbach, in which he shows the existence of two dies of the 5 reis. Die I. has the cheek shaded almost all over, but in Die II. there is a white space stretching from the moustache to the temple. But I am disposed to invert this order and to give the first place to his Die II., more particularly as the early proofs show the white space. This is all the more satisfactory, as otherwise one might be tempted to think—were Mr. Ehrenbach's order the right one—that his No. II. might be a worn No. I. In the synopsis I shall therefore reverse his order.

With the 5 reis we are introduced to a new and distinct quality of paper, which for some years from this time was extensively used for all values of Portuguese stamps. In Portugal it is called “papel porcellana” (porcelain paper), presumably because it is surfaced with the clay used in the manufacture of porcelain, or it may be because the Portuguese word “porcellana” is the name given to the tiger or venus shell, and the shiny enamelled surface of the paper resembles the enamel of the shell. Stamps printed on this paper, if soaked in water, lose their brilliancy, and it is difficult to distinguish the character of the paper. There is fortunately an unfailing test by which it may be distinguished. If the surface be rubbed with a silver coin, or, better still, a blunt-pointed silver instrument, a black mark remains which does not injure the stamp, as it may be easily removed with the corner of a slightly moistened handkerchief. There is a similar paper used for high-class magazines and periodicals called “chromo paper,” but it is unaffected

by silver. The best terms to employ in speaking of the paper I consider to be "chalk surfaced," and it is the one I shall hereafter use.

Although the variety on this surfaced paper may have been, and probably was, issued at the beginning of 1881, yet, long after this date, in fact into 1887, stamps continued to be printed on the ordinary paper as well, in all probability to use up old stock. The 5 reis of this issue on surfaced paper did not supersede the others, and judging from their rarity, few must have been issued.

Reprints of all values exist, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$. I have seen a reprint of the 5 reis perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, so it is quite possible that the other values may be met with perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XVI. 1880-1. D. Luiz.

Paper varying in thickness. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, Die I. ; deep black, grey-black.

5 " " II. " "

25 " " dull mauve, grey, and red-lilac,
with intermediate shades.

50 " " deep blue, blue.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, Die I. ; deep black, grey-black.

5 " " II. " "

25 " " dull mauve, grey and red-lilac,
with intermediate shades.

50 " " deep blue, blue.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, Die I. ; black.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, Die I. ; black.

Reprints.

On thick reprint paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, Die I. ; black.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis, Die I. ; black.

25 " " pearl grey-red lilac.

52 " " deep blue, blue.

Issue XVII. 1882. D. Luiz.

In the Government gazette of the 26th January, 1882, appeared a notice that a 25 reis of a new type would be issued on the 1st February following. The notice is interesting, in that it states that from the 16th February *all* previous 25 reis stamps, of *whatever type*, would not be available for use. The presumption is, that up to the 16th February, 1882, stamps of 25 reis, of whatever type, including reprints, could be used to frank correspondence. This form of notice is used for all subsequent issues, so that from this date it may be taken that whenever a colour is changed, or a new type issued, all previous issues of the particular value are put out of use,

For the stamps of this issue the centre was engraved in steel by the Paris engraver, Mons. Mouchon, and the frame by Senhor V. Alvez.

The 50 reis, blue, was issued on the 15th June, 1882.

Both were issued indiscriminately on ordinary and on chalk-surfaced paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

From about this period Portuguese stamps may be met with, perforated in the centre, with a fine rayed star. These have done duty on telegrams.

It is a moot point whether these stamps were ever really printed specially for the reprint collections, as if so, they were printed when the originals were actually in use. In reprint collections they always occur on chalk-surfaced paper, without gum, and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$. In a used state it is impossible to distinguish one from the other, but unused I think they can be distinguished by a trained eye, and I am inclined to consider them as belonging to the class of reprints, and as such collect and classify them.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XVII. 1882. D. Luiz.

Paper slightly varying in thickness. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

25 reis ; red-brown, brown, pale brown.

53 „ blue, dull blue.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

25 reis ; red-brown, brown, pale brown.

50 „ blue, dull blue.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

25 reis ; red-brown, brown, pale brown.

50 „ deep blue, blue.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

25 reis ; deep brown, red-brown, brown, pale brown.

50 „ deep blue, pale blue.

Reprints.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

25 reis ; brown.

50 „ blue.

Issue XVIII. 1882-8. D. Luiz.

For the sake of convenience I include in this issue all values and colours which have already appeared of the embossed series of 1870 to date, but printed on chalk-surfaced paper. The 20 reis, in a pale stone shade, was the first to appear in July, 1882. This was followed by the other values in the following order, but I can only judge by the dated specimens I have seen : 10 reis, 100 reis, 150 reis, 80 reis, orange, 15 reis, 300 reis, and 80 reis, yellow. It must be noticed, however, that during this period, 1882 to 1888, the various values sometimes appeared on the ordinary paper and sometimes on the surfaced, until in the year 1888 all stamps, with the exception of the 2 reis and 1,000 reis, were issued on the surfaced paper.

The 10 reis belongs to variety 2.

In the 15 reis varieties 1 and 3 are met with, and there is besides a new variety, in which the "5" in the lower left-hand corner is much lower than the "1," the figures in the right-hand upper corner being wide apart.

There are two varieties of the 20 reis, the variety 1 of the 1870 issue and a variety in which the figures in the upper corners are more spaced, but not so much as in variety 2, which I have before mentioned as occurring in the reprints of Issue X., and which we again meet with in the 20 reis, carmine.

In the 80 reis I have not been able to identify Mr. Ehrenbach's variety C, and am inclined to think that it is due to the lighter impression. I have varieties 1 and 2 in both orange and yellow.

Of the 100 reis I have three varieties: No. 1, the same as the stamps on ordinary paper; No. 2, where the "1" in the upper left-hand corner is further from the frame, and No. 3, similar to No. 1, but the "1" in the right-hand lower corner leans over to the right.

There are two varieties of the 150 reis, No. 2 already described, and No. 3, where the "5" in the lower left-hand corner leans to the right.

The 300 reis is a new variety, in which the "3" in the lower right-hand corner is closer to the letter "S" than in variety 1.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XVIII. 1882-8. D. Luiz.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10 reis	(variety 2);	deep yellow-green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green.
15 "	(" 1);	red-brown (shades), fawn.
15 "	(" 3)	" " "
15 "	(" 4)	" fawn.
20 "	(" 1);	pale stone.
20 "	(" 3)	"
80 "	(" 1);	orange, orange-yellow, yellow.
80 "	(" 2)	" " and yellow, with intermediate shades.
100 "	(" 1);	lilac-pink.
100 "	(" 2)	" (shades).
100 "	(" 3)	" "
150 "	(" 2);	yellow.
150 "	(" 3)	"
300 "	(" 2);	deep lilac, deep mauve.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 reis	(variety 2);	yellow-green (shades).
15 "	(" 3);	red-brown, fawn.
20 "	(" 1);	pale stone.
20 "	(" 2)	"
80 "	(" 1);	orange-yellow.
80 "	(" 2);	orange.
100 "	(" 1);	lilac-pink, grey-lilac.
150 "	(" 2);	yellow.
300 "	(" 2);	deep lilac, deep mauve.

(To be continued.)

Proofs or Essays of the Stamps of the Orange Free State.

BY N. YAAR.



AM at present busy cataloguing, sorting, and classifying the stamps of this Colony, which up to the time of the war have been woefully neglected by the specialist. Although several specialists have tried to enumerate them and describe the various varieties in their proper order of issue, I have not heard of any successful result, neither do I think any catalogue is worthy of the name as a guide for the specialist of this country.

In the meantime I am doing my utmost to compile one which will meet the demands of all, but before completing the same I shall have to wait for fuller information, material, and time enough to digest such.

It is not, however, at present this catalogue that has induced me to write this note, but the possession of an interesting document, on which I would wish more information than it has been possible for me to get together, and which, on being cleared up, will enable me to complete another section of the work I have undertaken.

Our firm has become the possessor of a foolscap sheet dated "24 Nov 1883," on which are affixed some stamps, of what I presume to be proofs or essays of colours of stamps. This I think to be the proper appellation, as both perforation and colours differ from those in the recognised issue.

In the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of January, 1902, this sheet is described, but I think it will not be amiss to go over the ground again and mention some items which seemed to have escaped previous notice.

The sheet or sheets are composed of two, of which one, the largest, is $6\frac{1}{4} \times 13$ inches, white wove paper, ruled in small blue squares, with a blank margin at the top of about two inches, and bearing as watermark "IGINAL—KEY MILL—KENT" (which I think may be safely put "Original—Turkey Mill—Kent"), in three rows of double-lined block capitals. On this sheet is written at the heading, "Oct 24, 1883"; lower down, "Orange Free States Postage Stamps"; and the third line reading, "Existing and proposed schemes of Colours," in neat handwriting.

At the left-hand margin some part of the sheet has been cut away, and about the middle of the sheet is written, "This colour cannot be improved upon"; and lower down, nearly at the end, where part of the margin has also been cut away, is again written, "This colour cannot be improved upon." It is unfortunate that these margins were cut away, as I think the stamps of that date must have been affixed thereto, as, according to above, the word "Existing" leaves no shadow of a doubt.

At the open space, where the "3 pence" should have been, is written,

“*This colour,*” etc., and as this was blue, we can fully comprehend why no alteration has been made.

Further down, at the open space where the “One Shilling” should have been, is also written, “*This colour,*” etc., and being orange, no alteration was made, as we know.


Gummed on this sheet is a smaller sheet of the same texture and watermark, but leaving an opening at top of about two inches, from which, however, can be seen the heading already quoted.

On this sheet is found the then current “One Penny” type in different colours, all perforated 12.

On the left-hand margin are to be found stamps as follow :—

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}d., \\ \text{grey-green.} \\ \\ \text{id.,} \\ \text{carmine.} \end{array} \right\}$	(Bracketed together.)	<i>Proposed colours, being those established by the International Postal Convention on these duties.</i>
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Lower down a part cut out in size of two stamps :

Cut out.	2d.		<i>Colour in which this new duty is to be printed, in accordance with the instructions in the order.</i>
	(Written in lead pencil), blue.		
$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4d., \\ \text{grey-brown.} \\ \\ 6d., \\ \text{slate-blue.} \end{array} \right\}$	(Bracketed together.)	<i>Proposed colours.</i>	

Lower down a part cut out in size of one stamp :

Cut out.	1s.
	(Written in pencil), grey.

At the end of the sheet, stamp of :

5s., grey-olive.	<i>Proposed colour.</i>
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As we observed above, on the first sheet the “2d and 3d” spaces are cut out, and on this sheet the space for “2d and 3d” is also cut out, so it will not surprise me to hear if somebody has found the “One Penny,” mauve, perforated 12 instead of 14, either used or unused ; but it will then be known that this came from this or a similar sheet. Why I presume that the “One Penny” was in the mauve colour is, because of the remark “*Colour in which,*”

etc., and about two months later the "2d" was issued in this colour. As to the "4d," grey-brown, this stamp has been met with and mentioned by the *Philatelic Record* of January, 1884, as shown by Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., and noted as a curiosity of the "*One Penny in bistre.*"

As far as I can ascertain, a proposal was made in 1882 (see *Philatelic Record*, July, 1882) to hold an International Postal Convention of the South African States, in order to have a uniform set of stamps in similar colour, and to regulate and reduce the internal postage.

Each separate state brought their scheme and proposals, but by some misunderstanding the respective states disagreed, and the scheme fell through.

That the proposed colours were not accepted does not surprise me, as I read as late as 1894, when another convention was held between the South African States, and a proposal for uniform colours was entertained, the Orange Free State again refused to join in, on account of a resolution passed in the Volksraad, stating that no alterations in the colours of stamps would be considered.

According to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* this sheet emanated from Messrs. De La Rue's offices, and was found amongst the papers of a gentleman (now dead) who once held an official position in the Orange Free State. That this may be the case I cannot gainsay; but if I hesitate to accept this it is only on account of the handwriting, which is undoubtedly that of a Dutchman well schooled in the English language, but making the mistake at the heading, viz. "*States,*" whereas an Englishman would have written "*State.*"

That the scheme was not from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. is evident, and the notes were undoubtedly from the proposer (perhaps the Postmaster-General of Orange Free State); but that the printing was done at Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s is a fact.

I cannot for certain give the reason why these stamps were not accepted, except as stated above; but why they were perforated 12 instead of 14, as customary, is a mystery. If to avoid any fraudulent use, this could have been more effectually done if these stamps (or proofs) had been imperforate, instead of being perforated 12, the average novice or layman not noticing a few perforations more or less.

To ascertain positive official facts concerning these proofs I wrote Messrs. De La Rue and Co. a letter containing several questions on this subject, but to my surprise and disappointment I received the following answer:—

"DEAR SIR, &c.—We regret that we are not allowed by the Crown Agents of the Colonies to give any information as to the issues of Colonies under their control, and that we are, therefore, unable to reply to your questions."

As I thought that no obstacle would be placed to my asking information of the stamps of a country not at the time under control of the Crown Agents, I wrote to them, asking permission to put a copy of enclosed questions to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., but I was again disappointed in the following answer:—

“DEAR SIRS, &c.—In acknowledgment of your letter, making certain inquiries with regard to stamps issued by the late Orange Free State, and to inform you that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. acted rightly in declining to give such information. It is not our practice to give such information as that which you request, and I therefore regret that we are unable to assist you in this matter.”

As will be perceived, I did all in my power to gain information from the proper quarters, but unfortunately without success.

If I had had this document in my possession before the war, I do not doubt that I could have cleared up the whole business satisfactorily, but this was out of question, as all documents and officials were scattered anywhere.

As a last resource I then wrote to Messrs. Pemberton and Co., the earlier possessors of this document, but unfortunately they could not throw more light on the subject than they had already done. They wrote us they had bought this document in their shop over the counter from an Englishman, whose father, apparently, had some official position in the Free State, but that they could not learn anything further about it.

We bought this in our turn from a London dealer who bought it from them, so here I come to the end of my investigation.

I hope, now that I have put all the facts before the philatelic public, someone more fortunate than I have been will clear up the points I have tried in vain to ascertain.

Mr. Yaar kindly forwarded the sheet in question for our inspection, and it fully answers to the description. It is evidently an official document, and we take the stamps to be colour-trials of the adopted type.—ED.

Philatelic Notes.

THE WEST AUSTRALIA 4d. INVERTED CENTRE.

IT will be seen from our auction lists that this stamp, as mentioned last month, has established a record of price as far as the Australian issues are concerned. The purchaser, however, has for his money one of the rarest stamps in the world. As far as we are at present aware, the only copies known are in the following collections: the Earl of Crawford's, Mr. W. B. Avery's, M. la Rénotière's, and a South American collection. Besides these there are two specimens—one in the Tapling and one in the Dublin collection (the latter having formerly belonged to the late Duke of Leinster). This makes in all seven copies, only five of which are private property. There may be one or two more, but in any case Mr. Hausburg may be congratulated upon having secured a rarity of the highest order, and one that will worthily grace his splendid collection of Australian stamps.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND 1888 ERROR.

WE are indebted to Mr. A. H. Stamford for the discovery of a new error of surcharge. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, of this colony, issued in August, 1888, is surcharged above and below respectively with the words "BRITISH" and "BECHUANALAND" in block capitals, and bears a second surcharge, placed between the above, consisting of the word "Protectorate," in lower case. There are two types of the latter surcharge, and in the second type (Nos. 52*a* and 52*b* in Stanley Gibbons) it exists with the word "Protectorate" inverted. It is this latter stamp that Mr. Stamford has kindly submitted to us—and there can be no question as to its genuineness—but the surcharge in lieu of being normal is spelt "Portectorate." Mr. Stamford adds the following information, which demonstrates the advantages of studying one's collection:—

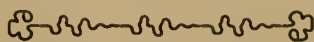
"It is very strange that I have actually had this stamp in my collection for three years or so, getting it about that time from Mr. Tamsen in a block of four. The error, which is apparently undoubtedly genuine, was evidently not noticed at the time by either of us, and I believe it to be practically unique. It must have been a very early printing indeed of the stamp, as I am told that in the sale of Tamsen's stamps there was at least one whole sheet or more of this setting, but in the normal surcharge."

 DATES OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF VICTORIA.

WE read in the *Australian Journal of Philately* for March 15th an interesting little note hereon by that well-known philatelist Mr. C. B. Donne, of Melbourne, to the following effect:—

"Two very early prints of the first issue of Victoria, half-length series, turned up here last week. They were on the original cover, and bore the postmark January 10th, 1850, being ten days after the stamps were first issued in the colony. This is the earliest date known here on the original cover. The two stamps are as follows: 1d., orange-vermilion, without frame, and 3d., bright blue, without frame and with band on orb showing only in the centre. Both the stamps are very fine, clear impressions, and are highly prized by the owner. They are on an official letter by the Superintendent's Office, Melbourne, to the acting-mayor of Geelong. To my surprise, they bear the butterfly cancellation of $\frac{v}{15}$, all previous specimens I have seen on covers being obliterated by the butterfly cancellation No. $\frac{v}{7}$."

It will be seen that this date confirms Mr. Castle's theory of the order of issue in his articles on these stamps. The first 2d. is of course the fine lines and borders, but while on this subject it is well to place on record that the writer has it on entire envelope bearing a postmark of Portland, January 17th, 1850. The first printing of all three values of Issue I. is now therefore clearly defined.



Occasional Notes.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1904-5.

WE are desired to state that the first meeting of the *London Philatelic Society* for the ensuing season will be held on Friday, October 14th. It has also been decided to hold the Annual Dinner on the day preceding, Thursday, the 13th, and it is hoped that country members will thus be enabled to attend both functions.

EXPERT COMMITTEE.

THE Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards—500 fcs. or 400 m., 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards—1,250 fcs. or 1,000 m., 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

These regulations will apply to all specimens submitted after 1st July, 1904.

SALE OF THE STAMPS OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

WE have received the following communication from the Crown Agents for the Colonies :—

“WHITEHALL GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.

29th March, 1904.

“The Crown Agents for the Colonies call the attention of stamp dealers and collectors to the following announcement in the *Leeward Islands Gazette* of Thursday, the 3rd March, 1904.

“‘COLONIAL SECRETARY’S OFFICE,
22nd February, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to the 1st of August, 1904, for the remainder of the present issue of the Virgin Islands stamps, which will be recalled as soon as a stamp of a new issue is received from the Crown Agents.

By command,

E. ST. JOHN BRANCH,

Colonial Secretary.'

“The Crown Agents have no information as to the number of stamps remaining.

“Any inquiries and tenders should be addressed direct to the Colonial Secretary, Antigua, West Indies.”

DINNER OF THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE sixth Annual Dinner was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, May 10th, 1904, at 7.30 p.m.

Among those present were: Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham, L. E. Bradbury, R. Frentzel, R. Frentzel, jun., A. H. L. Giles, Gordon G. Smith, S. Chapman, C. Stuart Dudley, K. Wiehen, H. Wills, H. Thomson, Fred J. Melville, W. A. Boyes, A. G. Wane, T. H. Harvey, D. Thompson, B. W. H. Poole, E. J. Patterson, R. Meyer, W. V. Morten, J. W. Jones, H. L. Hayman, G. Gaffe, A. Bagshawe, C. D. Lord, Baron Percy de Worms, W. Jacoby, Chas. P. Sisley, D. R. Hunter, F. E. Mainland, R. S. Fannin, S. Tomkinson, G. M. Folkard, J. Ratcliffe Cousins, and H. A. Slade.

After duly honouring the loyal toasts, the Chairman, Baron Percy de Worms, gave the “Herts Philatelic Society.” He pointed out that at the eight meetings held during the past season ten exhibits of stamps were given that would be very difficult to excel or even to emulate. Mr. Harvey Clarke's New South Wales, Mr. Daun's Oil Rivers and Niger Coast, Mr. Wickham Jones' Japan, and Mr. Yardley's Griqualand (to quote examples), would be very hard to beat in any company, and he thought the Society might well congratulate itself on being able to induce such eminent philatelists to favour its members with a display of their collections.

Mr. W. V. Morten, in proposing the toast of “The Officers,” referred in flattering terms to the part taken in the organisation of the Society by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, whose health was drunk with musical honours. Mr. Slade, in thanking the members for the cordial manner in which he was received, stated that the Society was making much headway in every direction. The number of members was steadily increasing, the balance in hand was satisfactory, and the average attendance at the meetings was larger than that of any other Society in England. Mr. Archibald Boyes, the Hon. Auditor, also responded, and gave an equally pleasing account of the Society as far as it came within his domains. In response to Mr. Sidebotham's toast of “The Chairman,” Baron Percy de Worms expressed his interest in the welfare of the Society, and promised on behalf of himself and of his brother to promote that welfare as far as possible. Mr. Fred J. Melville gave the toast of “The

Visitors" in an admirable and humorous speech, to which Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins responded. The latter stated that although not a collector himself, yet his wife was, and he had been appalled at computing the immense amount of labour involved in obtaining a complete collection of English penny reds.

The musical part of the programme was efficiently carried out by Miss Maude Willby, Messrs. Fred Stephens and Henry Burnard, and Mr. George Gaffe consented to act as accompanist. A pleasant and successful evening was brought to a close at 11 p.m.

STAMP COLLECTING AND ITS LITERATURE.

MR. P. J. ANDERSON has kindly supplied us with the following copy of a note that he made for *Notes and Queries* (23rd April, 1904). The information, though, perhaps, not new to all collectors, will, however, well repay perusal by our readers:—

Writing to *N. and Q.* in August, 1902, I mentioned that Judge Suppant-schitsch, of Vienna, claimed to have unearthed a reference to collecting in the *Family Herald* for 22nd March, 1851. I find that the reference is in an advertisement:—

"Postage Stamps.—To collectors of the Used Postage Stamps. The Advertiser will give (in exchange) four of the Penny Red Stamps for one Oval off the Stamped Envelopes. Any person that would collect a few would be kindly thanked by T. H. S., Smith's Library, 20, Brewer Street, Golden Square. N.B. The Ceiling of the Library is decorated with 80,000 Postage Stamps, in various Devices, and admitted to be the most novel Ceiling in England."

This advertiser, however, obviously aims, not at a collection in the philatelic sense, but at a mere accumulation of used duplicates.

In the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany's *Philatelic Library* (St. Louis, privately printed, 1874), p. 94, is the entry: "Part III. Articles on Stamp Collecting. *1. *Annuaire scientifique*, 1855. Stamp Collecting." The prefixed asterisk shows that Mr. Tiffany had not seen the article in question, and I have failed to find it, or even an *Annuaire Scientifique* in 1851. The only periodical of that name that I can trace is the *Annuaire Scientifique*, edited by P. P. Dehérain, the first issue of which is dated 1862.

So far, then, it would seem that *N. and Q.* contains the earliest printed reference to Philately. As nearly forty-four years have elapsed since its appearance, on 23rd June, 1860, the note may be reproduced here:—

"Postage Stamps.—A boy in my form one day showed me a collection of from 300 to 400 different postage stamps, English and foreign, and at the same time stated that Sir Rowland Hill told him that at that time there might be about 500 varieties on the whole. This seems a cheap, instructive, and portable museum for young persons to arrange; and yet I have seen no notices of catalogues or specimens for sale, such as there are of coins, eggs, prints, plants, etc., and no articles in periodicals. A cheap facsimile catalogue, with nothing but names of respective states, periods of use, value, etc., would meet with attention. If there be a London shop where stamps or lists of them could be procured, its address would be acceptable to me, and to a score young friends.

S. F. CRESWELL.

"The School, Tonbridge."

Mr. Creswell seems to have met with no response, and the next references are found a year later in Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine*:—

"W. T. and J. F. C. should advertise in, say, for cheapness, the *Daily Telegraph*, for old foreign postage stamps. You cannot get them gratuitously. We know several collectors who have to pay for them."—June, 1861.

"C. J. Armstrong, Bexley, Kent, will be glad to exchange foreign postage stamps. And S. G. L., Arbourfield, Streatham Hill, Surrey, has also a collection. The latter will exchange, but will accept no remittance beyond postage for his answers to inquiries."—August, 1861.

"E. Pemberton, Warstone House, near Birmingham, would be glad to effect exchanges with stamp collectors per post."—September, 1861.

This is interesting as being evidently the first appearance of Mr. Edward L. Pemberton (born 1844, died 1878), the well-known writer on Philately. An "In Memoriam" notice and portrait are given in the *Philatelic Record* for February, 1879.

"Extra Prize for January.—We have received scores of applications from subscribers to open up a correspondence on the subject of Foreign Postage Stamps, giving the names and addresses of those who are desirous of exchanging or purchasing such stamps. As far as we could, we have done so; but finding it impossible to meet the requirements of all our applicants in this respect, we now offer one of our usual prizes to him who will, on or before the 5th of December next, send us the completest collection of Foreign Postage Stamps, such collection to be engraved and published in the *Boy's Own Magazine*. The collection must be accompanied by an introduction."—November, 1861.

"H. Barber, 44, Douglas Street, Deptford, S.E., wishes to announce that he has above 400 foreign postage stamps, many of them duplicates."—December, 1861.

This seems to be the first trade advertisement, as after this H. Barber advertises every month, sometimes mentioning special stamps.

"Foreign Postage Stamps; Extra Prize for January.—There is not a shade of doubt, all things considered, that the winner of this prize is entitled to it, still there are several other very good collections. The best collection possesses the following characteristics: a tersely written introduction, admirable arrangement, great variety, and remarkable neatness in mounting. On the first opportunity we will publish in the *Boy's Own Magazine* a selection from these foreign stamps. Many of our stamp-collecting subscribers will be pleased to possess the following list of those with whom they may correspond with reference to their common pursuit: H. F. Winter, The College, Chester (Prize)," etc.—January, 1862.

A list of twelve subscribers follows, several of the addresses being schools. The promised selection of stamps is not published in this volume, which is the last of the first series.

"Foreign Stamp Collectors are informed that an advertisement announcing their desire to exchange or sell foreign stamps can be inserted in the *Boy's Own Magazine* for 1s. 6d."—January, 1862.

In March there are five advertisements for exchange or purchase, and the number increases monthly; by December, 1862, there are two pages of advertisements, double columns. By July, advertisers offer to send lists, and special stamps, Modena, Naples, etc., are mentioned. In September and the

following months there are advertisements of *new* and *unused* foreign stamps, italicised as if these were considered specially valuable.

I recently received some interesting reminiscences from Mr. Samuel Allan Taylor, Boston, the *doyen* of American philatelic dealers and editors. I find his advertisements in the *Boy's Own Magazine* for 1863, and I have before me vol. i. (the late Mr. Tiffany's copy) of his *Stamp Collector's Record*, begun at Montreal in February, 1864, and continued at Albany and Boston. Referring to Judge Suppantchitsch's supposed discovery, Mr. Taylor writes:—

“I do not think that any German, Frenchman, Swede, Russian, Turk, or Southern European heathen of any kind is entitled to more than a smile of pity from Englishmen when he attempts to discover anything concerned with Philately or anything else in English printed literature. . . . The earliest notice in print on this side is, as far as I have ever seen, a paragraph in November, 1860, which states that *young girls* were collecting the stamps of different nations. This appeared in a monthly periodical called *Littell's Living Age*, published here in Boston. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the Rebel States quickly issued stamps for themselves—special ones first like Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, etc. These were counterfeited by a Philadelphia firm, and were reproduced in sheets of six (*i.e.* six of a kind) and sold by newsboys in the street and in stationers' stores, not at all as philatelic treasures, but as curiosities of the Rebels. They sold some half dozen sheets for 10 c. The words ‘Facsimile Rebel Postage Stamp, printed by S. C. Upham, Philadelphia,’ were printed in small type on each sheet. This thing was largely instrumental in bringing stamp-collecting into vogue. The first person who sold stamps as a business was a man named James Brennan, who opened a small office (a very small place, not over 10 feet square) at 37, Nassau Street, New York, in 1863. He published a list, the type, style, size, etc., having been copied from one printed by James Robinson, of Liverpool. This was a foolscap size, 4 pp. thing, but the prices were filled in with the pen. Before that one A. C. Kline, now dead, of Philadelphia, had issued a ‘Manual,’ a copy of Mount Brown's first issue merely. Kline was a dealer in antiques, old coins, armour, firearms, etc., and stamps were only a small portion of his business. He kept a quite good-sized store on the ground floor. Another person, Wm. P. Brown, 212, Broadway, New York, who is still in existence, and who then, as now, was more of a coin dealer and authority than a stamp man, sold stamps, but only through the medium of the mail, not having any office, he being a printer in a weekly newspaper office (of which his father, a distinguished clergyman, was editor). I believe that for some time he had a stand attached to the railing of the City Hall Park, as also had another man named John Bailey, but the business was largely coins and odd things, even military buttons. No one then knew what stamps existed, until the manuals of Mount Brown, Baillieu, Potiquet, and others appeared. This was all in New York, of course. J. W. Scott, who is a native of London, came to New York in 1863, he being then a lad of fifteen years. He came across Brown at his stand and made exchanges in stamps with him, but shortly after left New York and went to California.

“I was in Montreal from 1860 to 1864. I had gathered some ten or a dozen foreign stamps as far back as 1857–8, France, England, and one 10 gr. Hanover; but I never saw or heard of any collectors until 1862, when I chanced to see the collection (probably forty or so) of a man named J. A. Nutter, and I made exchanges with him for local stamps, as I (having been brought up in New York) knew where the local stamps or posts were. I left Canada in 1864, and after a short time abandoned the druggist business and came to Boston, and have been here ever since. J. W. Scott I never heard of

until 1867; the previous account of him I got from W. P. Brown. You can depend on it that no other dealer was earlier than James Brennan in 1863. . . . I note in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for March, 1885, being the first number of that paper, the statement that Dr. Blackie, of Nashville, has been 'collecting for twenty-nine years,' but that sort of talk is absurd. Letters from foreign countries were almost invariably paid in money and were stamped *paid* by the Postmaster. Street letter-boxes were unknown here, at any rate, and where would he have got the stamps in 1856? But the egotism of the average stamp-collector is something very awful. . . . My earliest commercial relations with Great Britain were with F. E. Millar, of Dalston, George Prior, of Fenchurch Street, London; C. H. Hill, of Argyll Street, Glasgow; and H. M. Lennox, Newhall Terrace, Glasgow."

In 9th S. x. 83 I quoted the sum of £1,920 paid in 1897 for a pair (1d. and 2d.) of "Post Office" Mauritius, as a record price; but that record was broken on 13th January last, when an unused copy of the 2d. was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for £1,450. The discovery of this specimen in a collection formed in 1864 by Mr. James Bonar, now of Hampstead, is chronicled in the *London Philatelist* for 1903, pp. 269, 301; 1904, p. 1.

THE BERLIN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have now received the definitive programme, and it will be seen that it differs very materially from the first one (*vide* pages 41, 42, and 43, *London Philatelist*). Better late than never, and it must be conceded that the alterations are improvements that should materially increase the competition among collectors. The work of selecting the honorary committee and the judges has also been completed. The full list of this latter is as follows:—

Jules Bernichon, Paris.	P. Mahé, Paris.
Friedrich Breitfuss, St. Petersburg.	William Moser, Dresden.
M. P. Castle, Brighton.	Hauptmann P. Ohrt, Spandau.
Dr. Emilio Diena, Rome.	Chas. J. Phillips, London.
Robert Ehrenbach, London.	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Lau-
Johannes Elster, Berlin.	sanne.
Von Hoek, Rotterdam.	Edw. M. Ruben, Copenhagen.
Oberstleutenant Dr. jur. P. Kloss,	Julius Schlesinger, Berlin.
Dresden.	Ernst Stock, Berlin.
Landgerichts-Präsident C. Linden-	Max Thier, Charlottenburg.
berg, Ratibor.	

PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION, BERLIN, 1904.

The Exhibition takes place from August 25th to September 4th, 1904, in the Exhibition Rooms of the Architect's-house, 93/94, Wilhelm-Strasse, near Leipziger-Strasse.

Division I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS. *Stamps.*

Class 1. Unused.

Class 2. Used or Mixed:—(a) Large Collections; (b) Medium Collections; (c) Small Collections (up to 5,000 stamps).

(For smaller collections, well and intelligibly arranged, or in good condition, prizes in valuable stamps are reserved.)

- Entires.*
- Class 3. Unused.
- Class 4. Used or Mixed :—(a) Large Collections ; (b) Small Collections (up to 1,000 stamps).

Division II. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

A. *German Empire and Colonies. Stamps.*

- Class 5. German Empire :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed ; (c) Entires.
- Class 6. German Colonies :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed ; (c) Entires.

B. *Germany : Single States. Stamps.*

- Class 7. General Collections :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used ; (c) Mixed.
- Class 8. Collections of Single States :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed.

C. *Germany and Colonies. Entires.*

- Class 9. German Empire and Colonies :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed.
- Class 10. Germany : Single States :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed.

D. *Great Britain and Colonies.*

- Class 11. British Colonies (General Collections).
- Class 12. *Any one country of the following* :—(a) British Guiana ; (b) Ceylon ; (c) Great Britain ; (d) Mauritius ; (e) New South Wales ; (f) South Australia ; (g) Transvaal ; (h) Victoria.
- Class 13. *Any one country of the following* :—(a) India ; (b) Canada ; (c) Cape of Good Hope ; (d) Natal ; (e) New Zealand ; (f) Newfoundland ; (g) Queensland ; (h) St. Vincent ; (i) Straits Settlements and Malay States ; (k) Tasmania ; (l) Trinidad ; (m) West Australia.
- Class 14. *Any two of the following countries* :—(a) Barbados ; (b) British East Africa ; (c) Fiji ; (d) Grenada ; (e) Griqualand ; (f) Hong Kong ; (g) Cashmere ; (h) New Brunswick ; (i) Newfoundland ; (k) Nova Scotia ; (l) Nevis ; (m) Orange River Colony ; (n) Turks Islands ; (o) Uganda ; (p) Zanzibar.
- Class 15. *Any two of the following countries* :—(a) Bahamas ; (b) Bechuana-land ; (c) British Central Africa ; (d) British Honduras ; (e) Central Africa ; (f) Gambia ; (g) Indian States (only overprinted Indian stamps) ; (h) Labuan ; (i) Niger Coast ; (k) New South African Republic ; (l) St. Helena ; (m) St. Christopher ; (n) Tonga.

Class 16. At least three countries not mentioned in Classes 11 to 15.

Class 17. Entires :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed.

E. *France and Colonies. Stamps.*

- Class 18. *France* :—(a) Unused ; (b) Used or Mixed.
- Class 19. *Colonies* :—(a) General Collection of the French Colonies ; (b) one or more of the following : Benin, Guadeloupe, Nossi-Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Réunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Tahiti ; (c) two or more of the following : Congo, Diego Suarez, Gaboon, Guiana, Madagascar, Soudan, Zanzibar ; (d) the above colonies together.

F. *Netherlands and Colonies. Stamps.*

Class 20. *Netherlands*:—(a) Unused; (b) Used or Mixed.

Class 21. *Colonies*:—(a) General Collection of Dutch Colonies; (b) one or more of Dutch Colonies.

Entires.

Class 22. Netherlands and Colonies.

G. *Single Collection of Stamps of European Countries other than German, British, French, or Dutch.*

The Exhibition in the following classes can include one country or one colony.

Stamps.

(Any one or more of the undermentioned countries.)

Class 23. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish West Indies.

Class 24. Italy, Italian States, San Marino.

Class 25. Belgium, Luxemburg.

Class 26. Portugal.

Class 27. Portuguese Indies, Azores, Madeira, the Portuguese Colonies.

Class 28. Spain.

Class 29. Spanish Colonies.

Class 30. Switzerland.

Class 31. Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Montenegro.

Class 32. Russia, Russian Levant, Finland—(a) Russia only; (b) Russian Levant; (c) Finland, Wenden; (d) Russian Rural or Semstuv Stamps.

Class 33. Roumania.

Class 34. Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, South Bulgaria.

Class 35. Turkey.

Class 36. Greece, Crete.

Entires.

Class 37. Single Countries out of those under E to G.

H. *General Collection of Europe. Stamps.*

Class 38. (a) Unused; (b) Used; (c) Mixed.

Entires.

Class 39. Unused, Used, or Mixed.

I. *Countries other than European. Stamps.*

(One or more of the after-mentioned countries.)

Class 40. United States of America and Confederated States.

Class 41. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, San Domingo, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Mexico.

Class 42. Argentine, Corrientes, Chili, Venezuela, Uruguay.

Class 43. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.

Class 44. Hawaii.

Class 45. Japan, Shanghai, China, Corea.

Class 46. Persia, Egypt.

- Class 47. Congo State, Siberia, Sarawak, Siam, Samoa.
 Class 48. Indian Vassal States, Suaheli.
 Class 49. Countries and Groups of Countries not mentioned in Classes 40 to 48.

Entires.

- Class 50. United States of America.
 Class 51. Collection of one or more from Classes 41 to 49.

K. *Stamps on Letters.*

- Class 52. General Collection.
 Class 53. (a) German Empire and Colonies ; (b) German Single States.
 Class 54. Single or Several Countries other than Germany and German States.

L. *Rarities. Stamps and Entires.*

(Pairs, Blocks, and Sheets count as one piece.)

Class 55. Open to Collectors only :—(a) Great Rarities of trade value at least of 500 marks per stamp or part of a stamp ; (b) Exhibits up to fifty stamps ; (c) Exhibits of more than fifty stamps.

Class 56. Open to Dealers only.

M. *Various.*

Class 57. (a) Cut-out Envelopes—(aa) General Collection, (bb) Specialised Collection ; (b) Obliterations ; (c) Curiosities and other Specialities ; (d) Trials, Printing Proofs, etc.—(aa) General Collection, (bb) Specialised Collection ; (d) Reprints—(aa) General Collection, (bb) Specialised Collection ; (e) Forgeries.

Class 58. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps ; (b) Fiscal Stamps ; (c) Local Stamps ; (d) Private Postage Stamps.

Division III. ACCESSORIES.

Literature.

Class 59. (a) Library Catalogues ; (b) Philatelic Works and Pamphlets (from Author or Printer).

Class 60. Collecting Books for Stamps :—(a) Printed—(aa) for Beginners, (bb) for Advanced Collectors ; (b) Unprinted (so-called Permanent Albums).

Class 61. Albums for Entires :—(a) for Envelopes and Post Cards ; (b) for Post Cards only.

Class 62. Technical Accessories :—(a) Magnifying Glasses, Tweezers, etc. ; (b) Adhesive Labels, etc.

Note.—The Judges have a large number of Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, also Diplomas, at their disposition. For smaller collections, where the principal value is in the order, arrangement, and cleanness, small awards of postage stamps will be also distributed.

Applications should be sent as soon as possible—at latest July 15th, 1904—to Herrn Dr. H. Lux, Ingenieur, Friedenau bei Berlin, Hauffstrasse 8.

To applications by exhibitors a short description should be appended (German, French, English, Italian, or Spanish), which will be published in the Exhibition Catalogue.

Review.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE TIMBROLOGIE.*



THE appearance of this imposing volume is an event of considerable philatelic importance for two reasons. It is the first time that any philatelic society has officially issued a general catalogue, and the work is so divided into main and subordinate varieties that it will serve alike for a guide to the general collector and to the specialist. This has already been done, though not so thoroughly, by other cataloguers, and the fact that such an important body as the Société Française de Timbrologie has considered it necessary to complete their work in this form marks a new departure in Philately which will inevitably have, sooner or later, to be followed by all other catalogues. We have before now expatiated on this theme, nor need we say more at present than to earnestly urge upon the compilers of all catalogues the necessity of following this good example, if they wish for the continued existence of the general collector. If the less advanced philatelist is not protected against the multitudinous varieties of the modern catalogue, he will gradually but inevitably disappear, and stamp collecting will lose its new recruits.

This Catalogue has in reality been produced by a small limited company, distinct from but specially authorised by the French Society, and to be entitled its official catalogue. The work of compilation—which has been enormous—has been effected by MM. J. Bernichon, G. Layus, and A. Montader, and the latter gentleman especially has evolved an energy and a sustained power of labour that have rarely, if ever, been equalled in the annals of Philately. Under the editorship of these three gentlemen no less than sixty-four of the best-known names in the stamp world have contributed their quota in writing or revising the lists of the several countries' stamps of which they had special knowledge. Among the British writers we note the following: E. D. Bacon, W. Brown, M. P. Castle, C. J. Daun, G. B. Duerst, R. Ehrenbach, E. B. Evans, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. N. Marsden, F. H. Napier, A. de Reuterskiöld, Gordon Smith, G. Stewart-Wilson, and A. de Worms, and their collaborators among the French and other nationalities are equally strongly represented. It will therefore be seen that a catalogue with such an array of "light and leading" behind it must be possessed of much intrinsic merit. With so many "fingers in the pie," a certain amount of unevenness is inevitable, and it is idle to deny that the Catalogue is somewhat unequal, nor has the revision of the lists apparently been entrusted to the several authors, or most of the more palpable errors would have been avoided. These, however, can be set right in the next edition, which, doubtless, starting from such a splendid basis, will be several degrees nearer perfection. It must not, however, be deemed that we are dealing out faint praise. On the contrary, we hold that the Catalogue is conceived on splendid lines, that

* The Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie. Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 8, Rue Garancière, Paris.

it is admirably worked out, and that both as regards quantity and quality it constitutes one of the most valuable works ever issued for the benefit of stamp collectors. We most heartily congratulate the French Society and the joint editorship upon the happy consummation of their Titanic labours, and we are confident that they will find their recompense in the unstinted admiration and gratitude of all classes of collectors.

The Catalogue chronicles both postage and telegraph stamps (but not entires), and no less than *eighty thousand varieties* are given, a number justly claimed in the Preface as far in excess of any other work of this nature. There are 9,000 engravings of the stamps, surcharges, and watermarks, all produced in excellent style, and there are no less than 1,792 pages of matter. The paper employed is, however, so soft and thin, while of good quality, that the thickness of the volume is but an inch and a quarter, and it is in no way cumbersome or unwieldy. These statistics are indeed amazing, and will afford a glimpse of the absolutely colossal work of producing such a Catalogue, while the sum total of its contents may well affright the soul of the boldest general collector. Notwithstanding the vast array of stamps catalogued, very many doubtful or undesirable stamps have been eliminated, such as, for example, the Postal Fiscals of New Zealand, an example which could have been still further pursued with advantage. The South Australian Departmental stamps are also not chronicled, a list of the several surcharges only being given.

The main types, *i.e.* the varieties independent of watermark or perforation, are printed in thick, black type, and the shades and subsidiary varieties are chronicled in thinner type, and enumerated as 1 *bis*, *ter*, etc. (we think *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., would, however, have been simpler), while where the perforations vary they are printed in parallel columns. The collector, therefore, who only takes face varieties can ignore all except the heavily printed numbers, and fill in his squares in blissful ignorance of all the vast field of varieties beyond. The specialist, on the contrary, will find practically every variation of type, shade, surcharge, watermark, or perforation duly collated. A Catalogue which has succeeded in performing this dual task with regard to all the stamps of the world has indeed achieved a marvel, and in view of the vast field of operations, and the multiplicity of workers therein, we are only surprised that the relatively few errors are not multiplied tenfold.

As regards the philatelic portion of the work, this book must be regarded as the nearest approach hitherto to the much discussed and desired Collectors' Catalogue. The strongest argument against the issue of an amateur catalogue has always been the impracticability of affixing prices by collectors, and in the present case this has been emphasised. The philatelists who have assisted in the compilation of the Official Catalogue have wisely declined to undertake any pricing, and this has been done by the joint editors. It follows, therefore, that, however ably done, the pecuniary side of the Catalogue lacks the prestige and importance of the literary part, and we doubt if the joint authors' views, as expressed in the Preface, that the prices will be regarded as a "standard," will be realised. There is no standard in any portion of the world except the limits of the purchaser's funds and the condition of the specimen.

We cordially and earnestly recommend this Official Catalogue as a necessary addition to the library of every collector, and we again congratulate the French Society and the authors upon having produced a work of the greatest importance and interest to Philately.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We read in the *Philatelic Record* that the 5d., King's Head, has received the Office of Works overprint.

Official.

5d., purple and ultramarine; overprinted
O. W. in black.
OFFICIAL

CEYLON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the R. 1.50 and Rs. 2.25, *King's Head* stamps, chronicled last year, and that the only value of this set yet to appear is the 75 c.

INDIA.—*Chamba*.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 3 pies, grey, *Queen's Head* issue, overprinted both for ordinary and service use.

Our friends also inform us that they have received the following *King's Head* stamps: 2, 4, 8 annas and 1 rupee for ordinary use, and the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 annas of the service set.

Adhesives.

3 pies, grey; *Queen's Head* type.
2 annas, violet; *King's Head* type.
4 ,, olive-green ,, ,,
8 ,, magenta ,, ,,
1 rupee, carmine and green; *King's Head* type.

Officials.

3 pies, grey; *Queen's Head* type.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, pea-green; *King's Head* type.
1 ,, carmine ,, ,,
2 annas, violet ,, ,,

Gwalior.—From the same source we have received the 2 annas, violet, of the *King's Head* set, and hear that the 3 annas, brown-orange, has reached our Ipswich friends.

Adhesives.

2 annas, violet; *King's Head*.
3 ,, brown-orange; *King's Head*.

Jhind.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also inform us that they have found a few of the 3 annas, *King's Head*, with double overprint, both quite clear.

LABUAN.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the "6 Cents" on 8 c., mauve, of 1891, with two distinct impressions of the surcharge, in black, and both of them inverted. They appear to be in the genuine type. The copy is unused.—*M. J.*

MAURITIUS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"The provisional 'Express Delivery' stamps surcharged on the 15 c. Labourdonnais stamp have all been called in for the purpose of having the word 'Inland' added to the surcharge; of these the total number issued was 5,002, but as they were speedily exhausted a further issue was made with the same surcharge all printed at one time on the same kind of stamp, but in the second issue the space between the word 'Delivery' and '15 c.' is wider to admit of more room for the word 'Inland'; of this second issue 16,000 were made."

Express Delivery.

15 c., in red, on 15 c., blue; two varieties.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have kindly submitted a specimen of the current 1d. stamp which has appeared in a much deeper shade than those of 1899 and 1900.

The following is taken from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"The plate of the 1d. stamp being very much worn, a new electro [or electro?] has been made from the original die. This is the first electro made in South Australia, as previously all new electros were obtained from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. I understand the new plate will not be numbered as the previous two plates of the 1d. value were. This new issue of the 1d. will be further distinguished by being the first to be perforated by the comb machine with latest alterations and improvements. The actual issue to the public of these stamps will probably take place in a fortnight. None of the old plate or any of the other values have been perforated on the altered machine."

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Another value, 2½d., ultramarine and black, has been added to the King's Head set by *Ewen's Weekly Adhesive*.

2½d., ultramarine and black.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Johore*.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us of a new provisional, a 10 c. on 4 cents, yellow and red.

Provisional.

10 c. on 4 cents, yellow and red; black surcharge.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—On the authority of a Continental journal, *Ewen's Weekly* reports that "from 1.4.04 the 2 h., blue, newspaper stamps will be issued on coloured paper, in sheets (45 × 30 cm. in size) of thirty (?) stamps, in two rows of fifteen."

Newspaper Adhesives.

2 h., blue, yellow paper.

2 h., blue, green paper. (Said to be a special issue for newspapers published twice daily).

DENMARK.—It is reported in several quarters that another envelope and some letter cards have been surcharged with new values in black.

Envelope. "5" on 4 öre, blue.

Letter Cards. "5" on 4 öre, blue.

"10" on 8 öre, carmine.

SWEDEN.—It is reported in the *P. J. I.* that the 50 öre now appears in *black*.

Adhesive. 50 öre, black.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Bolivar*.—Three new stamps of the Portrait type are chronicled by the *I. B. J.*

Adhesives.

5 centavos, blk.; portrait of J. M. del Castillo.

10 ,, brown ,, Manuel Anguiano.

20 ,, red ,, Pantaleon G. Ribon.

Tolima.—To the set listed on page 46 must be added the following *imperfornate* varieties:—

Adhesives. 4 c., black on green.

20 c., yellow.

50 c., black on buff.

10 p. ,, green.

Imperf. horizontally.

10 p., black on grey-blue.

NICARAGUA.—The *M. C.* adds two values to the list of provisional Official stamps given on page 21.

Officials. 4 centavos on 3 c., green.

50 ,, 20 c., brown.

UNITED STATES.—The commemorative set for 1904 has reached this side, and

Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have kindly submitted the five stamps for our inspection.

Now that they are before us, we like the appearance of the 2 and 5 cents best, but hardly think the 10 cents (map) quite up to the mark.

The colours are good, and this inexpensive set will make a welcome addition to our albums.

Adhesives.

1 c., green; portrait of Livingston, 1746–1813.

2 c., carmine ,, Jefferson, 1743–1826.

3 c., mauve ,, Monroe, 1758–1831.

5 c., deep blue ,, McKinley, 1843–1901.

10 c., brown, with map in centre.

All watermark and perf. 12.

VENEZUELA.—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that additions have to be made to the sets of stamps of steamship design issued late last year.

Our contemporary lists the following:—

Adhesives. Stamps of steamship design, surcharged "Correos" in a semicircle and name of town straight with ornaments between. Perf. 12.

(i) Stamps inscribed at sides "*Distrito Mariño*." Surcharged "*Guiria*," in magenta.

5 c., black on red.

10 c. ,, yellow.

25 c. ,, grey.

50 c. ,, pale rose.

1 b. ,, blue.

(ii) Same, but "*Yyapa*" instead of "*Guiria*."

5 c., black on red.

10 c. ,, yellow.

20 c. ,, grey.

50 c. ,, pale rose.

1 b. ,, blue.

(iii) Stamps inscribed at side "*Estado Maturin*." Surcharged "*Maturin*," in bright blue.

5 c., black on pale rose.

10 c. ,, blue.

25 c. ,, yellow.

50 c. ,, red.

1 b. ,, grey.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DAHOMY.—The 5 centimes in the pale green shade reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 5 c., pale green; perf. 14 × 13½.

FRENCH GUIANA.—The 5 centimes, pale or yellow green, has been issued, and a specimen reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5 centimes, pale green; perf. 14 × 13½.

FRENCH POST OFFICES ABROAD.—*Tchong-King*.—A slight addition is made by *Ewen's Weekly* to the stamps previously chronicled.

Adhesive. 25 c., black on rose.

PERSIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us an interesting error of the 1 chahi of the 1902 issue. In these stamps the value is shown twice, in Roman and Persian numerals. The right-hand stamp of a pair before us has the value correctly given, but in the left-hand stamp the Roman numerals and inscription are “1 CHAHI 1,” whereas the Persian equivalent reads “2 CHAHIS 2.”

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It is reported that

the 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 cents of the United States have been overprinted for use here.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
3 c., violet.	6 c., lake.
4 c., brown.	8 c., violet-black.
10 c., red-brown.	

RUSSIAN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.—It is announced in the *M. J.* that of the three surcharged stamps chronicled on page 104 the 20 kop. is laid *vertically*, and the 50 kop. and 1 rouble *horizontally*.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1903-1904.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>President</i> — | |
| H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC. | |
| <i>Vice-President</i> —THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. | |
| <i>Hon. Secretary</i> —J. A. TILLEARD. | |
| <i>Hon. Treasurer</i> —C. N. BIGGS. | |
| <i>Hon. Assistant Secretary</i> —H. R. OLDFIELD. | |
| <i>Hon. Librarian</i> —L. W. FULCHER. | |
| E. D. BACON. | L. L. R. HAUSBURG. |
| M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (<i>Hon. Vice-President</i> .) | C. E. McNAUGHTAN. |
| C. J. DAUN. | F. REICHENHEIM. |
| R. EHRENBACH. | GORDON SMITH. |
| T. W. HALL. | |

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 15th April, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Gordon Smith, R. B. Yardley, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, L. L. R. Hausburg, Thos. Wm. Hall, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, A. R. Barrett, W. Sanders Fiske, B. D. Knox, A. W. Maclean, H. G. Palliser, and C. McNaughtan.

The chair was taken by Mr. Gordon Smith, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th March were read and signed as correct. A communication was received from Mr. J. M. Andreini, accompanied by a handbook on the stamps of Puerto Principé, which he presented to the Society, and the volume was handed to the Librarian with instructions to acknowledge the gift in the usual way.

Mr. Gordon Smith then moved a resolution as to the presentation of medals, which was seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and after some discussion was slightly amended and carried unanimously in the following form: “That the Philatelic Society shall have power to award a gold medal to the philatelist who has produced work of exceptional merit, and also annually a silver medal to the writer of the best paper read before the Society during the preceding year; and further, that the Council be requested to prepare a scheme, and to draw up the necessary regulations, and submit the same to a subsequent meeting of the members.”

The discussion upon the above resolution having occupied some considerable time, Mr. Yardley postponed the formal reading of his further notes on the “Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,” and gave a display of specimens illustrating some of the notes, with explanations. A vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley for his display was moved by Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Hausburg, and duly carried. Mr. Moser's collection of stamps of Bolivia was produced for the inspection of members, and greatly admired. The collection was contained in an album in which Mr. Moser had written out at length the paper read some months since before the Society, and the stamps contained in his collection were inserted in the proper places to illustrate each of the points dealt with by him in his paper. This new method of arrangement was much appreciated by the members, and the Assistant Secretary was directed to convey such appreciation and the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Moser. The proceedings then terminated.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 29th April, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, W. Dorn- ing Beckton, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, J. C. Sidebotham, C. J. Tyas, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, Edward J. Nankivell, L. W. Fulcher, H. G. Palliser, Thomas William Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, Gordon Smith, M. P. Castle, and B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th April were read and signed as correct.

A communication was received from the Société Française de Timbrologie, which was accompanied by a copy of their official catalogue, and the Librarian was directed to acknowledge presentation in the usual way.

Mr. Robert McKenzie Reid was then proposed for election as a member of the Society by Mr. Hausburg, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and after ballot declared duly elected.

Mr. Maycock moved, and Mr. Nankivell seconded, a resolution, "That the Council be recommended to arrange that the meetings should commence at the beginning of October and terminate at the end of May." This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ehrenbach moved the following recommendation, which was seconded by Mr. Dorning Beckton, and carried unanimously: "That it is desirable to hold the annual dinner on the day before the first meeting of the new season."

Mr. Dorning Beckton then proceeded to give a display of the stamps of Modena, accompanied by notes, at the conclusion of which a cordial vote of thanks for his very interesting paper and for the display of his collection was proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Beckton having suitably responded, the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. AVERV, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—

Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEBRUARY 4TH.—Paper: "Holland and Colonies," by Messrs. H. Grindall and J. A. Margoschis.

The Rev. F. W. S. le Lievre, Messrs. C. Harmens, P. D. M. de Silva, and C. L. Larssen were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. J. T. Chamberlain and W. Brown were thanked for donations to the collection and library respectively.

Messrs. Grindall and Margoschis then gave their paper, illustrated from their own collections and by those of other members present. The peculiarities of the original die, arrangement of plates and panes, printing and perforation of postage and unpaids all claimed attention, and we hope to publish particulars of same when several conflicting statements of authorities have been cleared up.

We have the following duplicate books for sale for the benefit of the Permanent Collection. All are in good order. Offers requested in cash or stamps:—

<i>Ewen's Weekly S. N.</i>	vols. 6, 7, 8, 10.
<i>Stamp Collector's Fortnightly</i>	" 3, 7, 8.
<i>P. J. of G. B.</i>	" 12.
<i>Gibbons' Monthly Journal</i>	" 10, 11, 12, 13.
<i>Stamp News</i>	" 7, 8.
" <i>Collector</i>	" 4, 5, 6.
<i>Phil. Chron. and Ad.</i>	" 2, 8.
<i>Phil. Ref.</i>	" 1 (1902).
<i>Stamp Auction Reporter</i> , complete,	14 Nos.
<i>Gibbons' Catalogue</i> , 10th edition Part I. (11th to 15th), Part II. (11th to 14th), Part III. (12th).	
<i>Ewen's Catalogue</i> , 4th to 6th editions.	
<i>Morley's Catalogues</i> , 1895-6-7.	
<i>Hilckes' Catalogue</i> , 1894.	

Any stamps will be accepted that will fill blanks in the collection, but they must be in good condition.

FEBRUARY 26TH.—A very successful auction was held, Mr. J. H. Telfer (of the firm of Plumridge and Co.) very kindly officiating as auctioneer.

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. C. E. Browne, B.Sc., A. W. Maclean, C. S. Quinton, R. H. Norris, and N. Garas.

Messrs. B. V. Jenkins, W. Hadlow, W. Schwarte, F. Gerhartz, and H. Heller were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection, and W. Morley and G. F. Duck to the Library.

MARCH 3RD.—Paper: "Stamps of Norway," Mr. T. W. Peck.

The following were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection: Mr. C. A. Stephenson (a further donation of £5 5s., to be chosen by the Hon. Sec.) and Mr. A. G. Kelson. Mr. H. Atherley was thanked for a large contribution of catalogues.

Mr. T. W. Peck then gave his paper on the "Stamps of Norway," illustrated by all shades and minor varieties. In addition to a specialised collection, nearly every variety was shown, either in large mint blocks or entire sheets. Mr. Peck stated that his collection of Norway had not cost him a quarter as much as he had spent on a single colony, but it had given him far more pleasure and real philatelic interest.

Messrs. R. C. F. Schomberg, B.A., and G. N. Zourides were unanimously elected members.

MARCH 24TH.—Display: "Stamps of Ceylon," Messrs. W. S. Vaughton and C. A. Stephenson.

Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, Messrs. H. Fulcher, and H. H. Hartmann were elected members, and Messrs. C. G. Fryer and T. W. Morris thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

The current stamps of N.S.W. are perforated OS and OS NSW. We asked Mr. A. G. Kelson to make inquiries as to the use of two sets being in use at the same time, and the officials inform him that stamps perforated OS NSW are intended for "Offices of State," those perforated OS for "Military Forces," and GR for "Government Railways." The official stamps of Victoria are perforated with a much larger OS and those of Tasmania with T.

Messrs. W. S. Vaughton and C. A. Stephenson then showed their fine collections of the stamps of Ceylon, the display being still further supplemented by a fine contribution from Messrs. W. Pimm and T. W. Peck.

A vote of condolence was passed in respect of the death of Mr. H. R. Bewlay.

Will members and others kindly note the Hon. Sec. has not removed, but that the authorities have altered the number from 208 to 308? It will be better to omit the number than put a wrong one.

APRIL 21ST.—Display: "West Indies," Mr. W. Pimm.

Mr. F. T. Collier was elected a member.

Dr. Barclay-Smith, Messrs. H. W. Baron, J. A. Margoschis, and G. E. Petty were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. W. Pimm then gave a display of the stamps of West Indies, with notes on them. The display included the collection of St. Lucia which was awarded the silver medal at Manchester, and also the medal itself. All the other colonies were equally well represented, and Mr. Pimm was heartily congratulated on being the possessor of such a comprehensive collection of these interesting and valuable stamps. The early issues of all the colonies were especially numerous.

MAY 5TH.—Display: "Straits Settlements," Messrs. Stephenson and Crindall.

Mr. E. U. Eddis was elected a life member. Messrs. H. L. Hayman, J. G. Hawley, and Dr. J. N. Keynes were thanked for valuable donations to the Permanent Collection.

The programme for 1904-5 was decided as follows:—

1904.
 Oct. 6. Annual General Business Meeting.
 „ 18. Display: Great Britain, New Zealand, (Tuesday) Germany. Mr. W. B. Avery.
 „ 27. Display: Tasmania. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.
 Nov. 10. Paper: Turkey. Mr. P. T. Deakin.
 „ 24. Paper: Hong Kong. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
 Dec. 1. Auction.
 1905.
 Jan. 5. Lantern Display: Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
 Feb. 2. Paper: Railway Letter Stamps. Capt. M. W. K. Connolly.
 „ 23. Display: Australian Colonies. Mr. R. Hollick.
 Mar. 2. Paper: Roumania. Mr. H. Grindall.
 „ 23. Paper: Northern Nigeria and Seychelles. Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and W. F. Wadams.
 Apl. 14. Notes: Great Britain. Mr. W. Pimm.
 May 4. Paper. Mr. T. W. Peck.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 15th, 1904, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. Schwabacher, R. Frenzel, L. E. Bradbury, H. Wills, C. S. Dudley, J. B. Neyroud, A. G. Wane, W. A. Boyes, E. Bounds, W. T. Standen, D. Thomson, L. W. Fulcher, H. Thomson, A. B. Kay, K. Wiehen, W. Jacoby, A. Hogan, L. Magnee, P. L. Pemberton, R. B. Yardley, H. L. Hayman, W. H. Mair, J. C. Sidebotham, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. Sidebotham was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on February 16th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society: Messrs. B. W. H. Poole, W. Coutts, and R. E. Gold.

A donation of forgeries from Mr. Gorden G. Smith was received with thanks.

Routine business being finished, Mr. Yardley exhibited his collections of the stamps of Trinidad and Griqualand, accompanied by explanatory and descriptive notes as to the different printings, perforations, etc. The collections, which, it is needless to say, were highly specialised and replete with all the great rarities, were much appreciated by the members. At the conclusion of the display Mr. Fulcher proposed, and Mr. Wane seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley. This was put by the chairman, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Yardley suitably responded, and the meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
 INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, April 22nd, 1904.

Correspondence.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: 32 c.,
 CARMINE-ROSE, ERROR.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In your list of stamps printed in wrong colours which appears in the April issue of the *London Philatelist* you include the 5 c., *carmine*, Straits Settlements stamp, whilst you make no mention of the 32 c., *carmine-rose*, which is of precisely the same nature, both these stamps having been specially printed for the purpose of surcharging, the former to 4 cents and the latter to 3 cents. In both cases the error consists of the surcharge having been omitted; but whilst there appears to be no known history of the 5 c. stamp, there is an interesting history attached to that of 32 c., which is equally rare, if not perhaps more so.

The 5 c., about which nothing seems to be known, may possibly be from printers' waste, or there might be an entire sheet of 240 without surcharge, whilst of the 32 c., *carmine-rose*, there was only one pane of sixty, the remainder of the sheet having been overprinted "Three Cents." This sheet was passed unnoticed by De La Rue and Co., also by the Crown Agents, and was duly placed on sale at the Singapore Post Office, where the error was discovered for the first time. One copy was sent through the post on a registered letter addressed to a private individual in England, and was sold for £45. The unused specimens realise an average of £20 apiece retail. The whole of these stamps came into our possession, including the surcharged portion of the sheet, so that we can vouch for the accuracy of the above

statements. Half of the unsurcharged stamps have been sold, the remainder being still in our possession.

Whilst not wishing to enter into any discussion with reference to the New Zealand question, we think there is one point which you have either overlooked or of which you may perhaps be in ignorance, and that is that the issue of the stamps for Niue, Aitutaki, and Penrhyn Island does not, we believe, rest with the New Zealand Government at all; certainly they do not benefit by the sale of the stamps. From what we have been able to learn from official and private sources, these stamps are supplied to the islands by the New Zealand Government in the same way that they did the stamps of Samoa and Cook Islands, viz. as printers merely, the whole of the revenue derived from the sale of these stamps going to the islands themselves.

Yours faithfully,
WHITFIELD KING AND CO.

IPSWICH (ENGLAND), April 29th, 1904.

[Our notes of errors, etc., were, as stated, only tentative; but we should welcome an exhaustive list of them.—ED.]

CANADIAN PROVISIONALS OF 1899.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I note in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1904 a series of Canadian provisionals, issued January, 1899, and consisting of

"1," in blue, on $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3 c.
"2," in violet, on $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3 c.

Though an ardent collector of Canadian stamps, and therefore always on the *qui vive* for additions to my collection, I had no knowledge of any such issue, in fact had not even heard a rumour of it. I accordingly wrote to the Post Office Department asking for information, and received the enclosed reply, which I would be glad to have you publish for the benefit of collectors.

Very truly yours,

T. J. W. BURGESS, M.D.,

Member London Philatelic Society.

MONTREAL, QUE., April 5th, 1904.

"MY DEAR BURGESS,—In reply to your letter of 24th March, *re* stamps '1,' in blue, on $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3, and '2,' in violet, on $\frac{2}{3}$ of 3 cents, I beg to say that the Superintendent of the Stamp Branch assures me that no such stamps were ever issued or recognised by this Department, and if affixed to letters would be treated as ordinary mutilated stamps of no value. It appears that the Postmaster, Port Hood, N.S., at the time of the change of rate found himself short of 2 cents stamps, and, acting on the advice of some stamp fiend apparently, cut up a sheet or so of stamps to make twos and ones. He nearly lost his job over it, but the Department never got hold of any of the mutilated stamps. Anybody could make similar stamps by cutting up and marking old threes. Hoping this may be satisfactory to you,

"Yours very sincerely,

"W. H. HARRINGTON.

"P.O. DEPT., OTTAWA, March 30th, 1904."

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.				£ s. d.	
Sale of April 12th and 13th, 1904.					
* Unused.					
Baden, 1862, perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 kr., rose*	2	0	0		
Great Britain, 1d., rose-red, Plate 132, block of six,* mint . . .	2	12	6		
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red . . .	8	0	0		
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut close and small tear . . .	5	5	0		
Ditto, 9 crazie, lilac on white . . .	2	6	0		
Ceylon, 1883-4, CA, 24 c., purple-brown* . . .	6	0	0		
Ditto, 1885, Five Cents on 4 c., rose, a block of six, with inverted surcharge, mint* . . .	4	5	0		
Labuan, 1880, 6, in red, on 16 c., blue,* mint . . .	5	15	0		
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used . . .	4	10	0		
Azores, 1882-5, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 150 r., blue,* no gum . . .	2	12	6		
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s., green,* mint . . .	3	10	0		
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto,* ditto . . .	4	10	0		
Cape, Woodblock, 4d., full blue . . .	3	3	0		
Ditto, Mafeking, set of nineteen . . .	9	15	0		
Lagos, 1874, wmk. C C, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1s., orange, value 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., pair,* mint . . .	4	5	0		
Niger Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$, in violet, on half of 1d., vermilion: £3 12 6 and . . .	4	0	0		
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue,* mint . . .	7	0	0		
Uganda, 1895, 30 cowries, violet . . .	2	10	0		
Ditto, ditto, 50 ditto, ditto* . . .	2	7	6		
Ditto, ditto, 60 ditto, black . . .	4	0	0		
Ditto, 1902, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green, a vertical pair, lower stamp being the error without overprint,* mint . . .	3	17	6		

	£	s.	d.
Canada, 12d., black, repaired	18	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, pen cancelled	7	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet, cut close	8	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, thinned	6	5	0
Barbados, 1872, wmk. small Star, perf. 11-13 x 14½-15½, ½d., blue-green, pair,* mint	2	17	6
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1878, 4d., orange, litho,*	3	12	6
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green	3	2	6
St. Vincent, 1d., rose, compound perfs.	2	12	6
Ditto, 1871-8, wmk. Star, 1s., claret,* mint, little off centre	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., rose,* with gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., vermilion, compound perfs.,* mint, a little off centre	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., vermilion,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose-red,* mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d., in red, on half of 6d., green, a pair,* very fine, with part gum	11	11	0
Ditto, 1883-4, wmk. C.A., perf. 12, ½d., orange,* mint	5	10	0
Tobago, 1879, C C, £1, lilac,* mint	6	6	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, on entire, damaged	4	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, small defects	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round	7	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	3	3	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 6, no roulettes	3	15	0
British Honduras, 1888, perf. 12½, 3 cents on 3d., brown, with Expert Committee's opinion	7	10	0
New South Wales, 1850-1, Sydney View, 1d., carmine, Plate 2, on laid paper,* close at bottom	11	15	0
Queensland, 1868-74, wmk. truncated Star, 2d., blue, perf. 13 x 12, fine pair	1	18	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, apparently*	2	6	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, showing traces of roulettes,* no gum	3	12	6
Collections (Colonials) 386, £70; (Lallier) 1,534, £51; 9,900 £42; and 7,664, £40.			
Sale of April 26th and 27th, 1904.			
* Unused.			
Great Britain, I. R. Official, 1885, 5s., carmine	1	15	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902 -3, 5d. and 1s. From £3 12 6 to 4 8 0			
India, 1854, ½ a., red, a pair, unused from the corner of sheet, with margins and ornamental border, one stamp torn	6	6	0
Labuan, 1880, 6, in red, on 16 c., blue	4	4	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood-blocks, 1d., blue, error, very			

slightly cut into at bottom but large margins on other two sides, a fine copy and on piece of original	50	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d., scarlet, a pair,* in mint state, brilliant colour and with good margins, but one stamp has small defect in one corner, exceedingly rare in this condition	37	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, used, rather heavily cancelled and creased across	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, large margins and very fine	6	0	0
Ditto, 1882, C C, one half penny on 3d., claret	2	2	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., rose	2	4	0
Transvaal, 1877, V.R. Transvaal, red surcharge, 3d., mauve, pelure paper	4	4	0
Ditto, 6d., blue	4	17	6
Ditto, 1877, V.R. Transvaal, 6d., blue on blue, a block of four,* mint, very slightly thinned in one or two small places	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ Pence on 1s., green, the error "2½" with normal type <i>se tenant</i> ,* mint, small tear	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, the same error, but with inverted surcharge,* mint, cracked across right top corner	12	0	0
Zululand, £5, black and lilac on red,* mint	7	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue, strip of three	4	0	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red,* no gum	6	6	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c. (No. 15 on plate), full roulettes	3	10	0
South Australia, 1855-9, imperf., 2d., blood-red,* with gum	2	15	0
Collections: 5,337, £35, and 4,103, £35.			
* * *			
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.			
Sale of April 19th and 20th, 1904.			
* Unused.			
British Columbia, 12½, \$1, green,* mint	1	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rose (S. G. No. 69), no roulettes	2	10	0
British Honduras, 1888, small sur., 2 c. on 1d., rose, surcharge inverted, thinned	3	5	0
Cape, triangulars, 1s., yellow-green, pair	1	17	0
Ditto, woodblock, 1d., red	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	2	2	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., cut close	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., claret, ditto*	2	0	0
Dominica, 1886, 1d. on 6d., green, on piece	34	0	0
France, 1862, 80 c., rose, pair, tête-bêche, repaired	2	15	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 1s., brown,* mint	1	9	0
Great Britain, small Crown, 14, 2d., blue,* part gum	3	0	0

Great Britain, 1870, 1½, rose-red, "OPPC," perfs. clipped . . .	£ s. d.	1 6 0	Great Britain, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, "OPPC" . . .	£ s. d.	1 6 0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s., grey-green, strip of three . . .		4 4 0	Ditto, I. R. Official, 1895, 5s., rose		3 2 6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, pair . . .		3 8 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue . . .		2 12 6
Grenada, 1889, ½d. on 2s., double sur. (Gibbons' No. 48),* mint		3 0 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green . . .		1 12 0
India, 1854, 4 a., head inverted, cut to octagon, heavily cancelled, with Expert Committee's opinion . . .		10 0 0	Finland, first issue, 5 k., blue*		3 17 6
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., red and blue,*		2 6 0	Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r. . .		7 10 0
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine,* mint . . .		2 15 0	British East Africa, first issue, set of three* . . .		3 7 6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., Plate I, pair . . .		2 12 0	Cape of Good Hope, 3d., in red, on 4d., blue, "PENCB" . . .		2 2 0
Orange River Colony, 6d., blue, surcharge omitted, block of four,* mint . . .		3 0 0	Ditto, Mafeking, 1d., blue, bicycle, entire sheet of twelve*		3 15 0
Roumania (Moldavia) 54 paras, cut square, torn . . .		5 0 0	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red, intermediate imp. . .		3 3 0
St. Vincent, 1d. on 6d., blue-green, pair, double perfs.* . . .		7 0 0	Natal, Star, 3d., blue, imperf., horizontal pair,* with gum . . .		2 0 0
Ditto, 1883-4, CA, 4d., blue,* mint . . .		1 12 0	Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, postage 12¼ mm. . .		4 7 6
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue . . .		2 4 0	Orange River Colony, British occupation, first printing, V.R.I. on 1d., brown, error of colour,* mint . . .		4 0 0
Ditto, 1889, 2½d. on 9d., pale blue, three surcharges (two inverted),* mint . . .		1 15 0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., purple, a mint vertical pair, the top stamp having the surcharge V.R.I. only . . .		2 0 0
Tonga, 1896, ½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (Gibbons' 49a), block of twelve,* mint . . .		10 10 0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., purple, a mint vertical pair, the lower stamp having the surcharge V.R.I. omitted . . .		2 0 0
Ditto, 1897, 7½d., green and black, centre inverted,* mint . . .		17 10 0	Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, on 6d., blue . . .		4 0 0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s., prune (Gibbons' Type 10), and ½d. on 6d., short fraction bar,* mint . . .		5 10 0	New Brunswick, 1s., violet . . .		6 7 6
Collections: 4,584, £30, and 532 (Colonials), £30.			Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion,* defective . . .		15 15 0
Sale of May 3rd and 4th, 1904.			U.S.A., Columbus issue, error of colour, 4 c., deep blue, an unused block of four, mint . . .		6 10 0
			Barbados, 1d. on half 5s. . .		3 10 0
			British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue . . .		2 7 6
			Ditto, 1862, provisionals, 2 c., black on yellow, border of crossed ovals, full roulettes, No. 12 on plate . . .		3 7 6
			Ditto, ditto, 2 c., black on yellow, border of pearls, full roulettes, No. 18 on plate . . .		3 7 6
			Ditto, ditto, 2 c., black on yellow, border of grapes, full roulettes, very slightly thinned in one tiny spot at back, No. 23 on plate . . .		6 0 0
			Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue, pearl in heart border . . .		1 16 0
			St. Vincent, 5s., Star* . . .		10 10 0
			Ditto, 1d., in red, on half 6d., green, pair* . . .		10 0 0
			Tobago, C C, 6d., stone . . .		2 6 0
			Turks Islands, 1893, provisional, ½d. on 4d., grey, block of 4,* mint		5 5 0
			Virgin Islands, 6d., pale rose on white, perf. 15,* mint . . .		2 15 0
			New South Wales, 1854-5, 1s., red, imperf., horizontal pair . . .		1 4 0
			South Australia, 1870-1, 3d., in carmine, on 4d., slate-blue* . . .		2 8 0
			Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on red* . . .		1 19 0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 21st and 22nd, 1904.

Great Britain, 1847, 1s., green,* slightly creased . . .		2 8 0
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THE
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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
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VOL. XIII.

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No. 150.

The Past Season.



WE would commend to all our readers the able, lucid, and comprehensive report of the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London, in our present issue. Mr. Tilleard has once more summed up in his masterly way the principal events of the season both in and out of the London Society, and his report will be found to constitute an admirable epitome of all that has occurred of philatelic moment during the season just terminated.

It will be seen that the winter of 1903-4 was by no means devoid of interest or of events of importance to the stamp world. It is true that there has been rather a dearth of philatelic functions—either of festivities or exhibitions—nor has the winter been noticeable for the dispersal of any great collections by auction, although the prices paid for the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius and for the inverted 4d. Western Australia both constitute records. In other ways, however, we venture to think that the past season will be held hereafter to be a memorable one.

The appearance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person to read a paper before the London Philatelic Society as its President marks a white stone on the highway of Philately. The very able article of the Prince has now been copied and commented on, in the most favourable manner, in the philatelic journals all over the world, and it has unanimously been conceded that His Royal Highness has given a great stimulus and encouragement to stamp-collecting in all countries. The Prince of Wales has by his action placed on record that Philately can afford a pleasure and a relaxation to anyone, in any situation of life. The reflection is inevitable that if the Heir Apparent to the British Throne can, amidst the innumerable calls on his time, find some recreation in Philately, his example is one that can well be emulated by any of His Majesty's subjects.

The superb display of the stamps of the United States by the Vice-President of the Society, the Earl of Crawford, at the initial meeting, also constituted another feature of great import in the annals of the year.

Lord Crawford has brought into Philately the true historical aspect, and has inaugurated a new school of collecting which will infallibly find adherents in the future. The arrangement of Lord Crawford's superb collections, with their full and precise history of every stamp from its conception to its withdrawal, constitutes a new departure in Philately, and places it on a higher and more scientific basis than it has ever yet occupied.

Another event, occurring outside the London Society, will help to render the past season noteworthy. We refer to the elaborate and extensive Catalogue of the French Society, recently reviewed by this journal. It is the first time that there has been issued a catalogue compiled by collectors for collectors, and it is also the first time that a Philatelic Society has endeavoured to properly subordinate the different varieties according to their relative importance. This last feature is of the most vital importance to stamp collecting, as the multitudinous—and frequently unnecessary—new issues, the minor varieties discovered by collectors, and the wild pursuit of perforations have created such a vast army of catalogued stamps as almost to deter anyone who is not a specialist of a limited section. The French Society has worthily set the example which must be followed by other catalogue compilers if they do not wish to see the general collector as extinct as the dodo!

The season 1903-4 has thus afforded three laudable examples, and we trust that in each instance there may be found some faithful followers.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

By J. N. MARSDEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1902.

(Continued from page 114.)

Issue XIX. 1883. D. Luiz.



NEW 5 reis stamp, similar to the type of the 25 and 50 reis of Issue XVII., was issued on the 1st March, 1883. Like them, the centre was engraved by Mons. Mouchon, and the frame by Senhor V. Alvez. It was printed on chalk-surfaced paper, in sheets of twenty-eight stamps, and exists in perforations $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$, in a very great variety of shades of grey. It is unknown in these perforations on ordinary paper.

It exists as a reprint on chalk-surfaced paper in pale grey, and perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XIX. 1883. D. Luiz.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis; grey-black to very pale grey.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis; grey-black to very pale grey.

Reprint.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis; pale grey.

Issue XX. July, 1884. D. Luiz.

In July, 1884, three new values were issued—the 2, 500, and 1,000 reis—principally for telegrams, and a new type of the 10 reis. It was evidently the intention to gradually change all existing types for the one with the small Mouchon head, and inscribed for postage and telegraph, as the stocks of the old types became exhausted. We have already had the 5, 25, and 50 reis, and we now have the 10 reis. Before the whole series could be changed, however, Don Luiz died, so the original intention had to be abandoned, and an entirely new issue, bearing the head of his son and successor, Don Carlos, prepared, as we shall see later.

The 10 reis was engraved by Mons. Mouchon and Senhor Alvez, and first appeared on the 15th July. It was printed on chalk-surfaced paper, in sheets of twenty-eight stamps, and perforated both $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

There was no notification of the issue of the other three values published in the Official Gazette, but they also all appeared in July.

The 2 reis was engraved by Senhor Aug. de Campos, and was intended to make up the small amounts of 2, 4, 6, etc., reis between the tens on telegrams. It was at the same time allowed to do postal duty, though so small an amount for postage did not serve any special purpose. It is generally catalogued as a newspaper stamp, but this is a misnomer, as the lowest newspaper rate for the country was, and still is, $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis. It was printed in sheets of twenty-eight stamps, on thinnish ordinary paper, and is found perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. It was withdrawn from use on the 30th September, 1895.

The 500 reis was engraved by the same engravers as the 10 reis, was printed on chalk-surfaced paper in sheets of twenty-eight stamps, but as an issued stamp is only found perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. It is met with in an unused state and without gum perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, but such were prepared only for the reprint sets. It is, of course, quite possible that a few did postal duty, but such as did never came from any post office. I may say too that I have seen gummed specimens, but careful examination always convinced me that the gum was not original.

For the 1,000 reis the old embossed type was employed. It, like all the embossed stamps, was printed in sheets of twenty-eight, one at a time. The paper employed was a thinnish ordinary paper, and is found perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. At one period, when this stamp was in use, an aniline purple ink was employed for cancellation. A few hours' exposure to strong sunlight removes the cancellation without affecting the colour of the stamp itself, and the stamp appears in an unused state. I know that hundreds were so treated, so collectors of unused stamps should not accept unused copies, unless they have the full original gum.

The 2 reis exists, as a reprint, on the reprint paper, which is much whiter and thicker than the paper on which the originals are printed, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. It is difficult to meet with.

The 10 reis, like the 500 reis, occurs in reprint collections, on chalk-surfaced paper, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, but without gum.

The 1,000 reis was reprinted on reprint paper, which is whiter and thicker than the paper of the originals, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. Of this value there is a very

curious reprint, viz. printed on the reverse side of the chalk-surfaced paper, which gives a peculiar grey appearance to the stamp. The silver test applied to the back of the stamp gives the black mark. It is perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. Printed on the right side of the paper I have never seen it, nor do I believe that it exists.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XX. July, 1884. D. Luiz.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10 reis; dark green (slight shades).
500 „ black.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 reis; dark green (slight shades).

On ordinary paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2 reis; black.

1,000 „ „

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

2 reis; black.

1,000 „ „

Reprints.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 reis; green.

500 „ black.

Printed on the reverse side of the paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

1,000 reis; black.

On thick reprint paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

1,000 reis; black.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

2 reis; black.

Issue XXI. December, 1884. D. Luiz.

In the Government gazette of the 19th December, 1884, appeared a notice that the colour of the 20 reis stamp would be altered to carmine, and the stamp in the new colour was issued on the same day, printed in a bright aniline carmine. It appeared in two varieties—the variety 3 of the stone-coloured stamp, and the variety in which the figures “2” and “0” in all four angles are much further apart, as in the 20 reis reprint of Issue X., variety 2.

Each variety is to be found in the $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ perforations.

With the exception of one of the reprints of the 1,000 reis already described, this stamp, as far as I am aware, is the only Portuguese stamp yet discovered, though specimens of two or three Colonial stamps are known, printed on the reverse side of the chalk-surfaced paper.

In this state it exists in variety 2, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

The stamp in the reprint collections is the same as the original in variety 3, but without gum, and I may here note that it is the last of the stamps that differ from the originals in the reprint sets, all later ones being themselves the same in every way as the originals.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXI. December, 1884. D. Luiz.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

20 reis (variety 2); carmine, bright to pale.

20 „ („ 3) „ „ „

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 20 reis (variety 2); carmine, bright to pale.
 20 " (" 3) " " "

Printed on the unsurfaced side of the paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 20 reis (variety 2); carmine.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 20 reis (variety 2); carmine.

Reprint.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 20 reis (variety 3); bright carmine.

Issue XXII. 1886. D. Luiz.

In the early part of 1886 an entirely new set of printing, gumming, and perforating machines was obtained.

The printing machines, of which there are two, one made by Marinoni of Paris and the other by König and Bauer of Berlin, printed 150 stamps, fifteen horizontal rows of ten, at each impression. They did not, however, entirely supersede the old machines, which printed twenty-eight stamps to the sheet, nor, of course—as the 20 reis and 1,000 reis and other values were still in use—the machine that printed the embossed type.

The new machines did not necessarily always print 150 stamps, as very frequently stamps of four different colonies were printed by the same impression, in panes of twenty-eight stamps, a space separating the panes vertically and another horizontally, in the latter of which the names of the colonies were printed, in large letters, in such a way that when the panes were divided the names of two colonies would appear in the lower margin and the other two in the upper. I do not think, however, that the division into panes was ever made in the case of stamps of the mother country printed in these machines.

The new gumming machine was also made by Marinoni, for gumming the large sheets.

The perforating machine was made by Herm. Lutken of Berlin, and could be adjusted to perforate stamps of different sizes, *e.g.* the San Antonio issue and some of the upright rectangular fiscal stamps. It perforated one line at a time by a succession of pins placed like inverted L's. In full sheets the perforation goes through the margin on the right-hand side, but stops at the stamp in the left-hand margin. In the case of the old harrow machines, the stamps between perforations are always of constant size, which is an excellent help in detecting forged perforations; but in the new machines the sizes of the stamps occasionally vary. Since the first machine was obtained, two other machines of local manufacture have been purchased, in all of which the system is the same. Horizontally the perforation is always $11\frac{1}{2}$, but the vertical perforation seems to vary very slightly, though in all the ordinary-sized stamps the variation is imperceptible.

From what I have said it follows that no Portuguese stamp can be found perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ before 1886, and I make this series a separate issue in order to take in all the stamps in use at the time, but perforated, and consequently printed and gummed, by the new machines. It also follows that all stamps perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2}$ already issued, or hereafter issued, must have been printed and gummed in the old machines in sheets of twenty-eight stamps.

I will not go through the various values of this series in detail, as they call for no special remarks individually.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXII. 1886. D. Luiz.

On ordinary paper. Perf. 11½.

2½ reis ; olive-green to pale olive-green.

5 „ grey-black.

25 „ brown to grey-brown.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 11½.

2½ reis ; olive-green, olive-yellow, pale yellow-green, all in a great variety of shades.

5 „ deep grey-black to pale grey.

10 „ deep green to pale yellow-green.

25 „ red-brown (shades).

50 „ deep blue, blue, pale blue.

The post office clerks noticed, towards the end of 1886, that suspicious-looking stamps of 25 reis were passing through the post, and their attention was particularly directed to the uneven perforation which these stamps presented. The matter being placed in the hands of the police, they were not long in discovering that an old criminal, bearing the name of Alfredo Alves Mendes (nicknamed "Pera de Jatanaz"), in league with a workman at the Mint, had succeeded in obtaining dies of the 25 reis and 500 reis stamps, as well as stamp paper and ink. The forged stamps of 25 reis were sold, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, to unsuspecting persons, and the timely discovery of the forgery prevented the 500 reis die from being utilised by the forger. The perforation was done with a sewing-machine. The forger was tried, found guilty, and condemned to a term of imprisonment.

Issue XXIII. 1887. D. Luiz.

The Government gazette announced, on the 10th December, 1886, that a new 5 reis stamp would be issued on the 1st January, 1887, but no such stamp ever made its appearance, neither was it ever prepared. What did happen, however, was that the 5 reis, heretofore printed in all shades of grey, appeared in a deep black. At about the same time the colours of some of the other stamps—the 25 and 50 reis, for instance—were made more pronounced, but the change in the 5 reis was the most distinctive. In some subsequent printings of the 5 reis there was a tendency to relapse into the grey shade.

On the 1st July new stamps of 20, 25, and 500 reis made their appearance, the last named in an altered colour—purple.

The 20 reis was issued, following out the intention to introduce the Mouchon type for all values. The engravers were the same as those of the previous stamps of the same general character.

The 25 reis was issued in a new type on account of the forged stamps of this value which had already been discovered, and the type was borrowed from that of the 25 reis Guiné, which had been issued a short time previously, with, of course, the necessary alterations in the inscription. The head was of the Mouchon type, but the frame was engraved by Senhor Gneco.

Its first colour was a bright purple, but owing to the confusion arising from its similarity to the 500 reis stamp, it was altered to a red-lilac in February, 1890.

On account of the robbery of one of the dies of the 500 reis, already mentioned, the colour of this stamp was altered to purple.

All these stamps were issued perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, with the exception of the 500 reis, which, having been printed in sheets of twenty-eight stamps, can only exist perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. One small printing of the 25 reis in red-lilac was made and perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$; but it was not issued in this state, and is only known with the surcharge "Provisorio."

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXIII. 1887. D. Luiz.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5 reis; deep black, grey-black.

20 ,, carmine (shades).

25 ,, purple (shades), red-lilac.

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

500 reis; purple, reddish purple.

Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

500 reis; purple.

(To be continued.)

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1903-4.

BY J. A. TILLEARD, HONORARY SECRETARY.



IN accordance with the established practice, I have the honour, as Honorary Secretary, of presenting my tenth Annual Report on the affairs of the Society, dealing with the events of the period that has elapsed since the last Annual General Meeting.

In the season 1903-4 sixteen meetings have been held, at which the total attendance of members has been 318, giving an average of, as nearly as possible, 20 for each meeting, as compared with 17 in the previous year. In view of the frequent absence, from various causes, of some of those who are ordinarily most regular in attending the meetings, the result would appear to be satisfactory.

The total number of members now on the books of the Society is 224, a decrease of 3 as compared with the number shown by the list published in 1903, the losses due to death, resignation, and other causes being, to that extent, in excess of the gain by means of the election of new members during the year.

Although on this occasion I have only to record the death of two members during the period under review, the names thus removed from our

roll of membership are those of very prominent philatelists. Mr. W. E. Image, who had attained the great age of ninety-six, was one of the pioneers of Philately. He joined the Society in its early days, and had been an honorary member for upwards of sixteen years. He was probably known personally to only a few of the present members, but his name is one that has been, and will always be, held in the highest esteem in this, as in all other philatelic circles. That he was able, at a time when collectors were compelled to think for themselves, and were without the many aids to Philately which we now enjoy, to build up a collection that was deemed worthy to be incorporated with that of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, is evidence of the serious nature of his studies, and of the great natural talent bestowed by him upon the pursuit to which he was devoted. It must have been a source of great gratification to him, in his later days, to know that his treasures have found a fitting resting-place in the National Collection preserved at the British Museum.

Mr. J. V. Painter, who resided in America, was also a very early student of Philately, and was well known both here and in his own country as an earnest and advanced collector. He was a member of the Society for upwards of ten years, and his loss is deplored by many friends in England, who made his acquaintance during the frequent visits made by him to this country at one period of his career.

The resignations have been eight in all, viz. Messrs. J. D. Enys and J. T. Green, the Earl of Kintore, Lieutenant-Colonel Tapp, Dr. W. J. Tivy, Surgeon-Major Newland, Captain C. Pereira, and Mr. W. Silk, jun., while two names have been removed from the list by direction of the Council.

The names of the new members elected during the season are: Messrs. H. J. Crocker, W. S. Fiske, C. A. Howes, G. Kirchner, A. W. Maclean, R. F. Mertens, R. M. Reid, K. Schmidt, and the Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell.

The special business of the several meetings has included the following papers with display of stamps, viz.: by the President, "Notes on the Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the present Reign"; by Mr. Castle, "Notes on the Stamps of Finland" and "The Earlier Issues of New Zealand"; by Mr. Reichenheim, "The Stamps of France"; by Mr. Hausburg, "Notes on the Stamps of South Australia"; by Mr. Yardley, "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal"; by Mr. Beckton, "The Stamps of Modena"; by Mr. Oldfield, "The Bye-paths of Philately, Picture-Stamps, and Method of Arrangement"; and by Mr. Wickham Jones, "The Stamps of Sicily." Papers have also been read by Mr. Gordon Smith, "Notes on the Correct Treatment of Perforations"; and by Mr. Nankivell, "New Ideas in Albums"; and Mr. Ehrenbach introduced as a subject for discussion the question, "Is collecting, with the aid of present catalogues and albums, becoming too difficult for collectors?"

Special displays by the Vice-President of "The Stamps of the United States of America"; by Mr. Avery, "British Guiana"; by Mr. Douglas Ellis, "Japanese Post Cards"; and by Mr. Moser, "Bolivia," completed a most interesting and instructive programme.

I think all members will agree that the chief feature of the meetings of the season was the reading of a paper by the President. That His Royal

Highness, in the midst of his multitudinous duties, should have found time not only to prepare for our edification a valuable contribution to philatelic literature, but also to attend in person to read his paper and to show his fine collection by which it was illustrated, is a circumstance that demands a record of our grateful thanks. The importance to Philately of such an event cannot well be overestimated, and the interest in the paper shown by philatelists generally is evidenced by the numerous letters of appreciation received by me from collectors and societies in foreign countries.

The displays which have been given have all been of the very highest order of merit, and if I may be allowed, where all are so good, to single out one for special comment, I would refer to the magnificent collection shown by the Vice-President, with its special feature of essays and proofs completely illustrating the history of the stamps of the United States of America, as one of the finest examples of a "specialised" collection ever shown in the Society's rooms.

At a recent meeting, power was taken for the award by the Society of a gold medal to any philatelist who has produced work of exceptional merit, and also for the award of a silver medal to the writer of the best paper read before the Society in each year, commencing from the end of the present season. The necessary scheme and regulations will be dealt with by the new Council, whose report will be laid before the Society early in the ensuing season.

The Council has had to consider many matters of importance in connection with the affairs of the Society, and regular meetings have been held in each month, in addition to a few extra meetings as occasion required. Amongst other things, in view of the very heavy expense involved in the publication of Mr. Basset Hull's book on the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, arrangements have been made under which, although the work will be undertaken by the Publication Committee, the Society will not only be relieved of the risk and expense of publication, but will receive a substantial benefit, all members being also entitled to procure a copy of each part as it appears at a considerable reduction from the published price.

As recently announced in the *London Philatelist*, a change has been made in the regulations of the Expert Committee. The rights of members of the Society in availing themselves of the services of the Committee remain unchanged, but the rate of payment by non-members has been increased, and varies in accordance with the value of the stamps submitted. It was considered desirable to adopt this course, as it had become obvious that the certificate of the Committee was, in many cases, only required for trade purposes, and not by reason of any real question or doubt as to the genuine character of the stamps sent for the opinion of the Committee.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held on the 19th November last, and under the able arrangements made by the members who for some years past have acted as a committee of management, was much enjoyed by the members and their friends. The date for the next dinner has been fixed for the 13th October next, the day before the resumption of the meetings of the ensuing season.

The Treasurer's accounts and balance sheet, to be submitted this evening

with the report of the Auditors, will show the financial position of the Society. As it will probably appear that the expenditure has been somewhat in excess of income, it should be explained that it has not been found possible to effect the changes referred to in my last report, as, owing to the failure to find a new tenant for our rooms, we have to remain in occupation until the 29th September next, when our tenancy terminates. The arrangements to be made for the place at which meetings will be held in the coming season, and for the future offices of the Society, have continuously occupied the attention of the Council and a sub-committee, and will be definitely decided upon at an early meeting of the new Council, when they will be communicated to the members.

Under the new conditions it is believed that, without in any way detracting from the comfort or convenience of members in attending the meetings, it will be possible to effect a considerable saving which will ensure in the future a surplus of income available for publication or other special expenses of the Society.

In making a very few remarks on events outside the immediate circle of the Philatelic Society, London, I would observe that, by the death of Baron Arthur de Rothschild and Mr. Berger Levrault, two notable names have been removed from the ranks of philatelists. The former, although I believe never a member, was an esteemed correspondent of the Society in its earliest days, often sending stamps for inspection by members at their meetings. He was a well-known contributor to philatelic literature, and at the time when he ceased to take an active interest in stamps, his collection was considered to be one of the most important of those known. I am given to understand, on the best authority, that he parted with it some years ago, but it is not known in whose possession it now is. M. Berger Levrault was also a very early collector, and one of the first to deal with stamp-collecting on the lines which have served to raise the pursuit to the position it now holds. To him belongs the distinction of being the first person to publish a list of stamps, of which the first editions are, I believe, found by collectors of philatelic literature to be of very great rarity.

Amongst the publications of the past year, special reference should be made to the official catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie, which is designed to serve as a guide both for the general and the special collector. The French Society and their editors are to be congratulated on the results of their labours, and the fact that they have secured the collaboration of upwards of sixty of the principal specialists throughout the world, in the compilation and revision of the lists of the chief countries, is proof of the earnest endeavour which has been made to ensure completeness and accuracy for this great work.

There have been many important finds and sales of rare stamps at high prices, but the principal event in the stamp market has been the sale of an unused 2d. Mauritius "Post Office" for the highest amount ever realised for a single stamp by public competition. The discovery of this stamp in a small collection formed by the owner in his schoolboy days, and since entirely neglected by him in ignorance of the treasure which it contained, and the subsequent history of the stamp, until it came under the hammer

and was disposed of for a record price, form a veritable philatelic romance. It is a satisfaction to know that the stamp, which is believed to be the finest specimen extant of this favourite rarity, has found a place in the collection of the President of our Society. The sale by auction of one of the rarest of stamps—the 4d., Western Australia, with inverted swan—is also a noteworthy event.

As the result of the proceedings in a recent case in the law courts, it would appear that unused "Official" stamps of the United Kingdom belong to the Government, and cannot be lawfully offered for sale. It is consequently very difficult to form a complete collection of the numerous examples issued during the present reign, and it is, perhaps, a natural consequence that questions are now raised as to the status of this class of stamps and their right to be included in a representative collection. The use of these stamps has now been discontinued, and the stocks remaining in the various offices have been called in.

The forthcoming Exhibition to be held in Berlin in August and September next is an event of importance to the philatelic world. Since the publication of the preliminary prospectus, considerable alterations and improvements have been made in the programme. The Exhibition will, no doubt, be largely patronised, and the management have the heartiest good wishes of our Society for the complete success of the undertaking.

June, 1904.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1904.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance April 1st, 1903.	165	11 0	By Rent, one year	112	10 0
Subscriptions	242	7 10	Office and House Expenses	87	5 1
Entrance Fees	18	18 0	Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c.	41	11 8
Sale of Society's Works	28	3 2	Paid for <i>London Philatelist</i>	60	0 0
Sundry Receipts	16	10 11	Repayment on Account of		
			Loan	50	0 0
			Bookshelves	8	11 8
			Sundry Payments	46	14 1
			Balance at Bank	64	18 5
	<u>£471</u>	<u>10 11</u>		<u>£471</u>	<u>10 11</u>
LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Loan	50	0 0	Cash at Bank	64	18 5
Sundry Creditors	11	0 8	Subscriptions Due but not		
Balance, being Surplus of			yet Paid	77	14 0
Assets over Liabilities	456	7 1	Furniture, Fixtures, Pictures,		
			Library, &c.	203	10 0
			Stock of Society's Works	167	3 8
			Sundry Debtors	4	1 8
	<u>£517</u>	<u>7 9</u>		<u>£517</u>	<u>7 9</u>

List of Members of the Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

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Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER

E. D. BACON
M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
(*Hon. Vice-President.*)
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R. EHRENBACH
T. W. HALL
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A. T. Bate
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W. Beckwith
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F. de Coppet
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W. Cowland
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E. S. Davidson
H. F. Deane
H. E. Deats
Dr. E. Diena
T. P. Dorman
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H. J. Duveen

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H. Grey
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L. L. R. Hausburg
E. Hawkins
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C. A. Howes
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C. F. Larmour
F. A. Larmour
Baron R. Lehmann
E. Lentz
E. Levy
C. Lindenberg
P. J. Lloyd
B. Loewy
M. H. Lombard
W. A. R. Jex Long
H. F. Lowe
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A. A. Iyall
H. H. Lyman
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C. E. McNaughtan
Mortimer Menpes
R. F. Mertens
R. Meyer
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Wm Moser
Major C. J. Everitt Mumby
E. J. Nankivell
Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier
B. W. Neave
G. B. T. Nicholl
J. A. Nix
H. R. Oldfield
J. S. O'Meara
Capt. St. G. Ord
Lieut. B. Oxehfvud
H. G. Palliser
W. R. Palmer
Prince Doria Pamphilj
A. D. Park
A. Passer
Dr. A. G. Paterson
W. Patterson
W. E. Peebles
G. E. Petty
O. Pfenninger
Judge Philbrick, K.C.
W. Pimm
H. Quare
The Earl of Ranfurly
F. Ransom

A. W. Rawcliffe
Rev. G. H. Raynor
Rev. P. E. Raynor
R. M. Reid
Wm. Hy. Renwick
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld
Franz Reichenheim
Vernon Roberts
A. Rosenberg
G. B. Routledge
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell
E. T. Sanders
F. N. Schiller
Karl Schmidt
W. Schwabacher
Lieut. L. Schwarz
W. Scott
E. H. Selby
J. C. Sidebotham
Gordon Smith
J. E. Sparrow
A. H. Stamford
A. Stendell
W. M. Steuart
R. T. Stevens
C. Stewart-Wilson
W. C. Stone
Dr. R. S. Taylor
A. J. Taylor
W. Thorne
J. A. Tilleard
J. G. Tollhurst
G. L. Toppan
R. J. Torrie
C. J. Tyas
Rev. W. N. Usher
Dr. C. W. Viner
J. Walker
Oscar Wassermann
Howard R. Watkin
T. Martin Wears
Consul E. F. Weber
L. S. Wells
A. E. L. Westaway
H. J. White
W. E. Williams
Rev. F. J. Williams
A. H. Wilson
W. T. Wilson
H. Winckmann
N. H. Withee
Baron A. de Worms
Baron P. de Worms
G. H. Worthington
R. B. Yardley

Philatelic Notes.

NEW SOUTH WALES: ANOTHER DISCOVERY IN THE DIADEM ISSUE.

THE varieties of watermark and of re-engraving that have been gradually unfolded to the view of collectors in this beautiful and remarkable issue are even yet not exhausted, and another first-class variety, apparently as scarce as its predecessors, has now been unearthed in Australia. The discovery was made by Mr. T. H. Nicolle, the well-known dealer of Sydney, and Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, in the *Australian Philatelist* for May, gives a most interesting account of the discovery, and an able *résumé* of the several abnormal varieties of this issue. Mr. Basset Hull thus describes this latest find:—

“It is but a few months since I had the pleasure of describing a discovery which, at first sight somewhat startling, was, however, capable of a simple explanation, but was nevertheless very interesting. I refer to the *tête-bêche* pair of Sydney views.

“It is now my privilege to describe another discovery of even greater interest, inasmuch as it possesses the same quality of uniqueness as attached to the pair of views, and at the same time has the additional advantage of constituting a variety which will have to be added to our catalogues.

“The stamp in question was found by Mr. T. H. Nicolle, a Sydney stamp dealer, and having been acquired in the ordinary way of business amongst a number of contemporary stamps of well-known varieties adhering to portions of the original covers, is entirely free from any suspicion of having any but a perfectly legitimate origin.

“This new discovery is the Two Pence, New South Wales, of the ‘Diadem’ type (1856–62), with watermark *double-lined figure 1, perforated 11½, 12.*

“The stamp is a fine specimen, in a clear full blue shade, well centred, and judging from the margins, which show no encroachments from adjoining stamps, is from the second of Perkins Bacon and Co.’s steel plates, on which the stamps were more regularly spaced than on the first plate. It is used, the cancellation being the office number 18 surrounded by a number of rays, in black. This number in 1860–2 (the period when the perforated stamp was in use) belonged to the post office at Mudgee.

“The watermark is in the normal position, and is placed rather close to the right-hand margin, looked at from the back of the stamp. The whole figure, however, is clearly visible, the sloping top touching the perforated edge of the stamp.”

In one respect this latest addition to the errors of this set is hardly so remarkable as its predecessors—the 2d. watermark “1” and “8”—as the latter occur upon the imperforate stamps, which already included a variety watermarked “5” of rarity sufficient to ensure the examination of the great majority of stamps passing through the hands of collectors and dealers. It was therefore remarkable—as was said by the writer at the time of the announcement of the discovery of the 2d. watermarked “1” to the London Philatelic Society, in April, 1890—that this stamp should have for thirty-four years escaped detection. The like remark also applies with equal force to the same stamp, watermarked “8,” discovered a couple of years later by Mr. Geo. Callf.

In the case of Mr. Nicolle’s discovery, however, the variety is on the perforated stamp, of which no variation of watermark has ever been recorded,


and an abnormal watermark may have more easily thus been unsuspected and unlooked for. Now that attention has been called to the discovery, it is possible that other examples may turn up, as this perforated stamp is still fairly common, but we do not anticipate that the error will ever be very plentiful! These deviations of watermark on the diademed head were all evidently the product of ephemeral printings, and their great rarity has been amply vindicated both by the lapse of time that occurred before their discovery and the remarkably few copies that have been unearthed since.

Mr. Castle suggested years ago the possibility of a One Penny being found with watermark "2," and if the errors of the 2d. resulted from the accidental inclusion of some of the 1d. paper in the 2d. book, such a result is by no means unlikely. The same possible conjunction also occurs with the 3d. error, and the 2d. might also be found with watermark "3." The varieties of this issue are therefore now as follows:—

Imperf.	2d.	watermark	double-lined	1.
"	2d.	"	"	5.
"	2d.	"	"	8.
Perf.	2d.	"	"	1.
Imperf.	3d.	"	"	2.

Of the foregoing, the 2d. watermark "5" is common in used condition, but unused is a fairly scarce stamp. The 3d. watermark "2" is a very scarce stamp, and some fourteen or fifteen years since two, if not three, pairs turned up, of which the writer secured one, and since then, we believe, a few isolated examples have been found, but we doubt if more than a dozen copies exist. Of the remaining three varieties, two copies of the watermark "1" and one each of the other two at present represent the sum of their existence. It will thus be seen how fearsome a task is set before the collector who aims at completeness in New South Wales, but the existence and recurrence of these discoveries only enhance the great charms and attractions of the early Australian issues.

CANADA: HAND-STAMPED 3d. ENVELOPE OF 1851.

 We are indebted to Mr. E. B. Greenshields, of Montreal, for the following very interesting information:—

The following facts may be of interest to collectors of the stamps of British North America. Some time ago a cover was offered to me, which seemed to me to be absolutely genuine, yet I had never, up to that time, heard of such envelopes being in existence. This letter was posted in New Carlisle, Gaspé, Lower Canada, on April 7th, 1851, and was stamped "Three Pence" in two lines, inside a square, with a black border of neat design round the sides. Across this was written, "Letter R. W. Kelly Apl. 1851." The letter was addressed to Toronto C.W., and on the other side was stamped the date the letter was received, "Apl. 16 1851." I sent the envelope to Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, and received the following reply from him:—

"HALIFAX, N.S., February 22nd, 1904.

"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of 19th inst. with cover, and am much obliged for your kindness in permitting me to have a look at it. It is new to me. I have no doubt it is absolutely genuine, and probably was made by the Postmaster at New Carlisle to save trouble in stamping the letter '3d.,' as was then the custom. It is just possible that the writer (whose name appears to be endorsed on the envelope) was the Postmaster there.

A reference to the Postmaster-General's report for that year would give his name. As far as my memory serves me, the Canadian stamps were not then in issue, though an advance circular may have been sent out. I have shown the cover to a friend of mine who is an expert in typography, and he assures me that the printing is as old as dated, and that such type and border could not be procured now at any cost. The only thing that I have seen that resembles it in any way was a cover from Prince Edward Island, prepaid with a square of white paper stamped 3d. and cancelled. This was an adhesive, and used some years after stamps were in use. As in your case, it had been recognised as paying postage. As to the value of your cover, it is impossible for me to say, but very considerable to any collector of British North America.

"Yours faithfully, DONALD A. KING."



Following up the clue given to me by Mr. King, I wrote to the Post Office Department at Ottawa, and received the following courteous answer:—

"OTTAWA, 2nd March, 1904.

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, inquiring whether R. W. Kelly was Postmaster of New Carlisle, Co. Gaspé, Quebec, in 1851, and in reply am directed to inform you that R. W. Kelly, doubtless the same man, was Postmaster of New Carlisle in 1851. Owing to the incompleteness of the early records of the department, which was then under the direction of the British Office, the date of Mr. Kelly's appointment cannot be ascertained. He appears to have been Postmaster from 1851, however, until his resignation on the 9th April, 1855.

"As regards your inquiry as to whether postage stamps were used on the 7th April, 1851, and your statement that you have an envelope sent on that date from New Carlisle to Toronto with 'Three Pence' printed on it, inside a fancy border, I have to say that postage stamps were issued to the public for the first time on the 23rd April, 1851, and that stamped envelopes were not issued until some years later. The stamped envelope to which you refer

may have been an envelope so stamped on the prepayment in the New Carlisle Post Office of three pence, the required charge for postage.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,
“WILLIAM SMITH, *Secretary.*”

It will be noticed from the conclusion of this letter that, according to the department at Ottawa, one might infer that the use of such a stamp would not be irregular. This is confirmed by the following extract from a reply to a letter a friend of mine wrote to Ottawa at my request:—

“OTTAWA, *March 2nd, 1904.*

“I took those questions of Mr. Greenshields over to Mr. — of the Post Office Department. He tells me that before the first issue of stamps, which took place on the 23rd of April, 1851, each Postmaster had a steel stamp which he used to mark the amount prepaid on the letter. These stamps were of different patterns, and it is probably the impression of one of them that appears on Mr. Greenshields' envelope. In some of the smaller post offices they continued to use these stamps as late as 1875.

“It is rather a singular coincidence that if the inquiry had been, regarding the position of Postmaster, more than one day earlier, the Canadian records would not have shown whether the man named had held office or not, the reason being that it was on the 6th of April, 1851, that the Post Office Department was transferred from the Imperial Government, and all records prior to that date are in the possession of the Imperial authorities.”

It seems strange that more of these covers have not been found. Such well-known authorities on the stamps of British North America as Mr. Lachlan Gibb and Mr. William Patterson, of Montreal, and Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, had not seen any until I consulted them about this one. I think it is very interesting to hear of a stamped envelope like this being used by the Post Office just before the issue of postage stamps.

Occasional Notes.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT SEASON.

THE Committee entrusted with the arrangement of the Programme for next season will be glad to hear from members who will be willing to contribute papers or give displays. All communications should be addressed to L. L. R. Hausburg, Rothsay, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1904-5.

WE are desired to remind the members of the London Philatelic Society (as stated in our last issue) that the first meeting of the *London Philatelic Society* for the ensuing season will be held on Friday, October 14th. It has also been decided to hold the Annual Dinner on the day preceding, Thursday the 13th, and it is hoped that country members will thus be enabled to attend both functions.

We understand that this opening meeting will be held at the residence of the Vice-President, when his magnificent collections of Great Britain and other countries will be on view to members of the Society, and will assuredly provide a philatelic entertainment of the highest order.

THE NEW WORK ON OCEANIA.

THE committee of revision engaged on the production of this work, in collaboration with Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, will be much obliged if any of the readers of the *London Philatelist* can lend copies of the under-mentioned Sydney Views for the purpose of illustrating the types of the several plates. Specimens should be either unused or very fine used, *i.e.* with but little obliteration, and can be sent to Mr. A. C. Emerson at the Society's rooms.

	<i>2d., Sydney.</i>	
Plate I.		12, 13, 14, 21.
Retouches.		14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24.
Plate II.		
Retouches.		24.
Plate III.		4, 5, 7, 10, 18.
Plate IV.		2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 15, 21.
Plate V.		5, 7, 21.
	<i>3d. Nos. 11, 17.</i>	

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 8th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until about October 14th.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

These regulations will apply to all specimens submitted after 1st July, 1904.

AUSTRALIAN ISSUES AND THE KING'S HEAD.

THE portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII. has hitherto only appeared among Australian issues on the £1, carmine, and £2, blue, of Victoria issued in 1901, and according to the letter following, a copy of which has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Smyth and Co., this precedent

does not seem likely to be followed. It must be confessed that were the drawing of His Majesty's head not better executed than in the case of the two stamps cited, the loss would not be seriously felt. In good sooth, there is room enough and to spare for artistic amelioration in all the Australian issues, which do not improve with the new century!

"COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
"POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, MELBOURNE,

"21st April, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—With regard to your communication of the 9th instant, respecting a statement in the London *Daily Mail* that arrangements were being made in Melbourne for a first issue of Australian stamps bearing the portrait of the King, which stamps would supersede the present State issues of stamps, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that this Department has no knowledge of any general issue of stamps bearing the King's head. I may mention that the first issues of an Australian stamp in that design were those of £1 and £2 Victorian stamps, which were printed in 1901 and 1902.


"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co.,
"88, King Street, Sydney."

"(Signed) ROBT. T. SCOTT,
"Secretary."

—◆—
AUSTRALIA'S INTEREST IN PHILATELY!

E have received the following letter from Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co.:—

"COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,
"POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, MELBOURNE,

"5th May, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd September last, respecting your desire to purchase postage due stamps from this Department, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you the Postmaster-General has decided that such stamps may now be supplied singly or otherwise, and cancelled or uncanceled, at their face value, upon application being made to the Deputy Postmaster-General of the State to which the stamps belong.

"The Deputy Postmasters-General of the several States have been instructed accordingly. "I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co.,
"88, King Street, Sydney."

"(Signed) ROBT. T. SCOTT,
"Secretary."

The following printed notice has also been circulated by the General Post Office, Brisbane, and evinces an amount of consideration for the wants of collectors on the part of the Australian Commonwealth postal authorities for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful!

"SALE OF LIGHTLY POSTMARKED POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Postage stamps issued in the several States of the Commonwealth, lightly postmarked, may be purchased at their full face value.

"*Complete Sets* of lightly postmarked postage due stamps may be purchased at the General Post Office, Brisbane, at their full face value. They cannot be obtained unmarked, or in less quantities than a complete set."

ACTION AGAINST THE "PHILATELIC RECORD."

DELL *v.* TRUSLOVE AND OTHERS.

FOR the second time our esteemed contemporary has enjoyed the doubtful pleasures of litigation, but in the present instance it has been more fortunate than in former days, having secured a triumphant verdict in its favour carrying all costs. We heartily congratulate our Manchester friends, and think it very hard that they should ever have been called upon to defend such a trumpety case. The comments in the *Philatelic Record*, which form the alleged libel, seem to us harmless badinage—deservingly administered in this instance—and we cannot understand any well-regulated editor being possessed of such sensitive nerves as to resent such a criticism. The particulars following are from the *Times* of May 19th and 20th.

"This was an action brought by Mr. Robert Edward Dell, the editor of the *Burlington Magazine*, and formerly editor of the *Connoisseur*, to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1903.

"Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Joseph were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Hemmerde were for the defendants.

"Mr. Powell, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a gentleman who had a large knowledge concerning matters of art and antiques. He became the first editor of the *Connoisseur* when it was started, and Mr. Dell suggested that there was room for another magazine of a similar character. The proprietor of the *Connoisseur* did not fall in with Mr. Dell's views, and he therefore sent in his resignation, and subsequently became the editor of a more expensive publication, the *Burlington Magazine*, which was published in March, 1903. The defendants were Messrs. Truslove and Bray, the printers, and the 'Philatelic Record and Stamp News' (Limited), the proprietors and publishers of the *Philatelic Record*. The journal in question contained editorial notes, and in the issue for April, 1903, the libel complained of appeared under that head, and ran as follows: 'Pin-pricks by an ignoramus. The *Connoisseur*, which was started at the end of 1901 to minister to the pleasure of collectors of all kinds, has not had long to wait for the inevitable rival. The *Burlington Magazine* has just come to hand. With their rivalry we are not concerned, but it is a curious fact that both started with the same editor. The first editorial in the *Connoisseur* was disfigured with a sneer at stamp collecting. The writer thereof did not long occupy the editorial chair. Now he sits in the editorial chair of the new magazine, and once more the poor man vents his little spite on stamp collecting. Why, we know not, unless it be that in his case stamp collecting plays the same part in his little life that King Charles's head played in the life of another afflicted one. We are told that "the desire to collect in the abstract, the mere collecting for the sake of collecting, is one of the crudest instincts inherited from the less reasonable of our animal ancestors." Apparently the present editor of the *Burlington* will have to rewrite natural history. And then he goes on to say that the man who collects old masters as another collects railway tickets or postage stamps displays his affinities. Ah, well, there are affinities and affinities, editorial and otherwise, and we fear the new magazine is not to be congratulated upon the peculiar affinities of the

present editor. The *Connoisseur* learnt to its cost that it does not do to collect editors of the sneering type. At best they are an expensive luxury, especially if they happen to be descended from "the less reasonable of our animal ancestors." Counsel said that this was an offensive libel, and was throughout an attack on the man who had occupied the editorial chair of the *Connoisseur*, and now was editor of the *Burlington Magazine*. In a subsequent number of the *Philatelic Record* the defendants had published an editorial note headed 'Peccavimus?' and stated that it was never intended that the paragraph complained of by the plaintiff should be taken personally, and they apologised for the pain they had given him. Counsel contended that this was not really an apology, and the note of interrogation after 'peccavimus' completely annulled the so-called apology.

"The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case, and was cross-examined by Mr. Marshall Hall.

"Mr. Marshall Hall, who did not call any evidence for the defendants, contended that it was an abuse of the process of the court to have brought such a nonsensical action. It was difficult to believe that the plaintiff was serious in asking the jury to give him damages for the article in the defendants' paper. No right-minded man could read in it any personal insult. The writer of the article did not even know the identity of Mr. Dell. It was said Mr. Dell did not want damages, but only an apology. It was untrue to suggest that no apology had been offered him. Did Mr. Dell expect that he (the learned counsel) should prostrate himself on the ground before him, or what kind of apology did he want? (Laughter.) Everything short of giving damages had been done, but it was damages such as would carry costs that the plaintiff wanted from the jury. Counsel contended that the action ought never to have been brought.

"Mr. Justice Lawrance summed up, and told the jury it was for them to say whether the article complained of exceeded the bounds of fair comment. He pointed out that, instead of asking for an apology, the plaintiff had taken the course of issuing a writ, and the defendants, when the matter came to their notice, inserted an apology in their paper.

"The jury, after deliberating for more than half an hour, found a verdict for the defendants, and the judgment was given accordingly."

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

UNDER the auspices of the *Fédération Philatélique de France* a small but successful exhibition of stamps was held last month in Paris. The exhibition was open from the 11th to the 19th of May, was visited by no less than 4,000 persons, and its closing was celebrated by a largely attended banquet held in the rooms of the Society. The first and second medals were accorded respectively to MM. Th. Lemaire and Bardon, and it appears that the other exhibits were both numerous and representative.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY.

THIS remarkable work, which was duly appreciated in our columns last month, not only entailed colossal labour on the part of its authors, but involved a very heavy expense.

La Revue Philatélique Française states that the whole cost of producing the French Catalogue was made up as follows:—

Compilation, correction, and issue, 52,000 hours at 70 c.	£ 1,450
Printer's type (which has to be bought, as the catalogue is kept in type ready for the next annual edition), 6,600 kilos at 7 f. 50 c.	1,900
Forms	72
Paper	122
Printing (machining)	56
Binding, 5,000 copies at 60 c.	120
Authors' remuneration, 1,800 pages of text at 3 f. the page	210
Correcting proofs, revision, etc., 1,800 pages of text at 2 f. the page	140
Drawing 4,500 surcharges for the block-maker, at 3 f.	540
Cost of blocks, as above	500
Editors' remuneration, three years	600
Total cost of 5,000 copies	<u>5,710</u>

It is obvious that this heavy initial expense entails a serious loss on the first edition, but it is to be hoped that the subsequent editions will remunerate the enterprising limited company who are responsible for the financial arrangements.

DEATH OF MR. OVERY TAYLOR.

WE regret once more to have to record the passing away of one of the pioneers in Philately. To the present generation of collectors Mr. Overy Taylor's name must be scarcely more than a memory, as for many years past he had dropped out of the ranks of philatelic authorship, and it comes almost as a surprise to find that Mr. Taylor was only fifty-nine years of age at his death, which sad event occurred at Boulogne on the 7th May. In early days Mr. Overy Taylor was a prolific writer, and his name will constantly be found in the older magazines over thoughtful and well-reasoned articles. He was a constant contributor to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* throughout its existence, and its editor during the latter years of its issue, and, writes the present editor of *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular*, "also edited the *Monthly Circular* from 1875 to 1878, and, in conjunction with Alfred W. Smith, wrote (for little of Gray's original work remained) the last editions of Dr. Gray's *Catalogue*, 1870-5." Mr. B. T. K. Smith, who was an old personal friend of Mr. Taylor's, gives the following interesting particulars in the *Monthly Circular*, and we shall all gladly associate ourselves with the tribute of respect so feelingly accorded by one who knew the deceased writer so intimately.

"Born at Bath in 1845, George Taylor was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and he began a hard struggle with fate at a time when many boys are still at school. 'I was responsible,' he wrote to me, 'when about twelve years old for the *Boys' Bath Chronicle*, a microscopic publication which ran through thirteen numbers.' 1865 found him in business in Bristol, where he wrote a letter to the *New Curiosity Times*. Then, after a year or two with Alfred Smith and Co., came his departure for Boulogne, where later he left a subordinate position to found the well-known commercial house of Orange and Taylor."

“From 1869, his friend Mr. W. W. de Gruchy writes, ‘he was correspondent of the *Daily News*, but voluntarily resigned this post during the late war in South Africa; he was too staunch an Englishman to continue contributing to a paper which was vilifying the British soldier.’ Locally ‘he was as well known to the French community of Boulogne as he was to the English,’ and he took an active interest not only in the societies and charities of the British colony, but also in such bodies as the *Comité de Publicité*, of which he was three times President, and the *Société Humaine*. Many hundreds of his friends, acquaintances, and admirers formed the procession to his grave, and at this I do not wonder, for one could hardly find a better or kindlier man.”

A PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR SUSSEX AND KENT.

SUSSEX and Kent have joined hands in the border town of Tunbridge Wells, and formed the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society. A number of Sussex residents have associated themselves with the venture, and among the foremost is Captain George L. Courthope, J.P., of Hawkhurst, who presided at the inaugural assembly. Earl Sondes, of Faversham, has been elected the President. Among the Vice-Presidents are Captain Courthope, Mrs. B. H. Collins (Tunbridge Wells), Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Brighton), Mr. E. J. Nankivell (Tunbridge Wells), and Mr. Vernon Roberts (Crowborough). The Hon. Vice-Presidents include the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P. (Eridge), Major A. S. T. Griffith Boscawen, M.P., J.P. (Speldhurst), Mr. Edmund Eaton (Ticehurst), Mr. A. Paget Hedges (Leigh), and the Rev. C. C. Tancock (Tonbridge). Captain Courthorpe is the Treasurer, and Mr. F. Wicks, of the Lodge, Tonbridge, the Secretary. At the first meeting Mr. Nankivell read a paper on philatelic accessories. The next meeting has been fixed for the first week in October.

OFFICIAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION FOR INDIA.

THE following announcement was made in *Capital*, according to *E. W. S. N.*, and will doubtless be hailed with satisfaction by Indian philatelists:—

“The Board of Revenue, L.P., has entrusted to Mr. W. Corfield, the Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Society of India, the rearrangement of the Government’s Official Stamp Collection in Calcutta. It has also been decided to lay aside the rarer ‘obsolete’ issues returned to the Stamps and Stationery Department from time to time, which in the ordinary course would probably be destroyed, and to consider the question of their ultimate disposal at the end of each year.”

The good example set in the formation of official collections by this country and Germany will doubtless be followed—at intervals—by other governments. In the present instance the Indian postal authorities are to be congratulated on their excellent selection of “curator,” as Mr. Wilmot Corfield possesses all the many qualifications required for the post, and we trust that the Indian national collection may under his guidance flourish exceedingly.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI.—It is stated that the 1s. stamp now comes in an orange-red shade.

Adhesive. 1s., orange-red.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Some King's Head post cards are listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Post Cards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on white.

1d., carmine on cream.

CANADA.—Mr. E. D. Bacon has shown us some 1 cent, green, King's Head, Canadian precancelled stamps, kindly forwarded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb for the inspection of the members of the Philatelic Society, London, present at the last meeting of the season.

These stamps are overprinted TORONTO in bold type, in black, and are, of ONTARIO course, not postmarked; indeed, the entire envelopes submitted were innocent of postmarks, though we are assured that they had come through the post in the usual manner.

The employment of these stamps on large quantities of mail matter would save much time and labour to the Post Office officials.

CYPRUS.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the King's Head 9 and 18 piastres with the normal Crown and C A watermarks, and also a used pair of 9 piastres with multiple Crown and C A watermarks.

The new Crowns and C A's are smaller in size, and *parts* of three or four watermarks appear on *each* stamp.

We presume that this is the first of an entirely new paper upon which all the colonial stamps manufactured in England will in future be printed. (See Gibraltar and Virgin Islands.)

Adhesive.

9 piastres, brown and carmine, with multiple Crown and C A watermark.

Messrs. Bright and Son have also shown us used specimens of the surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre stamps of 1882, C A watermark, and Type 9 of Gibbons.

In one case the right-hand figure "1" of $\frac{1}{2}$ is smaller, and in another specimen the left-hand figure "1" of $\frac{1}{2}$ is taller and broader than in the normal. The difference in both cases is easily seen, and has been confirmed by measurements.

The figure "2," Type 9, has long been known to vary in size, and it is surprising that the difference in the figure "1" has not been discovered sooner.

Messrs. Bright and Son have since informed us that they have found a specimen of the larger and broader figure "1" to left on the Crown C C paper. It therefore seems highly probable that the variety with smaller figure "1" may yet be discovered on the C C paper.

GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. inform us that they have received a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., King's Head, stamp printed on the new multiple Crown and C A paper. (See Cyprus.)

Adhesive.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., dull green, King's Head, with multiple Crown and C A watermark.

INDIA.—Mr. W. Corfield informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna stamps from the new booklets are found to be on slightly thicker paper.

Our correspondent also writes: "The Indian 1 anna Service envelope is now issued in a form that will puzzle philatelic posterity some day. The embossed stamp has the head of the late Empress; the printed inscription to left reads, 'On His Majesty's Service.'"

Chamba.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us a block of four of the 3 pies, grey, *Queen's Head*, with inverted surcharge.

We gather from the *Philatelic Record* that the 3 pies, grey, *King's Head*, has appeared with the official as well as the ordinary surcharge.

Adhesive.

3 pies, grey, *Queen's Head*, with inverted overprint, in black.

Official.

3 pies, grey, *King's Head*; black overprint.

Patiala.—The *M. C.* lists the 6 annas, bistre, *King's Head*, overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

6 annas, bistre, *King's Head*; black overprint (?).

SEYCHELLES.—A correspondent of the *M. J.* reports that he has found two varieties of the current 15 c. In one the figure "5" has a straight top, in the other a curved.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have shown us some novelties of the long postals.

The 3d., sage-green, now comes perf. an even 12, with the value measuring $19\frac{3}{4}$ to 20 mm. instead of $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

A fresh supply of these long stamps is now being printed with the word "Postage" engraved on the plate in what is known, states the *Australian Philatelist*, as "Brevier Bold Latin"; and the 6d. and 1s. values are before us, received from our Holborn friends. The colours are darker, and the printing not so clear as the previous issue.

The multiple upright Crown SA watermark is employed, and the perf. is an even 12, though we notice in *Ewen's Weekly* of May 21st that the 1s. value of the new printing has reached Norwood perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Ewen's Weekly has received the 8d., blue, of the now *old type*, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, Crown SA upright, value measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 19 mm. long.

Later information given in *Ewen's Weekly* goes to show that these long stamps vary greatly in the measurements of the values printed in the blank spaces at bottom of the stamps, and offer a fine field for the specialist.

Adhesives.

3d., sage-green, of 1902; perf. 12; value $19\frac{3}{4}$ to 20 mm. long.

8d., ultramarine, of 1902; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; value $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long.

6d., green; new type; perf. 12.

1s., brown " " 12.

1s. " " " $11\frac{1}{2}$.

All multiple Crown SA upright watermark.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Johore*.—Yet another provisional is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Provisional.

50 cents, with bar, in black, on \$5, purple and yellow.

SUDAN.—It is reported in the *M. J.*, on the authority of a foreign journal, that of the stamps overprinted "O.S.G.S.," the first edition (which values?) was surcharged at Khartoum in blocks of 60, five rows of twelve.

The first four rows had square dots after the letters, the fifth row had round dots. Subsequent printings were done in London in sheets of 120, with round dots throughout.

VIRGIN ISLES.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the new set— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s., with the *King's Head*, have reached London, and are printed on the new multiple Crown CA paper referred to under the heading Cyprus.

Ewen's Weekly lists the colours as follows:—

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, value in white on solid bright green ground.

1d. " " white on solid scarlet ground.

2d. " " bistre on white ground.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " white on solid bright blue ground.

3d. " " black on white ground.

6d. " " white on solid brown ground.

1s., green " scarlet on white ground.

2s. 6d. " " black " "

5s. " " white on solid bright blue ground.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The 9d., yellow (instead of orange), watermark V and Crown upright (instead of sideways), perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, has reached the Colonial Stamp Market.

Adhesive.

9d., yellow; V and Crown upright; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The 15 c. envelope (large size) now appears with the Semeuse stamp. *M. C. Envelope.* 15 centimes, dark green.

La Cote Réelle tells us that to a small office in Algeria belongs the doubtful credit of being the first spot to inflict an overprint upon one of the Sower Lady stamps. Running short of Unpaid Letter stamps, the local authority at Beni-Ounif surcharged the current 30 c. of France with the inscription "RÉGION SAHARIENNE—SUD-ALGÉRIEN," in two lines at top, and "A PERCEVOIR" vertically at the right side.—*M. J.*

Postage Due. 30 c., lilac; black surcharge.

ITALY.—A new letter card has been chronicled.

Letter Card. 25 c., orange on yellow.

RUSSIA.—The $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles on vertically laid paper is chronicled by the *Metropolitan*

Philatelist, and a Continental journal, according to *Ewen's*, gives the 70 kop. and 7 roubles also on the new paper. We presume all are with thunderbolts.

Adhesives.

70 kop., brown and orange; with thunderbolts.
 3½ roubles, black and grey " "
 7 roubles, black and yellow " "
 All on *vertically laid* paper. "

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 10 c. on 30 c. (referred to on page 20) is found in two varieties, an equal number of each on the sheet. Of course the surcharge has also been found inverted.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly* "that the remainders of recent issues are being surcharged 'Habilitada,' in order that, like the new issue, they may be sold for gold instead of in exchange for the excessively depreciated paper currency. So far we have"—

Adhesives.

5 c., brown, of 1898, with manuscript surcharge, "Habilitada El Admor," and signature.
 5 c., green, of 1902, with "Habilitada" overprinted obliquely, in carmine.

Cundinamarca.—Various journals announce a new set for this country, and from the *M. J.* we have taken the following list. The stamps, it is stated, are issued on the "gold basis," and we trust have come to stay as long as the last issue, viz. eighteen years.

Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us a pair of the 2 c. perf. all round, but imperf. between the stamps.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange; perf. 12.
 2 c., blue; perf. 12 and imperf.
 2 c. ,, imperf. one side.
 2 c., slate-grey; imperf.
 50 c., magenta; perf. 12 and imperf.
 1 peso, grey-green " "

Rio Hacha.—*Ewen's Weekly*, of June 4th, gives some interesting information about the provisional issue of 1901, stating that the list of varieties given in Gibbons' Catalogue is hardly complete.

The Colonial Market has received entire sheets showing the following varieties;—

First printing. Stamps 17 mm. high.

5 c., black on yellow, sheet of 16, in 4 rows of 4.
 10c. ,, blue-green " "

Second printing. Stamps 19 mm. high.

5 c., black on white, sheet of 16, in 4 rows of 4.
 5 c. ,, yellow " "
 10 c. ,, cream " "
 10 c. ,, blue " "
 10 c. ,, grey-blue " "

All the stamps are signed in manuscript "*Julio R. Pichón.*"

Our sheets of the first setting are hand-stamped in black with an ellipse inscribed within in two lines, "RIO HACHA—FRANCA." Those of the second setting have two concentric circles, diameters 26 and 31 mm., inscribed between "AGENCIA POSTAL NACIONAL—RIO HACHA."

The type varieties are as follows:—

1. Gibbons' Type 1. Border of 'L's.
2. " " heart-shaped ornaments, mixed (here and there) with something that looks more like a top than anything else.

The types are further supplemented by variations in the inscriptions.

- (a) "no" instead of "No."
- (b) "vale" " " "Vale."
- (c) "Agente" with italic t.
- (d) "Estampillas" with italic t.
- (e) "Estampillas" with accented i.
- (f) "Postal" with italic P.

These types and varieties occur in the following positions:—

<i>First setting.</i>				<i>Second setting.</i>			
1	2	2	2	1	1c.	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2d.	2
2a.	2a.	2a.	2ab.	2cf.	1	2	2
2a.	2a.	2a.	2a.	1	2	2	2

In addition, the ornaments are frequently in incorrect positions—upside-down or sideways—and by noting their variations a sheet could be easily reconstructed.

For instance, in the first setting, the N.W. corner ornament is a "top" on Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 (third row); also on No. 11, N.E. corner. The heart is sideways in the N.W. corners of Nos. 2 and 8, and in the N.E. corners of Nos. 2 and 16. On No. 2, the fourth ornament of the upper border is a "top"; and on No. 6, the second, seventh, and ninth; No. 8, the fifth; No. 10, the first and sixth; No. 11, the eleventh and fourteenth; No. 13, the sixth.

SALVADOR.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that for the third time this Government has prepared a set of official stamps for the 1903 series.

The new-comers are surcharged in three languages—French, Spanish, and English—something heretofore unknown in the adhesive line. The inscription is in a rectangular frame—"D'Office, De oficio, Oficial."

Officials.

1 centavo, green.	3 centavos, orange.
2 centavos, red.	5 " blue.
10 centavos, violet-brown.	

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5 cents. of a new issue printed locally.

In the centre there is a picture of a cow, at top the usual inscription, "Republica Oriental del Uruguay," and at foot "5 centesimos 5." It is badly printed, on white wove paper, perf. 11½, no watermark.

Adhesive. 5 c., blue; no wmk.; perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Some Postage Due stamps have appeared here.

The ordinary postage stamps have been overprinted "Postage Due," and *Ewen's Weekly* lists the following:—

<i>Postage Due.</i>	
½ c., brown.	4 c., bistre.
1 c., orange.	5 c., brown.
2 c., carmine.	10 c., green.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the set for permanent use referred to on pages 77 and 104, and inform us that these stamps (*without the control overprint*) were received direct from Hayti, and that in future this issue will be used in this condition only.

The colours we find to be as follows:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1 cent, green; perf.	13½.
2 cents, red	14.
5 ,, blue	14.
10 ,, chocolate-brown; perf.	13½.
20 ,, orange; perf.	14.
50 ,, marone	13½.

PERSIA.—Some provisionals are noted in the *M. C.*

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 chahis on	5 ch., rose.
	6 ,,	10 ,, brown.

Post Card.

3 ch. on 5 ch., carmine and black on cream.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Further additions to the list of new stationery are made in the latest number of the *A. J. P.*

Envelope Stamps.

1 c., green on white (size 6); green surcharge.
1 c. ,, manilla (size 6) ,, ,,

2 c., carmine on white (size 8); carmine surcharge.
2 c. ,, ,, (size 10) ,, ,,
4 c., brown on amber (size 7); brown surcharge.
5 c., blue on amber (size 5); blue surcharge.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—The *Philatelic Record* gives lists of the new Postage Due stamps.

The sets for *Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mozambique, and St. Thomas and Prince* comprise the following:—

5 reis, yellow-green.	60 reis, lilac-brown.
10 ,, lilac-grey.	100 ,, red-violet.
20 ,, brown.	130 ,, blue.
30 ,, orange-red.	200 ,, carmine.
50 ,, olive.	500 ,, violet.

Portuguese India—

2 reis, blue-green.	1 tanga, red-orange.
3 ,, yellow-green.	2 ,, olive.
4 ,, yellow-brown.	5 ,, blue.
5 ,, lilac-grey.	10 ,, carmine.
6 ,, grey.	1 rupia, violet.
9 ,, brown.	

Macao—

½ avo, blue-green.	8 avos, olive.
1 ,, yellow-green.	12 ,, lilac-brown.
2 avos, lilac-grey.	20 ,, blue.
4 ,, brown.	40 ,, carmine.
5 ,, red-orange.	1 pataca, violet.

Timor—

1 avo, yellow-green.	15 avos, lilac-brown.
2 avos, lilac-grey.	24 ,, blue.
5 ,, brown.	40 ,, carmine.
6 ,, red-orange.	50 ,, yellow-brown.
10 ,, olive.	1 pataca, violet.

SPANISH GUINEA.—The supply of 10 cent. de peseta stamps having, it would appear, run short, a Continental journal is credited by *Ewen's* with the following announcement: "The 1 p. 25 c. oblong fiscal stamp has been overprinted 'Habilitado—para—Correos—10 cen de peseta' for postal use."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.

*Vice-President—*THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

*Hon. Secretary—*J. A. TILLEARD.

*Hon. Treasurer—*C. N. BIGGS.

*Hon. Assistant Secretary—*H. R. OLDFIELD.

*Hon. Librarian—*L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON.	L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (<i>Hon. Vice-President.</i>)	
C. J. DAUN.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
R. EHRENBACH.	F. REICHENHEIM.
T. W. HALL.	GORDON SMITH.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 13th May, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford,

M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. J. Daun, L. W. Fulcher, T. Maycock, A. W. Maclean, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard, and B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 29th April were read and signed as correct.

The Treasurer presented his balance sheet and accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1904, and upon the motion of Mr. R. Meyer, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, Messrs. Maycock and Chambers were appointed auditors.

A letter was read from Mr. W. Moser acknowledging the resolution passed at the recent meeting.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then read a paper, entitled "The Bye-paths of Philately:

Picture Stamps and Methods of Arrangement," illustrated by stamps taken from his collection.

Mr. Gordon Smith moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Castle and carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1903-4 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 27th May, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, T. Wickham Jones, M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, R. Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, C. Neville Biggs, Rudolph Frentzel, W. Schwabacher, Douglas Ellis, A. R. Barrett, L. W. Fulcher, Edward J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, T. Maycock, B. D. Knox, Thos. Wm. Hall, A. W. Maclean, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. McNaughtan.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Dr. May, sending for inspection by the meeting some of the high value Indian stamps overprinted for use in Zanzibar, containing a type variety of the second "z," which he had not seen chronicled.

It was explained that the variety was well known to English collectors, and the letter was handed to Mr. Hall and Mr. Daun for reply after further examination of the stamps.

Mr. Douglas Ellis presented to the Society a copy of the Edinburgh circular sent out to postmasters, with a specimen of the 2d. embossed stamp of Great Britain, on the envelope with silk threads, and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to him for his gift.

Mr. Castle showed a Canadian envelope, dated in 1851, sent by a local postmaster, and apparently franked by a hand-stamp containing the words "Three pence" in a rectangular frame of fancy design.

Mr. Nankivell exhibited some articles in further illustration of his recent paper on new ideas in albums, one being an ingenious mode of making the equivalent of sunk mounts for embossed or other stamps requiring protection, by means of the slips shown, and another consisting of a system of mounting stamps between small sheets of glass for protection in handling.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones then read a paper on the stamps of Sicily, dealing exhaustively with the history of the stamps and the various printings of the several values of which the issue consists. The paper, which was replete with details of the various types and important information as to the number of plates issued, the retouches to be found and their positions on the plates, and giving for the first time the total number printed of each value, was followed with great interest by the members present.

The author's very fine collection, which was passed round for inspection, was much admired, and Lord Crawford also kindly produced, for the further assistance of the meet-

ing in following the paper, his Sicilian stamps containing a large number of entire sheets.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Wickham Jones for his most instructive and interesting paper and display.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1903-4, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 10th June, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, Robert Ehrenbach, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, A. W. Chambers, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. McNaughtan, Thos. Wm. Hall, Gordon Smith, T. Wickham Jones, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 27th May were read and signed as correct.

The members proceeded to the election of Mr. Clifton Armstrong Howes, proposed by Mr. M. H. Lombard and seconded by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, and after ballot he was declared duly elected.

The Hon. Secretary then presented his report on the work of the Society for the past year.

The Vice-President moved, and the Hon. Vice-President seconded, a resolution to the effect that the report be received and published in the *London Philatelist* in the usual manner.

Mr. Wickham Jones moved, and Mr. Oldfield seconded, a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary for the able report that had just been read summarising the transactions of the Society, and both resolutions were unanimously carried.

Mr. Chambers then presented the report of himself and his co-auditor, Mr. Maycock, with the summaries of the accounts, and the same were received and adopted on the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Castle.

Mr. Hall moved, and Mr. McNaughtan seconded, a vote of thanks to the Hon. Treasurer and to the Auditors for their services, and the resolution having been unanimously carried, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Chambers responded.

Mr. Ehrenbach called attention to the position of the accounts with regard to the annual dinner, and it was unanimously resolved that the question of the price of the dinner tickets should be left to the discretion of the Dinner Committee.

The members then proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the result that the following appointments were duly made:—President: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.; Vice-President: The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Hon. Secretary: J. A. Tilleard; Hon. Treasurer: C. N. Biggs; Hon. Assistant Secretary: H. R. Oldfield; Hon. Librarian: L. W. Fulcher; Members of Council: E. D. Bacon,

M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P. (Hon. Vice-President),
C. J. Daun, R. Ehrenbach, T. W. Hall,
L. L. R. Hausburg, C. E. McNaughtan,
F. Reichenheim, Gordon Smith.

Mr. Chambers moved, and Mr. Douglas
Ellis seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chair-

man of the meeting (the Vice-President of
the Society), and to the members of the
Council for their services during the year,
and the resolution having been unanimously
carried, the Earl of Crawford responded and
the proceedings then terminated.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications of *Philatelic matters and Publications for Review* should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

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

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"ERRORS OF COLOUR."

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—Allow me to offer a humble observation on the question of three of the stamps figuring in the list of Errors of Impression mentioned in an article that appeared in the last number of your esteemed journal.

The Fourpence, blue, of South Australia cannot, according to my view, be considered an error of colour. When this value was printed *in blue* it was not a fourpenny stamp that was intended to be produced, but rather to manufacture sheets of stamps from those of any particular value in a colour differing from that of its normal one as an issued stamp, in order to provisionally create by the aid of a subsequent surcharge, first in red and afterwards in black, a new value of Threepence.

It is the same case with the One Penny, grey, 1891, of New South Wales. In producing an impression, *in grey*, on the plate of the One Penny, red, of 1862, the printers were quite aware that it was not the stamp of *One Penny* that they were printing, but simply sheets of stamps in a colour that had not hitherto existed in any issue, and destined to receive a black surcharge, with the result of constituting a newly issued value of *Half-penny, grey*.

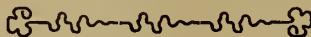
The Five Cents, red, 1899, of the Straits Settlements is also a parallel case. When the red impression was made in 1899 on the plate of 1882 there was no question of printing a *Five Cents*, but only a preparatory operation to the production of a *Four Cents*, which would be ultimately effected by the black surcharge. The absence of this sur-

charge is simply an omission, which cannot transform it into an error of colour. The same result obtains in the case of Ceylon, where the plate of 24 cents, green, of 1872 was printed in purple prior to imprinting a surcharge which some sheets failed to receive.

This latter stamp, as well as the other three, are not errors of colour, but simply surcharges omitted. These varieties therefore, it seems to me, should only be taken for what they are worth, *i.e.* stamps not complete in their manufacture, but as curiosities and in line with stamps prepared for use and not issued.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) PIERRE MAHÉ.

[We welcome a contribution to our columns from so distinguished a philatelist as M. Mahé, but we must demur to his closing statement that these varieties are on a line with stamps prepared but not issued. In the case of the South Australia and the New South Wales, both the stamps were unknown unused, as far as we are aware, until quite recently, when a pair of the South Australians turned up. They were therefore duly issued stamps. As regards the question of error of colour, M. Mahé is no doubt technically correct in saying that they are rather omitted surcharges, but they are always alluded to as the 1d., grey, 4d., blue, and 24 c., plum, respectively, which in effect they are, owing to the printing operations having remained incomplete. Whatever the intentions of their creators, the stamps bear on their face their value in colours different from the normal ones; hence in effect they are "errors of colour."—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. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of May 5th and 6th, 1904.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 132, block of six,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 7, block of eight,* mint	2	17	6
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., defective	4	4	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green,* imperf., with gum	3	7	6
Ditto, C C, 5d., purple-brown,* mint	1	18	0
Straits Settlements, first issue, 12 c., twice surcharged,* mint	2	0	0
Pahang, ditto, 8 c., orange,* mint	2	10	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 16½ mm.,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 15½ mm.*	2	2	0
Niger Coast, 1s., in vermilion, on 2d.,* mint	2	4	0
Sierra Leone, perf. 12½, 3d., saffron-yellow,* with gum	1	12	0
British Columbia, 1867, 12½, 5 c., red,* mint	1	10	0
Antigua, first issue, 6d., green, compound perf.,* with gum	1	14	0
Barbados, 1872, ½d., blue-green, ditto, ditto	1	12	0
Grenada, 1881, broad-pointed Star, 4d., blue, pair,* mint	3	12	6
Nevis, first issue, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.,* with gum	3	3	0
St. Lucia, 1892, ½d. on 3d., Die 1, block of four,* mint	7	10	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 4d., brown-lilac, pair,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and ultramarine,* mint	1	16	0
South Australia, "P S," on 9d., red-lilac, perf. 11½,* mint	1	14	0
Collection : 6,000, £34 10s.			

Sale of May 19th and 20th, 1904.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, imperf., half-sheet of 120,* mint, with full margins and showing the plate No. in the two top corners, the fifth row creased	8	10	0
Ditto, 1854-7, wmk. Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown on blued paper, strip of 4,* mint	11	0	0
Ditto, a single specimen, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue*	3	5	0
Gibraltar, first issue, complete,* mint	3	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 10d., imperf.,* with gum	1	13	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto*	2	6	0
Hong Kong, first issue, set of 7*	4	4	0
India, ditto, 4 a., head inverted, cut to shape	10	10	0
Ditto, Chamba, 4 a., error "CHMABA"	4	0	0
Pahang, first issue, 8 c., orange	2	6	0
British Bechuanaland, first issue, ½d., black, horizontal pair,* mint, one stamp having the error "ritish"	4	0	0
Cape, triangulars, 1s., yellow-green,* no gum	1	18	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	3	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue	5	12	6
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown	9	10	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., vermilion, earliest state	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, not so fine	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, intermediate	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early state	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, intermediate	3	12	6
Ditto, Britannia, 4d., black on green*	3	12	6
Ditto, ½d., in red, on 9d., purple,* mint	2	8	0
Orange River Colony, British occupation, first printing, 6d., bright carmine, horizontal strip of 3,* mint, the centre stamp having figure of value omitted	9	15	0
Transvaal, V.R. Transvaal 3d., mauve on buff, wide roulette	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., violet	7	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	8	0	0
Bahamas, 1s., green, perf. 12½,* with gum	3	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair	13	0	0
Grenada, "Postage" on half 1d., orange, pair,* with gum	5	15	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho,* mint	3	5	0
St. Vincent, one penny on 6d., yellow-green	2	6	0
Tobago, C C, 6d., stone,* mint	2	8	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, cartridge paper	£2	8s.	and
Virgin Islands, 1867-8, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose on toned paper,* mint	2	12	0
Brazil, 1866, perf., 600 r., vertical pair	1	18	0
New Zealand, serrated perfs., 6d., brown	4	10	0
Ditto, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	17	6

Queensland, 1860-1, Large Star, clean-cut perfs., 2d., deep blue*	£ s. d.	New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, id., carmine	£ s. d.
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, green and yellow,* mint	3 15 0	South Australia, "O.S," 1876-7, 11½ × 12½, 8d., yellow-brown	1 14 0
Victoria, first issue, 2d., grey-lilac,* full gum	7 5 0	Tasmania, £1, green and yellow,* mint	1 16 0
Collections: a collection in Imperial (2 vols.) containing 4,776, a book of duplicates containing 1,327, and a quantity of dupli- cates loose in envelopes, £66.	2 6 0	Collections, 3,627, £44; and 1,056 (Great Britain and Colonies), £24.	7 5 0
* * *		MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.	
MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.		Sale of May 17th and 18th, 1904.	
Sale of May 10th and 11th, 1904.		* Unused.	
* Unused.		British Central Africa, 1891, £5, green, used postally	3 5 0
Great Britain, id., black, recon- structed sheet of 240	4 7 6	Ditto, 1895, £10, vermilion	5 7 6
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.	3 7 6	British East Africa, May, 1890, 4 a. on 5d., a used horizontal pair	2 4 0
Ditto, Service, set of 7*	1 7 0	Ditto, 1891, 1 anna, hand-stamped in violet and initialled, on 4 annas, brown, Gibbons' No. 37	5 15 0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., dark blue, very fine	6 15 0	British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta, light postmark, and used on piece	3 10 0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2 12 6	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, clear im- pression, used on piece	4 7 6
Transvaal, Revenue, 1904, 5s., black and lilac, the very rare error with centre <i>inverted</i> , unused, in mint state, and from the corner of the sheet with side margins and control No.	6 5 0	Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue, inter- mediate shade	4 4 0
Zululand, 5s., carmine	2 2 0	Ceylon, Five Cents on 15 c., olive, the variety with wide space between "T" and "A" of "POSTAGE" and "Flve" error*	2 6 0
Canada, 7½d., green,* but thinned	3 0 0	Congo, 1895, 10 c., black and blue, centre inverted, mint	2 5 0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, used with a 3d., red, on piece	11 0 0	Great Britain, 1856-7, 4d., rose, Large Garter, a brilliant mint block of 4	3 15 0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, unused, with part gum, splendid colour and very fine, exceedingly rare	28 0 0	Ditto, 1867-80, 2s., brown	2 5 0
United States, 15 c., blue and brown, the rare error with <i>in- verted</i> centre, a nice copy, but skilfully repaired in one corner	6 0 0	Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, vertical strip of 5	4 15 0
Ditto, Justice, 90 c.,* mint	2 10 0	Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen's Head, 5d.	2 5 0
Nevis, 1883, CA, 6d., green,* with gum	2 17 6	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.	6 0 0
St. Vincent, id. on half 6d., blue- green,* part gum	2 15 0	Hawaii, Interisland, July, 1859, on thin bluish, 1 c., blue*	8 10 0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., green on <i>bleuté</i>	1 10 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., black*	5 5 0
South Australia, perf. 11½, id., deep green, a superb well- centred block of 4, unused, mint, with side margin	7 10 0	Ditto, ditto, July, 1864, on white wove, 1 c., black*	2 4 0
Collections: 1,488, £33; 4,798, £29; and 2,070, £26.		Ditto, ditto, 1865, on white wove, 1 c., blue*	1 6 0
Sale of May 25th, 1904.		Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., blue*	1 18 0
* Unused.		Mauritius, 1854, 4d., black and green*	2 8 0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), 1s., bistre*	1 8 0	New South Wales, 1855, 5d., green, imperf.*	4 0 0
India, Scinde, 1851, ½ annas, white, blue, and red	2 2 0	Ditto, 1860, perf. 12, 6d., violet,* mint	2 12 6
Gambia, 1880, 1s., green,* mint	1 8 0	Ditto, 1885, perf. 12½, 5s., green and violet,* ditto	3 10 0
Gold Coast, CC, 12½, id., blue,* with gum	1 6 0	New Zealand, 1855, London print, id., dull carmine	3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., mauve,* ditto	1 6 0	North Borneo, 1891-2, 6 c. on 8 c., green, error "CETNS," Gibbons' 59, used	1 16 0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½, in red, on half id., blue	1 14 0	Queensland, 1868, 4d., yellow, Gib- bons' No. 76,* with gum	2 1 0
St. Helena, 1864-74, CC, 12½, 6d., dull blue,* mint	1 2 0	St. Vincent, id. on half 6d., blue- green*	3 3 0
Nevis, perf. 15, litho, 6d., grey,* with gum	3 0 0	Ditto, 1883, CA, ½d., orange*	2 15 0
		Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	4 0 0

THE
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A Recurrent Danger.



THE desire of some of the best-known dealers in this country we would call the attention of our readers to what may fitly be called a recurrent danger, or perennial source of trouble to philatelists in general. We refer to the large number of forgeries that are now being offered for sale in this country and on the Continent. If these forgeries were of the old and harmless type—as the late E. L. Pemberton so graphically described it, “done by a blind man with a skewer”—there would be little cause for alarm; but the efforts of the modern forger are altogether on a different plane. Some of the specimens that have recently been offered to London dealers are of such a dangerous nature as to deceive almost anyone. Lithographic reproductions of certain stamps have been manufactured that, as regards the impressions, show no variation from the originals; and their spurious origin can only be determined, after the most rigid scrutiny, by the most competent judges; and again, in the case of surcharges, these have been reproduced with a most marvellous ingenuity. We are therefore justified in calling the attention of collectors generally to this important question, not only to forewarn them as to the purchase of stamps from sources on which they cannot implicitly rely, but also to suggest the taking of remedial measures.

This is not the first time that a prevalence of forgeries has led to vigorous combined crusades on the part of the trade and the amateur, and it seems to our mind that the time has again arrived when similar measures might be concerted. It is of the utmost concern to everyone connected with Philately that confidence should not be destroyed, nor collectors driven out of the hobby in disgust at having been swindled, and we shall therefore gladly welcome any action that may attain this end.

As in the world at large, the criminal classes may occasionally apparently have the upper hand, but the preventive forces invariably manage in the long run to regain the ascendancy, so will it be in our little world of stamps. Collectors need therefore not be unduly alarmed, but rest assured that however clever may be *MM. les faussaires*, the detective skill of the philatelist will ultimately ensure their entire discomfiture.

The Status of British Stamps applied to Special Uses.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.



THE question as to whether a particular class of stamps should be collected or not, as an adjunct to the regular issue, is usually a matter of some considerable subtlety, and one which each collector must decide for himself. Among too many philatelists there is a tendency to make a kind of fetish of the lists in dealers' catalogues, rather than to think for themselves. These lists are excellent in their way, but are framed to suit all tastes, and therefore present rather an *omnium gatherum*.

The stamps of our country have been used in various ways other than by the general public at home. The fact of appropriation to special uses may be denoted :—

- (1) By an overprint.
- (2) By initials, etc., on the back.
- (3) By the same perforated through the stamp.
- (4) It may be only determined *post facto* by the postmark.
- (5) It may not be indicated at all, even when used.

After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that a collector of British stamps who either only takes unused, or who takes unused when obtainable, and fills up the blanks with used copies, should ignore stamps of limited use entirely, because they are quite unnecessary, setting aside the question of legality.

A complete unmarked collection represents and includes both the stamps in ordinary use and those in the above categories.

The case is completely altered where special stamps of different design are employed (Departmental U.S.A., for instance). There a collection of the normal stamps is not universally representative, as I maintain it is when they are merely overprinted. It is absurd to argue that having "OFFICIAL" or some initials dabbed on a stamp makes it a different variety; one might as well say that a Hassocks postmark made the stamp different from one used at Brighton. The overprint merely denotes that the stamp is for a particular use; in fact, it is a *kind of postmark*.

Moreover, if the boundary is once overstepped, it is very difficult to draw the line and at the same time preserve a reputation for consistency.

Let us consider section 1, some of which are usually considered as worthy of a place in an unused collection, or were, until the hornets' nest was recently disturbed in official circles. I think I can show that to be consistent it is impossible to collect them without taking the others also.

This section includes—

(a) Stamps used for official postage, with seven different overprints, viz.—

I. R. Official.
Government Parcels.
Admiralty Official.
Army Official.
Board of Education.
R. H. Official.
O. W. Official.

(b) Stamps used in England by a non-official body, which was, nevertheless, permitted to have its initials printed on the stamps, namely, the Oxford Union Society (O. U. S.).

(c) Stamps with value altered for use in the Levant.

(d) Stamps used at certain places abroad, with five different overprints, viz.—

British Bechuanaland (and Bechuanaland Protectorate).
British East Africa Company.
British Protectorate Oil Rivers.
Cyprus.
Zululand.

This is a pretty formidable list, but if you once accept the principle of collecting stamps of our country with overprints appropriating them to special uses, that is where you are landed, logically.

I will first justify this position, before proceeding to the other chief sections.

It will be granted that most people take (a) and (c), as per catalogue.

It is not consistent to take (a) and ignore (b), as is usually done, on the ground (I suppose) that (a) are used by official bodies, and (b) were not. It would only be so for a specialist in *official* stamps alone. The main portion of an ordinary collection consists of the stamps as used by private persons, hence it is not fair to draw a line between (a) and (b).

Again, if you take (c) why not also (d)? The use is quite analogous, it seems to me. Suppose the Levant stamps had the word "Levant" on them?

I will now return to the principal headings.

Before the "O. W. Official" overprint came into use, the stamps used by the Office of Works were perforated with "O. W." and a Crown. Surely these are entitled to rank with their successors. The stamps are appropriated to a certain definite official use, and the same is indelibly marked upon them.

This opens the door to section 3. Applying the same argument I used in favour of 1 (b) (the O. U. S. stamps) lets in stamps perforated for use by different firms, a practice which is officially sanctioned. The predecessors

of the latter came in section 2, which also includes the successors of 1 (*b*), namely, those with "O. U. S." on the back. (It is useless to try to draw a distinction by saying it does not show on the front, because I possess a used specimen of the last named, which has not been removed from the original paper, with "underprint" clearly showing through.)

With regard to section 4, we are at once confronted by the fact that we are dependent on the postmark, which on an unused stamp does not exist (or ought not to, though I have seen a stamp described, and priced, as unused, with a distinct postmark!).

This shows better than anything the absurdity of including these stamps for special purposes in an unused collection, or one which aims at being unused. Because at the British Post Offices in the Levant penny and other stamps are sold and used, but without the incident of altered currency. If you collect British stamps used in the Levant, these ought to be included, yet it is impossible to distinguish them except by the postmark.

And the same reasoning applies to other stamps under this head, namely, stamps used in the Colonies before they had issues of their own; used at British Post Offices in South America; used by the army on active service; and on letters posted on the high seas. They happened to be content with the value as expressed on the stamps, but the use is perfectly analogous.

Section 5 is, of course, impossible to collect. It consists, among others, of stamps which rank with 1 (*a*) as regards conditions of use, namely, stamps used officially, but not overprinted; by Government Departments, the stamps of which are not identified.

I think anyone who admits the weight of the above arguments will agree that stamps of limited use are best left alone by the specialist in unused, on the grounds of consistency and expediency, not to mention legality.

In a used collection which is at all ambitious in its scope, though they are not essential, I think a few of each of the first four heads should be taken, in order to show the different conditions under which the stamps included in the collection are used, but I do not see any necessity for having a complete set of any of them; to do that is, to my mind, like wishing to have each stamp with every different postmark upon it: which brings me back to the statement I made previously, which, perhaps, may be more readily accepted after reading this article, namely, that the overprint is a kind of postmark. It is something added to the normal stamp, which does not make it a true variety, like a variation in design, colour, perforation, or paper, and consequently is not worthy of all the attention that has been bestowed upon it in the past.



The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

By J. N. MARSDEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1902.

(Continued from page 145.)

Issue XXIV. 1892-93. Don Carlos.



ON LUIZ died on the 19th October, 1889, and was succeeded by his son Don Carlos. It was not, however, until the 5th September, 1891, that a new issue was decided upon. The authority (portaria) creating the new issue was never published; it was to the following effect: That the new stamps should be issued in Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira on the 1st April, 1892; that there should be five types, one for the Continent and the other four for each of the districts of the Azores and Madeira, differing only in the lower inscription; that each type should be issued for the following values and in the following colours: 2 reis, grey; 2½ reis, black; 5 reis, orange-yellow; 10 reis, violet on yellow; 15 reis, violet on blue; 20 reis, deep green; 25 reis, cobalt-blue; 50 reis, orient blue; 75 reis, sepia; 80 reis, pale green; 100 reis, purple; 150 reis, carmine on rose; 200 reis, cobalt-blue on blue; 300 reis, vermillion on rose; 500 reis, black; 1,000 reis, blue on blue.

As will be seen, many of the foregoing were materially altered, or not carried into effect.

The following is a list of the stamps with their colours and dates of appearance:—

25 reis; green.	1st May, 1892.
5 „ yellow.	} 1st June, 1892.
10 „ lilac.	
50 „ blue.	
80 „ pale green.	1st July, 1892.
15 „ brown.	} 1st September, 1892.
20 „ pale lilac.	
100 „ brown on pale yellow.	15th March, 1893.
150 „ carmine on rose.	} 1st August, 1893.
200 „ blue on pale blue.	
300 „ deep blue on rose.	
75 „ deep rose.	15th November, 1893.

The last value was required for the combined postage and registration rate for the Continent and islands.

The design of the head was engraved in wood by Senhor Sebastião Netto, and the frame by Senhor Alves, also in wood.

The first stamps issued were all on chalk-surfaced paper, but during 1894 a new paper began to make its appearance, the former being gradually dis-

carded as the stock became exhausted. This paper lacks the brilliant whiteness of the chalk-surfaced, and presents a watery grey appearance, which becomes easily distinguishable to the trained eye. It presents, too, on being held up to the light, a diaper appearance, caused by minute watermarks of diamonds, very much, I may say *en passant*, like the paper on which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' present catalogues are printed, but with a more glossy surface. To a very slight extent it responds to the silver test, but to make the mark more pressure of the silver point is required, and the result is a pale grey rather than a black mark. The 2½ reis appeared on this new paper.

Ungummed specimens of the 5 and 50 reis are occasionally met with unperforated, but they are nothing more than proofs. It is well to notice them, as by the unscrupulous they can be transforméd into rare or impossible perforation varieties.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXIV. 1892-93. Don Carlos.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 11½.
 5 reis ; orange-yellow to pale yellow.
 25 „ green, pale green.
 50 „ pale blue, pale ultramarine.
 75 „ carmine.
 100 „ brown on pale yellow and on buff.

Perf. 12½.

10 reis ; red-lilac (shades).
 15 „ brown.
 20 „ pale lilac (shades), grey-lilac.
 50 „ bright blue, blue, grey-blue.
 75 „ rose.
 80 „ pale yellow-green.
 100 „ brown on buff.
 150 „ carmine on rose.
 200 „ blue on pale blue.

Perf. 13½.

10 reis ; red-lilac.
 15 „ brown.
 20 „ pale lilac.
 50 „ blue, grey-blue.
 75 „ carmine.
 80 „ pale yellow-green.
 100 „ brown on pale yellow.
 150 „ carmine on rose.
 200 „ blue on pale blue.
 300 „ deep blue on pale brown.

On greyish paper, showing a diaper pattern in the texture.

Perf. 11½.

2½ reis ; olive-yellow.
 5 „ orange-yellow.
 10 „ bright red-lilac.
 25 „ deep green, green, pale green.

Perf. 12½.

75 reis; rose.

Perf. 13½.

10 reis; red-lilac (shades).

15 „ brown, pale brown.

75 „ rose.

Issue XXV. 1892-93.

In the Government gazette of the 14th May, 1892, a notice appeared to the effect that in order to avoid the destruction or waste of what was of value, all the stamps of the previous reign withdrawn from circulation should be reissued with a surcharge of 2½ reis. This notice, however, was annulled on the following 19th May by another, stating that the withdrawn stamps would be surcharged "Provisoria" (sic) instead of 2½ reis. The notice, of course, only refers to those stamps which were being supplanted, as there were no others in stock.

Although the surcharged stamps began to appear on the 25th July, nothing further was notified until the 8th September, when it was officially announced "that all stamps surcharged with the word 'Provisorio,' either horizontally or transversely, in black or in colour," should be considered valid.

The following is a list of the stamps, with the approximate dates of their appearance and quantities issued:—

	Date of Issue.	Quantity.*
5 reis; horizontal surcharge, in black.	25th July, 1892.	} 3,176,725
5 „ diagonal „ red.	1st October, 1892.	
10 „ horizontal „ black.	25th July, 1892.	} 1,682,000
10 „ diagonal „ red.	1st October, 1892.	
15 „ „ „ „	1st January, 1893.	86,800
20 „ „ „ black.	1st October, 1892.	411,320
25 „ „ „ „	1st November, 1892.	1,347,100
50 „ „ „ „	1st February, 1893.	29,715
80 „ „ „ „	„ 1893.	101,584

The large sheets of 150 stamps of the 5, 10, 20, and 50 reis, and most of the 25 reis, were divided into blocks of twenty-five stamps—five horizontal rows of five—and thus surcharged, but the 15 and 80 reis were surcharged in sheets of twenty-eight stamps. Some of the 25 reis—how many I do not know, but it must have been a small quantity, as the stamps are rare—were surcharged in sheets of twenty-eight, and are perforated 12½. It is curious that this 25 reis stamp is unknown unsurcharged, with this perforation, and as I feel convinced that no stamps were specially printed for surcharging, the smaller sheets must have formed old stock, which was never issued before the surcharging took place.

Stamps of this issue have been extensively forged, as to the surcharge. I think in Lisbon I have seen inverted surcharges, but I am sure they were not genuine.

* *O Philatelista*, April, 1895.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXV. 1892-93.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Horizontal surcharge, in black. Perf. 11½.

5 reis ; black, grey-black.

10 „ green, pale green.

Diagonal surcharge. Perf. 11½.

5 reis ; black, grey-black ;	surcharge carmine (shades).
10 „ deep green, green, pale green	„ „ „
20 „ carmine, pale carmine	„ black „
25 „ deep and pale red-lilac	„ „ „
50 „ deep blue, blue, pale blue	„ carmine „

Perf. 12½.

15 reis (variety 1) ; fawn ;	surcharge carmine (shades).
15 „ (variety 3) ; deep brown, fawn	„ „ „
15 „ (variety 4) ; deep brown, brown, pale brown	„ „ „
25 „ red-lilac	„ black „
80 „ (variety 1) ; orange-yellow, yellow	„ „ „
80 „ (variety 2) ; orange-yellow	„ „ „

Perf. 13½.

15 reis (variety 3) ; deep brown, brown, fawn ; surcharge carmine (shades)

On ordinary paper. Perf. 12½.

15 reis (variety 1) ; brown (shades) ; surcharge carmine (shades).

15 „ (variety 3) „ „ „ „

Perf. 13½.

15 reis (variety 1) ; brown ; surcharge carmine (shades).

Issue XXVI. 3rd August, 1893.

There was a more or less plausible reason for the last issue, viz. to use up stock ; but no such excuse can be found for applying the additional surcharge of the year to the same stamps. This forms the first of a series of speculative issues of which Portugal was guilty, and which have without doubt detracted from the interest taken in the stamps of this country.

On the 28th July, 1893, there appeared in the Government gazette the simple announcement that on the 3rd August the following stamps would be issued with the additional surcharge “1893” :—

5, 20, 25, 50, and 80 reis ; 25 reis surcharged 20 reis ; 80 reis surcharged 50 reis ; and 80 reis surcharged 75 reis. It will be noticed that the 10 reis is not included in the list. It was omitted doubtless by accident, for this value appeared along with the other stamps.

The additional surcharge “1893” was printed separately, and applied to the stamps already bearing the surcharge “Provisorio.” In the case of the altered values, the year and the new value were added in one and the same printing.

In some of the sheets of 10 reis two errors occur. In the second stamp of

the second row the year is given as "1938," and in the fourth stamp of the fourth row "1863"—the "6" being on a lower level than the other numerals. Among Portuguese collectors much diversity of opinion exists as to whether the errors are genuine, but I may say that I believe in them implicitly. The sheets containing the errors were used in a newspaper office in Coimbra, and the numbers issued must have been very small—perhaps fifty or sixty at the outside.

All the surcharged stamps of this and the preceding issue were finally demonetised on the 31st December, 1894.

The quantities* issued were as follows:—

5 reis	30,000
10 „	27,156
20 „	38,862
25 „	28,000
50 „	30,000
80 „	29,000 (approximately)
20 on 25 „	28,000
50 on 80 „	28,000
75 on 80 „	28,000

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXVI. 3rd August, 1893.

On chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 5 reis; black, grey-black; surcharge carmine (shades).
- 10 „ deep green, green, pale green; surcharge carmine (shades).
- 20 „ carmine, pale carmine; surcharge black.
- 25 „ deep and pale red-lilac „ „
- 50 „ deep blue, blue, pale blue; surcharge carmine (shades).

Varieties:—Dated "1938" for "1893."

10 reis; green; surcharge carmine.

Dated "1863" for "1893."

10 reis; green; surcharge carmine.

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

80 reis (variety 1); orange-yellow, yellow; surcharge black.

80 „ („ 2) „ „ „ „ „ „

Variety: date double.

80 reis (variety 1); yellow; surcharge black.

Surcharged with other values.

20 reis on 25 reis; red-lilac; surcharge black; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

50 „ 80 „ (variety 1); orange-yellow; surcharge black; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

50 „ 80 „ („ 2); yellow „ „ „ „ „

75 „ 80 „ („ 1); orange-yellow, yellow; surcharge black; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

75 „ 80 „ („ 2); yellow „ „ „ „ „

* *O Philatelista*, April, 1895.

(To be continued.)



Philatelic Notes.

NEW SOUTH WALES PERFORATIONS.

WE have the following additions to the perforations of the 1871 to 1883 issues of this country, a table of which was given by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg in this journal (see pp. 164, 189, vol. xii.). Mr. A. H. Stamford has discovered the ninepence on 10d., watermark Type I., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12×10 , and Mr. Hausburg has been shown the 4d., watermark Type II., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and the 1s., Type II., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12×10 .

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 August 1st to August 21st inclusive. Communications by letter may, however, be made as usual.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that the Expert Committee will not meet again until about October 14th.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

These regulations will apply to all specimens submitted after 1st July, 1904.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT SEASON.

THE Committee entrusted with the arrangement of the Programme for next season will be glad to hear from members who will be willing to contribute papers or give displays. All communications should be addressed to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Rothsay, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1904-5.

WE again remind the members of the London Philatelic Society that the first meeting for the ensuing season will be held on Friday, October 14th. It has also been decided to hold the Annual Dinner at the Imperial Restaurant, 60 and 62 Regent Street, W., on the day preceding, Thursday the 13th, and it is hoped that country members will thus be enabled to attend both functions.

We understand that this opening meeting will be held at the residence of the Vice-President, when his magnificent collections of Great Britain and other countries will be on view to members of the Society, and will assuredly provide a philatelic entertainment of the highest order.

THE NEW ZEALAND POST OFFICE.

WE have received the following from a valued correspondent, one of the oldest collectors and keenest appreciators of Australian stamps, and we can but trust that some means may be found to avert such a (needless) "deluge" of varieties.

"I enclose you an extract from a letter which I have received from a very reliable correspondent under Government in New Zealand, as I think some protest should be made against this proposed deluge in the *London Philatelist*."

The following is the extract from my New Zealand correspondent's letter :—

"I think I told you that the New Zealand Government are contemplating the issue of stamps which will no doubt be surcharged with the Department the same as South Australia used to do; my estimate for postage in my district was £400, so should this become the practice I will be able to get you plenty of varieties."

Of course, after the recent disclaimer of the New Zealand Agent-General, it is impossible to doubt their good faith or to believe that they would issue stamps except for distinct public requirements; but the offer of "plenty of varieties" leaves a curious smack on the palate of the philatelist!

SIR DAVID PARKES MASSON, C.I.E.

WE have noticed with great satisfaction the announcement in the recent list of honours the inclusion of the name of Mr. Masson, so well known both in India and this country as one of the foremost philatelists of the day and a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of India. Sir David Masson has always closely studied his stamps, and from his pen have emanated many articles of importance; but his work on the stamps of Cash-

mere will inevitably be his most lasting monument. The discovery that the "first issue" of Cashmere, which had masqueraded for a generation as a veritable issue, and had deceived the entire collecting world, was but a delusion and a snare, was an event which for importance and romance alike has scarce an equal in the annals of Philately.

Sir David Masson's new honours are a just recognition of his labours in other and more important walks of life, as he has seen much public service in India and holds many offices, not the least being that of member of the Legislative Council of the Punjab. His many friends in this country and India will join with us in our hearty congratulations on his well-merited honours, coupled with the devout wish that he may be spared for many years to enjoy them.

—♦—

THE SALE OF BAHAMAS STAMPS.

WE are indebted to Morley's *Philatelic Journal* for the following table of sales of stamps in the Bahamas, the principal interest in which, from a philatelic aspect, lies in the fact that so few of the values higher than a shilling have been sold. It is most probable that the vast majority of even these limited quantities have found their way into collectors' hands, and the figures certainly bear out Mr. Ewen's contention that no such vast quantity of the modern issues is being imported into this country.

"From a Blue Book issued in April last, entitled 'General Descriptive Report on the Bahamas Islands, in which is included the Annual Report for 1902,' we extract the following table:—

"Statement of stamps, envelopes, and post cards sold at the General Post Office during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
107,869 stamps at 1d.	449	9	1
71,052 " " 2½d.	740	2	6
5,138 " " 4d.	85	12	8
4,114 " " 5d.	85	14	2
6,477 " " 6d.	161	11	6
6,853 " " 1s.	342	13	0
1,311 " " 2s.	131	2	0
1,253 " " 3s.	187	19	0
1,383 " " 5s.	345	15	0
459 " " £1	459	0	0
353 envelopes (1d.) at 1½d.	2	4	1½
375 " " at 2s. 7d. for 25	1	18	9
581 " " at 2d.	4	16	10
2,016 " " at 2½d.	21	0	0
91 " " at 3d.	1	2	9
2,776 post cards at 1d.	11	11	4
275 " " at 2d.	2	5	10
	£3,034	5	6½
Less affixed to Deposit Cards	0	9	0
	£3,033	16	6½"

A RARE POSTAGE STAMP.

UNDER the above somewhat misleading title the *Standard* has the following note from its Berlin correspondent. We are, however, sceptical as to the "great rush" for what is apparently only a special post-mark, *à la* South Kensington *conversazione* of Jubilee fame!

"Philatelists will be interested to learn that a new stamp was made in Germany in connection with the King's visit to Kiel. It was specially designed for the stamping of all letters and cards transmitted from the British vessels anchored in Kiel Bay, and bears the impress 'Kiel. P.A.F.D.K. Britische Geschwader.' There is now a great rush for these stamps, eager inquiries being made for them on all sides. It was the first time a special die had been used on occasions of the kind by the German Post Office."

SALE OF ST. HELENA OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of St. Helena to dispose of the undermentioned obsolete postage stamps (further particulars of which and conditions of sale will be found in our advertising columns), which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government, and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed. The stamps are of the following descriptions and quantities:—

Duty.	No. of stamps.	Plate from which struck.	Overprint or surcharge.	Colour.	Water-mark.	Face value.
						£ s. d.
2½d.	76,460	Sixpenny	2½d. in figures	Blue	CA	796 9 2
3d.	53,882	"	{ Three Pence in words }	Purple	"	673 10 6
4d.	68,216	"	{ Four pence in words }	Brown	"	1,136 18 8
6d.	47,650	"	No overprint	Blue-grey	"	1,191 5 0
1s.	7,090	"	{ One Shilling in words }	Green	"	354 10 0
5s.	3,015	"	{ Five Shillings in words }	Yellow	CC	753 15 0
10d.	43,376	{ Universal key-plate (Queen's Head) }	No overprint	Brown	CA	1,807 6 8
5d.	39,588	"	"	Purple	"	824 15 0
2½d.	29,229	"	"	Blue	"	304 9 4½
2d.	58,394	"	"	Yellow	"	486 12 4
1½d.	49,409	"	"	Reddish brown and green	"	308 16 1½
			Total			£8,638 7 10

THE NEW COLONIAL WATERMARK.

THE introduction of the new multiple CA and Crown watermark, as announced in our last month's New Issues, is a change of remarkable importance in the history of our Colonial issues, of a like nature and value as was the change from CC to CA. In the present instance it is, however, likely to appeal to collectors to an even greater degree, as the Colonial issues bearing the King's Head have had but a comparatively short life, and it may therefore well be that some among these will be scarcer than people to-day

imagine. Our contemporary, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, naturally takes a strong view as to this, and gives an interesting résumé of the general situation, which we venture to quote, as Mr. Ewen is an able authority on all that appertains to the current history of our Colonial issues. We therefore give the following portion of the interesting article on the subject in our contemporary's columns of June 18th, with all suitable acknowledgments:—

“When the Quatrefoils watermark of Zanzibar stamps was altered in 1898 from simple to multiple (*i.e.* from one to each stamp to one and four quarters), probably no one attached much importance to the fact. Nor did the alteration of the Crescent and Star watermark of Sudan from simple to multiple in 1902 excite any suspicion of the truth; which is now apparent. *The Crown Agents intend to change every watermark from simple to multiple.*

“The ‘Crown over CC’ watermark was introduced in 1863, and was made in several kinds, corresponding to the different sizes of the sheets of stamps. The supply made for the ordinary size stamps was exhausted early in 1882, but the larger ‘Crown CC’ paper, although it had been used on almost every possible occasion, has only just come to an end, and as we announced in our article on Falkland Islands three months ago (*E. W. S. N.*, No. 236), a new paper, ‘Crown CA’ multiple, has been substituted. It never occurred to us, however, that the small ‘Crown CA’ paper would be abandoned, but that is what has taken place. The new paper, necessitated by the exhaustion of the old CC paper formerly used for the high values and large stamps, is being made use of for the small stamps also.

“The whole of the Virgin Islands stamps received by the Colonial Stamp Market a fortnight ago were, it is believed, on the new ‘Crown CA multiple’ paper; certainly all those left in our hands, after distributing the new issue service, are. The new Cyprus 9 piastres, King, are, however, mixed, some being on the old paper and some on the new. Were the new Virgin Islands also mixed?

“It is fairly certain that no more stamps will be printed on the old paper, and as most of the forty-two colonies who use this paper have fresh supplies of stamps sent out every six or twelve months (frequently oftener), the first issues will be obsolete in a very short time. A few will certainly be obsolete by the time these lines appear in print. Cyprus, on account of its nearness to home, will be one of the first colonies affected.

“It is a remarkable circumstance that notwithstanding the large number of new issues which have appeared in the last two years, practically *every* current issue of the British Colonies and Protectorates is doomed. The forthcoming issues are not in the least degree speculative. The change from CC to CA paper for the large stamps is a natural result of a decision made in 1882. The change from CA to CA multiple was no doubt decided upon from a practical motive; we have already seen that the idea of multiple watermarks dates its genesis from six or seven years back at least, so it is no new whim. The cause of change, in all probability, is to be found in the fact that plates are made in different sizes. The Falkland Islands stamps are in six rows of ten; most others in ten rows of six. It is said that in rupee-currency countries the sheets are to have eight stamps in

a row instead of six (sixteen annas make a rupee). Under the old system, separate stocks of paper would require to be made for each. With multiple-watermark paper, one paper does for all. In the case of Sudan, the Crescent and Star paper was used for the large square postage stamps, the large oblong Telegraph stamps, and the small oblong Postage Dues, and it greatly simplifies matters to have one paper that is equally suitable for all."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF MR. GIWELB.

LET another removal to the Philatelic Broadway—the Strand—has to be announced. Mr. M. Giwelb, who for several years past has been established at 4, Northumberland Avenue, has now moved to 54, Strand, adjoining Coutts' old bank, where he has secured very commodious and excellent accommodation. Mr. M. Giwelb has been, for more years than one would like to count, a well-known and respected dealer, and we are sure that all his friends and customers will unite with us in wishing him a continued and an increased prosperity in his new premises.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF THE PHILIPPINES.*



WE cannot better describe the aim and scope of this interesting work than by quoting some portions of the Prospectus submitted by the publishers in kindly forwarding us the work for review.

"After many months of diligent labour and research, the work on the handbook of the Stamps of the Philippines has at last been completed. It is expected to fill a long-felt want, especially as the subject is one which will interest all patriotic American collectors. At the same time, the stamps of few countries afford greater difficulties than those of our new acquisition in the Far East. The numerous surcharged issues have never before been properly described, and much doubt has existed concerning the varieties of dies used for surcharging. This fact made it very difficult to detect forgeries. An absolute chronological arrangement of all stamps authorised for postal use has never been successfully attempted. The total number (as far as known) of each stamp issued will be of considerable interest."

Perhaps the most valuable feature is the extensive description of all known counterfeits, exceeding eighty in number. The differences are carefully described and extensively illustrated by photographic reproductions. With the assistance of this information collectors will be able to tell the genuine from the counterfeit without much difficulty.

The work, a book of about 100 pages, is illustrated by over 150 half-tone reproductions of stamps, printed on the best coated paper. Neither expense nor labour has been spared in trying to produce as perfect a work as possible.

* *The Postage Stamps of the Philippines*, by J. Murray Bartels, Captain F. L. Palmer, U.S.A., and F. Athorp Foster. The J. M. Bartels Co., Boston, U.S.A.

The following table of contents will give some idea of the field which the writers have tried to cover:—Introduction, Postal History and Geography, Catalogue of Postage Stamps, Revolutionary Issues of 1898–99, Stamps of Doubtful Status, Counterfeits, Cancellations, Plate Numbers, Envelopes, Postal Cards.

The edition is limited to 350 copies, all of which are numbered and signed by one of the authors. The first fifty will be an *édition de luxe*, printed on heavier paper, and accompanied by plates showing the forty varieties in the sheets of the first issue.

It is with regard to this last paragraph that any possible adverse criticism of this valuable work is permissible. In the copy kindly submitted to us for review there are no plates of the first issue, and, as stated, with the exception of fifty copies, all subscribers to the work will receive it without plates of the 1854 issue. Now, in the case of the stamps of the Philippines the philatelic interest and merits of the first issue far transcend in importance those of any of its successors; the quaint and bizarre portraiture of the late Queen Isabella, with its forty separate hand-engraved dies for each of the four values, represents a phase of the greatest interest to scientific collectors, and has in effect placed the first issue of these islands upon the highest philatelic plane along with such “classics” as the Sydney Views and the “Native” Mauritius. It is therefore much to be deplored that the real head of this country’s issues should not have received further consideration, both as to the illustrations and the letter-press. As regards the latter, three lines are devoted to a description of the stamps, and nine or ten to cataloguing the colours of the four values; a short footnote follows, and in effect the information to this celebrated and unique series is confined to half a page of letter-press. The question as to the re-engraving of the 5 cuartos, the possible partial re-engraving of the 1 real, the issue of the two colours of the 10 cuartos, the varieties on the several plates, and all details of manufacture or origin are entirely absent. These subjects have engaged the attention of several able philatelists in past years, and we are confident that with the collaboration of some well-known student thereof—say Baron A. de Reuterskiöld—the philatelic history of these stamps might have been rendered far more complete.

As regards the work in general we have to express our high appreciation of its merits, and we cordially congratulate the authors upon the successful issue of what must have been a protracted labour. Of especial value to collectors will be found Appendices C and D, giving respectively a list of the numerous counterfeits that abound and the postage stamps of doubtful status. It is significant to note, as bearing out our remarks as to the comparative importance of the first issue—and we may add of those immediately succeeding—that from 1854 to 1881 there were only eighty-one varieties tabulated; whereas from that period, when the surcharged series commenced, to the present date (including the American reprints) there are 249 varieties. A large proportion of these are surcharged stamps, and it will therefore be seen that a guide such as this book, describing and illustrating all these overprints, and also depicting the forgeries, cannot fail to be of the greatest value to collectors.

A very readable chapter is devoted to the history and geography of the country, and an excellent map is given. An examination of this map with its hundreds of islands may well give pause to think whether, with such a race as the native Filipinos, spread over so vast and scattered an area, the Americans have not acquired a colony that has grave drawbacks.

The binding, illustrations, and general get-up of the work are quite excellent, and we are indebted to our American friends for the issue of an important accession to philatelic literature.

CATALOGUE OF FISCAL STAMPS.*

The collection of Revenue stamps has always had more numerous adherents abroad than in this country—although the cult is distinctly gaining ground on this side of the Channel. It is therefore somewhat surprising that, since M. Moens' Catalogues have ceased, no really reliable Continental handbook thereon has been issued, and the work of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier comes therefore at an opportune moment. For ourselves, we have always considered that the field of Philately proper—*i.e.* the collection of postal adhesives only—affords very ample occupation for even the most assimilative collector, and we have hence practically ignored Fiscals in a journal devoted entirely to postage stamps. At the same time it cannot be denied that there are distinct attractions for the "Fiscalist"—to mention two only: the comparatively low expense of forming a collection of Revenue stamps, and the vast amount of information and knowledge of them that has yet to be evolved by the collector. The Amiens Catalogue will be found to be a valuable mentor to this class of philatelist, and although it is the first edition it is apparently—for a Fiscal catalogue—remarkably complete, consisting of some 600 pages of double column, with excellent illustrations of all the types and their market values. We do not doubt but that Messrs. Yvert and Tellier have produced a sound and practical catalogue of the Fiscal stamps of the world, which we have much pleasure in recommending to all our friends who collect this class of stamps.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SICILY.

We have received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, a copy of a very valuable and important addition to their well-known series of philatelic handbooks, being a history of the postage stamps of Sicily. This handsome book, with its superb autotype illustrations, is the work of the *doyen* of Italian writers, Dr. Emilio Diena, and has been translated (most admirably) by Major Evans. From a brief survey we can but report that this volume will be found of great philatelic interest and will elucidate many of the difficult questions that have long engaged the labours of Dr. Diena and other students. We shall endeavour in our next issue, after a careful perusal of its pages, to explain to our readers some of the principal points of interest. Meantime we can cordially recommend to one and all the acquisition of this book, of which, we understand, owing to the large number of illustrations, but a limited number of copies can be issued. An early application is therefore advisable, as it will inevitably be in great demand wherever Italian stamps find appreciators.

* *Catalogue of Fiscal Stamps.* Yvert and Tellier, 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—An envelope of 1d. value is added to the stationery list by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Envelope. 1d., carmine; Arms type.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Supplies of the current 5s. stamps to reach the Colonial Market are found to be in dark orange-brown, probably, as *Ewen's* considers, from a second printing.

Adhesive.

5s., King's Head, dark orange-brown.

CEYLON.—The 75 c. of the King's Head set has reached Washington, states the *Metro-politan Philatelist*.

Adhesive.

75 c., blue, value in orange; C A; 14; single or multiple (?).

CYPRUS.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received the 30 paras and 18 piastres on the new multiple watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

30 paras, lilac and green.
18 piastres, black and dark chocolate-brown;
multiple C A wmk.; perf. 14.

INDIA.—It is reported that the 1 a., *carmine*, Queen's Head, has had the C.E.F. overprint applied.

Adhesive.

1 anna, *carmine*; Queen's Head, with C.E.F. overprint.

Chamba.—We are told by the *P. J. of I.* that the 3 annas ordinary (*Queen's* Head) exists with inverted surcharge.

Gwalior.—The *P. J. of I.* lists the 2 annas, *violet*, with *Queen's* Head issued for

the Service set in February, 1903, and we cannot find it in our chronicle.

Official. 2 annas, violet; *Queen's* Head.

The 3 pies, grey, *Queen's* Head, with the official overprint, has been sent to us by Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Service Stamp. 3 pies, grey; *Queen's* Head.

Messrs. Bright and Son have called our attention to some minor varieties of overprint not, we believe, hitherto noted.

The second stamp in the left-hand bottom row in the sheet has a large Roman "r" in "Gwalior," and has been found on the ½ anna, green, pea-green; 1 anna, brown-purple; 1 anna, green, carmine; 2 annas, violet; 3 annas, orange; 4 annas, olive-green, *Queen's* Heads; and also on the 2 annas, *King's* Head.

There is also to be found a small Roman "g" in "Gwalior" on the 3 pies, carmine; ½ anna, green; 1 anna, brown-purple; 2 annas, blue; 3 annas, orange; and 4 annas, olive-green, *Queen's* Heads.

A "g" of a similar type, but *wider*, and in another case a *small* Roman "r," may be found on the six denominations enumerated above.

We understand that only one copy of each of the four varieties named is to be found in each sheet of 240 stamps.

Holkar.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 3 and 4 annas of the new type chronicled on page 76.

Adhesives.

3 annas, violet; no wmk.; perf. 13½.
4 ,, ultramarine ,, ,,

Jhind.—It is stated in the *P. J. of I.* that the 3 pies, grey, *Queen's Head*, for ordinary use, was issued in February, 1904.

Adhesive. 3 pies, grey; *Queen's Head*.

Patiala.—The *M. J.*, on the authority of a Continental contemporary, reports the current 6 a. overprinted for this State, and we do not appear to have previously listed the 1 rupee.

Adhesive.

6 annas, bistre; King's Head.

1 rupee, carmine and green; King's Head.

MAURITIUS.—A new Special Delivery stamp for foreign service has been issued, and the *A. J. P.* describes it as follows:—

"It is of the design of the rupee values, excepting that the lower label has been left blank and a new value, '18 CENTS,' printed in afterwards in black. The '18' is tall and heavy, while the word 'CENTS' is in smaller Roman capitals, and the word does not always occupy the same relative position to the '18.' This leads us to believe that the word 'CENTS' was printed separately, while the '18' was printed at the same time as the balance of the surcharge, which is in three lines of *sans-serif* capitals, and reads: '(FOREIGN) EXPRESS DELIVERY.'"

Adhesive.

18 c., green and black; black surcharge; CC; perf. 14.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—As we expected, the long postals offer a fine field for the specialist, and fresh varieties are already chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

One of the most interesting belongs to the 8d. value, and *Ewen's* informs us that the last printing of this stamp had an error. The eighteenth stamp on the sheet had the spelling "EIGHT." Some twenty or thirty sheets, it is stated, were put into circulation before the mistake was noticed and the errors called in and destroyed.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Another stamp of the new design of the King's Head set is listed by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

The watermark is not given.

Adhesive.

8 cents, mauve, on light blue paper.

ZANZIBAR.—Specimens of the new set have reached London.

The design, we are told, is Arms in centre, with "ZANZIBAR" and value below; native inscription at top. Wmk. Quatrefoils and perf. 14.

Ewen's Weekly lists the following:—

Adhesives.

(i.) *Small size.*

½ anna, green.
1 ,, red.
2 annas, brown.
2½ ,, blue.
3 ,, grey.
4 ,, dark green.
4½ ,, black.
5 ,, yellow-brown.
7½ ,, red-violet.
8 ,, olive-green.

(ii.) *Large size.*

1 rupee, ultramarine and red.
2 ,, green ,,
3 ,, violet ,,
4 ,, brown-lilac ,,
5 ,, olive-brown ,,

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The Sower type on a 15 c. letter card is announced.

Letter Card.

15 c., dark green on grey. Semeuse type.

SERVIA.—A new letter card is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Letter Card.

10 p., rose; Arms in black over the stamp of 1901 type (not 1903).

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The *S. C. F.* chronicles a provisional. It is the 10 centavos Telegraph stamp converted to postal use by a black overprint of the word "CORREOS." The surcharge is placed across the top portion of the stamp, traversing and cancelling the original inscription, "TELEGRAFOS DEL ESTADO."

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Bolívar.*—Regarding the new stamps which we chronicled upon page 132, the *A. J. P.* states:—

"We have received the following communication from our correspondent at Cartagena: 'These stamps were made here last year, but they had not been put in use because the Departmental Post Office of this city has not been completely installed until now. As you can see, the stamps have no artistic value, but the issue was very limited (50,000 of each value).

"The following varieties are known:—

5 c., 1 sheet imperf. and 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.
10 c., 6 sheets imperf. and 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.
20 c., 2 sheets imperf. and 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.
20 c., 1 sheet printed on both sides.
20 c., 30 sheets ,, in dark red.
20 c., 10 ,, ,, red brown.

"A German dealer has bought 40,000 of each value, and he is going to send them to Bremen."

NICARAGUA.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists three provisional envelopes. One we have already chronicled; the others are—

Envelopes.

"Habilitado," in surcharged caps, on 5 c. envelope of 1898.

"Vale 5 centavos," on the 10 c. of 1900. Overprints in violet.

PARAGUAY.—Are we going to have new sets yearly for this State? *Ewen's Weekly* announces a set dated "1904," and coming in two designs.

Adhesives.

(i) Rectangular, somewhat similar to the issues of 1903.

5 c., blue.
10 c., yellow-bistre.
20 c., violet.
30 c., pale blue.
60 c., brown.

(ii) Oblong design, with building in centre.

1 peso, carmine and black.
2 ,, blue ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,

UNITED STATES.—An entire sheet of the 2 c. St. Louis stamp, imperforate horizontally, was recently purchased at the Post Office at Cleveland, and the plate number of the sheet is 2,156.—*A. J. P.*

We take the following from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

"U. S., Panama or Canal Zone? We clip from the daily press.

"PANAMA, Friday 5th.

"The Postmaster-General delivered to-day one thousand dollars' worth of Panama stamps to Governor Davis, surcharged with the words "Canal Zone," for use pending the receipt of the regular United States stamps, which are expected about the middle of July.

"The United States domestic postal rate will then go into effect on the canal zone between Colon and Panama. In the meantime provisional United States post offices were established to-day at Ancon, Labora, Empire, Gorgona, Tavernilla, Bohio, Gatun, and Cristobal, comprising the districts of the canal zone."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇAO.—The following additional values have been added to the new set:—

Adhesives.

1 cent, olive-green.	15 cents, dark brown.
2 cents, red-brown.	25 ,, violet.
2½ ,, dark green.	30 ,, red-brown.
3 ,, orange.	50 ,, brown-carmine.
5 ,, carmine.	
10 ,, lilac.	

Post Card.

2½ c., green on greenish.

DAHOMÉY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the following stamps: 2, 4, 20, 30, 40, 75 c., and 1, 2, and 5 francs, all of which are of the same type and colours as the ordinary current stamps of other French colonies.

ERITREA.—The *M. J.* has been shown a used copy of the current 1 c. stamp with the "Colonia Eritrea" overprint inverted across the upper part.

INDO-CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 centimes value of the new set referred to on page 103, and inform us that they also possess the other denominations listed below.

Adhesives.

2 centimes, brown on buff; 14 × 13½.
1 centime, olive.
4 centimes, claret.
5 ,, green.
20 ,, red on green.
1 franc, sage-green.

MARTINIQUE.—The 2 francs, violet, of the current set has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 2 francs, violet.

PERSIA.—The *M. J.* has received the 2 ch. stamp of the current issue, surcharged "PL—TEHERAN," in two lines, with a dividing line between them, in rose.

Local Stamp. 2 ch., grey; rose surcharge.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 13 c., 15 c., 50 c., and \$1 of the U.S.A., surcharged for use here, and all previously chronicled. We find the overprint on the \$1 to be in vermilion and the remainder in black.

SPANISH GUINEA.—On page 164 we announced the issue of a provisional stamp, and *Ewen's Weekly*, on the authority of a Dutch contemporary, adds six values to the issue as follows:—

Adhesives.

Oblong fiscal stamps, surcharged, in four lines, "Habilitado—para—correos—10 cent. de peseta" (the first three lines being in capitals).

10 c., in red, on 25 c., black.
10 c., in blue, on 50 c., grey-brown.
10 c., in black, on 2 p., carmine.
10 c., in blue ,,
10 c. ,, 2 p. 50 c., carmine.
10 c., in red, on 5 p., olive.

SURINAM.—A 12½ c. of same design as the one for Curaçao, 1903, has reached Washington.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Adhesive. 12½ c., blue; no wmk.; perf. 12½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, April 19th, 1904, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. Simpson, W. G. Cool, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher, R. Frenzel, W. S. Standen, D. Thomson, H. Thompson, J. K. Boddy, L. W. Fulcher, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, A. G. Wane, R. Meyer, K. Wiehen, H. L. Hayman, C. J. Daun, R. B. Yardley, H. B. Wills, A. H. L. Giles, W. V. Morten, A. Bagshawe, W. Jacoby, F. J. Melville, S. Chapman, J. B. Neyroud, A. B. Kay, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. J. C. Sidebotham was voted to the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on March 15th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

Donations of forgeries were received from Messrs. Gorden G. Smith, R. E. Gold, and Miss L. M. Stewart.

Mr. M. Z. Kuttner was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society. Messrs. Bradbury, Sidebotham, and the Hon. Sec. were elected as a committee to make arrangements for the Annual Dinner to be held on May 10th, 1904.

Mr. C. J. Daun then exhibited his collection of the stamps of the Oil Rivers Protectorate, and gave some valuable information as to the numbers issued of the rarer surcharged varieties. This collection, which is quite complete and contains the unique 20s. Queen's Head surcharge, was greatly appreciated by the members, and a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Bagshawe and seconded by Mr. Simpson, was carried with acclamation. Mr. Daun suitably responded, and promised to show more of his treasures before the Society on a future occasion.

Mr. H. L. Hayman then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Tonga, accompanied by descriptive notes. This collection was also complete, and the various issues and surcharges were shown in great profusion in blocks, etc., the rare perforations and the errors of printing, etc., etc., being specially conspicuous. Mr. Hayman again showed what can be done with a little-known country, and in response to a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Boddy and seconded by Mr. Yardley, the exhibitor promised to bring his first issues of New Zealand before the Society next season.

The meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

THE Annual Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, May 17th, 1904.

Reports were received from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and from the Hon. Librarian. The balance in hand amounted to upwards of £25, and the increase in the number of members to twenty-one.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—
Hon. President: H. Jennings White; Hon. Vice-President: Herbert R. Oldfield; Vice-Presidents: W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, Robert Ehrenbach, and Gordon Smith; Committee: L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, S. H. Harvey, F. Reichenheim, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson; Hon. Librarian: George Haynes; Hon. Auditors: W. A. Boyes, George Gaffe; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

Headquarters for monthly meetings: Anderton's Hotel; date of meetings: 3rd Tuesday, at 7 p.m., from October to May inclusive.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. S. Chapman) and to the officers for their services during the past season, terminated the proceedings at 8 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, June 2nd, 1904.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on May 4th, 1904, at the Masonic Hotel. There were present: Mr. M. Neuburger, in the chair; Messrs. S. Klagsbain, C. E. Lawson, A. G. Cohen, F. H. Brennan, A. Law, H. H. Robinson, E. Harford, R. Syme, W. W. Green, W. R. Cohen, A. Sonn, F. H. Ansell, and W. G. Byron, acting Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report and balance sheet were received. The former showed that, although the Society had not been all that could be desired, their efforts had not been entirely fruitless. There were at present forty-two members of the Society, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Several exhibitions of stamps of various countries have been held during the year. Amongst the donations to the Society are three volumes of Stanley Gibbons' Album, the gift of Mr. E. O. Meyers, to whom the thanks of the Society are due, while Messrs. Sonn, Byron, and Neuburger have contributed to the library.

The financial position of the Society can also be considered satisfactory, the credit balance to date standing at £33 4s. 8d.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and on Mr. Klagsbain seconding, it was carried unanimously.

The following officials were then elected: Mr. M. Neuburger, Chairman; Mr. S. A. Klagsbain, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. E. Harford, C. R. Schuler, and Dr. L. F. H. Brennan, Committee; Mr. W. P. Cohen was appointed Superintendent of Exchange

and Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. W. G. Byron as Hon. Secretary (Box 4,967).

It was intimated that visitors will always be cordially welcomed to the meetings of the Society.

The members then discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming banquet, after which the meeting terminated.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and second meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, January 11th, 1904. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. Mr. Oney K. Carstarphen was reinstated as a resident subscribing member of the Club. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance on hand of \$306.65, exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read. Report of the House Committee was read and accepted. Mr. Alvah Davison presented to the Club fifty-seven volumes of stamp catalogues and papers, for which a vote of thanks was tendered him. Mr. Erik Enequist's name was dropped from the membership roll for non-payment of dues. The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the U.S. Telegraph Stamps submitted their report as follows: "Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Your Committee appointed to judge the collections of American Telegraph Stamps submitted in competition for the silver and bronze medals beg to report as follows: Four collections were submitted to the judges, under the following names, 'Caliph,' 'Nemesis,' 'Northern Mutual,' and 'Pacific.' Those entered under the first two names are very fine collections, both nearing completeness, and lacking in one line, better represented by the other. After weighing the deficiencies in each your Committee have awarded the first prize of a silver medal to the collection entered under the name of 'Caliph,' and awarded the bronze medal to 'Nemesis.' The remaining collections are both interesting and show considerable care; but the plan on which 'Pacific' is arranged in one of Mr. Rich's Monographs on American Telegraphs is so valuable and interesting that your Committee consider it entitled to honourable mention. Respect-

fully submitted, John W. Scott, P. F. Bruner." Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Joseph S. Rich, and the bronze medal to Mr. H. E. Deats, that the collection entered under the name of "Pacific" was the property of Mr. John N. Luff, and that Mr. George L. Toppan had entered his collection under the name of "Northern Mutual." The report of the judges was accepted with thanks. The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (Porto Rico) to be held on February 8th: J. C. Morgenthau, P. F. Bruner, J. W. Scott. And due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87, Nassau Street, at least two days before the date of exhibition. Adjourned at 9.35 p.m.

THE one hundred and third meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, February 8th, 1904. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Luff, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance on hand of \$282.21, exclusive of reserve fund, was read and accepted. Moved, seconded, and carried that the lease of the Club House be renewed for one year and the Treasurer be authorised to sign the lease for one year, beginning May 1st, 1904, at a rental of \$1,300 per annum. The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of Porto Rico submitted their report. Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors the awards were found to have been as follows: Mr. F. H. Tows, silver medal; Mr. W. H. Sussdorf, bronze medal; Mr. George L. Toppan, honourable mention. The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U. S. Postage, Official Dues, Newspaper, and Revenues) to be held on March 14th: John N. Luff, W. W. Dewing, P. F. Bruner, W. S. Scott, F. H. Tows. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Oscar De Jonge for two stamp plates presented to the Club. The applications of George D. Morse and Edward H. Mason having been posted the required length of time were balloted upon, and they were declared to have been unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club. Adjourned at 9.30 p.m. ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

The Market.

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.			
Sale of May 31st and June 1st, 1904.			
* Unused.			
Barbados, 1870, large Star, rough	£	s.	d.
perfs., 1d. on bluish,* part gum	5	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., red, Dickinson's			
paper, horizontal pair *	3	12	6
Great Britain, Board of Education,	£	s.	d.
King's Head, 5d. and 1d. on			
piece		4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d. and 2½d.,			
ditto		4	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, Plate			
2, block of 6		3	5

Jamaica, 1890, Twopence Halfpenny on 4d., a block of 24 from corner of sheet, with full margins, showing "6 PF" and "NF" errors, mint	£	s.	d.
South Australia, 1872, 9d., grey-lilac variety, perf. x roulette, one perf. missing at top, otherwise fine, with Mr. W. T. Wilson's guarantee	4	0	0
Swaziland, black surcharge, ½d., grey, mint vertical pair, with surcharge inverted, the upper stamp being the "D" omitted variety	2	14	0
Victoria, 1864, 1d., green, wmk. Sixpence, horizontal pair	3	8	0
Virgin Isles, 1866, perf. 12, on toned, 6d., rose, a mint sheet of 25	2	15	0
Collections: 4,122 (Europeans), £51; and 5,151 (Oppen's), £21.	7	5	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 14th and 15th, 1904.

* Unused.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s., green,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto,* ditto	5	5	0
Dominica, 1882 (November), ½ on halfpenny,* pair, ditto	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 225,* pair, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown	2	8	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King's Head, 10d.	5	15	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen's Head, 5d. and 1s.	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 5d. and ½d.	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d. and 2½d.	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1885, 2 on 38 c., inverted surcharge,* mint	2	16	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., scarlet- vermilion	7	5	0
New South Wales, 1853, 8d., orange, no ornaments above "P" and "E"	2	8	0
Queensland, 1861, rough perf., 1d., rose, and 1s., dull violet*	2	4	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red*	4	4	0

Sale of June 28th and 29th, 1904.

* Unused.

Antigua, no wmk., 6d., yellow-green,* with gum	1	8	0
Brazil, 600 reis, italic figures	3	5	0
Canada, 10d., blue, thin paper*	2	10	0
Cape, woodblocks, 1d., bright red, pair	8	0	0
Dominica, 6d., orange, mint block of 60	9	0	0
Ditto, 1s., lilac-rose, CA, used	1	18	0
Great Britain, 1870, 1½d., deep rose-red, "O P P C"	2	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, King's Head, 5d. and 1d.	5	15	0

Great Britain, 1870, 5d.	£	s.	d.
Ditto, Levant, 1885, 12 p., on blue,* part gum	6	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* with Expert Committee's opinion	2	4	0
Swaziland, 2d., variety "d" omitted, inverted surcharge	6	15	0
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, green and yellow,* mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1860, 1d., slate, horizontal pair	6	5	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and blue,* mint	3	0	0
* * *	1	11	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of June 16th and 17th, 1904.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red, Plate 132, block of 6,* mint	1	6	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 7, block of 8,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Collection 2,571 used, and 378*	51	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, sets complete, unused, £2 18s.; used	2	14	0
Tuscany, 9 c., dull purple on blue,* with gum	1	10	0
Ditto, 9 c., lilac-grey on white*	4	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	2	8	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	1	16	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, sets of 3,* £3 10s.; used	3	0	0
Gold Coast, perf. 12½, 1d., 4d., and 6d.*	3	3	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1s., buff	4	10	0
Ditto, 1869, "Postage" in tall caps, 1d., red, block of 6	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, with stop on 3d., blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1874-8, perf. 12½, 4d., brown*	1	18	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-verm.	10	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, no margins	6	0	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose,* full gum	2	5	0
British Guiana, 1860, thick paper, perf. 12, 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., 12 c., and 24 c., all*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1862, provisional, 1 c., black on rose, border of pearls, No. 17 on plate,* full gum and full roulettes, very fine	11	11	0
Ditto, 2 c., black on yellow, border of pearls, showing roulettes two sides	2	2	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1878, 4d., orange, litho,* full gum	2	16	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* mint, £1 15s., used	4	2	6
St. Vincent, 5s., Star,* with gum	8	10	0
Ditto, 1883-4, perf. 12, 4d., blue,* mint	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho	2	15	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac,* with gum	2	17	6	British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s., green,* mint	2	10	0
Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 1 r., blue, with Lima postmark	3	3	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, in similar state	3	17	6
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 1s., rose *	3	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto, ditto	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 5s., violet,* mint	7	17	6	British Central Africa, £1, lilac on bluish paper, mint	7	0	0
New Zealand, 1st issue, London print, 1d., dull carmine	2	17	6	Ditto, £10, yellow,* part gum	8	15	0
Ditto, 1856, 1s., green, on thick paper, rouletted	6	15	0	British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1 and 4 annas, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, watermark N Z, 1d., car- mine - vermilion, rouletted,* mint	7	0	0	British Guiana, 1888-9, \$1, green,* mint	3	10	0
Tasmania, ditto, "H 2penny" on 1d., scarlet, Gibbons' No. 161 Collection: 1,150, £25.	4	10	0	British South Africa, 1896, one penny on 3d., used	2	15	0
* * *				Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 4s.,* mint	2	2	0
				Great Britain, I. R. Official, 1901, 1s., green and scarlet,* mint	4	10	0
				Ditto, O. W. Official, 1891, Queen, mint	2	15	0
MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.				Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., used, on piece	5	5	0
Sale of June 21st and 22nd, 1904.				Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, mint	5	15	0
* Unused.				Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., mint	2	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* close at right, with gum	2	12	6	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d. and 2½d., used, two of each	1	10	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., black and red	6	17	6	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., blue, mint	2	4	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, slight defect	4	10	0	Ditto, O. W. Official, 1892, King, 10d., used, on piece	5	15	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., close at bottom	5	5	0	Ditto, Government Parcels, 1s., brown, Plate 13,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	9	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, Plate 14,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, ditto	2	17	6	Ditto, ditto, Queen, 1s., red and green,* mint	1	14	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	2	17	6	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, <i>sur-</i> <i>charge inverted</i>	3	1	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, close at bottom	2	12	6	Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 5d.,* mint	5	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., red and green	5	10	0
Mauritius, Britannia, 1s., green, imperf., pair*	1	16	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto,* mint	10	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1861, 6d., violet, imperf.*	2	7	6	Ditto, ditto, King, 2½d., blue,* mint	2	0	0
Zululand, 1894-6, £1, purple on red,* mint	1	16	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d.	6	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, close at top	4	4	0	Ditto, R. H. Official, ditto, ½d.,* mint	1	10	0
Nevis, 1883, CA, 6d., green,* with gum	3	3	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d.,* mint	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., in black, on half 1d., lilac, block of 8 on entire	3	7	6	Ditto, Admiralty, Official, Type I, ½d. and 1d.,* both mint	0	15	0
Antioquia, 1868, 5c., green	4	5	0	Ditto, ditto, Type II, 1½d.,* mint	1	19	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 6, no roulettes	3	7	6	Ditto, ditto, Type I, 2d.,* mint	1	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., deep lake, Plate 2, apparently*	4	5	0	Ditto, ditto, Type I, 2½d.,* mint	1	10	0
Ditto, 1854-5, imperf., 1s., red*	2	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Type II, 3d.,* mint	2	2	0
Collections: 7,400, £38, and a miscellaneous lot, £50.				Niger Coast, 1893, ½, in red, on ½d., pale blue (left half),* mint	3	17	6
* * *				Ditto, 1894, ½, in blue, on half 1d., red (right half), used, on piece	4	4	0
				Northern Nigeria, Queen, 2s. 6d.,* a mint horizontal pair	1	14	0
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.				Ditto, ditto, 10s.,* mint	2	10	0
Sale of July 5th and 6th, 1904.				Ditto, ditto, 10s.,* a mint hori- zontal pair	4	10	0
* Unused.				Tobago, 1879, C. C, 5s.,* grey, mint	2	6	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, ½d., vermilion, Protec- torate surcharged twice, mint	2	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, lilac,* mint	6	10	0
Ditto, August, 1888, 1s., green, the very rare variety Protec- torate,* mint	3	5	0	Ditto, 1882, CA, 6d., stone	4	2	6
				Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine	2	10	0

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“Catalogue Value.”



IN this journal we are usually content to occupy our pages with the philatelic aspects of stamp collecting, with the exception of those columns devoted to the results of the auctions. The above trite expression, however familiar in the mouth of every collector from the veriest schoolboy to the most “bloated” specialist, has formed a thesis on which some of our contemporaries have been recently once more descanting. The question has been raised, and in the columns of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* has been discussed at length, as to how the value of a collection can be ascertained, and on what basis, suggestions varying from a fourth of to practically full catalogue value having been made. It does not seem, however, that the correspondence has elicited any definite result, except that “the value of anything is just as much as it will bring,” which is an evasive reply and practically a reduction to the absurd.

The real fact of the case is that, as regards the financial side, the average collector relies too much and too closely upon his catalogue. From a philatelic aspect the leading catalogues of to-day leave little to desire, and they may be heavily leant on with safety in this respect; but an adoption of the same attitude as regards the values may result in the ignominious fall of the leaner. (1) The modern catalogue is issued primarily in order that the dealer may sell his wares; (2) To effect these sales the publisher must have a good and reliable catalogue; (3) The information as to the chronicle and issue of the stamps is given to the customers; (4) The information as to the inner value of each and every stamp is not given to the public, but constitutes the basis on which the dealer—like other traders—makes his living, by buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market.

It is therefore futile to imagine that the dealer is open to repurchase from his customers on the basis of “catalogue value.” If a sale is effected it is

on the basis of the net cash value to the purchasing firm, practically irrespective of the quoted prices. We would therefore earnestly counsel all young collectors or beginners to make their purchases with caution until they have felt their feet, and not to rely too much on "catalogue value." It is better to make "condition" their guidestar, as a collection of perfect stamps has always a value, however small it be.

We are induced to make these few remarks upon the £ s. d. question by the knowledge that younger collectors are sometimes frightened out of the ranks by the bogey of catalogue values, and we can ill afford to spare new recruits for Philately. It is better for the beginner to expend as little money as possible until he has felt his feet, and assuredly until that period has arrived he should regard his expenditure as having been made solely for his enjoyment, absolutely distinct from any realisable value, and as *money spent*. When he has mastered his subject he may perhaps make *investments*—with varying success, as in other financial walks of life. In collecting, whether it be stamps, pictures, china, furniture, engravings, or aught else, it seems to us that there is only one golden road to success—a thorough and complete acquaintance with the object collected. With this knowledge, and a modicum of common sense, we fail to see that any collector need be in fear of making a serious loss on his collection. In any case he should credit his expenditure with the pleasure and occupation derived from collecting, and we doubt not that the margin on his final philatelic balance sheet will show that the advantages he has obtained from Philately have been far greater than its drawbacks.

The Status of British Stamps applied to Special Uses.

BY C. A. ELLIOTT.



AS Mr. Dendy Marshall making fun of us, his brother philatelists, when he placed the first provisional issues of Cyprus, British Bechuanaland, and other colonies under the same heading, and almost upon the same footing, with British Officials and the like?

I fully agree with him in deploring the tendency to make a fetish of dealers' catalogues, and would welcome greater independence on the part of collectors, especially of those who, without becoming specialists, have passed the schoolboy stage of catalogue guidance.

Mr. Marshall tells us that our stamps have been used in various ways other than by the general public at home, and proceeds to arrange, under five headings, the means by which appropriation to special uses may be denoted. One of these is much like the celebrated chapter on snakes in Ireland—"It is not indicated"! Omitting this, we may arrange the others thus:—

1. Official stamps (1 *a*).
2. Surcharges for the Levant (1 *c*).
3. Private marks or perforations (1 *b*, 2, 3).
4. Used stamps with foreign postmarks.
5. Subsection 1 *d*.

The first and chief questions, upon which must depend the status not only of these, but of all other stamps, are: By whom, in what state, and for what purpose were they issued?

1. Issued with overprint limiting the use to the various departments indicated, for official correspondence only. The object is stated to have been to facilitate the keeping of accounts with the Post Office.

2. Issued with surcharge of value in Turkish currency, which nominal value is below that of ordinary exchange. The object was to prevent the purchase of large quantities at this lower value to be used elsewhere at full value. These are available only for correspondence *from* British post offices in the Levant. Unsurcharged stamps may, from the nature of the case, be used if convenient, but they should not be sold except for English money or proper exchange, else the object is defeated.

3. These are issued without the overprint or perforation, which is subsequently applied, with or without official permission or sanction, by the purchaser, not, strictly speaking, to limit the use, but as a mark of ownership. Stamps are, and were till recently even to a greater degree, easily convertible into cash, and this overprinting or perforating was resorted to as a means of preventing misappropriation, since stamps so treated would be generally regarded with suspicion if offered for sale.

Whether the Oxford Union Society had any other object in view I do not know—possibly it was a sort of advertisement—but in any case the letters “O.U.S.” merely proclaimed the fact that the Society bought that stamp, which fact may be of high interest to its members, but scarcely to the great body of collectors.

I incline to the opinion that the perforation “O.W.” and Crown, being made after issue, is of the same nature.

4. The British postal authorities have made arrangements whereby British stamps are used to frank ship letters, correspondence from British post offices in foreign parts, etc. Stamps so used can only be known by the postmark, and, though no doubt they are interesting records of the world-wide operations of our Post Office, they are British stamps used according to the regulations of the British authorities, and in no case “varieties.” In my opinion they belong to a collection of postmarks, rather than to one of stamps, and rank with the Guildhall Jubilee and other special obliterations.

I think Mr. Marshall is altogether on a wrong track when he says it is not consistent to take his subsection 1 *a* because it is used officially, and reject 1 *b* because used by a private person. The question is not “Who used the stamp?” but “Who made the overprint?”

A different, but even more important misconception is contained in the sentence, “If you take (*c*) why not also (*d*)?” The use is quite analogous, it seems to me. Suppose the Levant stamps had the word ‘Levant’ on them?”

This brings us to my No. 5, his 1*d*, which differs from the others in this essential particular, that they were not issued by the same authority. Sections 1-4 are British stamps, issued by the British Post Office; No. 5 consists of colonial stamps prepared in London, but issued in the various colonies. Suppose the word "Levant" were printed on the Levant stamps, it would not alter the fact that they are issued by the British authorities and are British stamps. On the other hand, those of Cyprus, etc., were prepared for and issued by the colonial authorities, and are colonial issues. Supposing we had taken Turkish stamps and overprinted them "Cyprus," would Mr. Marshall claim them still as Turkish? or, coming to actual issues, do the Zanzibar on Indian belong to India, or the first issue of Gibraltar to Bermuda?

My conclusion is this: 1st, all stamps officially issued with overprint or surcharge may be collected in an unused state by all who consider it desirable to collect everything *as issued* (I omit all question of legality). 2nd, all additions of whatever kind made after issue must be left alone, being, at most, curiosities.

I agree heartily with Mr. Marshall's remark that it is not necessary to make a complete collection of everything included under his first four heads, since that would mean a mass of rubbish overprinted or perforated with initials of countless variety; but I dissent from his idea that the overprint is a sort of postmark, since that which obliterates a stamp and destroys its postal value is of a totally different nature from one which, at most, limits its use or alters its value.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

BY J. N. MARSDEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1902.

(Continued from page 177.)

Issue XXVII. Centenary of Don Henrique, 4th to 13th March, 1894.



PORTUGAL has just reason to be proud of her discoverers and navigators, but of none more than Don Henrique, surnamed the Navigator, who was one of the initiators of the grand Portuguese discoveries which commenced in the fourteenth century. His mother was an English woman, being sister to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

The first idea of issuing a series of stamps commemorative of the five hundredth anniversary of his birth emanated from the Town Council of Oporto, in which city he was born.

Parliament was asked, on the 3rd of July, 1893, to grant permission for the special issue of stamps, the receipts, after deducting a certain sum for the Post Office and the cost of manufacture, etc., to go to the erection of a monument in Oporto to the Navigator's memory. Permission having been granted on the 27th July, 1893, a contract was entered into with the firm

of Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipzig, for the engraving, printing, gumming, and perforating of 500,000 stamps of each value up to 100 reis inclusive, and 30,000 stamps of each of the higher values. The Town Council of Oporto was allowed to choose the designs, and they accepted three of the Portuguese artist, Senhor Salgado. It was originally intended that all values should be engraved, but as there was not time for this, the values up to 100 reis inclusive were lithographed.

The first design, applied to the 5, 10, 15, and 20 reis, represents Don Henrique seated on the prow of one of the old ships, called a "caravella." The second design, applied to the stamps of 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis, represents the Navigator, standing on the promontory of Sagres, watching the departure of the first expedition. The third, comprising the stamps of 150, 300, 500, and 1,000 reis, shows him seated between two terrestrial globes.

The stamps from the 5 reis to 100 reis were printed in sheets of one hundred stamps—ten horizontal rows of ten; and those of 150 reis upwards, in sheets of twenty-five—five horizontal rows of five.

During the period that the stamps were in use, from the 4th to the 13th March, a special postmark was employed. It consisted of the word "Centenario," with the year "1394" above, and "1894" below, the whole surrounded by a circle. The ordinary stamps could be used during this period, and are often found bearing the same postmark.

The following is a list of the quantities of each value actually issued, not including those bearing the surcharge "ACORES," but including 730 of each value sent to the Postal Union at Berne:—

5 reis	. . . 267,951 stamps.	80 reis	. . . 32,686 stamps.
10 "	. . . 143,438 "	100 "	. . . 43,724 "
15 "	. . . 82,584 "	150 "	. . . 23,106 "
20 "	. . . 78,757 "	300 "	. . . 19,344 "
25 "	. . . 237,242 "	500 "	. . . 16,935 "
50 "	. . . 66,471 "	1,000 "	. . . 15,936 "
75 "	. . . 37,941 "		

The net amount handed over to Oporto amounted to 28,500,000 reis—equal to, at that time, between £4,000 and £5,000—a disappointing amount when the expenses of the festivities in Oporto had to be deducted.

The remainders of the stamps have all been destroyed.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXVII. Fifth Centenary of Don Henrique, 4th to 13th March, 1894.

Perf. 14.

5 reis ; orange.	80 reis ; yellow-green.
10 " rose-violet.	100 " pale brown.
15 " brown.	150 " rose.
20 " purple.	300 " deep blue on buff.
25 " green.	500 " purple on pale lilac.
50 " blue.	1,000 " black on pale yellow.
75 " carmine.	

Issue XXVIII. Centenary of Saint Anthony, 13th to 30th June, 1895.

The issue of a series of stamps to commemorate the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Anthony, who was born in Lisbon, was first mooted at the beginning of 1895, and the Committee who had the management of the projected festivities made a proposal to the Government that such a series should be issued, the surplus funds to go to the expenses of the festivities, and also to the erection of a children's hospital. The proposal was accepted, and a contract entered into, on the 6th March, 1895, with the Companhia Nacional Editora for the manufacture of the stamps.

Three designs were chosen—the first representing the miracle of the fishes; the second, the ascension of the saint; and the third, the portrait of Saint Anthony. The two first were designed by Sênhor Ramalho, and the last by Senhor Carlos Reis. A fourth design, representing the vision of the saint, was subsequently approved. It also was by Senhor Ramalho, and it was decided that it should be manufactured at the Mint. It was engraved on wood by Senhor Manuel Diogo Netto, and is the most pleasing and best executed stamp of the series.

The stamps produced by the Companhia Nacional Editora were all lithographed.

Each value bears a Latin inscription on the reverse, lithographed in dark blue, on all but the 2½ reis, where it is type-printed. On the 2½ reis the inscription is the right way up, but on the other oblong stamps of the series it is inverted with regard to the stamp.

The notice authorising the issue, from the 13th to the 30th June, 1895, inclusive, was published in the Government gazette of the 13th May, 1895.

The following table shows the quantities printed and actually sold, but in those actually sold are included the stamps surcharged "ACORES." I am sorry I have not been able to obtain the figures of those sold surcharged and unsurcharged separately:—

	Portugal.	Azores.	Sold.
2½ reis . . .	2,250,000 ...	750,000 ...	765,788
5 „ . . .	1,600,000 ...	400,000 ...	313,073
10 „ . . .	400,000 ...	100,000 ...	117,075
15 „ . . .	400,000 ...	100,000 ...	64,864
20 „ . . .	400,000 ...	100,000 ...	73,572
25 „ . . .	2,000,000 ...	500,000 ...	540,036
50 „ . . .	800,000 ...	200,000 ...	67,550
75 „ . . .	240,000 ...	60,000 ...	23,772
80 „ . . .	240,000 ...	60,000 ...	17,106
100 „ . . .	240,000 ...	60,000 ...	40,878
150 „ . . .	400,000 ...	100,000 ...	12,923
200 „ . . .	40,000 ...	10,000 ...	15,257
300 „ . . .	40,000 ...	10,000 ...	9,604
500 „ . . .	40,000 ...	10,000 ...	3,423
1,000 „ . . .	40,000 ...	10,000 ...	3,044

Needless to say that the issue was a great fiasco; but the stamps, especially the higher values, are becoming rare, and worth much more than the prices at which they are quoted in Continental catalogues.

Two sets may be made, one perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round, and the other $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, but I am inclined to think that the variation is caused by irregularities in the perforating machine, and is scarcely worth taking into account. They were issued in sheets of 100 stamps.

All the remainders have been destroyed.

In all the values but the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, two or more varieties may be distinguished occurring on the same sheet. The following are the most noticeable.

In the 5 reis, a line of four small dashes under the figure of value and without such line; in the 10 reis, at least three different directions in the slope of the caret in the figure "1"; in the 15 reis, the figures "1" and "5" nearer together in one case than in the other; in the 20 reis, larger figures of value and further apart in one case than in the other; in the 75 reis, the "5" in one variety has a longer top stroke than in the other; in the 80 reis, the figures of value close and far apart; in the 100 reis, thick and thin figure "1"; in the 150 reis, thick and thin figure "5"; in the 200 reis, narrow and broad figure "2"; in the 300 reis, thick and thin figure "3"; in the 500 reis, broad and narrow figure "5."

Certain advertisement stamps in a great variety of colours were sold at the Post Office, in order to advertise the festivities, but they were of no postal value. At first they were sold at 10 reis each, but as the time for the issue of the stamps drew near, they were placed on every letter going abroad by the post office officials, without extra charge.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXVIII. Seventh Centenary of Saint Anthony, 13th to 30th June, 1895.

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis;	black.
5 "	(varieties); orange.
10 "	("); red-lilac.
15 "	("); brown.
20 "	("); purple.
25 "	("); green and purple.
50 "	("); blue and brown.
75 "	("); rose "
80 "	("); yellow-green and brown.
100 "	("); deep brown and black.
150 "	("); rose and yellow-brown.
200 "	("); ultramarine and yellow-brown.
300 "	("); indigo "
500 "	("); purple-black and pale blue.
1,000 "	("); purple "

Issue XXIX. Don Carlos. November, 1895.

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 12th October, 1895, a notice appeared that a new series of stamps would be issued on the following 1st November, of the same values as those then in use. The notice also stated that the existing stamps could be used until the 30th April, 1896.

The engraving of the die had been entrusted to Mons. Mouchon, of Paris.

The stamps duly appeared on the date mentioned. They call for very little notice, except that being printed by two operations some errors occur. It is known that an entire sheet of the 2½ reis escaped the printing of the value, but the other values known without the figure of value occur in this condition owing to a corner of the sheet having been turned down when the printing of the value took place, or else because the second printing having been done carelessly, a few stamps escaped the impression. The stamps are printed in sheets of 150.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXIX. Don Carlos. 1st November, 1895.

2½	reis ; grey, pale and dark.
5	„ orange (shades).
10	„ yellow-green (shades).
15	„ brown.
20	„ purple (shades).
25	„ blue-green (shades).
50	„ blue, pale blue.
75	„ carmine (shades).
80	„ deep lilac, pale lilac.
100	„ deep blue on pale blue.
150	„ brown on pale buff.
200	„ deep lilac on pale lilac (shades).
300	„ deep blue on rose, pale blue on pale rose.

Without figure of value.

(2½) reis ; grey.

(5) „ orange.

(50) „ blue.

It is possible others exist without value, but I have not seen them.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Note.

THE 15 REIS MADEIRA OF 1876-1880 SURCHARGED ON THE 15 REIS PORTUGAL STAMPS OF TYPE b.

MR. YARDLEY writes us as follows: "As there seems to be some doubt whether the above variety exists, especially having regard to its omission in all varieties of perforation and types of surcharge from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1904, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know that I possess an unused specimen of this variety, perforated 13½, the surcharge being of the type with the widest square 'D.' The stamp has full gum, which was applied before the stamp was perforated, and is certainly not one of the reprints of 1886."

Occasional Notes.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. E. D. BACON desires us to notify that all future communications for him should be addressed to "The Gables," 12, Croham Park Avenue, South Croydon. Mr. Bacon would be glad to see specimens on the original of the stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, should any of our readers possess such.

ABSENCE FROM ENGLAND OF MR. HAUSBURG.

WE are asked by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg to state that he will be travelling for eight or nine months from the beginning of September, and that he does not wish to receive any stamps on approval until further notice.

Mr. Hausburg is making an extended voyage, going first to America and thence to Australia, and his absence will be much felt in philatelic circles at home. His many friends will unite with us in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Hausburg *bon voyage*, and a safe and sound return home.

SALE OF THE EARL OF CRAWFORD'S COLLECTION OF RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.

MR. H. L. EWEN announces in the *E. W. S. N.* of July 30th last that he "has just purchased from the Earl of Crawford the magnificent collection of Railway Letter stamps belonging to that distinguished philatelist. Amongst other fine things, it contains every known copy of the Barry Dock Railway, of any issue before the change of title; Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham, unnumbered issues (seven of the first and three of the second); all known copies except one of North Eastern, second issue. In addition, the collection contained all known *unused* copies of several stamps, and in a great many instances the only known entire sheets. The collection contained nothing later than 1900, and up to that date was far and away the finest in the world. It is now amalgamated with the editor's collection, which, as regards the issues since 1899, may also, we think, be described as virtually without a competitor. The two collections, eliminating duplicates, total roughly 16,500 stamps, and are mounted in sixteen interchangeable albums. The editor is adding daily, and is prepared to buy anything not represented already in the collection, if price is not too high."

BRITISH SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE SURCHARGES.

IN our April number we published an excerpt from an Indian financial journal entitled *Capital*, which animadverted on the apparently needless surcharges recently produced on the above stamps. Indian stamps were used in making these surcharges, and our contemporary's criticisms of the Indian Government were reproduced by us without any further comment on the part of this journal. The *Philatelic Journal of India*, in its June number, falls foul of us for reproducing this charge, and explains that the Indian

Government was asked by the British Somali Protectorate Government to sell a quantity of its stamps and to surcharge them. This was done without any profit having accrued to the former, or without the retention of a single copy. We can only express our complete satisfaction that the Indian Government has not been tainted by the speculative issue fever, and our fervent hope that it may be always immune therefrom. The excerpt in question, however, was from a non-philatelic journal of repute, and as the stamps in question were surcharged on an Indian issue, we not unnaturally supported our contemporary's criticism in publishing the paragraph in question. It is well, however, that the comment has been made, for apparently blameless as is the Indian Government, the burden of criticism is shifted to the shoulders of the British Somali Protectorate. It does not seem likely that this sparsely populated region should require four series of stamps—some consisting of thirteen varieties—in the space of a year, and we are sincerely glad that our Indian contemporary has drawn attention to the matter.

PROPOSED UNIFORM POSTAGE STAMPS FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE "uniformity" of the Australian postage stamps, however much it is to be desired by the philatelic section of the community, has hitherto been very far from attainment, nor do we feel inclined to attach implicit credence to the following paragraph culled from the *Daily Telegraph* of Sydney in its issue of June 30th.

"Within the next few weeks Mr. Mahon will deal with the question of calling for competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. He favours a uniform stamp. One difficulty in the way of a uniform design is that during the book-keeping period of federation there would require to be some distinctive mark to distinguish stamps used in each State. It is suggested that this might easily be overcome by the name of the State being worked in the design in a way that would not interfere with its general appearance."

THIRD EDITION OF BARTELS' U.S. ENVELOPE CATALOGUE.

THE following announcement is made by the J. M. Bartels Co., of Boston: "We beg to announce to our friends that soon after the issuance of the Catalogue of the Stamps of the Philippines we expect to commence the publication of our new edition of the Catalogue of the Envelopes of the United States and its Colonies, covering the period of 1853 to 1904. While the new edition is called here a catalogue, it has been so changed and enlarged that in its present form it is a treatise on the envelopes of the U.S. combined with a price list. For some years the tendency of many dealers has been to discourage the collection of U.S. entire envelopes on account of the intricate knowledge hitherto required and the insufficiency of means to get such knowledge quickly and without much labour. To overcome these obstacles has been the principal aim of the editor, Mr. V. M. Berthold, and it is thought that the new catalogue will make the collection of entire envelopes as easy as the collection of adhesive stamps. More than a

year of painstaking labour has been consumed in compiling and gathering the necessary material. The result of a large amount of original investigation and new matter is embodied in the third edition. Except the retaining of the numbers of the previous edition, the book is wholly new. The plan adopted for the classification and description of the envelopes is as follows: The catalogue number of the envelope is given first, next colour of the envelope, its dimensions in millimetres, number of Post Office size, number of knife, and price of the unused and used copy. The next column is headed 'Remarks,' and contains such information as may be of additional interest and value. The last column states the corresponding number of the envelope in the work of the National Philatelic Society (N.P.S.). From the first to the Reay issue the catalogue contains a vast amount of new matter (especially new dies), which cannot fail to interest collectors and add new zest to their favourite occupation. An introduction has been added describing the various knives and giving in a concise manner the essential points required for the differentiation of similar knives. For this purpose the author has discovered a system of measurements which we trust will be found very useful. During the preparation of the new edition Mr. E. H. Mason's splendid collection of U. S. envelopes has been at the disposal of the author, and every envelope listed has been examined and studied. We shall print only two hundred and fifty copies, including twenty-five *edition de luxe*, and have set the price per copy as follows: *Edition de luxe*, \$5; ordinary edition, \$2.50 (postage extra)."

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A PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MELBOURNE.

UNDER the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, an exhibition has been held (on June 25th) in its capital city which would seem to have attained considerable success, and we congratulate our Australian *confrères* on their enterprise.

The most notable exhibits, out of a considerable number, were as follows:—

- NO.
- 1-8. The Hon. the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth. Frames containing views of different Post Offices surrounded by obsolete and current stamps.
 9. The Government printer of Victoria. Obsolete Victorian stamps.
 10. The Public Librarian. Obsolete Victorians, unused.
 11. D. S. Abraham. Victoria, 2d., half-length, fine background and fine border, issued 5th January, 1850; pair 2d., half-length, 1850, Victoria misspelt Victopia; five copies 3d., half-length, including pair perforated, issued 1850, and one rouletted; pair 2d., Queen on Throne, 1854, error letters in corner S—W G—M, instead of S—W T—X; eight copies of Registered stamps, including one unused and one rouletted, issued 1854; four copies of the Too Late, issued 1855; 1s., blue, 1857, and 2s., green, 1858, both rouletted; 6d., orange, beaded oval, issued 1860, and 3d., lilac, unused; 3d., deep blue on laid paper, unused; 10d., slate, issued 1865, unused;

- No. two copies of 5s., blue on yellow, issued 1868; 9d. surcharged on 10d., 1871, unused.
12. D. S. Abraham. Western Australia: a very fine collection of this colony, including pair of 4d., blue, 1854; 2d., 1857, brown-black on red, printed both sides; and 1d., 1857, black, rouletted. All on original covers. Also two copies of 6d., black-bronze, rouletted; and 2d., orange, and 6d., blue, 1860, rouletted, and very rich, in unused copies.
14. J. S. Abraham. Proof sheet of 4d., Emblem, printed on wove, unwatermarked paper, 1858.
15. G. Blockey. One sheet of 8d. South Australians, current issue, with error "EIGHT" the eighteenth stamp on the sheet, only two whole sheets known with this error.
16. W. Brettschneider. Victoria: three 2d., fine background, one of which is on the original cover; two 2d., fine borders; Queensland and New Zealand, unused; one pair South Australian, 1s., imperf., first issue; set of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. without "Postage," used and unused.
17. W. Brettschneider. Tonga: almost complete, and a fine selection of West Australians.
26. A. J. Derrick. The *Hobart Town Gazette*, of 21st March, 1829, showing the 2d. Newspaper Duty stamp, imposed by Governor Arthur in 1827, for the purpose of restricting the "Liberty" of the *Hobart Town Gazette* and *Colonial Times*, the only two newspapers then existing in Tasmania. The stamp became obsolete in October, 1829, nearly seventy-five years ago. A similar impost was made in New South Wales by Governor Darling in 1827.
27. A. J. Derrick. Two old-time Stamp Catalogues: (a) that issued by Young and Stockall, of Liverpool, in 1873; (b) that issued by Thos. Ridpath and Co., of Liverpool, in 1874.
28. A. J. Derrick. A group of fourteen representative Five Shilling stamps.
29. A. J. Derrick. Frame of one hundred assorted stamps, including—£1 Great Britain (large rectangular), of 1878; 8 cents Canada Registration stamp; set of unused Nova Scotia, 1860-3; United States, 1869, 15 cents to 90 cents; 10d. Canada, 1852-7; fine pair 1s. New South Wales, large square, perf.; New South Wales Duty stamp, surcharged "Postage," very fine; 5 piastres Egypt, 1867, etc.
- 30, 31. C. B. Donne. A selection of early Victorians; blocks of unused recent issue of Australians; sheets of Cook Islands; philatelic curiosities and unused 2d., blue, Mauritius, with Greek border.
- 35-38. J. F. Hambly. Tonga complete, used and unused, and several errors and uncatalogued varieties. Amongst others— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., with double Tongan surcharge; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., with double typed surcharge; $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. C. F. B., with D missing; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. (Arms), surcharge printed on tissue paper; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., printed on skinned stamps; blocks of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d.; and a few specimens on original covers.

- No.
39-48. D. H. Hill. Complete set Victorian Duty stamps, unused, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 20s., including the "Stamp Statue" series; two sets Postage Due stamps, unused; and a miscellaneous lot of Australians in blocks of four, unused.
58. F. A. Jackson. British India: every type of stamp, both private and Service, are represented.
60. O. W. Rosenhain. One frame containing two sheets, all unused Australian stamps.
61. W. R. Rundell. Victoria: 2d., Queen on Throne, engraved, complete plate, used; 2d., Queen on Throne, lilac, lithographed, complete plate, used; 2d., Queen on Throne, mauve, lithographed, complete plate, used; 2d., Queen on Throne, two pairs, errors in plate, TX—MQ instead of LP—MQ, and UY—BF instead of AE—BF, used.
64. W. R. Rundell. South Australia: 2d., strip of three (Gibbons' Type 1), rouletted, printed on both sides, dated 23/2/61, not catalogued; 1d., green, Type 1, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, used, not catalogued; 1d., green, strip of three, Type 1, perf. three sides, 10×11 , unused, not catalogued.
65. New Zealand: 1d., pair, red on blue paper, used; 2d., blue on blue, imperf., used; 1s., green on white, imperf., used; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pair (Gibbons' Type 3), rose on yellow paper, dated 17/12/90, not catalogued; 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., pairs, imperf., Star watermark, unused; 2d., pair, N Z watermark, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, unused.
71. A. S. A. Whelen. One hundred and forty-three Mauritius, including—1848, 2d., Penoe, Post Paid, fine copy; 1848, 1d., red, intermediate impression; 1848, 3d. and 1d., red, worn impression; 1859, 2d. and 2d., blue, early impression, fine copies; 1859, 1d. and 2d., blue, worn impression; 1848, 2d., blue, Post Paid, fine copy; 1859, 2d. and 1d. (pair), scarlet, extra fine copies; 1859, 2d. and 2d. (pair), blue, extra fine copies; 1854, 4d., surcharged, unused, mint copy.
76. J. Williamson. Early issues of Great Britain.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF SICILY.*



O many of our readers it will come as a surprise that a single set of stamps, in use for little over a year and a half, could possibly afford material for a work of the size of this volume, consisting of nearly a hundred and fifty pages. The subject of the Sicilian stamps is one that Dr. Diena has peculiarly made his own, and it is owing to his researches and great philatelic ability that the very interesting stamps of Sicily have been rescued from comparative oblivion and placed on a high pedestal of philatelic importance.

* *A History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily*, by Dr. Emilio Diena; translated by Major E. B. Evans. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

That these stamps have not been altogether ignored is evidenced by the appended bibliography of articles that have appeared during the past forty years, numbering as many as fifty-six. It is, however, to Dr. Diena's own articles in the *Timbre-Poste*, November, 1894, to March, 1896, that the revived interest in these stamps is due, as in those articles the doctor first called attention to the several plates, the methods of distinguishing them, and the existence of the numerous and important retouches. These articles excited general interest, and induced some of the most prominent collectors in this country to specialise in this issue.

The volume now under review continues and amplifies Dr. Diena's previous investigations, and, indeed, beyond the completion of one or two plates, practically exhausts the subject, and places our knowledge of the Sicilian issues on an equal basis with those of the best-known countries. The work, divided into six chapters, practically consists of three portions: (1) Historical, administrative, and geographical features, which are succinctly related, and even if of less interest than other portions, will well repay perusal; (2) The Postal Reform of 1859, the introduction of stamps, and the history of their inception and preparation: this portion of the work reflects great credit upon the industry of the author, as he has evidently ransacked the archives, with the result that all the extremely interesting initiatory steps for the creation of the design and the preparatory stages of its production are now for the first time fully described. The pages following, 62 to 92, however, contain the kernel of the work, and give full descriptions of all the plates and printings for the respective values, with an accurate account of all the retouches, made abundantly clear by numbered references to the accompanying illustrations. For these latter more than a passing word of praise is due, for no fewer than twenty pages of autotype representations of the plates and various retouches are given. These illustrations are of the greatest clearness, and will be found simply invaluable to every student of the Sicilian stamps. It is much to the credit of the publishers that they should have so handsomely and almost lavishly illustrated this book, and we sincerely trust that its sale may recoup them for their obviously heavy expenditure. Dr. Diena's text and these facsimile representations have, however, absolutely cleared the path of difficulties as regards the stamps of Sicily, and the whole philatelic world is the richer thereby. The result should be to induce many collectors to take up these stamps; and we are assured that, whether as regards beauty of design or philatelic interest, they will run a very close sale with any series ever issued.

Part 3 deals with the withdrawal of the stamps, the remainders—an interesting portion—the proposals for new issues, the introduction of the Sardo-Italian stamps, and a very readable account of the postal cancellations. In fact, this latter adjective can be truthfully applied to the whole of the work, which is replete with interest, scientific Philately, and painstaking research.

The descriptions of the three plates of both the 1 and 2 grana stamps will be found of much practical value to the collector, as by following the description of the marks characteristic of the several plates, their classification is now rendered quite easy. The $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 grana stamps, each with their two plates, and the remaining values, 10, 20, and 50, with one, present fewer

difficulties to the collector, but in all will be found retouches of more or less importance. These partial re-engravings constitute in the stamps of Sicily their greatest interest, and it may safely be said that as regards one or two of the major retouches of the 1 grano they are not transcended in importance by any other known retouches. As regards the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, *blue*, Dr. Diena inclines to the view that the two known used copies emanated from a trial colour-sheet, but on this point the final word has yet to be written. We heartily congratulate Dr. Diena upon having, if possible, accentuated his reputation as a philatelist, and we are convinced that he has amply secured the gratitude of every thorough philatelist by the issue of a work of exceptional interest and philatelic merit.

As we have said, the volume is beautifully illustrated, and in all other respects it reflects great credit upon its publishers. The onerous work of translation has been undertaken by Major Evans, and the best acknowledgment of his success is our conviction that, were it not so stated, no reader would be aware that the work was not the production of an English writer.

MESSRS. SENF'S CATALOGUE.*

In our remarks upon the last issue of Messrs. Senf's Catalogue for 1903-4—*vide London Philatelist*, September, 1903, p. 222—we made some observations upon the ever-increasing bulk of the modern catalogue, and predicted its ultimate death from obesity. It would almost seem as if the publishers of this volume had taken our admonition to heart, for although the present edition has increased by seventy-six pages, the bulk has not at all increased, owing to the employment of thinner and more surfaced paper. Of these increased pages, no fewer than fifty-eight are devoted to the cataloguing of fresh adhesives, thus giving some idea of the enormous annual flood of new issues. In the present edition many of the lists have been partly rewritten, and a newer and more simple classification of the perforations has been effected. Among the more important countries that have received attention are Austria, Philippines, Italy, Uganda, Korea, and Panama, while in many other instances improvements have been effected and information brought up to date. We are glad to note that the tendency of Messrs. Senf's Catalogue is to continually bring more into prominence the main varieties for the benefit of the general collector, for whom principally these works are issued. The Catalogue fully maintains its long-established reputation as a philatelic mentor; in all respects it is kept quite abreast of the times, and it well merits the continued confidence and appreciation of its thousands of readers.

We note that scarcely twelve months have elapsed since the appearance of the last edition, which was entitled as for 1903-4, and we are therefore somewhat at a loss to know why a catalogue for 1905 should have been issued in the middle of the year and apparently before the previous edition had run its predestined course. Perhaps the Philatelisten-Tag at Dresden and the International Exhibition at Berlin may have rendered this step advisable, but in any case no collector nowadays can complain that there are not enough catalogues at his elbow!

* *Senf Brothers' Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1905. Leipzig.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatello 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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We are informed by Mr. Tilleard that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, King's Head adhesives will in future be printed in a pale yellow-green shade, probably to be more in line with the Berne Postal Union colours.

Adhesive.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., King's Head, pale yellow-green.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. J. A. Tilleard has submitted specimens of the British 1d. King's Head stamps, over-

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
printed in small sans-serif caps,

in black; and, further, the 1d. home card, with the inscription "Great Britain and Ireland" overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate," in tall, thick sans-serif caps, in black.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; black overprint.

Post Card.

1d., carmine; black overprint.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 5 annas, with the multiple watermark, have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; with multiple wmk.

5 annas, yellow-brown and grey-black; with multiple wmk.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Some additions to the new stationery list are made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Envelope.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; Arms type.

Wrappers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, on buff paper.

1d., carmine ,,

CYPRUS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 piastres values, with the new multiple watermark, have reached them.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, green and carmine; multiple wmk.

6 piastres, black and green ,,

INDIA.—*Las Bela*.—"We have obtained the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp upon a new variety of paper, a *light blue* of quite different tint from that of No. 2 in the Catalogue, which might almost be called *greyish blue* in comparison. The new stamp is also printed from a new stone, containing eighteen impressions, in six horizontal rows of three, and the stamps are further apart on the sheet than before, 8 to 9 mm. instead of 4 to 5 mm. Perforation as usual."—*M. J.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *light blue*.

ST. LUCIA.—The 1d., purple and carmine, King's Head, with multiple watermark, has been chronicled by the *M. J.*

Adhesive. 1d., purple and carmine; new wmk.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Another value, the 5s., with the new type of "Postage" has been issued.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive. 5s., rose; new type; perf. 12.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. King's Heads, with the multiple watermark, have been seen.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green and black, with new wmk.

1d., rose and black ,, ,,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly* illustrates a ten cents King's Head Registration Envelope, without mentioning the colour.

On page 41, vol. xii., we chronicled a 5 cents, blue, from a specimen submitted to us, and we can hardly think we could have made a mistake over the value. Doubtless both denominations exist.

Registration Envelope. 10 cents, blue (?).

SUDAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

“We have received a fresh supply of one millieme official stamps, surcharged ‘O.S.G.S.’ on the new crescents and stars watermarked paper; the ordinary unsurcharged stamps of this value are still issued on the old Maltese cross paper.”

TRANSVAAL.—The 1d. King’s Head, with multiple watermark, has reached *Ewen’s Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d., rose and black, with new watermark.

ZANZIBAR.—Some provisionals are listed by the *M.C.*, and a quantity of stationery is noted by *Ewen’s Weekly*.

Provisional Adhesives.

1 anna on 4½ a., orange and red.
1 ,, 4½ a., blue and red.
2 annas on 4 a., green and red.
2½ ,, 7½ a., lilac and red.
2½ ,, 8 a., olive and red.

Envelopes. 140 × 79 mm.

1 a., carmine; white paper.
2 a., blue ,,

Registration Envelope. 134 × 84 mm.

2 a., brown; De La Rue print.

Post Cards.

½ a., green	} 3-line inscription in green;
½ + ½ a., green	
1 a., carmine	} 4-line inscription in red;
1 + 1 a., carmine	

chamois card, 121 × 75 mm.
chamois card, 140 × 89 mm.

News wrappers. 125 mm. wide.

½ a., green; buff paper.
1 a., carmine ,,

EUROPE.

HOLLAND.—A provisional letter card is listed by *Ewen’s Weekly*.

Letter Card.

Profile of Queen to right; “3 Cent,” in black, over six thin bars, on 5 c., blue.

ICELAND.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us the new 2 and 5 krona stamps of the King’s Head 1902 type, for ordinary use.

Adhesives.

2 krona, ochre-brown and blue; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½-13.
5 krona, red-brown and slate; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½-13.

AMERICA.

CHILE.—Other values of Telegraph stamps have been overprinted “Correos,” in black, and we take the following from the *M.J.*

Provisionals.

1 c. on 20 c., blue; with portrait of Pedro Valdivia.
2 c., light brown; Arms type.
3 c. on 1 peso, deep brown; Arms type.
5 c., red; Arms type.
12 c. on 5 c., red; with portrait of Pedro Valdivia.

The 1, 3, and 12 centavos bear, besides the word “Correos,” their corresponding values in figures and words.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. — *Bolivar*. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of five stamps lately issued on the gold basis for the dollar. All bear the usual inscription, “Correos de Bolivar, Republica de Colombia,” are very ugly, and of the makeshift order.

Adhesives.

½ centavo, black; imperf.
1 ,, blue ,,
2 centavos, purple ,,

Registration.

No value, black; imperf.

Return Letter Receipt.

2 centavos, red; imperf.

Cundinamarca.—“We have received the following additions to the ‘gold basis’ set chronicled by us in May.”—*A. J. P.*

Adhesives. Perf. 12.

3 c., rose.
5 c., olive-green.
10 c., pale brown.
15 c., pink.
20 c., blue on green.
20 c., blue.
40 c. ,,

Imperf.

20 c., blue.

Registration. Perf. 12.

10 c., bistre.

Medellin.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of some stamps for local postage.

Two of these labels answer the description given on page 274, vol. xii., of a similar number of novelties, but the other three appear to be something new. The central design, as far as we can make out, consists of buildings, one of which may be a cathedral. The in-

scription reads: "Correos Urbanos S.M.P. Medellin," and the values are:—

Adhesives.

20 centavos, red; wove paper; perf. 11½.
50 ,, mauve ,, ,,
1 peso, emerald-green ,, ,,

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional envelope has appeared, and *Mekcel's Weekly* lists the following:—

Envelope. 5 c., in blue, on 50c., claret on white.

Further surcharged Official stamps are noted by the *A.J.P.*:—

Officials.

1 c. on 10 c., purple.
1 c. ,, 10 c. ,, (double surcharge).
2 c. ,, 1 p., ultramarine.
2 c. ,, 1 p. ,, (double surcharge).
2 c. ,, 1 p. ,, (extra surcharge on back).

PANAMA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"Our agent at Panama has sent us a specimen of the 5 c. Panama stamp, surcharged 'PANAMA,' in red, vertically, on both sides, with a red bar through the word 'COLOMBIA,' and with an additional horizontal surcharge of the words 'CANAL ZONE' in capitals, evidently done with a rubber stamp. He informs us that the Panama Post Office supplied these stamps to the Isthmian Canal Commission in the following quantities: 2,500 of 2 c., 8,000 of 5 c., and 4,000 of 10c., no one being allowed to buy more than \$2 worth at a time and only for postal purposes. Some of the philatelic journals have also chronicled a 1 c. stamp, but none of this value were issued. These stamps are already obsolete, as on July 18th United States stamps of the values of 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 10 c., overprinted with the words 'CANAL ZONE PANAMA,' were issued, and these stamps are now in use. We send you a specimen of the 1 c.; the surcharge on the others is exactly the same.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, carmine; Panama stamps.
5 ,, blue ,,
10 ,, orange ,,
1 cent, green; U.S.A. stamps.
2 cents, carmine ,,
5 ,, blue ,,
8 ,, violet ,,
10 ,, brown ,,

VENEZUELA.—A new series has just been issued for this country, and *Mekcel's Weekly* states that the design is the same for all values, and consists of two ornamental pillars at the sides supporting an arch with "Correos de" in a straight line at the top,

and "Venezuela" between the arch and the top of the oval centre containing a portrait of Bolivar, the national idol. The value appears in words at the bottom, with figures in the bases of the pillars at either side.

Adhesives.

5 c., yellow-green.
10 c., carmine.
25 c., blue.
50 c., red-violet.
1 b. ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

INDO-CHINA.—Additions to the new set of adhesives listed on page 188 are made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

10 c., carmine; new design.
25 c., blue ,,
50 c., brown ,,
75 c., red on orange ,,
5 fcs., violet ,,

IVORY COAST.—The *A. J. P.* notes the appearance of a set of Postal Packet stamps which are made by surcharging, as usual. Upon the two lower values, of which 3,000 stamps each were printed, this surcharge consists of the letters "C P." (Colis Postaux) at the top, and "COTE D'IVOIRE" at bottom with a thin line above it. On the two higher values, of which but 1,000 of each were issued, it reads, "COLIS POSTAUX" at top, and "COTE D'IVOIRE" at bottom, there being a thin line below the upper inscription and above the lower one. Diagonally, in the centre, between two lines, is the new value, "4 Francs," or "8 Francs," as the case may be.

Postal Packet Stamps.

50 c., lilac; imperf.; black surcharge.
1 fr., rose on cream; imperf.; black surcharge.
4 frs. on 5 c., blue.
8 ,, on 15 c., pale green.

NEW CALEDONIA. It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 50 c., brown on blue, is now coming with the value in blue instead of in carmine.

Adhesive. 50 c., brown on blue; value in blue.

PERSIA.—We see from the *M.C.* that there is another provisional to report.

Adhesive.

9 shahi on 1 k., violet; black surcharge.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Philatelic Society of India.

(Formed 6th March, 1897.)

Council for the Year 1904-1905.

President—

MR. C. STEWART-WILSON, I.C.S.

Vice-Presidents—

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MR. P. A. SELFE.

MR. E. W. WETHERELL.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 4th March, 1904, at 6.15 p.m. Mr. C. F. Larmour was in the chair, and most of the members resident in Calcutta were present. The audited accounts for the year 1903, which disclosed a satisfactory financial position, were presented and passed, and a few minor alterations made in the rules which (with the accounts) were ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

The following honorary officers were appointed for 1904-5:—

President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. Dorning Beckton, Mr. C. F. Larmour, and Sir David Parkes Masson, C.I.E.; Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield; Treasurer, Sir David Parkes Masson; Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann; Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; Council, the above (*ex-officio*) and Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. F. S. Crofton, I.C.S., Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, Lieut.-Col. C. P. Lukis, Mr. P. A. Selfe, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell.

It was resolved to publish during the present year a fully illustrated work on the fiscal and telegraph issues of British India, by Messrs. C. F. S. Crofton and W. Corfield. This will be the first work attempted on the subject, and will deal with the following classes of stamps: "Court Fees," "Foreign Bill," "Forest," "High Court," "Notarial," "Petition," "Postal Notes," "Postal Service," "Receipt," "Share Transfer," "Small Cause Court," "Special Papers," "Telegraphs and Vakit."

It was also reported that arrangements are in progress for an early reissue, in one volume, of the Society's works on the stamps of Chaumba, Faridkote, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, revised and brought up to date, and that work on the handbook on the postal and telegraph issues of India was proceeding.

The permanent display of the national collection in the British Museum, made available only during the past year, was discussed, and the Hon. Secretary was desired to offer to the Museum, in the name of the Society, all the Imperial stamps of India in mint condition which are required for the completion of its Indian section to the end of the Victorian era. The great and growing popularity of the late Mr. Tapling's princely gift was noted with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the action of the Society in offering to contribute the postal and telegraph issues from about the year 1889 to the end of the late Queen's reign may lead to similar offers by other societies and individuals from other countries.

Attention was directed to the opening by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Victoria Memorial Hall Exhibition in the Imperial Museum, Chowringhee, the previous evening, and regret expressed that no arrangements appeared to have been made for the inclusion of a national collection of the stamps of India among the other collections now being brought together there. It was felt that the stamps of the Empire possess an historical value fully entitling them to the consideration of the promoters of the memorial, and that they should find a place among the medals, coins, and other interesting mementoes of the past that will be preserved for the delight of the future. The Hon. Secretary was desired to address the General Committee of the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial Fund on the subject, and to offer the willing co-operation of the Society with the Committee in the formation of a national Indian stamp collection.

It was pointed out that no properly arranged official collection of the essays and stamps of India (postal, fiscal, and telegraph) exists, but that with the help of philatelists one might be easily and inexpensively formed. The most complete collection possible would take up comparatively little room, but every year the difficulty of making it would be accentuated.

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Secretary*.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

THE Johannesburg Philatelic Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening, May 17th, at the Masonic Hotel. There were present: Mr. M. Neuberger (in the chair), Messrs. S. Klagsbrum, C. R. Schuler, A. J. Cohen, E. Harford, R. Syme, W. P. Cohen, M. P. Valentine, F. Henderson, F. H. Ansell, L. Schuler, Dr. F. H. Brennan, and W. G. Byron (hon. secretary).

Dr. Schumer having been elected a mem-

ber of committee, a programme for the ensuing quarter was then submitted by the committee and agreed to, as follows: 7th June, the first quarterly auction, after ordinary business; 21st June, postal exhibition, comprising the various errors and freaks which have occurred in the postal issues of Africa; 5th July, a fiscal exhibition; 19th July, exhibition of the postage stamps of British India and States; 2nd August, exhibition of the postage stamps of Uganda, Oil Rivers, Northern and Southern Nigeria; 16th August, exhibition of the postage stamps of British East and Central Africa and British South Africa Company.

Two proposals for membership were received from Mr. G. Aikman and Mr. A. Von Gensau, which will be dealt with at the next meeting of the Society, to be held on 31st May. The attention of the meeting was directed to a statement in one of the English philatelic papers regarding the value of the 5s. King's Head fiscal of the Transvaal, with inverted centre, and it was agreed to write to the principal philatelic papers pointing out that the error was not such a rarity as it appeared to be thought, judging by the account above referred to. A considerable amount of business with regard to the ensuing year was then disposed of, when the chairman declared the ordinary meeting closed.

A special general meeting was then held for the purpose of amending and adding to the rules of the Society. An auction then took place, Mr. M. P. Valentine officiating, on conclusion of which the meeting terminated.

Visitors will be always welcomed to meetings of the Society.

THE fortnightly meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on 21st June at the Masonic Hotel, when there were present: Messrs. S. A. Klagsbrun (in the chair), Leon Schuler, C. R. Schuler, E. Harford, F. H. Ansell, Dr. Brennan, Max Hirsohn, W. P. Cohen, A. J. Cohen, T. Henderson, and W. G. Byron (hon. secretary, Box 4,967); also one visitor, Mrs. N. Kitching.

Mr. Ansell brought up the subject of some remuneration for the late secretary, and it was unanimously agreed that a certain sum be given him in recognition of past services.

The usual business—correspondence, applications for membership, etc.—was then got through, an encouraging feature being inquiries from different parts of the Transvaal for particulars of the Society's doings.

The exhibition of errors and freaks of the postal issues of Africa was then proceeded with, and proved by far the most successful exhibition held by the Society for a long time. Mr. A. J. Cohen had a very fine lot, among which were a set of Wolmaranstad used on original, Bechuanaland double and inverted surcharges, a nice specimen of Bechuanaland on 2d. Great Britain, Griqualand double surcharges, Orange Free State half-penny on 3d.,

double surcharge, one inverted, and the same stamp with an additional large $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in five varieties, the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. with antique 2 in $\frac{1}{2}$, a strip of 3 V.R.I. 1d., O.R.C., two being without the V.R.I., a 6d. V.R.I., O.R.C., with no figure 6, a fine lot of old Transvaals with inverted V.R.'s, a 3d. surcharged reading downwards "halve prny," a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s., green pennij, a really fine block of twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1s. all double surcharge, all the inverted V.R.I.'s used, and also a large number of other interesting errors. Then Mr. Ansell showed a good lot of inverted and double surcharges, chiefly Transvaals, most notable being some specimens of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on shilling green, both inverted and normal, and used on originals. Mr. Henderson had a fine exhibit of complete sheets of the various V.R.I. values of O.R.C., with all errors, etc., noted, also some Transvaals, Natals, etc. Mr. C. R. Schuler showed a fine block of six inverted 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. V.R.I. Transvaals used, Griqualand 1d. and 6d., large type with G inverted, also Cape woodblocks, including error, Mafekings, Vryburgs, Pietersburgs, etc., and mostly used on originals. Mr. L. Schuler had an interesting post card, *i.e.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green Transvaal, with very distinct double and inverted surcharge. Mr. W. P. Cohen showed a good lot of almost all African countries.

Altogether a most successful exhibition took place, on conclusion of which Mr. Klagsbrun proposed, and Mr. Byron seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to those members who had exhibited, as the exhibits betokened a vast amount of work in preparation.

THE above Society held their usual fortnightly meeting at 8 p.m. on the 5th July, at the Masonic Hotel. Mr. Neuberger took the chair a few minutes after eight, when there were present: Messrs. C. R. Schuler, Leon Schuler, F. H. Ansell, E. O. Meyers, R. Syme, A. Law, Max Hirsohn, S. A. Klagsbrun, W. P. Cohen, E. Harford, and W. G. Byron (hon. secretary, Box 4,967); also one visitor, Mr. F. Smallbones.

Mr. C. R. Schuler very kindly passed round the following rarities for the inspection of members:—1. British Bechuanaland, 1888 issue, surcharged "One Half Penny" on threepence, in three varieties and all postally used; (a) surcharge inverted; (b) "Hafl" instead of "half"; (c) "halp" instead of "half." 2. Half-penny, vermilion, 1888 issue, surcharged "British Bechuanaland Protectorate" in the centre; (a) "Protectorate" inverted; (b) "Protectorate" twice impressed; (c) "Protectorate" twice inverted. 3. A $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, 1889 issue, surcharged in the centre "Brit. Bechuanaland Protectorate four-pence" in four varieties; (a) "Protectorate" inverted; (b) "four-pence" inverted; (c) "four-pence" and "Protectorate" inverted; (d) "four-pence" and "Protectorate" twice inverted. 4. "British Bechuanaland" surcharged on Cape stamps, issue of 1886, in three varieties of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d.; (a) inverted; (b) double surcharge; (c) double surcharge and also inverted.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and fourth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, March 14th, 1904.

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

Mr. Charles Gregory was tendered a vote of thanks for a presentation to the Club of an interesting album of photographs.

It was voted to present to the British Numismatic Society and to the American Numismatic and Archæological Society one of the Club's silver medals each.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the U.S. stamps submitted their report.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (Straits Settlements), to be held on April 11th: J. C. Morgenthau, J. W. Scott, Charles J. Phillips; and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87, Nassau Street, at least two days before the date of the exhibition.

THE one hundred and fifth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, April 11th, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Scott, and Perrin. In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order at 8.20 p.m. by Vice-President Bruner.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$187.34 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read.

Votes of thanks were tendered Mr. J. M. Andreini for a copy of the book on the stamps of Puerto Principé and to Mr. J. W. Scott for three bound volumes of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of Straits Settlements submitted their report.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. John N. Luff and the bronze medal to Mr. P. F. Bruner, that the collection entered under the name of "Sungei Ujong" was the property of Mr. Frank Koenig, and that Mr. Jos. S. Rich had entered his collection under the name of "Sultan Ibrahim."

The report of the judges was accepted with thanks.

The following judges were appointed to award the medals of the next competition (U.S. Proofs and Essays), to be held May 9th: John N. Luff, P. F. Bruner, W. S. Scott; and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to John N. Luff, 18, East 23rd Street, at least two days before the date of exhibition.

Adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

THE one hundred and sixth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, May 9th, 1904. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$207.18 exclusive of reserve fund, was approved as read. Moved, seconded, and carried that the Treasurer be authorised to sell the bond of the Club. Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that the Treasurer be authorised to open an account in his name as Treasurer with the Lincoln Trust Company, and keep the funds of the Collectors' Club on deposit there, subject to check drawn by him as Treasurer. The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of United States Proofs and Essays submitted their report as follows:—

"NEW YORK, *May 9th*, 1904.

"To the President and Board of Governors of the Collectors' Club.

"GENTLEMEN, — Your Committee appointed to act as judges in the competitive exhibition of United States Proofs and Essays beg to report as follows:—

"Three collections were entered in the competition. One of these, exhibited by 'Justinian,' was much more extensive and complete than the others, and to it the judges decided to award the first prize or silver medal. The smaller collection exhibited by 'Essayist,' containing some very fine proofs of revenue stamps which were not included in the 'Justinian' collection, your judges deem to be well worthy of the second prize or bronze medal. We also desire to award honourable mention to the collection shown under the title 'Not in it,' which includes some interesting things, especially among the essays for envelopes.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN N. LUFF.

"P. F. BRUNER."

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Ed. H. Mason, and the bronze medal to Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, while honourable mention had been awarded Mr. Jos. S. Rich. Adjourned at 9.15 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

THE one hundred and seventh meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, June 13, 1904. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,212, was read and approved. The report of the House Committee was read and received.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.*

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

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THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S WORKS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest the full and business-like report on the doings for the past season of the London Philatelic Society, published in the *London Philatelist* just to hand, but was sorry to see no reference to the completion of the Society's work on Africa. I feel sure some definite information as to the position of the work, and the offering of some idea as to when we may expect to receive the final instalment, would be greatly appreciated.

Many months ago, too, there was some talk of the issue in a separate form of a supplement to the work on Great Britain. This also is hanging fire. Its appearance (together with the paper of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales) would be, I am sure, well received.

My "Africa" and my "Great Britain" have been waiting to be bound up for years. Surely something could be done to expedite matters.

I enclose my card, and remain,
Yours faithfully,

A FOREIGN MEMBER OF THE
LONDON SOCIETY.

CALCUTTA, July 21st, 1904.

[The delay as regards the completion of British Africa has been due to the difficulties of drawing up the list of Transvaal, which, however, now is in active progress. The supplement to the British Isles was printed many months since, and as soon as the illustrations are completed it will be sent out to subscribers.—ED.]

BRITISH "OFFICIAL" POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—As a collector for many years of the stamps—in a used condition—of this country, may I trespass on your valued columns as to the status of certain of the above?

In addition to the recently obsolete overprinted series, there exist, as you are doubtless aware, various postage stamps used by the Board of Trade and other Government offices showing on them the special departmental perforations.

Now, with the single exception of Mr.

Morley (who, in his price list of 1897, quotes the id., lilac, with "OW" and Crown for Office of Works) the various *perforated* Officials do not appear in Gibbons' or other catalogues. Can you kindly give me the reason for this?

Some of your readers may, like myself, consider the "perforated" of quite as much interest as the "overprinted," as both series proceeded from official departments, and the exclusion of the first types from the catalogues wherein is given such prominence to the "overprints" seems to require some explanation.

Thanking you in anticipation of your views,
I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. STUART DUDLEY.

[We are not acquainted with the motives that actuate the compilers of catalogues, but perhaps someone connected therewith may enlighten our correspondent. It is, however, obvious that the perforated letters could be imitated by anyone, and can therefore scarcely be of any "catalogue value"; moreover, they mutilate the stamp.—ED.]

A BLACK LIST.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—Referring to your leading article, "A Recurrent Danger," in your July number, cannot some united action be taken in the matter to safeguard collectors who are unable to protect themselves?

For instance, would it not be possible for the philatelic journals and the leading clubs to draw up a list of the dealers who are known to sell forgeries, and to put it in the hands of defenceless collectors? I cannot judge how far the law of libel would be applicable in such a case, but there is a well-known "black list" of defaulting men of business, which the said law does not interfere with. Yours truly,

HENRY V. McCLELAND.

[The risk of publishing a "black list" in this country—where the law of libel is very different from that of the Continent—would be too great. There would, however, be no harm in having such a list made by the leading societies and dealers in unison. The most dangerous forgers, however, do not get known until their handiwork is placed on the market.—ED.]

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No. 153.

The London Philatelic Society.

NEW ADDRESS.



WE desire to draw the attention of all our readers, and especially of the members of the London Philatelic Society, to the notice given elsewhere in this Journal as to the new address of both the Society and its Journal. The meetings of the Society will henceforth be held at No. 4, Southampton Row. The secretarial work, as also the publication of the *London Philatelist*, will be carried on at No. 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., where all communications should be addressed respectively to Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, to the Editor of this Journal, or to Mr. A. Churchill Emerson.

This change of domicile may perhaps be in the nature of a surprise to members living far from London, but by all others the impending removal has long been anticipated. The reason for the change is simply and solely that the Society's rooms were so little used by members between the meetings that no adequate return was secured for the high rent paid. The new meeting room of the Society will be found to amply satisfy the requirements of the most exigent member. The Secretary, Mr. Emerson, will, in Gracechurch Street, be most comfortably housed, and, indeed, be in easier contact with the officers of the Society, who are mainly to be found east of Temple Bar. We are convinced that the action of the Council in the matter will meet with the hearty approval of the general body of members, and that it will be found that, while the efficiency of the London Philatelic Society has been in no way detracted from, a very substantial economy has been effected.

The Status of British Stamps Applied to Special Uses.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.



IN making a short rejoinder to Mr. Elliott's interesting article, I trust that I shall not be carrying the discussion to an undue length, and hope to show not only that he has not succeeded in giving satisfactory replies to my original article on the points that he controverts, but also that there is not really so much difference between us as appears at first sight.

Firstly, he seems to have taken rather an inverted view of my paper (which, of course, was conceived in all seriousness); he speaks of my placing Cyprus, etc., on the same footing as the Officials, and all through, the impression given to anyone reading his reply only, would be that I had been advocating the collection of these different sections, whereas what I have tried to point out is (1) that they are all in the same category (as coming under the title of the article); (2) that it is inconsistent to take some and not others; (3) that they are none of them necessary for a complete collection of British stamps, not being true "varieties." In other words, I have attempted not to raise Cyprus, etc., but to lower the Officials to the same level.

The crux of my paper is contained in the following words, to which Mr. Elliott does not refer: "A complete unused collection represents and includes both the stamps in ordinary use and those in the above categories." His conclusion is, that official overprints *may* be collected, etc. I quite agree, of course, they may; what I said was, they need not be taken in an unused collection, or one aiming at being unused, but a few should be shown in a used collection. There is not a great deal of difference.

I will now deal with his paper in detail as shortly as possible. The "snake" heading was, of course, inserted purposely, to show the impossibility of collecting them consistently and completely. He classifies them differently from my arrangement; while preferring my own, I will adopt his order for the present purpose. Not wishing to make my paper too long, I did not attempt to give the *raison d'être* of the various headings; however, as he has imported them into the discussion, I must deal with his remarks thereon. I agree in the main with his reasons for (1) and (2), except that I should think it probable that an important object in view for (1) was, as in the case of the private marks, to prevent the clerks, etc., removing the stamps or using them on their private correspondence.

Under (3), however, we part company. The "O.U.S." and names on the back were not applied by the private people as a rule, but they *were* issued in that state, as they are usually under the gum. I do not care particularly about this point myself, but lay stress on it because lower down he announces that I am on a wrong track with regard to my 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*), saying, "The question is, 'Who made the overprint?'"

Well, the Oxford Union Society did not do so; it must have been done by the printers of the stamps. Doubtless their object was the same as that of other people, but I am unable to say why they should have chosen to

apply for permission to identify their stamps in a special manner. The suggestion that it was for advertisement is, of course, ridiculous.

I do not follow Mr. Elliott either when he says the private marks are applied "not, strictly speaking, to limit the use." I beg to differ. If a stamp is marked A.B., the object is that A.B. (or his agents) alone use it; this, however, is a very small point.

I therefore maintain that my remark *re* 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*) still holds good. Mr. Elliott's paragraph 4 is perfectly correct. He announces that they are not "varieties" (as if I had said they were); of course not, nor are any of the others, considered as British stamps.

I am now told I am under a misconception with regard to the Levant. I will at once admit his distinction, for what it is worth, between these and the Cyprus, etc., in that the Levant post offices are called British and the others are, of course, Colonial. It will be observed that I put them under a separate sub-heading. It was an oversight on my part to say the use was quite analogous, but, after all, they are British stamps overprinted for use abroad. And the Levants are analogous to British stamps used in British post offices in South America and in the Colonies while under home control, except that they have the value translated into Turkish currency—an insufficient reason, in my opinion, for collecting them unused, especially as other values are used there unsurcharged.

The question about the Zanzibar or Indian, etc., again shows a slight misunderstanding of my position, possibly because I did not explain as fully as I might; Mr. Elliott evidently thinks that I do not consider the surcharged Cyprus as Cyprus stamps at all. As a matter of fact, I was dealing with collectors of British stamps only, and not of Colonial ones. Of course, if you collect the stamps of Cyprus, the surcharged ones commence, and should be taken unused in an unused collection. But they should not be taken in an unused collection of British, although they may well be shown used in an ambitious used one. If you take Cyprus as well, then a mere note should be appended to the British remarking that they were also supplied with overprints for use in Cyprus, and referring to the page where they are to be found.

Similarly, the "Zanzibars" are, of course, Zanzibar, and not Indian; at the same time, if I were making a colossal collection of Indian stamps used, I think I should show a few, as a matter of interest. This is a case of "*may* be collected" again.

Finally, he evidently considers I am insulting the dignity of the overprint by calling it a "kind of postmark." I am the last person to wish to misapply terms, but I really think the accusation is just (I did not say it *was* a postmark). It is something added to, by being printed over, the stamp, already complete as issued in general, which has reference solely to the conditions of use; unlike a postmark, it does not completely destroy the franking power of a stamp, but it does very nearly do so, only certain persons being able to make use of it for certain purposes.

Whether you call it a kind of postmark or not, I maintain it does not make a "variety." As to what does form a variety, if I ventured upon that question we should be landed in another and a bigger discussion, which I will leave for another time.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

By J. N. MARSDEN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 19TH, 1902.

(Continued from page 200.)



Issue XXX. Don Carlos. 1st July, 1896.

By a decree of the 3rd December, 1895, it was determined that a stamp of 500 reis should be prepared. Another decree of the 8th June, 1896, announced that, on the 1st July following, the new value would be issued.

The first stamps to appear were perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, and were issued in sheets of 28 stamps. A second printing subsequently occurred, in which the stamps were issued in sheets of 150 stamps. Exactly when the change took place I am unable to say, but it must have been some time in 1897.

This stamp is sometimes met with without figure of value, but they are of no philatelic value. A few days' strong sunlight will bleach out the value entirely, as it is printed in aniline ink.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXX. Don Carlos. 1st July, 1896.

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

500 reis; black on pale blue, carmine figure of value.

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

500 reis; black on pale blue, carmine figure of value.

Issue XXXI. Don Carlos. 1st July, 1898.

Owing to the fall in exchange, when 50 reis for foreign postage came to represent only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., it was resolved by decrees of the 5th February, 1898, and 30th May, 1898, to issue a new series of values, namely, 65, 115, 130, and 180 reis. The 65 reis was for the ordinary foreign postage to countries within the Postal Union, the 130 reis representing the double postage. The stamps of 115 and 180 reis were for the above rates respectively with the registration fee of 50 reis added.

The four stamps were issued on the 1st July, 1898, and call for no special comment, except that a portion of a sheet of 130 reis was issued without value. They are all issued in sheets of 150 stamps.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXXI. Don Carlos. 1st July, 1898.

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

65 reis; deep blue, grey-blue.

115 „ pale red-brown on pink.

130 „ grey-brown on cream.

180 „ deep slate on pale rose.

Without figure of value.

(130) reis; grey-brown on cream.

Issue XXXI. Don Carlos. 1st January, 1899.

In order to comply with the regulations of the Postal Union Congress, held at Washington, the colours of the 15 and 25 reis were by decree of the 30th May, 1898, ordered to be altered.

The stamps in the new colours were issued on the 1st January, 1899, and each has been met with without figure of value. As before, they occur in sheets of 150.

SYNOPSIS.

Issue XXXI. Don Carlos. 1st January, 1899.

Perf. 11½.

15 reis; deep and pale yellow-green.

25 „ aniline rose (shades).

Without figure of value.

15 reis; pale yellow-green.

25 „ aniline rose.

(To be continued.)

The Berlin Philatelic Exhibition.



It is with great satisfaction that we are able to announce that this Exhibition—the first of a really international character to be held in Germany—was in practically all respects a great success. This must be very gratifying to the energetic Executive Committee, and especially so to Dr. H. Lux, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, to whose incessant and protracted labour a large proportion of the success achieved is due. The management of the show had many difficulties to face—the want of experience in conducting similar exhibitions, the finding of a suitable locale, and the abstention of a certain section of German collectors being only some among the difficulties of the situation. These and other doubts have all been happily solved by the fact that the Exhibition has been most successfully held, and has undoubtedly served as a stimulus to the interests of Philately in the Fatherland.

The Exhibition was opened by Dr. Lux at 11 a.m. on the 25th of last month with a short and well-chosen speech. It seems to us, however, regrettable that there was no postal officer or person of rank to lend a little éclat to this initiatory feature. The Exhibition remained open until the 4th September, and was numerously attended, on some days as many as fifteen hundred people having been present.

The locale of the Exhibition was the Architekten-Haus in the Wilhelm Strasse, being numbers 92 and 93, and close to the Leipziger Strasse—a convenient and central position. The exhibiting rooms which were at the disposal of the Committee are situate on the second floor of the building, and consist of a large central room with a dome, one large side room, and three smaller ones, but only the first-named had the advantage of having a top light. This feature is really essential in undertakings of this nature,

as some of the exhibits were almost in darkness. One of the smaller rooms was entirely devoted to the voluminous collection of Herr Johannes Elster, of which a special catalogue was issued—which, however, does not reveal the possession of many great rarities, although no less than 120,000 stamps (including many sheets) are claimed to be present in the collection.

The show-cases were of a somewhat primitive order, being simply boards covered with glass, and were decidedly not dust-proof.

The exhibits, taken as a whole, which were rather mixed up, perhaps, exceeded in bulk those of London or Manchester, but their quality, taken *en masse*, cannot be held to be so good. Next to Germany, Great Britain had the largest number of exhibitors, and the quality of their exhibits was so high as to form a very important feature. We sincerely trust and hope that this pleasing co-operation will be returned at the next forthcoming London Philatelic Exhibition. The exhibits of the German States were fine, and, as before mentioned, those of English colonies exhibited by our countrymen; but there were many countries practically unrepresented, *e.g.* United States, Afghan, Japan, Great Britain, New South Wales, etc. There were only three exhibitors from France, one of these being a collective exhibit by a number of French collectors and dealers, which included some fine French and Mauritius stamps. In some of the exhibits there were notable forgeries and cleaned and damaged copies, but these are inevitable in all exhibitions, and doubtless did not escape the vigilant eyes of the jury. The list of gentlemen serving hereon will be found on page 125 of the *London Philatelist*; but Mr. E. D. Bacon (subsequently elected), Mr. P. Mahé, and Mr. M. P. Castle were unavoidably unable to be present. The work of judging took no less than five days, and entailed a heavy labour upon all, and the judges are to be congratulated upon having made such excellent awards. The number of medals and recompenses is extraordinarily large, and there must be but few exhibitors who have gone away empty-handed.

Among the visitors to the Exhibition were Messrs. de Reuterskiöld, Ehrenbach, Phillips, Peckitt, Griebert, Breitfuss, Field, Diéna, Giwelb, Van Hoek, Van Dieten, De Heer, Booleman, Friedl (R.), Beddig, Bernichon, Philipp (of Hamburg), Gelli, Hausburg, Sellschopp, Willadt, Kohl, Stock, Kosack, Senf, Ruben (E. J. and H.), Melfi, Mertzenoff, Wilson (F.), Schwarz, Krapp, Barocchi, Duerst, Moser, Schröder, and Vicenz. It can readily be imagined, with such a concourse of philatelic celebrities, that there were pleasant hours of intercourse, and the excellent programme of festivities arranged by the Exhibition Committee tended alike to cement old friendships and create new ones. The most important functions were a grand banquet on Wednesday, August 31st, in the Great Saloon of the Restaurant in the Zoological Gardens, about ninety ladies and gentlemen being present, Dr. H. Lux presiding; and on Monday, August 29th, a reception at the Club Rooms of the Berlin Philatelic Club, at which about a hundred people were present. We much regret that we were unable to be present, and have to thank Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and Mr. W. H. Peckitt for supplying much information.

Among the visitors will be seen the name of Mr. C. J. Phillips, of London, who made an excellent and voluminous report of all the exhibits, which was

printed in the August number of the *Monthly Journal* (which was kept back some days for this purpose), and to which we would refer such of our readers as require a full report. We have to thank the *Monthly Journal* for permission to avail ourselves of the excellent list of the various exhibits. The official catalogue of the Exhibition will be found to contain much interesting information, and with the aid of this and Mr. Phillips's report we are enabled to acquaint our readers with the chief features of the exhibits.

SECTION I.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Class 1. Unused.

MRS. HERXHEIMER.—*Gold Medal*.—A collection in thirteen albums from 1890 only; the stamps all in mint condition, well centred, and very complete.

Class 2. Used, or used and unused mixed.

MARTIN SCHRÖDER.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—A general collection of the largest dimensions, contained in no less than eighty-five volumes for the stamps and twenty volumes for the essays. This collection, with the exception of a few of the greatest rarities, is almost complete in general issues. Many countries are really highly specialised, and well worthy of high awards in their classes if they were exhibited separately. It contained Great Britain: 10s. and £1 *anchor*, and £5 on *blue*, unused. British Guiana: circular, 4 c., yellow, 4 c., buff, 8 c., green, square, and several 12 c., blue. Brunswick: a *mint set* of the 1, 2, and 3 sgr., first issue, in most superb condition. Saxony: 3 pf., unused three, used twelve, including some pairs; and $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., pale blue, error. Wurtemberg: first issue, 3 kr., orange, and 9 kr., rose; and no thread 6 kr. very fine. Bavaria: a *tête-bêche* pair of 1 kr., black, first issue. Hawaiian Isles: first issue, 5 c., and both types of 13 c. Natal: embossed 9d., and 1s. very large and well embossed. Reunion: 15 c. and 30 c., used. Canada: 12d. on part of letter. Roumania: first issue, 81 p., unused, very large and fine, and 27, 54, and 108 p., all extra fine and immense margins, and in the later issues all known varieties, errors, etc. Bergedorf is the finest known collection, with all essays, proofs, etc., in original sheets. "As far as I know the German collections, this one ranks undoubtedly first as the best in the German Empire."—*M. J.*

HEINRICH FRICK.—*Gold Medal*.—A collection of all the world in one large album, but with special attention to Europe, in which there is in Roumania a complete set of the first issue, the rare 81 p. being a very fine piece.

MRS. H. L. HAYMAN.—*Silver Medal*.—This lady shows a general collection of about 16,000 varieties in two volumes of the Imperial Album, in exceptionally nice condition.

ERNST PAULUS.—*Silver Medal*.—A general collection of about 12,000 stamps.

LEO FROBLICH.—*Bronze Medal*.—Very large general collection.

C. W. PALMIÉ.—*Bronze Medal*.—General collection in two volumes.

G. RICHTER.—*Bronze Medal*.—General collection in six volumes.

JHR. L. F. T. DE MATTOS.—*Bronze Medal*.—A general collection, about 12,000 stamps.

Entires.

E. BING.—*Bronze Medal*.—A collection of 14,000 entires, with many interesting and rare pieces.

SECTION II. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

Class 5. German Empire.

DR. DEMCKER.—*Silver Medal*.—A complete collection of these stamps in unused condition.

G. KOCH.—This exhibit is included in the awards with that of the German States—a wonderful collection of Germany and her States and Colonies. A special feature of this exhibit is the section containing the entire sheets, amongst which may be mentioned:—

Lubeck. Sheet of 100 of the 2 sch., brown, with the two errors ("ZWEI EIN HALB") with *full original gum*. Two sheets of the 4 sch., green, showing two printings, the one having on the side of the sheet the imprint, "Drucherei von H. G. Rahtgens in Lübeck," and the other sheet without any imprint. Sheets of the first reprints, which are in sheets of twenty-five, the originals being in hundreds.

Bremen. 1855, 3 gr., black on blue, imperf., full sheet of 120 stamps, showing the three types repeated forty times in the sheet. 1861, 5 sgr., *deep green*, on *thin paper*; and a sheet of the common 5 sgr., bright green, on thick paper, both in four rows of 9=36 stamps.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., orange-red, in ten rows of 10=100 stamps.

The stamps surcharged for the German Colonies are shown nearly all in full sheets, especially noticeable being the rare settings of China 3 pf. and 25 pf., and full sheets of the 5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine, issued at Tsingtsau, May, 1900, and of the rare 5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine, issued at Foochow on June 7th, 1900. In the stamps overprinted for use in the Turkish Empire, I noticed a sheet of the 1 pi. on 20 pf., ultramarine, with the *blue* surcharge. This is on the pale blue stamp, whereas the 20 pf. of 1884 were in darker blue, and many are wondering if a reprint of this rare stamp has been made.

M. PRÖSTLER.—*Silver Medal*.—Good collection of German Colonials.

Class 6. German Colonies only.

FREIHERR S. VON SEHERR-THOSS.—*Gold Medal*.—A fine lot of stamps of the colonies consisting of singles, used and unused, blocks of four, and entire sheets. Quite a speciality is made of the postmarks, which are very interesting.

MAX WILLISCH.—*Bronze Medal*.—A collection of German Colonies.

SECTION II. GROUP B.

The old German States.

GEORG KOCH.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—A wonderful collection, well worthy of highest praise for both the rarity and the beautiful condition of most of the stamps shown, Mr. Koch making a great speciality of entire sheets of Germany. In the German stamps is noticed a unique set of unused blocks of six stamps of **Oldenburg**, 1861, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., yellow, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., bluish green, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown, 2 gr., red, 3 gr., yellow, and a strip of six unused 1 gr., blue; in the 1859 issue a strip of three $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., green, used on a letter.

Thurn and Taxis. 1852, 1 sgr., two light and two dark blue, mint; 3 sgr., block of four; 3 kr., a pair and a single, each on light and on dark blue. There is here a rare set of essays, showing (1) central figures only of each value without the frames; (2) the approved designs, all values in black; (3) sheets of green, dark blue, rose and orange, of the paper of the issue, with the eight stamps printed on one sheet.

Wurtemberg. First issue, 3 kr., deep orange; 70 kr., two complete sheets, one of each shade.

Baden. Rural Post stamps, one letter franked with four copies of the rare 12 kr., and two covers franked with *half* of 12 kr. stamps used as 6 kr.

Bavaria. An envelope franked with Unpaid 3 pf., greenish grey, surcharged with figure "2" in each corner and postmarked "Aichach 4 Sep. 95". It is claimed that only six copies of this provisional are known.

Bergedorf. 3 and 4 sch., used together on one letter.

Hamburg. A superb block of four 9 sch., yellow, *imperf.*, used on part of letter.

Lubeck. A most beautiful block of four $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., dull lilac, used on letter and postmarked with one town obliteration for the four stamps.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., orange-red, a strip of four used on a letter; $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., green, strip of three on letter, and two 1 sgr., mauve, used.

ERNST VICENZ.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—"A marvellous lot of **Hamburg** of high philatelic merit. This is the first real attempt I have seen at reconstructing the plates of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. of 1864, and Mr. Vicenz has succeeded in a marvellous manner, and got together a collection that must have entailed great labour.

This plating of Hamburg stamps is a new feature. A reconstructed sheet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. consists of ninety-six stamps, arranged in eight blocks of twelve types (2×4). The $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., *imperf.*, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., both *perf.* and *imperf.*, are also in groups of twelve, but the points of difference in each type of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. are quite different from those of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. In this collection there is a fine lot of uncut sheets, and a rarity is a *pair* of 4 sch., green, used on letter. The collection contains a grand lot of Hamburg stamps postmarked Bremen, Lubeck, Bergedorf, etc. Many of these are extremely rare. I congratulate Herr Vicenz on his high reward, well earned by a real philatelic study of these stamps."—*M. J.*

DR. R. LAIBLIN.—*Gold Medal*.—A *superb* special collection of **Wurtemberg**, unused, in single stamps, pairs and blocks, many rare shades, condition perfect. The used stamps are fine and have been specially arranged in regard to numbers, dates, etc.

A. MANHEIMER.—*Silver Medal*.—A very nice collection in ten volumes, strong in unused and all in nice condition. The Oldenburg, Saxony, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurtemberg are unusually good.

DR. DEMCKER.—*Silver Medal*.—A special study of the Prussian obliterations in one album.

A. E. GLASEWALD.—*Silver Medal*.—A very fine and complete collection of the postmarks of Thurn and Taxis.

KARL GÜNTHER.—*Silver Medal*.—A special collection of **Saxony**, including the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., blue, error, in the colour of the 2 ngr., and a very fine lot of unused stamps in pairs and blocks, and a good and exhaustive study of the postmarks.

DR. E. PFEIFFER.—*Silver Medal*.—A specialised collection of **Prussia**, used and unused, with a grand lot of postmarks, Prussian stamps used in Hamburg, Bremen, and Hanover, etc.

OTTO POLLAK.—*Silver Medal*.—A collection of unused **Bavaria** in two albums.

GROUP C. GERMAN ENTIRES.

DR. EMIL PFEIFFER.—*Silver Medal*.—A very fine collection of Prussian envelopes and stamps on letters. The old envelopes are a really grand lot and would be most difficult to duplicate.

SECTION D. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Class II. General Collections.

D. M. DE HEER.—*Bronze Medal*.—A small collection, but with good-class stamps, such as India, $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; red; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1s.; Victoria, 5s. on yellow, etc.

Class 12. Special Collections of one of the great Colonies.

H. J. DUVEEN.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—**Mauritius**.^{*} A really superb lot containing two gems of the Exhibition, the 1d. "POST OFFICE," on original letter, lightly cancelled, with the word "paid" in a rectangle, and the 2d. "POST OFFICE," unused, the celebrated copy from the Legrand Collection. A grand lot of the "native" prints.

British Guiana.^{*} This includes one of the great gems of the Exhibition—a pair of 1850 2 c., rose, used on letter sheet, dated August 5th, 1851, and a splendid lot of the issues of 1851 to 1856.

Queensland.^{*} A magnificent lot, almost complete in every known variety in an unused condition.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—**India**.^{*} A really marvellous collection, carefully written up and displaying a great amount of philatelic research on the part of the owner. The finest thing in this exhibit is an absolutely unique sheet of the 4 annas, the first setting, second transfer, of March, 1855. This sheet is arranged in three horizontal rows of four stamps with wavy lines between the stamps and rosettes in the corners. A superb lot of all issues.

On the "H.M.S." there is an unused specimen of the 1 anna with surcharge *inverted*.

Western Australia.^{*} This includes one of the gems of the Exhibition, one of the great rarities of the world—the 4d., 1854, with the inverted Swan, a fine, lightly cancelled specimen, and a very strong lot of all subsequent issues, especial attention being devoted to the varieties of the 4d. of 1854.

BARON A. DE WORMS.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—The celebrated collection of **Ceylon**.^{*} Certainly one of the finest specialised collections in the world. Almost every known variety is shown, used and unused, in every kind of shade and perforation.

ALBERTO PHILIPP.—*Gold Medal*.—"This collection was a great surprise to the German philatelists, who had no idea that such a magnificent and well-specialised collection of the old Transvaal stamps existed in the German Empire.

May, 1870. Thick hard paper and streaky gum, 1s., fine roul., unused.

May, 1870. Thick hard paper, 6d., fine roul., block of four, containing a *tête-bêche* pair, mint.

1875. Pelure paper. Block of four, with margin of about 1½ inches on left side, and with a *tête-bêche* pair, unused.

The *red surcharges* are very strong and include great rarities, such as a 3d., surcharge on the back of the stamp, and almost

^{*} All the exhibits marked thus are so well known in this country as to require no detailed account. They all represent the high-water mark of specialised collections.—ED.

all these stamps with the fine and the wide roulette.

In the black surcharge, 'all caps,' I notice the 1d., 6d., and 1s. 'wide spaced vertically'; 1d., 6d., and 1s., inverted surcharge; 1s., a unique block of four stamps, all having inverted surcharge.

In the 'V.R. and initial capital' the best stamps are the 1d., red on blue, error 'vral,' imperf., and 1d., red on blue, inverted; 6d., blue, no surcharge, etc."—M. J.

M. Z. BOOLEMAN.—*Bronze Medal*.—For a collection of **Transvaal** and **Pietersburg**.

E. HEGINBOTTOM.—For **Ceylon** and **Victoria**, *Bronze Medal*. For **South Australia**, **Queensland**, and **Tasmania**, *Bronze Medal*.

W. N. TERRY.—*Bronze Medal*.—A collection of **Victoria**, containing a very nice range of used stamps, and especially strong in some very nice pairs and blocks in the "emblems" issue.

J. L. VAN DIETEN.—*Bronze Medal*.—A collection of **Tasmania**.

Class 14.

Collections of two of certain British Colonies.

J. L. VAN DIETEN.—*Bronze Medal*.—**Gambia** and **Tonga**.

Class 16.

Collections of other British Colonies.

W. DORNING BECKTON.—*Silver Medal*.—**St. Helena**.^{*} This collection is very noticeable for the number of fine blocks contained in it.

British Bechuanaland. In this collection is an entire pane of sixty stamps of the ½d., black, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in green. The upper five rows show a second surcharge, printed vertically; the lower five rows are normal.

J. C. NORTH.—*Silver Medal*.—For specialised collections of **Malta**, **Gibraltar**, **Morocco Agencies**, and **Cyprus**.^{*} In this group each country is practically complete, and many interesting and uncatalogued varieties are shown.

E. HEGINBOTTOM.—*Silver Medal*.—Two albums containing collections of nineteen minor **British Colonies**, all used and including a number of scarce stamps.

Class 17. Entires of British Colonies.

CARL GRÄF.—*Large Gold Medal*.—A really very fine collection of envelopes and post cards of **Ceylon**.

FRANCE AND COLONIES.

Class 18.

F. REICHENHEIM.—*Gold Medal*.—**France**.^{*} A very handsome lot of stamps, strong in shades and blocks of four, and all the minor varieties well represented.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Classes 21 and 22.

BARON R. LEHMANN.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—For **Holland** and the **Dutch Colonies**. "This is an enormous collection and contains an immense number of stamps, probably more than are shown in cases by any other exhibitor. An immense amount of work has been entailed in arranging the stamps, and I am told that more than 300,000 specimens were examined for dated copies and special perforations. The collection commences with letters from 1600 up to 1843 and then cancellations, etc., up to the issue of the stamps in 1852. In the first issue (1852) a reconstructed plate of used stamps is shown. It is in four groups or panes of twenty-five stamps each, the twenty-five stamps in each group being of different minute varieties, both in the face of the stamp and also in regard to the shape and position of the watermark. This arrangement has been proved by means of a proof pane of twenty-five stamps, in black, which was found in the archives, and is now in the Baron's collection. This plating of the first issue is, to me, a new discovery, and alone entitles the collection to high rank. In the unused stamps which are classed separately from the used, I notice, in 1852, the real 5 c., milky blue, and steel-blue."—*M. J.*

In **Dutch Indies** Baron Lehmann shows letters from 1794 with postmarks of the Dutch East India Company, in red and in black, values 5 c., 6 c., and 10 c., and a series of Sea Post Letter (*Zee Brief*).

"In **Curacao** are sea letters from 1827, postmarked, in black circle, in uncoloured letters, 'Post Kantoor Curaçao,' and then ordinary prepaid letters to 1869. In this country I notice that a study is made of the stamps used and postmarked in each of the six islands, viz. Curaçao, St. Martin, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Suba. The stamps are made up in sets with each of these obliterations."—*M. J.*

One of the most interesting of all the exhibits, and one full of new information.

C. GEORGE.—*Bronze Medal*.—Collection of **Holland**. A fairly complete collection in ordinary varieties.

Class 22. Entire of Holland and Colonies.

A. C. VOSS.—*Silver Medal*.

COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Class 23.

E. R. ACKERMANN.—*Silver Medal*.—A wonderfully fine collection of **Norway**. This collection is probably the finest in existence of this country, containing as it does an amalgamation of the collections of Mr. Henry Buckley, of Christiania, with that of Mr. Ackermann. Almost every variety of type, die, and plate is shown in strips of six, in blocks of four, and in many cases in full sheets.

W. DORNING BECKTON.—*Silver Medal*.—**Norway**. A nice specialised collection, extremely strong in shades, and a large proportion of the stamps are in blocks of four showing the types.

Denmark. A fine collection of stamps with the early issues strongly represented, and a number of private perforations shown, used and unused. Mr. Beckton has paid great attention to shades, and has a remarkably fine lot.

Iceland. Only the early issues are shown, none of the modern stamps overprinted "I GILDI" being represented.

J. M. BARTELS CO.—*Bronze Medal*.—For a collection of **Danish West Indies** with the different papers, printings, and minor varieties carefully worked out.

Class 25.

F. KRAUSE.—*Silver Medal*.—For a special collection of **Luxemburg**, strong in shades, etc.

P. KLEEBERG.—*Bronze Medal*.—For **Luxemburg**.

Class 26.

MRS. F. M. BRIDSON.—*Bronze Medal*.—A special collection of **Portugal**.

C. GEORGE.—*Bronze Medal*.—For a special collection of **Portugal and Colonies**.

Class 28.

ISAAC BLANCO.—*Silver Medal*.—For special collection of **Spain**.

DR. H. LUX.—*Silver Medal*.—A special collection of the **Spanish** stamps issued during the Revolution in 1868-9, well studied and arranged, and including almost all the known types of forgeries.

R. BRÜMMER.—*Bronze Medal*.—A collection of **Spanish**, all unused.

D. M. DE HEER.—*Bronze Medal*.—Collection of **Spain**, with all the rare 2 reales and the 1 real, pale blue, of 1854.

Class 30.

DR. H. LUX.—*Bronze Medal*.—For a small collection of the old **Swiss**, the commoner stamps plated.

Class 31.

E. HORAK.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—Special collection of **Austria, Austrian Italy, Hungary, and Bosnia**.

Mr. Horak has been nearly thirty years in forming the collection, and it contains nearly all known varieties, both used and unused, and in addition, a collection of 12,000 varieties of the cancellations of the 1850 issue.

This exhibit is one of very great philatelic merit, and it contains practically everything in the countries named.

RUDOLF FRIEDL.—*Gold Medal*.—For **Austria and Hungary**. An extremely fine lot, very well represented in all types and perforations.

ADOLF PASSER.—*Gold Medal*.—For **Austria, Hungary, Lombardy, and Bosnia**. A very strong collection of unused stamps.

Class 32.

ROB. MERTENS.—*Gold Medal, with the congratulations of the Jury*.—**Russian Levant**.

Mr. Mertens' collection is a small one, but is one of the gems of the Exhibition. He has made an exhaustive study of the stamps of 1865 (2 k.), brown and blue, and (20 k.), blue and red; and by means of crossing pairs and blocks proves that the stamps were printed in sheets of twenty-eight varieties, arranged 7 × 4, in place of in sheets of sixty-three, as was formerly believed.

Class 33.

DR. EMIL E. HORRAK.—*Silver Medal*.—Special collection of the stamps of **Roumania**, containing about 4,000 copies.

Class 35.

H. GRIEBERT.—*Gold Medal*.—Mr. Griebert showed a very nice collection of stamps of **Turkey**, carefully studied and arranged, and containing a large number of errors and un-catalogued varieties.

Class 36.

E. H. MERTZANOFF.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—For a wonderful collection of stamps of **Greece**.* The owner has made a special study of these stamps for many years, and as he formerly lived in Athens has had unusual opportunities of acquiring stamps that are seldom in the market. He has, in this collection, a wonderful lot of even rare stamps in entire sheets.

In **Ionian Isles** M. Mertzanzoff shows seventeen stamps on original covers.

F. T. GÜNTHER.—*Silver Medal*.—A good collection of **Greece**.

SECTION H. GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN STAMPS.

OSKAR WASSERMANN.—*Gold Medal*.—A good collection of *unused* stamps of **Europe** in seven volumes, and including a specialised collection of Roumania, well worthy of being shown in a separate class by itself. The collection is strong in German stamps, Swiss, Italian, and Spain, and is certainly well worthy of the high honour of being placed first in its class.

J. H. GRELL.—*Silver Medal*.—Collection of **European** in three volumes, containing 6,026 unused and 6,210 used in excellent condition.

DR. H. LUX.—*Silver Medal*.—A large collection of **Europe** in seven volumes, special attention being paid to perforations and minor types.

W. BEETZ.—*Silver Medal*.—General collection of **Europe** in one volume.

G. VON HESSLING.—*Bronze Medal*.

LIEUT. MAAS.—*Bronze Medal*.

T. VOGELSANG.—*Bronze Medal*.

SECTION I. COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

Class 40.

G. GELBER.—*Silver Medal*.—For **United States of America**.

Class 42.

ANDRÉ MARKL.—*Silver Medal*.—A specialised collection of **Argentine**.

D. M. DE HEER.—*Bronze Medal*.—**Uruguay and Argentine**.

Class 44.

H. J. CROCKER.—*Grand Gold Medal*.—**Hawaii**.* This collection is well known both in Europe and America. In the rare first issue Mr. Crocker has ten of the 5 c. and 13 c.

Class 45.

P. KLEEGER.—*Bronze Medal*.—Fine collection of **China** stamps.

Class 51.

DOUGLAS ELLIS.—*Silver Medal*.—A really beautiful collection of the rare entires of **Japan**; the plate numbers of the cards and envelopes being, I think, complete.

SECTION K. STAMPS ON LETTERS.

FERDINAND EBELIN.—*Silver Medal*.—"A very fine lot of rare stamps, about 12,000 in all, and including many fine things, amongst which I noticed a remarkable lot of old German States stamps cut from envelopes and used as adhesives."—*M. J.*

A. W. POLMAN.—*Silver Medal*.—A very large collection.

W. T. WILSON.—*Bronze Medal*.—This exhibit contained some great rarities on letters, such as British Guiana, circular, 4 c., 8 c., and 12 c.; rare Afghans, Sydneys, etc.

Class 53. German Stamps on Letters.

R. HESEMANN.—*Gold Medal*.—A remarkably fine collection of Hanover stamps on letters.

R. LILIENFELD.—*Silver Medal*.—A few rare things in nice condition. The chief stamps shown were **Cape of Good Hope**, 1d., red, "woodblocks," three copies on one letter and two pairs on another letter; and in **Natal**, a rather nice specimen of the 1s., buff, first issue, on original letter. In the next class Mr. Lilienfeld showed only one item, but that was a gem, and the judges put the two exhibits together. The *gem* was Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, strip of three of the red stamps, the outer ones being the 1d. stamps, and the middle one the error 4d., *in red*.

SECTION L. RARE STAMPS.

Class 55. For Collectors only.

(1) Stamps worth over £25 each.

C. J. DAUN.—*Silver Medal*.—*Mr. Daun only collects stamps issued from 1880, but even with the drawback of having all the

standard rarities of the old issues missing from his exhibit, of fifty rarities, he has been able to show a lot that it would be difficult to beat in any collection. Amongst the fifty stamps were:—

Great Britain. 10s. and £1, Anchor watermark (of course unused); £5, on blue paper.

British Central Africa. The no wmk. £25, and Crown and C C £10 and £25.

Cape of Good Hope. "Half-penny" on 3d., wmk. Crown and C C.

Niger Coast. A unique set containing stamps not known in any other collection, such as "One Shilling," in *black*, on 2d., with diagonal surcharge, "20/-" on 1/-, in *red*, and another in *black*, and "20/-" on 1/-, in *violet*, with surcharge inverted.

Dominica. "One Penny" on 6d., green, *unused*.

GEORG HEFTER.—*Bronze Medal*.

(2) More than fifty stamps under £25 each.

C. J. DAUN.—*Silver Medal*.—A very pretty little lot of stamps in matchless condition.

MRS. M. BERENBAK.—*Bronze Medal*.—A small collection, but with a few good things.

Class 56. For Dealers.

P. KOSACK.—*Silver Medal*.—A lot of good stamps, such as British Guiana, 1856, 4 c.; Canada, 12d.; Hawaiian, 13 c.; Reunion, 15 and 30 c.; and Tuscany, 3 lire, in two shades.

Dr. Demcher, bronze medal for postmarks of Holland.

R. Hesemann, silver medal for postmarks of Hanover.

S. von Scherr-Thoss, gold medal for sea-post letters, etc.

Kallenberg, bronze medal for jubilee, etc., stamps.

D. Schneider, bronze medal for Roman States on letters.

M. Schröder, silver medal for superb essay collection.

Dr. F. Kalckhoff, bronze medal for Prussian telegraphs, etc.

Gilbert and Kohler, silver medal for Fiscals.

C. Walch, bronze medal for Alsace-Lorraine.

C. Sternheim, bronze medal for German private stamps.

V. Suppansitsch, silver medal for Catalogue of his library.

H. Krötzsch, bronze medal for the *D. B. Z.*

P. Kohl, silver medal for his Catalogue.

P. Kohl, silver medal for his new and much improved blank album.

H. Krötzsch, bronze medal for his blank album.

C. F. Lücke, silver medal for his albums.

A number of diplomas were given, and there were many smaller exhibits that had no award.

Stamps not entered for Competition.

Germany. A superb lot of sheets and blocks, including an *original* sheet of the Levant 1 pi., in *blue*, on 20 pf., dark blue.

RICHARD SENF.—A fine case of rarities from his private collection.

"MR. WILLIAM MOSER being on the Jury could not compete, but was good enough to show a few of his grand things. First amongst these was his superb collection of **Buenos Ayres**, U.S. Postmaster and Local stamps, amongst these being: **Annapolis**, in blue on cover, the only known copy; **Millbury**, cut square on letter; **St. Louis**, 5 c., unused, and a 10 c. on *pelure* paper, used. In the **New York**, 5 c., large head, there is one signed 'R.H.M.', the rarest signature on these stamps. In the **Carriers** a New York 2 c., used on letter, and a unique set of the Californian 'Berford & Co.', 6 c., green, on letter; 10 c., violet, a used *tête-bêche* pair on letter; and in the early Bloods several unique specimens of the first issues."
—M. J.

Philatelic Note.

NUMBERS PRINTED OF THE EARLY VICTORIAN STAMPS.

It appears that the well-known collection of Australian stamps belonging to Mr. A. T. Derrick has been purchased by Mr. W. H. Terry, of Birkdale, and its new owner found therein the following valuable and interesting list of the printings of the earlier Victorian stamps. This information was sent to the *Philatelic Record*, to which we are indebted for permission to reproduce. The figures were doubtless derived from official sources, and, if so, form an important guide to the relative scarcity of the various values. The "Too Late" stamp and the 3d., marone, should be, according to this list, of

equal rarity with the 6d., orange, beaded oval, and there are other figures in the list that are well worth further consideration and digestion.

1850, 1d., rose, Thomas Ham	570,840	July, 1858, 2d., lilac, laid vert. and	
J. S. Campbell & Co.	500,000	horiz., F. W. Robinson	2,500,080
Campbell & Ferguson	4,000,000	June, 1859, 1d., green, laid, perf. 12	1,171,880
	<u>5,070,840</u>	June, 1859, 4d., rose	2,172,000
1850, 2d., lilac, coarse bk. gr. and bor-		Jan., 1860, 4d., rose, wove and laid .	1,938,000
ders, Thomas Ham	604,560	1d., green, emblems, wmk. words,	
1850, 3d., blue, Thomas Ham	630,000	perf. 12	3,660,000
J. S. Campbell & Co.	500,000	2d., lilac, wmk. single-lined figure	
Campbell & Ferguson	2,000,000	2, perf. 12	1,260,000
	<u>3,130,000</u>	2d., lilac, wmk. words, perf. 12 . . .	1,440,000
1852, 2d., Queen on throne, engraved,		2d., lilac, wmk. three pence, perf.	
Thomas Ham	500,000	12	360,000
2d., litho, Queen on throne, J. S.		Jan. 31st, 1860, 3d., blue on laid,	
Campbell	2,000,000	perf. 12	120,000
2d., litho, Campbell & Ferguson		Jan. 31st, 1861, 3d., blue wove,	
(1,500,000 of these destroyed)	3,000,000	wmk. words	600,000
1854, 2s., green, imp. (654,000 of		Feb., 1866, 3d., marone	60,000
these destroyed)	1,000,000	July, 1860, 4d., perf. 12, wmk. words	7,740,000
1854, 1s., blue, octag., perf. and		Oct., 1862, 4d., perf. 12, wmk. words,	
roul., Campbell & Ferguson		single-lined figure 4	3,360,000
(500,000 of these destroyed)	3,000,000	Sept., 1862, 4d., perf. 12, wmk. five	
Too Late, S. Calvert (209,992 de-		shillings	360,000
stroyed)	250,000	April 20th, 1860, 4d., perf. 12, no	
Registered, S. Calvert (756,185 de-		wmk.	900,000
stroyed)	1,000,000	Jan., 1863, 1d., green, wmk. single-	
Oct., 1856, 1d., green	1,000,080	lined figure 1	3,720,000
Jan. 26th, 1857, 4d., vermilion, em-		Dec., 1863, 1d, green, wmk. double-	
blems, wmk. star, imp. and roul.,		lined figure 1	1,140,000
Calvert Bros.	2,002,800	Sept., 1861, 1d., green, wmk. words	4,140,000
Mar., 1858, 1d., green, emblems, no		Sept. 10th, 1854, 6d., orange, imp.	
wmk., imp., S. Calvert	2,483,754	(Gibbons' Type 3)	3,250,000
May, 1857, 2d., lilac, emblems, no		Aug., 1857, 6d., orange, roul., etc. .	
wmk., imp., Calvert Bros.	1,002,080	November, 1858, 6d., blue, roul.,	
Mar., 1858, 4d., rose, emblems, no		Queen on throne (48,000 de-	
wmk., imp. and roul., S. Calvert	503,400	stroyed Dec., 1861)	2,500,080
Dec., 1858, 1d., green, emblems, no		Oct., 1860, 6d., orange, beaded oval,	
wmk., perf. 12, F. W. Robinson	1,479,960	perf., wmk. words	60,000
Feb., 1859, 4d., rose, emblems, no		June 19th, 1861, 6d., black (Gibbons'	
wmk., perf. 12, F. W. Robinson	1,000,080	Type 3), perf. 12	150,000
June, 1858, 4d., rose, emblems, laid		Aug., 1861, 6d., black, beaded oval,	
vert., imp. and roul., F. W.		perf., wmk. words	720,000
Robinson	2,097,410	April, 1862, 6d., black (Gibbons' Type	
		8), wmk. words	1,200,000
		June, 1863, 6d., black (Gibbons' Type	
		8), wmk. 6	1,950,000

Occasional Notes.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE are desired to give notice to members of the London Philatelic Society, that on and after September 29th inst. the meetings of the Society will be held at 4, *Southampton Row*, in the Committee Room of the New Buildings, which will be found at the Holborn end of *Southampton Row*. The British Museum Station on the tube railway is quite close, and there is communication by omnibus from all parts of London.

The secretarial work of the London Society, as also the publication of the *London Philatelist*, will be carried on at 10, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*, where all communications with regard to the London Society and the *London Philatelist* should be addressed.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1904-5. THE ANNUAL DINNER.

WE again remind the members of the London Philatelic Society that the first meeting for the ensuing season will be held on Friday, October 14th. It has also been decided to hold the Annual Dinner at the Imperial Restaurant, 60 and 62, Regent Street, W., on the day preceding, Thursday the 13th, and it is hoped that country members will thus be enabled to attend both functions. The Vice-President of the Society, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., will take the chair, and a large attendance of members is anticipated. The Dinner Committee will therefore be glad if members will make the earliest possible application for tickets, in order that the necessary arrangements for the dinner can be satisfactorily carried out.

THE OPENING MEETING.

This will be held at the residence of the Vice-President, when his magnificent collections of Great Britain and other countries will be on view to members of the Society, and will assuredly provide a philatelic entertainment of the highest order.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

1904

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON 1904-5.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| Oct. 14. | The Earl of Crawford, K.T.,
(<i>Vice-President</i>). | A Display of the Stamps of Great Britain. |
| Oct. 28. | Mr. M. P. Castle (<i>Hon.</i>
<i>Vice-President</i>). | Notes on the Sydney Views, with Display. |
| Nov. 11. | Mr. R. B. Yardley . . . | Notes on the Stamps of the Transvaal (First British Occupation). |
| Nov. 25. | Mr. Franz Reichenheim . . . | A Paper on the Newspaper and Unpaid Letter Stamps of France. |
| Dec. 9. | Messrs. H. R. Oldfield and
L. W. Fulcher. | Paper and Display of Bosnia. |
| Dec. 30. | Mr. J. C. Sidebotham . . . | Display. |
| 1905 | | |
| Jan. 13. | Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg . . . | Display of India. |
| Jan. 27. | Mr. W. W. Mann . . . | Display. |
| Feb. 10. | Mr. H. J. Duveen . . . | Display of Queensland. |
| Feb. 24. | | |
| Mar. 10. | Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg . . . | Display of Western Australia. |
| Mar. 24. | Mr. B. D. Knox . . . | Notes on the Stamps of Malta. |
| April 7. | Mr. T. W. Hall . . . | Display of Zanzibar. |
| April 28. | Mr. R. Ehrenbach . . . | A Paper. |
| May 12. | Mr. E. D. Bacon . . . | Paper on the Stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. |
| May 26. | | Annual General Meeting. |

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that the Expert Committee will meet again on October 14th.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

EXHIBITION BY THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

ABOUT October the Exhibition and Publication Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society purpose repeating in a more central hall the successful Exhibition of the Stamps of Great Britain held in Clapham Hall, November, 1901. An elementary handbook on the Stamps of Great Britain will be published about the same time. This will be in pocket size, about sixty-four pages of letterpress on stout paper, and eight plates of fine half-tone reproductions of unused stamps, bound in art paper cover, to sell at the popular price of one shilling net. An edition of 2,000 copies will be printed, a large number of which are being taken up in advance. The book has been written by Mr. Fred J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society. As is the case with all the work of the Junior Philatelic Society, this book will aim at supplying the requirements of the young collector and beginner. All information will be afforded by Messrs. H. F. Johnson and P. Clare, Hon. Secs. to the Committee, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W.

THE BERLIN NATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION.

FROM an article in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* we learn that this national collection has made surprising strides of late years, and, indeed, already possesses almost all the great rarities. Both the "Post Office" Mauritius are there, the complete set of Hawaii, and all the British Guianas except the 2 c., rose. We heartily congratulate our cousins German upon the clever and successful manner in which, at relatively little expense, they have built up this fine national collection. It is an example that might well be imitated in other countries.

MR. PAUL KOHL'S NEW CATALOGUE.

WE have received a copy of this Catalogue for 1904 and 1905, but must defer our notice thereof until the October number.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—Another value, the 1 anna, of the King's Head set, has appeared with the new multiple watermark, and the *M. C.* notes some new post cards.

Adhesive.

1 anna, carmine; with new watermark.

Post Cards.

1 anna, carmine on cream (P.U.)
1 + 1 " " " "

CEYLON.—Another value has been added to the Service set, and a new King's Head post card has appeared.

Official.

25 c., light brown; overprinted "On Service," in black.

Post Card.

6 c., carmine on rose.

CYPRUS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 45 piastres, King's Head, stamp with the multiple watermark.

Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. write us as follows:—

"In the August number of the *Ph. J. of G. B.* we published the numbers that were printed of the Cyprus, King's Head, 9, 18, and 45 pi., single watermark.

"Our printer unfortunately magnified these figures to a serious extent. They should read:—

9 piastres,	2,400 (not 24,000).
18 " "	3,600 (" 36,000).
45 " "	2,400 (" 24,000).

"We hasten to inform you of this, in case you should be referring to this matter in your journal."

Adhesive.

45 piastres, purple and blue; King's Head, with new watermark.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—We have received specimens of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3s., King's Head, stamps, chronicled on page 101, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and find both to be on the new multiple watermarked CA paper, perf. 14.

FIJI.—We have received the 1d. stamp with the multiple watermark.—*M. J.*

Ewen's Weekly informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value is also in use.

Adhesive.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; new wmk.

1d., purple and black on red; new wmk.

GAMBIA.—The 1d., King's Head, has been seen, states *Ewen's Weekly*, printed on the new paper.

Adhesive. 1d., carmine; CA multiple wmk.

GOLD COAST.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some new stationery.

Envelope. 1d., carmine, on white laid paper.

Registration Envelope.

2d. + 1d., lilac-brown on white. (Square stamp, King's Head, inscribed at sides "Registration—Twopence," and at foot "Postage One Penny".)

INDIA.—*Gwalior*.—A curious error in the small $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelopes of Gwalior, apparently in one of the latest issues, is noted by the *P. J. of I.* The Hindi letters have got mixed in their arrangement, and a "t" has been used instead of an "l," with the extraordinary result that the name of the State reads "Gwayitor" instead of "Gwalior." The *M. J.* hears of another specimen of this envelope, with the overprint reading "Gwailor," and that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, *pea-green*, adhesive, with the small "G" in the name, is known.

Jaipur.—This important State has lately issued a set of three stamps, and the *M. J.* describes them as follows:—

“In the centre of the stamps is a device representing, we are told, the Chariot of the Sun, who is depicted sitting cross-legged on a cart, and furnished with four arms holding flags; this is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame, with the name ‘JAIPUR STATE’ at top, the same, we presume, in Devanagari at foot, and the value in words at sides, English at right, Devanagari at left. These stamps appear to be lithographed, and we gather that there are varieties of type, probably as many as there are stamps on the sheet. They are on greyish wove paper, and badly perforated about 14.”

- ½ a., light blue.
- 1 a., dull red.
- 2 a., light green.

Ewen's Weekly gives the number of stamps in each sheet as twelve.

Puttiala.—We read in the *M. J.* that the 1 rupee, *carmine and green*, Queen's Head, stamp, with the Service overprint, must now be included in the Catalogue, as twenty sheets were duly issued in May, 1903.

Official.

1 rupee, *carmine and green*; Queen's Head.

MAURITIUS.—An error in the new 18 c. Foreign Express Delivery stamps is described by the *P. J. of G. B.*

In the place of “i” in “Foreign” a note of exclamation (!) is used. It is believed to be the fifth stamp on the sheet that bears this overprint.

Information reaches *Ewen's Weekly* that the stock now in the island of 6 c., red, is on the new multiple C A wmk. paper.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Charles E. Napier has kindly sent for our inspection a specimen of the new penny-in-the-slot machine-franked envelopes.

The machine stamp is in black, and consists of two ovals, one within the other. Between the two ovals is the inscription, at top, “N Z”; at each side, 1d.; and at foot, “ONE PENNY.”

We do not think this mode of prepaying postage is likely to be a success.

NIUE.—The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us an interesting block of twelve of the scarce first issue; eight stamps have the overprint in violet and the other four in green as usual, thus:—

V	V	G
V	V	G
V	V	G
V	V	G

Adhesive. Overprinted “NIUE,” in violet instead of green.
1d., carmine; Universal.

Are we to suppose that the authorities started to overprint the stamps in violet, but finding the surcharge did not show up very clearly, completed the remainder of the 1,200 stamps in green? From the fact that the violet variety has only just been discovered (or at any rate made known), although some hundreds of the first issue have come on the market, it would seem not at all unlikely that only part of the first sheet of sixty was overprinted in violet.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

ST. LUCIA.—Some King's Head stationery is noted in the *M. C.*, and the ½d. adhesive with the new wmk. has been seen.

Adhesive.

½d., lilac and green; new wmk.

Wrappers.

¾d., green on buff.
1d., carmine „

SIERRA LEONE.—It is reported that the 1d. stamp with the new multiple C A watermark has reached this colony, and a specimen or specimens have been seen at Norwood.

Adhesive.

1d., purple and rosine; with new watermark.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—It is stated in the *Australian Philatelist* that the new 5s. stamps chronicled by us on page 208 have had the colour changed from pale rose to carmine. Our contemporary also lists a new 1d. post card, bearing the additional inscription in two lines underneath the ornamental design, reading as follows: “Available only for the Commonwealth, British New Guinea, New Zealand, and Fiji; if used for any other place, a half-penny stamp must be affixed.”

We see from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 9d. and 2s. 6d. long postals with large “POSTAGE” have appeared.

Adhesives.

9d., brown-lake; new type of “Postage”; perf. 12.
2s. 6d., violet (?) „ „ „

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The 2d. value has appeared with the new C A watermark.

Adhesive.

2d., brown and black; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 3 cents, lilac, on the multiple watermark paper, is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

3 c., lilac; new watermarked paper.

TRINIDAD.—A 1d., King's Head, wrapper is listed by the *M. C.*

Wrapper. 1d., carmine on buff.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The current 1d. stamp has appeared, it is reported, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; wmk. V and Crown; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—A correspondent at Vienna sends us some particulars as to alterations about to be made in the designs of the current stamps. We gather that the values from 1 to 6 heller are to have the numerals in the corners in the colours of the stamps upon a white ground; those from 10 to 30 heller are to have the figures in *black*, but also upon a plain white ground; and those from 35 to 60 heller are to have white figures upon a coloured ground. Changes are also to be made in the colours of some of the stamps, and it is probable that a 72 heller value will be added, in light rose.—*M. J.*

FRANCE.—The reply card now appears in the Semeuse type.—*M. C.*

Post Card. 10 + 10 centimes, rose on bluish.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist*, on the authority of a Continental journal, chronicles a provisional 5 c. on 4 c., orange. *Adhesive.*

5 centavos on 4 c., orange; black surcharge.

CHILI.—We are shown a used copy of the "5" on 30 c., No. 53, with the surcharge double, both inverted. This seems to complete the possibilities in the way of upright surcharges, but we may yet find them sideways.

A correspondent at Santiago tells us that the agent of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, has protested against the issue of the surcharged Telegraph stamps described last month, on the grounds that his company holds a contract for the supply of Chilean postage stamps for the next five years, and that the Government is bound not to obtain such stamps from any other source. He added that these stamps were contrary to the laws of the country, according to which the stamps of Chili must bear the portrait of Columbus. It seems that this latter statement is correct, for our correspondent says that the Decree ordering the new stamps,

with portraits of various celebrities, has already been withdrawn, and a new Decree published, under which the new stamps are to be adorned with various representations of the discoverer of the New World.—*M. J.*

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Antioquia*.—A curious variety in the 10 c. of the current issue has been shown to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

It would appear that there are three different-sized sheets of this stamp, and on one of the sheets one stamp is found with the portrait very much smaller than on the others; apparently the portrait was defective on the stone, and was redrawn.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, rose-lilac; small head.

Bolívar.—The value of the Registration stamp chronicled on page 209 is 5 centavos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists some provisional 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, and gives the quantities of each value, 10,000, 30,000, and 10,000 respectively.

We understand there is a fairly liberal supply of *varieties*.

Provisionals.

2 c. on 50c.,	grey-blk. and violet;	black surcharge.
2c. on 1 peso,	brown	" "
5c. on 50c.,	grey-blk.	" "
10c. on 50c.	" "	" "

NICARAGUA.—To the set with portrait of President Zelaya must be added the 15 c., 20 c., and 50 c., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly submitted specimens.

Erwen's Weekly includes the 1 peso in its list.

Adhesives.

15 c.,	lake and black;	perf. 12.
20 c.,	violet	" "
50 c.,	ochre-brown and black;	perf. 12.
1 peso,	red-brown and black.	

PANAMA.—We have received specimens of the new permanent "Too Late" and "A R" stamps from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Both bear the inscriptions "CORREOS," "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA," and "3 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1903."

We gather that these beautifully engraved stamps were manufactured in New York.

Erwen's Weekly lists a new Registration label.

"Too Late" Stamp.

2½ c., lake; white wove; no wmk.; perf. 12.

"A R" Stamp.

5 c., deep blue; white wove; no wmk.; perf. 12.

Registration.

10 c., green; white wove; no wmk.; perf. 12.

VENEZUELA.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes a new set of Officials as follows:—"Arms in centre with 'OFICIAL' above, in a circle round which is inscribed 'VENEZUELA' at top and 'UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL' below. Value at foot and sides; perf. 12."

As in the public issue, listed on page 210, the 50 c. and 1 bol. are printed in the same colours.

Officials.

5 c., green; arms black.	
10 c., rose-red	"
25 c., blue	"
50 c., lilac-red	"
1 bol.	"

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—*French Post Offices.*—The 15 and 50 centimes Indo-China stamps, overprinted with "Chine" and Chinese characters below the word, have appeared, according to the *M. C.* chronicle.

Adhesives.

15 centimes, brown on blue ("Grasset").
50 " brown on bluish ("group").

INDO-CHINA.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that to the list of values of the new ugly type given on pages 188 and 210 must be added the 30 c., 40 c., 2 fcs., and 10 fcs.

Some new stationery is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

30 c., brown on cream.
40 c., black on azure.
2 fcs., brown on orange.
10 fcs., red on pale green.

Envelope.

5 c., green on white laid.

Post Card.

10 c., lilac-red on green.

RUSSIAN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.—Some stationery is listed by several of our contemporaries.

Letter Cards.

7 kopecs, blue on buff; carmine surcharge.
10 " " grey "

Post Cards.

3 kopecs, rose on buff; black surcharge.
4 " " " "

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—H. Jennings-White.

Honorary Vice-President—Herbert R. Oldfield.

Vice-Presidents—

W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J. P., Robert Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, M.A.

Committee—

Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, T. H. Harvey, Franz Reichenheim, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebottom, W. Simpson.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Headquarters for Monthly Meetings—Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

PROGRAMME FOR 1904-5.

- 1904.
- Oct. 18. Display with Notes: United States Selected Issues, showing Proofs and Essays. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.
- Nov. 15. Display with Notes: The Stamps of France, 1849-1900. F. Reichenheim.
- Dec. 20. Display with Notes: New Zealand. M. P. Castle, J. P.
- 1905.
- Jan. 17. Display with Notes: New Zealand. H. L. Hayman, Wickham Jones.
- Feb. 21. General Display by the Members.
- Mar. 21. Display with Notes: Uruguay (Early Issues). Thomas W. Hall.
- April 18. Display with Notes: Bahamas. Robert Ehrenbach.
- May 9. Annual Dinner.
- May 16. Annual Meeting.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

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Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.*Vice-Presidents*—J. H. ABBOTT, W. GRUNEWALD.*Hon. Treasurer*—C. H. COOTE, Holmfieled, Sale.*Hon. Librarian*—G. L. CAMPBELL, Jun.*Hon. Secretary*—G. FRED H. GIBSON, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*Assistant Hon. Secretary*—J. S. GEE.*Comptroller*—W. GRUNEWALD.*Committee*—

G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN, REV. L. F. WARD.

The Meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday Evening, at seven o'clock.

Syllabus—Session 1904-5.

1904.
Sept. 23. Opening Meeting. Display of Stamps catalogued (S. G. and Co.) at £1 or under £2, limited to 12 by each member.
- „ 30. Discussion: "Great Britain." Opened by R. F. Chance and J. S. Gee.
- Oct. 7. Display with Notes: Pictorial Issues of New Zealand. W. W. Munn.
- „ 14. Discussion: "Great Britain" (continued). Opened by R. F. Chance and J. S. Gee.
- „ 21. Paper: "Local and General Postmarks (1660-1854)." N. Heywood.
- „ 28. Discussion: "Great Britain" (continued). Opened by R. F. Chance and J. S. Gee.
- Nov. 4. Display with Notes: Victoria. W. H. Terry.
- „ 11. Discussion: "Great Britain" (continued). Opened by R. F. Chance and J. S. Gee.
- „ 18. Paper: "The Collection of Entires." G. F. H. Gibson.
- „ 25. Discussion: "Great Britain" (continued). Opened by R. F. Chance and J. S. Gee.
- Dec. 2. Display with Notes: Norway. W. D. Beckton.
- „ 9. Discussion: "Great Britain" (continued). Opened by R. F. Chance and J. S. Gee.
- „ 16. Display with Notes: Costa Rica. R. Albrecht.
1905.
Jan. 6. Display of Stamps of any one Country. Limited to 12 by each member.
- „ 13. Discussion: "France." Opened by Mr. Grunewald.
- „ 20. Paper: "What we see on Stamps." G. W. Duerst.
- „ 27. Discussion: "New Brunswick." Opened by J. H. Abbott.
- Feb. 1. (*Wednesday*) Annual Dinner, 6.30.
- „ 10. Discussion: "Roman States." Opened by C. H. Coote.
- „ 17. Paper: "Peru (1874-1895)." G. L. Campbell, jun.
- „ 24. Discussion: "Niger Coast." Opened by W. W. Munn.
- Mar. 3. Display with Notes: Gambia. F. J. Beazley.

1905.

- Mar. 10. Discussion: "Seychelles." Opened by R. F. Martin.
- „ 17. Paper: "British Bechuanaland." J. H. Abbott.
- „ 24. Discussion: "Denmark." Opened by J. H. Stagg.
- „ 31. Display with Notes: Malta. J. C. North.
- April 7. Discussion: "Bulgaria." Opened by G. L. Campbell, jun.
- „ 14. Paper: "Italy." W. D. Beckton.

Members are particularly requested to bring their stamps of the country in question on the evenings of the discussions.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on the 16th of August at the Masonic Hotel. Mr. Neuburger took the chair a few minutes after 8 p.m., when there were present thirteen members and five visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary intimated that the proofs of the new rules had been received, and it was agreed to leave the final arrangements to the Committee.

It was intimated that the next meeting, to be held on the 6th September, would chiefly be devoted to the second quarterly auction, when it was hoped most members would be present.

The Secretary intimated with regret that he would be compelled to give up the duties of Hon. Secretary, as, owing to the probability of his being away from Johannesburg often in the future through business causes, he felt he could not give the requisite attention to the post.

This terminated the general business, when the Chairman declared the exhibition of the stamps of British East and Central Africa, and the British South Africa Company, as commenced. Some very fine displays of these countries were exhibited, notably those by Messrs. C. R. Schuler, Ansell, W. P. Cohen, and E. Harford.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms, Equitable Buildings, on July 21st, 1904. Mr. Welsh, the President, occupied the chair, and there were ten members and the Secretary present. The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report and balance sheet (see below) having been read, the President, in moving their adoption, addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Fellow Members,—Before vacating the chair I have to thank you all for the assistance accorded me in carrying out the duties of President during the year. It is gratifying to find that the Society is maintaining its position, and that numerically and financially everything is satisfactory. Regarding the prospects of a Federal issue common to all the States, a consummation devoutly wished for, they are not altogether assuring, the book-keeping bogey being held responsible for the delay, and the advertised intention of the present Postmaster-General, though credited with an earnest desire for a Federal set, to issue sets uniform in design, but bearing the name of the State in which they are current, will only add to the already long list of stamps of doubtful necessity, and try the patience and purses of those of us who endeavour to keep pace with them. It is to be hoped, therefore, that pending the issue of a Federal set, the authorities will be content with the existing ones. With respect to our monthly meetings, at which the attendances were satisfactory, during the year it has occurred to me that added interest would be imparted if during the ensuing year subjects for discussion were announced, and the more advanced would enlighten novices in the technicalities of our fascinating pursuit. The formation of a kindred Society at Ballarat has been noted, and no doubt in due course correspondence will be opened up with them. The exchange books have maintained their usual excellence, and it is a gratifying feature of the system that it is so free of mistakes, taking into account the great volume of work, now added to by the institution of inter-state exchanges. This reflects the very highest credit on the Secretary, whose ability is most marked, and it behoves members to lighten his labour as much as possible. His request for the use of rubber stamps should be complied with by everyone, as it facilitates checking and the tabulation of debits, in itself no light work, and will tend to remove any doubt which may arise as to the identity of a purchaser who by oversight omits to include in his debit all stamps taken. During the year two cases at least of substitution occurred, and it is desirable, in the Society's interest, that this be stamped out, as it not only makes it uncomfortable for all concerned, but must eventually affect the quality of sheets submitted, a regrettable contingency, as members naturally will not care to risk loss by fraud. Members are to be congratulated on the success of the recent exhibition, due largely to the untiring efforts and good management of the Secretary, ably seconded by the Committee. Considerable public interest was aroused, as shown by the excellent attendance both afternoon and evening, and doubtless the Society will benefit by increased membership. In conclusion, I thank you again, and trust my successor will receive equal consideration."

The adoption of report and balance sheet having been seconded by Mr. Whelen, they were unanimously adopted.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. W. T. Littlewood; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Rundell; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian, Mr. A. J. Derrick; Committee, Messrs. J. Welsh, Whelen, J. Davis, A. F. Jackson, and L. A. Chester.

The retiring President then, in vacating the chair, introduced the newly elected President, who returned thanks, and the meeting closed.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

Your Committee has much pleasure in submitting to you the twelfth annual report and balance sheet:—

The number of members on the roll is, forty-four ordinary, twenty-two corresponding, and one honorary, thus showing a slight increase from last year. The balance at the Society's credit is £36 1s. 6d. The Committee are extremely pleased to record that the third exhibition of stamps was held by the Society on June 25th, 1904, and proved a great success, as far as attendance and exhibits were concerned, though financially a loss of £3 8s. 6d. has been incurred by the Society. The thanks of the Society are due to the Hon. the Postmaster-General, the Government Printer, and the Librarian of the Public Library for exhibits sent to the exhibition, which proved very attractive to the general public. Lieut.-Col. Outtrim has again, as in former years, earned the special thanks of your Society for allowing new issues to be exhibited at each meeting. Your Committee has to report the continuation of exchanging books with inter-state societies. One book was exchanged with Bathurst, one with Sydney, and one with Adelaide; the latter is still in circulation. In each case the Victorian members were the largest buyers. Twelve of our own exchange books, containing stamps to the value of £1,170 os. 10d., were sent out during the last year, and twelve books, containing stamps to the value of £1,202 10s. 8d., were returned, of which £320 were sold, averaging at the rate of about £27 per book. The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. Hagen and Smyth, of Sydney; Stanley Gibbons and Pemberton and Co., of London; and others for contributions to the library.

During the year eight committee meetings were held, at which the attendance was as follows: Mr. J. Welsh, President, 8; Messrs. J. Davis, 6; D. S. Abraham, 3; Littlewood, 5; Whelen, 4; Hambly, 4; Jackson, 4; Derrick, 2; Brettschneider, 8. In conclusion, your Committee desires to impress upon members the necessity of prompt settlements of debits on the exchange books.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
To Cash from 1903	35	8	8
„ „ received for Exchange Branch	1	2	1
„ Subscriptions	31	5	0
„ Cash previously written off	3	4	6
„ Commission on Exchange Books	17	17	10
„ Sale of Exchange Sheets	0	17	8
„ Cash received from Advertisements in Exhibition Catalogue	13	10	4
	<u>£103</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

EXPENDITURE.			
By Rent	12	0	0
„ Subscription, <i>Hagen's Journal</i>	6	1	0
„ „ <i>London Philatelist</i>	0	6	0
„ Souvenir for Secretary	3	3	0
„ Stationery and Printing	5	4	10
„ Charge on Bank Account	0	10	0
„ Fire Insurance	0	4	6
„ Sundries	0	2	0
„ Postages	6	14	5
„ Expenses for Exhibition	24	18	10
„ Amount owing on Exhibition Ad- vertisements	8	0	0
„ Cash in Bank	33	1	6
„ „ hand	3	0	0
	<u>103</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

LIABILITIES.			
To Capital Balance	87	11	6
	<u>£87</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand		36	1	6
„ Amount owing for Exhibition Ad- vertisements		8	0	0
„ Furniture		6	0	0
„ Stationery		2	10	0
„ Books in Library		35	0	0
		<u>£87</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>

Audited and found correct,

C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V., *Hon. Auditor.*

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, *Hon. Treas.*

MELBOURNE, 15th July, 1904.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and eighth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, July 11th, 1904. Present: Messrs. Dewing, Luff, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the meeting was called to order at 8.10 p.m., with Mr. Luff in the chair. The resignation of Mr. Hamlin Russell, to take effect October 1st next, was read and accepted with regret. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$973.77, was approved as read. The Literary Committee acknowledged the receipt of a donation of philatelic literature from Mr. R. S. Nelson.



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OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 154.

The Season's Inauguration by the
Earl of Crawford.



AS will be seen by the account of the opening proceedings of the London Philatelic Society, the season of 1904-5 has been very auspiciously inaugurated. The dinner of the Society preceded the opening meeting, and the latter was held at the residence of the Earl of Crawford, the Vice-President of the Society. The very large attendance of members at his lordship's house in Cavendish Square fully testified to their appreciation of the philatelic fare to be provided; nor were the most sanguine anticipations of a veritable feast of stamps disappointed. We have, on a previous occasion,* descanted upon the truly marvellous way in which the Earl of Crawford has amplified and dignified the cult of the collection of postage stamps, which, under his historical system of arrangement, may now be truthfully said to have developed into a science. The collection—or rather collections—of the stamps of the United States, which on a former occasion elicited the admiration and astonishment of all beholders, have now found a fitting compeer in the formation of a collection of the stamps of our own country, which in magnitude, arrangement, and condition far surpasses any collection of the stamps of Great Britain ever yet got together. The feature that dominates Lord Crawford's collections is the historical survey of each stamp from the time when the first essay was proposed until the last day when the stamp was in existence. Essays, proofs of *mise en train*, plate proofs, entire sheets, records of plate numbers and impressions, and every essential factor in the life of a stamp are faithfully recorded or presented in Lord Crawford's volumes, with the result that the collections have an historical interest and a

* See "The Earl of Crawford's Collection of U.S.A. Stamps," vol. xii., 1903, p. 264.

philatelic fulness that is as novel as it is marvellous to the ordinary philatelist. In the case of Great Britain, the word "display" may well be used, as no more fitting term could be devised for an exhibition that embraced almost every known stamp of this country, including all the great rarities, whether postal or telegraph, very many of them being shown in large blocks, numerous examples, or even entire sheets, and in superlative condition. The unanimous opinion of all who have seen the Earl of Crawford's stamps is that he has raised the collection of postage stamps to a higher pinnacle than it had ever before attained. It is therefore of the happiest augury that the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society should have given so auspicious a commencement to the philatelic season for 1904-5, and it must be the earnest hope of every true well-wisher of Philately that his lordship may be spared for many years to adorn the position in the Society that he occupies, and to extend his areas of collection, until other and equally interesting countries are duly marshalled under his scientific and superlative sway.

During the holding of the meeting the Vice-President sent the following telegram to the President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Rufford Abbey, Ollerton.

The members of the Philatelic Society of London, holding the first meeting of the session here, present their duty to your Royal Highness, and their expression of esteem and affection to their President.

CRAWFORD.

In response to the Earl of Crawford's message, the following gracious reply was received from the President; which, as further evidence of the great interest displayed in the London Philatelic Society by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be gratefully appreciated by all the members:—

YORK COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK,
15th October, 1904.

MY DEAR CRAWFORD,—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to ask you to accept yourself, and to convey to the members of the Philatelic Society of London, his best thanks for the telegram of good wishes, which you were good enough to send to His Royal Highness during your first meeting of the season, last evening, and also his appreciation of the kind thoughts of the members, which prompted them to send it. The Prince regrets that, as the telegraph office at Ollerton was closed, he was unable to send you a telegraphic reply last night.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

DEREK KEPPEL,

Equerry-in-Waiting.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, K. T.,
Vice-President, Philatelic Society of London.

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON FEBRUARY 19TH, 1904.



IN writing a reference list of the stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal, we have the case of a great number of separate printings from two sets of plates by different printers, who, from time to time, used different papers, different pigments, and different gums. As might be expected, the stamps of the period (1869 to April, 1877), although of only four separate values, present great difference of style, tints and shades, gum, and almost every other possible attribute of a stamp. In such cases as the group under consideration, it is always a difficult question on what principle one should base one's system of classification. From the earliest times, one clear line of division has always been adopted, viz. a division into two classes, being respectively (1) the stamps printed by Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, who prepared and supplied the plates, (2) stamps printed in the Transvaal, from the same or similar plates.

Down to the publication of the invaluable series of articles by Mr. Emil Tamsen in the fourth and fifth volumes of the *Monthly Journal*, but little was known, or at any rate published, as to the local printings, and in looking through old magazines and catalogues, one sees how hopeless it was, without the information supplied by Mr. Tamsen, to draw up anything like a scientific list of these stamps. Anyone who wishes to see how far classification had gone during the pre-Tamsen era, has only to refer to Major Evans's list in the *Catalogue for Collectors* (Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co., 1882). I may also refer to a reference list of this Society which is published in the second volume of the *Philatelic Record*, page 36 (April, 1880), and to an elaborate list of the stamps of the First British Occupation in the fourth volume, at page 181. These lists identify such well-known varieties as the 1d. and 6d., perforated 12½, and the 6d. of the improved eagle type, and although, no doubt, one can trace or identify in them other well-known varieties, I feel convinced that these lists would now be of but little use to the beginner or, in fact, to any person, whether collector or dealer.

It may be convenient to mention here for reference some of the other early lists of these stamps. (1) *The Philatelist*, vol. v. pp. 60-1, May, 1871; (2) *The Stamp Collector's Journal and Philatelic Opinion*, six numbers only published, March to June, 1872; (3) *Le Timbre-Poste*, September, 1871 (p. 67).

With the publication of Mr. Tamsen's invaluable articles in the *Monthly Journal*, the study of these early issues could be and was pursued in a very different manner, and their classification has been to a great extent worked out by two well-known members of the Society, Mr. E. J. Nankivell and Mr. R. Pearce, who have respectively published the results of their investigations and study, the former in a series of articles in the twenty-second volume of the

Philatelic Record (1900), and the latter in two papers printed in the fifth volume of the *London Philatelist* (pages 30 and 67). I have great pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Nankivell for advice and information most kindly imparted to me by him personally, and also for kindly allowing me to inspect and describe in this paper some important and interesting stamps now belonging to him. Still, there are questions which both these gentlemen admittedly left for others to elaborate, and in preparing a reference list, which I submit to you this evening, I have dealt with certain points which, in my opinion, required further investigation, and this brings me to the first question which I have had to consider, which is this: Ought one, or ought one not, to add to the already formidable list of these stamps, having regard to the fact that the differences are not in design or types, but simply in the paper, shades, wording, printing, gums, etc? It is, I feel, a very serious question; from one point of view it might be said that to lengthen the list would make the collection of these stamps distasteful to the general collector; on the other hand, the existing lists are unsatisfactory in one respect, namely, that while with one exception they purport to give an exact and detailed description and position of each known variety, yet there are many distinct and well-known varieties which certainly do not come within the descriptions given in Mr. Nankivell's reference list above referred to, or the latest editions of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues. The exception to which I have referred is the elastic space provided in all modern lists and catalogues for the 6d. stamps "printed by Borrius or the Stamp Commission."

I have affixed to the sheet which I now send round for your inspection a few stamps having marked characteristics, which are either not provided for in the existing lists, or, in my opinion, not placed in their proper positions. Now it is surely unsatisfactory that there should be so many of these stamps either unrecorded or improperly classed, and I think you will agree with me that if we adopt the principle of the existing lists we ought to be consistent and describe each well-marked variety known to us, and place it so far as possible in its proper place. The only logical alternative is to cut down our description and return to the vague and indefinite classification of the pre-Tamsen days, or the Catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons of 1897. To be scientific, you must do one or the other, and the question is—Which principle is your Society to adopt? I cannot think that you will ignore the research, investigation, and study of my predecessors in this subject and return to the old list of Messrs. Pemberton and Wilson's Catalogue of 1882 merely for the sake of shortening this reference list. This research is true Philately; it is analogous to what you find in the stamps of other countries, *e.g.* New Zealand, Greece, etc., and I have therefore come to the conclusion that the only course before me was to endeavour to prepare a reference list on the lines laid down by Mr. Nankivell and Mr. Pearce, with additions and amendments, so as to bring it up to date, in accordance with the present knowledge and my own investigations. I have for some time taken a great interest in these stamps, and have felt that there were many points which required clearing up, and that there was room for separating the printings of Borrius and the Stamp Commissioners. As no further important official information is likely to be forthcoming, the only way open to me was to

acquire or inspect as many dated specimens as possible, and to consult all the available contemporary evidence of magazines; and when you did me the honour of asking me to prepare the reference list for your Society, I naturally had to concentrate my energy on these and other points.

In this study I have great pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance I have received from many collectors and dealers, who have allowed me to inspect their collections and stocks, particularly Mr. W. Lincoln, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Mr. D. Field, M. Arthur Maury, and Herr Paul Kohl.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, we know, takes a great interest in these stamps, and you are aware that he has recently made an interesting discovery, published in the thirteenth volume of the *Monthly Journal*, page 161, viz. that it is possible to identify the positions of the separate impressions of the two plates of the 1d. value by means of the small scratches and other injuries to the plates. This has an important bearing on certain questions, such as whether both plates were used for a particular printing, and, in the case of the surcharged stamps of the First British Occupation, as to the arrangement of the settings of the surcharges. Of course, this method would be equally applicable to the plates of the other values if entire sheets or panes, or even large blocks, could be obtained. Fortunately, in the case of the 6d., two panes of the surcharged stamps, both printed from the plate containing the *tête-bêche* variety, are in existence, and Mr. David Field has kindly obtained for me the loan of these panes from a client of his: they were recently on view at Mr. Field's exhibition of stamps in Albemarle Street. With the assistance of Mr. C. J. Phillips, who has kindly furnished me with numerous photographs of blocks and strips of 6d. stamps, I have succeeded in plating the varieties of the other plate, and I give short particulars of the more pronounced varieties in a later part of this paper.

In writing this paper, I have taken as read all the official information contained in Mr. Tamsen's articles, most of which is embodied in Mr. Pearce's paper of the 24th January, 1896.

I am of opinion that the reference list should include and commence with the German-printed stamps, notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Pearce to the contrary, expressed in his paper in the fifth volume of the *London Philatelist*. Although Mr. F. Jeppe may have stated to Mr. Tamsen that the whole of the two consignments of stamps of the values of 1d., 6d., and 1s. sent from Mecklenburg were sold by him to dealers in Europe before 1st May, 1870 (the date of the first public issue of the Transvaal stamps), and no doubt the greater part of them were so disposed of, yet I think his recollection was inaccurate to this extent, that some specimens must have remained in his hands or in the hands of persons in the Transvaal, and been distributed to the public together with the locally printed stamps. Thus I show an undoubted 6d. German-printed, bearing a postmark 4th May, 1870, also other postally obliterated specimens of the 6d. and 1s., and Mr. Lincoln possesses a specimen of the 6d., fine rouletted, dated in 1870, while Mr. Nankivell owns a 1s. of Otto in the well-known emerald-green, rouletted 16, and bearing a postmark dated the 9th July, 1871; and Mr. C. J. Phillips tells me of a 6d. in pale blue, with very wide margins on all four sides showing no trace of rouletting, obliterated with a postmark "N.W. STROOM. Z.A.R. ME 20. 70." Again, I possess a specimen of the 1d. orange-red, rouletted 16, obliterated with the postmark of four concentric

rings in black ink, and I have seen a specimen of the 1s. in yellow-green, fine rouletted, dated 30th May, 1870.* It is unlikely that these early-dated specimens could have been sold to European dealers and sent back to the Transvaal to be postmarked. I am not quite sure that I understand Mr. Tamsen's argument set out in pp. 52 and 53 of the fourth volume of the *Monthly Journal*, that no German-printed stamps were ever "used" [postally?], because the extract from the Official Record there cited (as I interpret it), and the fact there stated, that the post offices of Rustenburg, Pretoria, and Potchefstroom were, on the 27th of April, 1870, supplied with 400, 800, and 500 of the 1s. respectively, do not seem to me to prove that none of these stamps were of German origin. The first local printing of the 1s. (8,560) having been received from the Treasurer-General only the previous day, I should have thought it likely that if these 400, 800, and 500 were part of the local printing of 8,560, a larger distribution would have been made to these three most important post offices. But apart from this, and assuming for sake of argument that all the German-printed stamps were sold to dealers in Europe before May, 1870, I can see no reason why they should not be regarded as issued stamps. They were lawfully sold by Mr. Jeppe as postage stamps; at any rate, there is not the least evidence to show that they were not available for the purpose of prepaying postage. Of course it is open to anyone to say what he regards as a postage stamp and to exclude everything else. Personally, I should be prepared to admit any label which a government, knowing its true origin and history, would recognise as a postage stamp, and on that principle I provisionally include in my list, not only the German-printed 6d. and 1s., early-dated used copies of which I have above described, but also the 1d., although I have not seen a *dated* copy; further, I have made a special list of the 3d. stamps printed by Herr A. Otto and sold by him to dealers and others by the instructions and with the assent of the Transvaal Government, more particularly dealt with below.

The next question is, What were the stamps prepared by Otto?

It is clear from the invoice of 1st October, 1869, delivered by Dr. Julius Jeppe to his brother, the Postmaster-General, Mr. F. Jeppe, quoted by Mr. Tamsen in the *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 51, that *two* lots of stamps of the 1d., 1s., and 6d., Type I., were forwarded from Germany to the Transvaal, one consignment having been despatched *via* England on the 25th of June, 1869, and another having been forwarded in October, 1869. The first consignment reached Potchefstroom in August, 1869, and the second on the 23rd February, 1870. It may be as well to record here that *Le Timbre-Poste* of June, 1869 (vol. vii. p. 45), gives an account of the then expected issue, adding a description of the stamps which does not correspond, either in colours or design, with the stamps actually issued, while in the August number of the same year, at p. 58, it gives an illustration of the 6d. stamp which is substantially correct, although somewhat rough. This may have been taken from a proof, or from stamps furnished

* Mr. Nankivell has recently shown me a 1s. stamp on piece of original in the full yellow-green, which by its execution has the appearance of Otto's work: it bears a postmark dated 2nd February, 1873. It certainly is not one of Viljoen's stamps, and the only alternative is that it is a first printing of Borrius (4,040), 25th December, 1872, but from its strong resemblance to the 1s., dated the 30th May, 1870, above referred to, I think that there can be no doubt that it is one of Otto's productions.

by Mr. Otto. The first records of the stamps received by dealers in Europe are in the *Timbrophile* (30th November, 1869, p. 486), in the December numbers of the *Timbre-Poste*, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and the *Philatelist* of 1869. M. Mahé's reference in the *Timbrophile* is as follows:—

“Transvaal: Notre envoi reçu des timbres de ce pays, nous a fait constater de *grandes différences* de nuance dans chaque valeur ;

1 penny vermillon,
1 penny vermillon foncé,
1 penny rouge-brun.
6 pence outremer-foncé.
6 pence outremer-pâle.
1s. vert-jaune.
1s. vert-foncé.”

Unfortunately there is no mention of the perforation. (The italics are my own.) The references in the *Timbre-Poste* and the *Philatelist* are respectively as follows:—

Le Timbre-Poste, December, 1869 (vol. vii. p. 91):—“Nous avons reçu”

1 penny. vermillon (4 nuances).
6 penny bleu-ciel (3 nuances).
1 shilling vert (3 nuances).

“Ces timbres sont percés en ligne et imprimés sur papier blanc.”

The *Philatelist* of December, 1869 (vol. iii. p. 139), after stating that the stamps were before the editors *in propria personâ* and describing the design, states that “they are impressed in colour on plain white unwatermarked paper, roulette perforated. *The 1s. value, in sheets containing sixty, are green; the 6d., thirty in each sheet, are azure, varying very slightly in tint; but the 1d. ones, sixteen only in each sheet, present several varieties both of colour and engraving.* Some sheets of impressions are very clear and distinct; *others appear to have had the type overcharged with colour. Of the latter, are an intense scarlet vermillion, and the same of a brighter shade.* Of the former, are found pure vermillion, the same more of a brick hue, and some of a colour known in paint-boxes by the misnomer of light red.” (The italics are my own.)

The reference in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (vol. vii. p. 183), so far as material, is as follows: “We have just received copies of the three values for this State. . . . The stamps have by no means a bad appearance, allowance being made for the deficiencies in the engraving . . . the colours employed are bright and decided.”

“The following is the correct list of the series:—

1 (een) penny, rose.
6 (zes) pence, blue (ultramarine).
1 (een) shilling, chrome-green.

“The paper employed is thin, and the stamps are divided by lines of dents.”

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1st February, 1870, in reporting (vol. viii. p. 25) a meeting of the Committee of the Philatelic Society, held on the 22nd of January, stated as follows:—

“Dr. Viner showed examples of the South African Republic adhesives

in different shades to those previously known, the 1d. being of a much *browner hue*; the 6d. a *very pale blue*; and the shilling a *very deep green*. All were gummed, but imperforate. After some discussion, the meeting inclined to the belief that they were proofs, and not stamps that had escaped the perforation." (The italics are my own.)

There are three important references in the *Timbrophile*, one of the 30th January, 1870 (p. 504), as follows:—

"REPUBLIQUE TRANSVAAL.—Le timbre de 3 pence au type connu a été émis. Il est imprimé tantôt dans l'ordre naturel, tantôt tête-à tête, c'est à-dire *tête-bêche*, couleur sur blanc mais non perforé.

"3 pence violet vif."

The second, of the 30th June, 1870 (p. 541):—

"TRANSVAAL (RÉPUBL.).—Nous avons reçu le 3 pence violet vif, percé en lignes."

Under date December, 1870 (pp. 568, 569), Monsieur Mahé gives a long list, detailing all varieties which had then arrived, including the 3d. in fancy colours, blue, rose, violet, etc., also the 3d. violet, *tête-bêche* non dentelé, and adding that "ces timbres ont été reçus pour nous de Potchefstroom par le Docteur W., notre agent, et que *jamais* nous n'avons reçu par son entremise un seul timbre douteux."

I now set out a translation of the material portions of an interesting letter, dated the 30th March, 1870, addressed by Mr. Fred Jeppe to Herr Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the original of which I recently acquired from Herr David Cohn, of Berlin.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"POTCHEFSTROOM,

"HERR ADOLPH OTTO,

"SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

"Court Engraver,

"30th March, 1870.

"Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 22nd January, which reached me on the 16th March, I much regret that you did not send the two date-stamps, seals, etc., as I am very much in need of them. The payment of the amount for them and also the balance—55.36 thalers—would have been quite safe. If my brother had not mentioned in his letter sent by the same mail as your letter the total amount of what I owed you, I should not have known it at all. . . . My brother makes out your bill as follows:—

Balance of old account due on bills	.	.	Th. 55.36
For the 3d. plate and original die	.	.	13
For stamps (date-stamps)	.	.	20
9 seals at 4 th.	.	.	36
9 paper stamps with punching presses, etc.	.	.	54
			<hr/> 178.36
Cases and packing	.	.	6.12
			<hr/> 185

"To cover this amount I have made the following arrangements. Please print of the 3d. plate a quantity of sheets like the one you sent me in violet, gummed and rouletted, and forward for £5, viz. ten sheets of forty stamps each to the following addresses:—

£5 worth to Messrs. Stafford Smith and Co., Brighton, England.
 £5 „ E. S. Gibbons, Esq., Plymouth, England.
 £5 „ Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., Bath, England.
 £5 „ W. Dudley Atlee, Esq., Birmingham, England.
 £5 „ Dr. C. W. Viner, 34, Denbigh Street, Pimlico, London, England.
 “ Letters to be franked and postage debited to me.

“ It is very likely that several of the above firms will require more than £5 worth of 3d. stamps, and I have written to them with this post to communicate with you for any excess required. . . . I have a lot more work for you, and am going to start on it at once. . . . Then I want twelve seals for sealing-wax for the twelve different post offices of the country, the size to be about as large as an English shilling-piece, and a posthorn in the middle instead of coat-of-arms. Inscription :—

Post Kantoor.	Potchefstroom	Z.A. R.
„	Pretoria	„
„	Rustenburg	„
„	Heidelberg	„
„	M. W. Stroom	„
„	Utrecht	„
„	Marico	„
„	Bloemhof	„
„	Nylstroom	„
„	P. P. Rust	„
„	Lydenberg	„
„	Rotsabelo	„

“ . . . As soon as you have printed the stamps for the English firms and sent them off, please print for me £100 (200 sheets of forty, rouletted and ready for use), and send them direct to me by mail steamer, *viâ* England, to my address—Fred Jeppe, Postmaster-General, Potchefstroom, S.A. Republic, South Africa, *viâ* Cape Town. The two plates with the seals and stamps please have well packed in a case addressed to me as above, and forwarded by mail steamer, *viâ* England and Cape Town, to Natal. Address—J. Deutzmann, Prussian Consul in Durban Port, Natal. Forward as quickly as possible. . . . Send me with the 3d. plates a fair quantity of paper for the various postage stamps, four or six times as much as already sent. The paper or the sheets must, however, be large enough to take two plates at the same time on an ordinary printing-press, and must not be gummed. The paper already sent out was not nearly enough, the sheets were too small, and the printing very difficult because the paper was gummed on one side! The press should have been large enough to take two plates at the same time. The printing of a single plate is terribly slow and tedious, especially as the paper was not large enough. The outer space of the paper must be at least a good inch wide. I also desire a stock of the four colours: red, blue, green, and lilac. The quantities sent were not sufficient.

“ I hope you will have understood my various wishes. . . . I trust that you will execute all these orders as well as possible, and ship without delay. . . .

“ Hoping to hear from you soon,

“ I am, yours faithfully,

“ FRED JEPPE.”

(To be continued.)

Dinner of the Philatelic Society, London.



COMMENDABLE change has been made in the holding of this function in causing it to immediately precede the opening meeting of the Society, and it is to be hoped that this precedent will be followed in the future, as the advantages are obvious in the case of members residing away from the metropolis. The dual attraction of the dinner, followed the next evening by the inspection of the Vice-President's superb collections of Great Britain, doubtless induced many country members to be present, and the number who sat down to dinner, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Crawford, was well in excess of the usual attendances. The Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Mr. E. D. Bacon, and several other members, were unavoidably absent, but among those present were the following:—

The Earl of Crawford (Vice-President), M. P. Castle (Hon. Vice-President), Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, E. Stanley Gibbons, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, E. J. Nankivell, W. T. Wilson, C. J. Daun, C. E. McNaughtan, J. C. Sidebotham, C. J. Tyas, W. Schwabacher, W. Dorning Beckton, W. Martello Gray, Wm. Pimm, A. H. Stamford, R. Frenzel, H. Quare, G. Churcher, R. B. Yardley, G. F. Napier, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, C. Neville Biggs, Thos. Maycock, T. Wickham Jones, E. H. Hitchens, H. A. Slade, H. Calman, S. Wood, F. E. Wilson, W. F. Shields, I. Chapman, V. E. G. Churcher, W. R. M. Churcher, S. J. Anderson, P. L. Pemberton, W. Stibel, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, W. Ferris Biggs, C. E. Allison, E. P. Airlie Dry, I. B. Smith, E. Gamman, H. T. Moore, C. F. Frood.

The dinner was held, as last year, at the Imperial Restaurant, 60 and 62, Regent Street, and, both as regards the *locale* and the fare provided, left nothing to be desired. Especial praise should be accorded to the gentlemen who provided the entertainment portion of the programme, Messrs. C. F. Frood and W. Graham, whose musical abilities very materially contributed to the enjoyment of those present. The Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. R. Oldfield, C. Neville Biggs, T. Wickham Jones, and R. Ehrenbach, all deserve the thanks of members for their excellent arrangements.

The Earl of Crawford, the Vice-President of the Society, who occupied the chair, in proposing the health of His Majesty the King, felicitously alluded to the great services rendered by King Edward VII. in the cause of peace and amity among nations, and quoted Sir William Broadbent's recent happy definition of His Majesty as being the lightning conductor of Europe. The Vice-President, in proposing the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the Society, called attention to the important services rendered to Philately by the Prince, notably in the preparation and reading before the Philatelic Society last season of a remarkably able and interesting paper on the stamps of King Edward VII., and he congratulated the Society upon the rare honour conferred upon

it by the reading at one of its meetings of a highly scientific article contributed and delivered personally by the heir to the throne of this country.

In response to the toast of the health of the chairman, very ably proposed by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, who called attention to the new school of scientific and historical Philately created by Lord Crawford in the formation of his marvellous collections, the Vice-President made a highly interesting speech, passing in review the most prominent philatelic events of the past season. His lordship especially referred to the publication of *The Stamps of Sicily*, and warmly complimented alike the author, Dr. E. Diena, and the translator, Major E. B. Evans, upon the excellence of their work; the *Catalogue for Collectors*, published by the French Society, in which no less than sixty philatelic workers collaborated, also was highly commended as a very valuable book; and due praise was accorded to the recent works on the issues of the Philippines and the College Stamps of Great Britain.

Lord Crawford also alluded to some of the remarkably fine stamps that had recently made their appearance, and warmly congratulated his fellow-members upon the fact that the very finest, such as the "Post Office" 2d. Mauritius, and the Western Australian 4d., inverted Swan, had become the property of members of the London Philatelic Society. The Vice-President also alluded to forthcoming books of interest to collectors, such as the announced *Catalogue and Journal for Young Collectors*, to be published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited; the work on the stamps of India, by a member of the London Society; and the third portion of the South African publication of the Society, explaining that the delay in the issue of the latter had been caused by the great difficulty of preparing anything like inclusive or final lists of such countries as Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Zanzibar. Lord Crawford also eulogised the Berlin Philatelic Exhibition, and expressed his great regret that he was unable to visit it. The time was rapidly approaching, added his lordship, when a similar exhibition might be held, with advantage to all concerned, in London, when he trusted that the active co-operation of the German and French collectors would in their turn be forthcoming, the chairman's remarks hereon being warmly endorsed by the meeting.

Mr. M. P. Castle (Hon. Vice-President) proposed "The Society and its Officers," and in doing so paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the late Sir Daniel Cooper, the first President of the London Philatelic Society, who had recently passed away. Mr. Castle said that it should always be recognised that to the pioneers of the pursuit, such as the late Sir Daniel Cooper, Judge Philbrick, and others, the credit was due of having first raised stamp collecting to the dignity of a scientific pursuit, and that to their efforts was it mainly owing that a Society had been created—now the longest established in the world—which had justly acquired a great reputation in this country, and occupied a position analogous to the Jockey Club or the M.C.C.—that of acknowledged head of the pursuit. Mr. Castle congratulated the Society upon its present very excellent list of officers, notably on the fact that the Heir-Apparent was its President and the noble Earl in the chair its Vice-President, both of whom had amply justified their election by the display of philatelic talents of the highest order. Mr. Castle, however, strongly impressed upon the younger members of the Society that it was incumbent upon them to step in and fill

up the places of the seniors, which inevitably gradually became vacated by the rude hand of Time. Mr. Castle further alluded to the forthcoming publication of the Society on the stamps of Oceania, written by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, and expressed the regret of the Committee of Revision of the Society that some delay had been occasioned by the extreme difficulty of preparing plates of all the separately engraved stamps in unused or practically unused condition. Mr. F. Reichenheim suitably responded to the toast, and Mr. T. Wickham Jones proposed, and Mr. H. F. Moore responded to, the toast of "The Visitors," both speeches abounding in those witty and humorous remarks that are so suitable to post-prandial oratory. On all hands it was conceded that a very enjoyable evening had been spent, and, as we said at the commencement of these remarks, we are convinced that the repetition of this dinner each year as the initial event of the season will be fraught with the best consequence to the prosperity of the London Philatelic Society.

"The Disgrace of New Zealand."

BY A. T. BATE.



IN continuation of my letter of 2nd instant,* I now desire to set forth as briefly as I can my reasons for disputing the correctness of the charges made against the Postal Administration of this colony in the article with the above heading which appeared in your issue of September last.

I do not propose to deal with the question of what are unnecessary issues, further than to express my surprise that New Zealand should have been singled out for a somewhat bitter attack, when countries such as, let us say, the United States, with its multiplicity of designs during the last ten years, have, so far as I am aware, not even been criticised. I would only remind your readers that New Zealand has never reprinted, nor,

* Mr. Bate has also sent the following covering letter explaining the causes of the delay in his reply.—ED.

24, LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON,

31st August, 1904.

To the Editor, "London Philatelist," London.

DEAR SIR,—I owe your readers an explanation of the apparent non-fulfilment of my promise to reply at length to the article which appeared in your columns a year ago headed "The Disgrace of New Zealand."

I prepared my reply for despatch by the following mail, and anticipated that it would have reached you in due course. Objection was, however, taken to the proposed publication of a certain document, and correspondence ensued, as a result of which I am only now able to forward you a copy of my original reply, although in a somewhat emasculated form.

I regret this, as the document referred to was an important one from my standpoint, and very materially strengthened my case.

So long a time having elapsed since the publication of your article, you may be perhaps unwilling to give the necessary space for the reply. Should this be the case—and I sincerely hope it will not—I trust you will be kind enough to make it clear that I did not intentionally break my promise.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR T. BATE.

with the exceptions of a letter card and an envelope, and apart from the Island issues, surcharged its stamps. Surely a clean record.

Starting with the issue of 1898, I will call your attention to the *London Philatelist* of April, 1898, which says, under the heading of New Zealand: "We are now enabled to illustrate the very handsome set of stamps engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Son for this colony. The series will commend itself to all philatelists as one of the most perfect sets of stamps at present in use throughout the British Empire, while the legitimate and permanent nature of the issue seems beyond question."

We are now told "they were created, apparently, to advertise the beauties of New Zealand and the modesty of its Postal Administration," whatever that may mean.

As regards the error in the 2½d. "Wakitipu," I may say that I was probably the first to discover this, as on the proof being shown to me I noticed the error in spelling, and, the attention of the Postal Department being called to it, the Agent-General was at once cabled to have it rectified. Of the supply ordered, some 350,000 of the 2½d. had, however, been already printed, and a new die had to be prepared.

It might be argued that the supply should have been destroyed. As against this, it must be urged that the Government was anxious to bring the entire new issue into circulation as quickly as possible, and some time must necessarily have elapsed before the corrected stamps could be prepared and received in the colony. The question of the destruction of the "errors" was considered, and eventually it was decided to issue them, but in such a manner as to prevent, as far as possible, any attempt at "cornering." Instructions were therefore given that no one applicant should be supplied with more than sixty stamps.

It may interest your readers to know that originally it was not intended that any of the 1898 issue should be printed in London, as the regulations required the printing to be done in the colony. Owing, however, to a series of delays which could not be foreseen, and the impossibility of getting the necessary machinery delivered in the colony in time for the issue of the stamps on the desired date, it was found necessary to have a supply of the several denominations printed in London.

Instructions had been given that watermarked paper should be used, but Messrs. Waterlow and Son raised an objection to this on the ground that the process of recess printing would render the watermark almost, if not quite, invisible. Another difficulty was that the engravers had unfortunately engraved the dies for the respective values of various sizes instead of preserving uniformity; a mistake which has since caused considerable trouble, and has necessitated the re-engraving of the dies for the lower values, so as to permit of these being printed on sheets of watermarked paper of one size. It was therefore decided to accept the initial supply of stamps on plain paper, and a further supply of precisely similar paper was ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Son for use in printing the stamps in the colony. This the firm in question failed to carry out, the paper being, as you know, thicker, softer, and more absorbent, and the "gum trouble" arose. Eventually, the question of paper was handed over by the Agent-General to an expert.

This expert first had recourse to the Basted Mills, and the paper would have been satisfactory, but it was found to shrink too much; and a supply was then ordered from Messrs. Cowan and Co. As paper was very urgently wanted, a provisional supply of unwatermarked paper was first sent, and followed up, as soon as the dandy rolls were prepared, by the watermarked paper now in use.

The official files clearly show that the Postal Department wrote again and again to the Government printer, earnestly requesting him to attain to something like uniformity in paper and printing, but the latter official appears to have been in considerable trouble, supplies of paper coming forward so slowly that he ran short on more than one occasion, and had to use paper from his own stock other than that specially ordered for stamp printing. Thus we get the ribbed paper used for the 2s., the Lisbon superfine, and other less pronounced varieties.

We now come to the perforation question. When the first printing of the pictorial issue was made in the colony the Government printer had only the old perforating machines gauging 11, which were by this time nearly worn out. He obtained authority to import two new ones, and he was asked by the Postal Department to endeavour to procure them of the same gauge as that used by Waterlow and Son, so as to avoid as far as possible unnecessary varieties in perforation. Owing, however, to the best perforating machines being proprietary ones, he found he was unable to obtain what was required; and so he purchased rotary machines from England, which have certainly been a disappointment, and have not performed the work expected of them. Owing to the ever-increasing demand for stamps, these new machines had to be devoted almost entirely to the lower values, *i.e.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and, later on, the 4d. At times, when a specially urgent requisition has been received, the Government printer has had to call into use the older machines to overtake the work, and so we have the unconscious varieties of perforation with which your article deals so severely. I say unconscious, because I know that the Government printer has no knowledge of Philately, and is actuated simply by the needs of his department. If he finds it necessary to utilise the older machines in conjunction with the newer ones so as to expedite the delivery of an order, he is certainly not the man to refrain from so doing merely to please a few stamp collectors, and I am equally certain he is the last man to wilfully create varieties in order to please a few others of a different taste. In fact, he was a much-surprised and puzzled man when he learned how so small a matter had evoked such a storm.

A novice would, no doubt, gather from your article that compound perforations were very reprehensible indeed and confined almost entirely to this colony, instead of being of exceedingly common occurrence. It looks very much like a case of "any stick being good enough to beat a dog." Even the economical practice of pasting a strip of paper over a faulty perforation and then re-perforating it with one of the old hand-machines instead of destroying the sheet—a practice not confined to New Zealand—is dragged in as an instance of creating varieties for the purpose of adding to the revenue.

Other counts in the indictment, such as the varieties of unpaid letter stamps, which are printed from electros struck from type-set matrices, and in

preparing which the compositors, no doubt, never troubled their heads as to whether the numbers of dots were exactly the same so long as the circle was complete, or whether the letters N.Z., although picked from the same font of type, were of exactly the same size; or the transposed designs of the 1d. and 4d., which was simply a correction of the mistake made in London, the original instructions being that the 4d. was to be the bicoloured stamp, and not the 1d. as printed; or the change in the colour of the 6d., which merely carried out the scheme of colour originated by the Postal Union Conference at Washington, would, I am afraid, trespass too much on your space if answered fully, having in view the fact that I have still to reply to the strictures on the Island stamps. This, I think, can best be done by publishing memoranda which I have received from the Secretary to the Postal Department, to the following effect:—

[Copy.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON,

P.O. 03-3191.

12th December, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your further inquiry about Niue, Penrhyn Island, and Aitutaki stamps, I beg to inform you that, as already explained orally, this Department has only a nominal control over the finances of the post offices of New Zealand Islands in the Pacific. Under the Acts relating to the administration of the Islands, the whole of the revenue from all sources is credited to the Islands, and the postage and revenue stamps considered necessary are created on the order of Government, when a recommendation to that effect by the Resident Commissioner is approved.

It is true that we sell the stamps at the Auckland Post Office, but this is done as a matter of courtesy to the Department controlling the Islands.

No charge is made by the New Zealand Post Office for its services in printing and issuing the stamps, and all the revenue derived is handed over to the Islands' account without deduction.

As to the actual utility of the stamps, I have already mentioned that they are fiscal, as well as postage, stamps, as is the case with our own issue. As you are aware, the combined stamp is used in New Zealand for the general revenue purposes represented by stamp duties, court processes, duties on legal documents, patent fees, and many other purposes. I am not clear at the moment, but will inquire and let you know later, how far the system of using stamps for revenue purposes extends or is proposed to be extended in the Islands. But if the system is modelled on that of New Zealand, as no doubt is the intention, there should in time be a considerable use of the stamps for other than postal purposes.

As regards Niue, there can be no question as to the legitimacy of the issue of the stamps for postage and revenue purposes. The Island is a long way from Rarotonga, and quite independent of the administration of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, and although, no doubt, the accounts of the Island could be kept without stamps, as they were kept in New Zealand and other countries before the invention of the adhesive label, the cost of doing so would absorb a considerable percentage of the revenue, instead of enabling it to be collected practically without cost. The same reason would appear to hold good for Penrhyn Island, and also for Aitutaki. Here again the

whole of the revenue is credited to each Island. [Aitutaki is really a group of islands.] The stamps which have been in use in the Cook Islands for many years might have been overprinted, instead of the New Zealand issue, for Aitutaki, but for the purposes of the Postal Union, and in view of bringing Rarotonga (Cook Islands) stamps into line in the near future, it was decided not to create a variety which might have to be altered later on. In the meantime, no change has been made in the Cook Islands stamps, but Postal Union requirements will probably necessitate the use of New Zealand stamps with an overprint. At present, by courtesy of the Postal Union, the Cook Islands stamps are recognised as if they were those of this colony.

It seems to me that the editor of the *Philatelist* has been altogether too hasty in assuming: first, that the issues were superfluous; and second, that the New Zealand Post Office receives revenue from the sale of the Island stamps. As to the superfluity of the issues, I must be pardoned for pointing out that the particular process by which an account of the Pacific Islands' revenue is to be kept is surely a matter more for the judgment of the Government of this colony and the Resident Commissioner than for philatelists. At any rate, the Post and Telegraph Department of New Zealand does not consider that it is its duty to interfere. That Government, on the advice of the Resident Commissioner, have chosen the simpler method of accounting by stamps, is surely a matter for themselves.

As I have already stated, the New Zealand Post Office does not benefit to the extent of one penny piece by the sale of the Island stamps. The policy of the New Zealand Government is, while the administration of the Islands is being organised, to require Government Departments on the mainland to assist the Island administration as far as possible without making any charge for services rendered.

Yours obediently,

W. GRAY, *Secretary*.

[Copy.]

P.O. 03-3191.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON,

23rd December, 1903.

SIR,—Further to my letter of 12th instant about Niue, Penrhyn Island, and Aitutaki stamps: As promised, inquiry has been made as to the use of these stamps for fiscal purposes, and I am informed by the Minister in charge of Cook and other Islands that it is the intention of the Island Administration to follow the New Zealand practice in the use of stamps for fiscal purposes.

Yours obediently,

A. T. BATE, Esq., Wellington.

W. GRAY, *Secretary*.

In conclusion, I desire to draw special attention to the last two paragraphs in the article on "The Disgrace of New Zealand," which read: "No unprejudiced person can pass any judgment on the foregoing statements except that the vast majority of the recent issues of New Zealand are entirely speculative and unnecessary. Their issue is prompted by the unworthy desire of the postal authorities to increase their revenue by the sale of worthless rubbish to the unwary collector, and doubtless by speculators

outside (or perhaps inside) the Post Office, who are desirous of making money by the buying up and retailing of these varieties.

“In our humble opinion the action of the New Zealand Post Office casts a grave shadow upon the reputation of colonial administration. It has descended lower in the scale than the most venal of the South American States, and richly deserves the contempt that is so freely bestowed upon it in this country.”

I trust, sir, I have made it plain to your readers that :—

(1) The varieties of paper sent to the colony arose from an honest attempt to secure a permanent supply of paper of a satisfactory quality.

(2) That the varieties of perforation were forced on the Government printer through the inadequacy of his rotary machines to cope with the work they had to do.

(3) That there is absolutely no ground whatever for accusing the Postal Administration of creating these varieties for revenue purposes, inasmuch as the Post Office had no control over the paper ordered, the printing or perforating the stamps.

(4) That the Postal Administration of New Zealand derives no pecuniary benefit from the sale of the Island stamps, and can hardly in fairness be held responsible for them.

(5) And lastly, that these much-maligned issues of New Zealand stamps were prompted by speculators, either outside or inside the Post Office, is a statement that never should have been made unless supported by absolute proof. Without this proof—and I claim there is not a shadow of it—it becomes a gratuitous insult, for which I trust and believe the writer of the article was ashamed when it appeared in bald print.

There are other points in the article with which I have not dealt. To have replied fully to every charge would have necessitated a very much longer letter than this, and I feel that I have already trespassed too much as it is on your valuable space. Suffice it to say that I have abundant material for future letters should they be called for. If I have failed to make the best of my case, it is not from want of sufficient proof, but because my own powers of writing convincingly and clearly are limited.


Occasional Notes.

A NEW ALBUM FOR LESS ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. announce the first edition of the *Standard Postage Stamp Album*. This work is “specially introduced to meet the wishes of collectors who desire a high-class illustrated album which provides spaces for standard varieties only, excluding perforation measurements and minor varieties, and with every space numbered to correspond with our catalogue.” The first volume, comprising the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, will be ready in November, 1904, and the second and third volumes, to contain the stamps of the rest of the world, will follow in a few months.


The method of illustration is a new one. In the publishers' words, "the pictures of stamps in an album are intended not so much for embellishments as to serve the purpose of a useful guide to where the stamps ought to be placed. The system of using illustrations of the same size as the stamps is confusing, for a page when half full displays some stamps and a number of pictures which, being similar in size, may often be mistaken for actual specimens. Another objection to full-size pictures is that it is impossible to place the stamps in position to completely cover the illustrations, and thus one gets the black picture protruding from beneath the stamp, which detracts from the pleasant appearance of the page."

AN INTERNATIONAL STAMP.

“NE of the latest ideas to be propounded, and which will be brought forward at a future International Postal Congress, is a suggestion for an international stamp. There is no doubt that such a label would be a very great convenience, for merchants and travellers often feel the want of a stamp which will serve equally well in all countries. When writing to a distant country it is very difficult to obtain stamps to forward in case a reply is needed, and as a means of paying small sums. An international stamp would exactly meet the case, but even before the idea has been properly brought forward difficulties seem to have cropped up. A French heraldic artist has designed a label which has on its face the armorial bearings of the countries of the Postal Union ranged in a circle in alphabetical order. So far so good; but the inscriptions are in the French language, which has offended some susceptible persons. Moreover, the arms are so small that it is almost impossible to make them out, and there is no room to add any more, should other nations desire to join the Union. But if the stamp is to be introduced all occasions of quarrel must be avoided, and it will probably be found best to have the inscription in Latin, which can offend nobody, with the classical figure of Europa on the bull instead of the mass of armorial bearings.”

The foregoing is from the *Globe* of October 14th, and must be accepted with considerable reserve. There is, however, much to be said in favour of an international stamp, but the difficulties in the way are many and palpable.

A LETTER-WRITING COMMUNITY!

E gather from *Erwen's Weekly Stamp News* that they have learnt "on good authority that the total sale of Niue postage stamps during 1902 and 1903, both at Auckland and in the Island, amounted to about £800 face value."

As the population consists of about fifteen whites, and the possibility of any issue having taken place except for public requirements having been denied, it would appear that each inhabitant must have written over 12,000 letters during the past two years. This would not leave over-much time for the other occupations of the brave islanders!

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. send us the following interesting statistics, compiled from the catalogue. 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 19,242; of this number 205 have been issued in Great Britain, and 5,711 in the various British Colonies and Protectorates, leaving 13,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals among the continents, Europe issued 4,089, Asia 3,628, Africa 4,005, America, including the West Indies, 6,095, and Oceania 1,425. A comparison of these figures with those published in March, 1903, will show that 1,860 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 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal needs.

Reviews.

MR. P. KOHL'S CATALOGUE.*



MRULY may it be said of catalogues that there is no end, and the reviewer's pen is hardly ever laid by. The task is one also that—not only by the frequency of their appearances, but by the ever-increasing excellence of the modern catalogues—is apt to become both monotonous and difficult. The present Catalogue is an instance of this. It is but a few months since we exhausted our vocabulary of encomiums on Herr Kohl's Catalogue, and now it again appears in a more florid and vigorous existence than before. Excellent as it was, there can be no doubt but that considerable improvements have been effected in the 1904-5 edition. For instance, many of the countries have been entirely rewritten and rearranged, notably Austria and its component States, the perforations having been so classified, tabulated, and divided as to suit all collectors and purses. The lists of several of our important colonies, as New South Wales and New Zealand, have also been materially improved and copiously annotated, and in many cases the lists may be said to have been so greatly improved that it is evident that an enormous amount of labour has been devoted to the revision of the Catalogue. The total contents of the book have been increased by nearly 150 pages, and there are in all 1,100 pages of contents in double columns. Veritably has the twentieth-century collector a wide choice to make and a far-off goal in completeness!

Herr Kohl's Catalogue, as we have already stated on previous occasions, is "one of the best," and the present edition only strengthens its claim to that position. It is in every respect a truly excellent work. It reflects

* *Paul Kohl's Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1904-5. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Germany.

infinite credit upon its enterprising publisher and author, and we extend to it a hearty welcome, coupled with the best wishes for a circulation in accordance with its merits.

BARTELS' CATALOGUE OF U.S. ENVELOPES.*

In the August number of the *London Philatelist*, pp. 202-3, will be found a notice on the general scope and intention of this work, a copy of which has now reached us. The prospect held out in the preliminary announcement may be said to have been fulfilled, as the book treats of the United States envelopes in a masterly manner, reflecting the highest credit upon its editor, Mr. V. M. Berthold, evidently a conscientious and laborious philatelist, although hitherto comparatively unknown in the stamp world. The most novel and interesting feature is a series of diagrams for all the earlier issues, in which, by straight lines measuring 10 mm. each, the relative positions of the various portions of the dies are shown, and the several varieties of the design are plainly designated. In some instances this has never before been attempted, and it is clear that Mr. Berthold has made a great advance in one of the most difficult problems.

The United States envelopes had formerly a good few students in this country, and in fact all the older collectors were keenly interested in them. Nor could anything be of greater philatelic interest and value than the differences in the dies of the early issues. The multiplication in the later issues of non-philatelic varieties, such as knives, sizes, and multicoloured papers, ultimately drove us all out of the field; and to-day, according to Mr. Berthold's Catalogue, there cannot be less than 2,000 varieties to collect! Among the latest collectors in this country was that earnest and able philatelist, the late Mr. Wm. Harrison, of Hull, and a well-known member of the London Philatelic Society, who truly found his pleasure in collecting those countries that were too difficult for the ordinary collector: *e.g.* Portuguese Indies, Afghan, Cashmere, or United States envelopes. Mr. Harrison's American envelopes were extremely fine, and he had expended much time and labour in the classification of the dies. It is, therefore, pleasing to note that Mr. Berthold in his preliminary notice duly acknowledges Mr. Harrison's claim to lasting fame in connection with this branch of Philately.

"I freely admit that at first sight the dies of the three cents, rose, of 1864 are extremely troublesome and discouraging. That many die varieties exist has long been known to collectors, but with the exception of Harrison I cannot recall the name of any person who has had sufficient courage to undertake the systematic classification of the varieties. That gentleman, being a fine scholar and a sublime enthusiast, collected many thousand specimens of these envelopes, and, with a wonderful degree of patience and perseverance, attempted to bring order out of a well-nigh hopeless confusion. Great credit is due him, and if there had been other collectors like him our knowledge of this die would not have remained a matter of speculation up to the present moment.

* Bartels' *Catalogue and Reference List of the United States Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, Letter Sheets, and Postal Cards, also those of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba*. Third edition. Edited by V. M. Berthold. J. M. Bartels Co., Boston, U.S.A.

“Instead of ranking as minor varieties which are thought not worthy of special mention in any of the standard catalogues, the collectors of United States envelopes and philatelists at large should prize the three cents, rose, as one of the most interesting dies issued by the United States Post Office. In my humble opinion it deserves a special chapter in the annals of United States Philately.”

Mr. Berthold has carried on Mr. Harrison's work still further, and to those who favour the collecting of United States envelopes we can cordially recommend this Catalogue as a valuable guide. The classification is remarkably clear and concise, every possibly needful illustration is given, moreover, and all prices, both unused and used, are quoted; hence the would-be collector of these envelopes has a ready-made guide and mentor which cannot fail to keep him in the straight path. It is only to be regretted that Mr. Berthold cannot find an imitator as regards the envelopes of Great Britain.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO.'S CATALOGUE*.

The fifth edition of this Catalogue, which lists only the leading stamps and excludes all minor varieties, is before us, and it may be taken for granted that these editions would not have followed so quickly on each other had not the work attained great success. There is no doubt but that collecting on the simple lines indicated by the “Standard” has found and will find many followers, and the Catalogue and its accompanying albums are fulfilling a very useful mission—the inducement to beginners to join the ranks of stamp collecting. Whether these new recruits are not frequently, at a later stage of their existence, prone to join the more advanced sections, is another matter, but in any case it is of the greatest consequence that new collectors should be brought into the fold, and catalogues of this class are highly to be commended for this purpose. The simplicity of stamp collecting may attract the many, but the difficulties only the few.

We note that Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have in the present edition omitted “private locals,” including such old-established favourites as Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the Lady McLeod. With regard to watermarks, the new multiple CA is also ignored, which is, according to the scope of the work, logically right. There is, however, very much pruning that could be done in the true interests of the young collector—by this expression we mean the advice to him as to what is worth collecting. In this Catalogue, for instance, there are listed 143 varieties of Nicaraguan official and unpaid letter stamps. Is the acquisition of all these of equal interest to one Pacific Steam Navigation Co.? If these “Standard” Catalogues are to be a continued success the pruning knife will have to be applied in other directions, and with very beneficial effect to all those who live by shaking down the golden fruit of the philatelic tree!

Messrs. Whitfield King's Catalogue is very clearly printed and well illustrated, and is to be highly recommended as a guide to all those who do not want to bother their existence over the “minor worries” of philatelic life.

* *The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.* Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The 8 annas, King's Head, stamp on the new multiple watermark and paper has arrived.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have also received the 4 annas.

Adhesives.

4 a., black and grey-green; new wmk.
8 a., light blue and grey-black "

INDIA.—*Jaipur.*—The *M. J.* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna exists in an ultramarine as well as a light blue shade, in sheets of 12 varieties, and the latter also in sheets of 24 varieties, or 36 varieties in all, of type of this denomination.

The 1 and 2 annas are each in sheets of twelve varieties of type and shade.

No prominent varieties or errors in the English inscriptions have been found except a few letters "A" without crossbars, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps in the sheet of twelve show "HALFANNA" as one word without any space in the centre; all the stamps in the sheet of twenty-four have a space between the words.

MAURITIUS.—The first Mauritius stamp, the 6 c., printed on the new paper is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

6 c., lilac and carmine on red; new wmk.

Ewen's Weekly further reports a new 15 c. of current design, colour black on blue, value in ultramarine, on the old C A paper, and some stationery.

Adhesive.

15 c., black on blue; value in ultramarine; C A single.

Envelopes.

6 c., carmine, King's Head.

15 c., dark blue "

Registration Envelopes.

8 c., vermilion, King's Head.

12 c., blue "

MONTERRAT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. values with the multiple watermark.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, with new wmk.
2d., brown and grey-black, with new wmk.
3d., mauve and yellow-brown " "
6d., olive and mauve " "

NEW ZEALAND.—It is reported that the 8d. value is now coming in a new shade, dull grey or greenish blue, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

8d., dull grey or greenish blue; perf. 11.

QUEENSLAND.—Our publisher has shown us a block of the One Penny, 1895-6 issue (151a in Gibbons' 1904 Catalogue), *without watermark.*

The texture of the paper and perforation—namely $12\frac{1}{2}$ —is the same as the issue above mentioned. The closest scrutiny has failed to discover any trace of watermark. The block in question contains fifteen stamps—three rows of five—and has the left margin of the sheet attached to it. Being aware of the carelessness that existed in the Brisbane stamp-printing office for many years, it is quite possible that our unwatermarked sheet got mixed up with the watermarked. Another vagary of that office that has come into the hands of our publisher is part of a sheet of the One Penny, figures in all corners, issue of 1899, with double zigzag roulette in black. We doubt if there is another country that can show a similar number of vagaries in the printing of its stamps as Queensland.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—We have received the full set of stamps described on page 20 from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and find the colours and watermarks agree as chronicled.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—From several quarters we hear that the 1s., black and green, has appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

1s., black and green, King's Head, with new wmk.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Johore*.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new provisional. It is the "10 CENTS," in capitals, on 4 c., green and carmine, of 1896-9.

Provisional.

"10 CENTS" on 4 c., green and carmine.

TRANSVAAL.—The following has now been issued.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

6d., orange and black, King's Head, with new wmk.

TRINIDAD.—The ½d. and 1d. with the new multiple watermark are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

½d., green, plate 2, with new wmk.

1d., black on red " " "

EUROPE.

RUSSIA.—According to the *A. J. P.*, the 50 k. stamp has been issued on the *vertically* laid paper.

Adhesive.

50 k., violet and green, on *vertically* laid paper.

SERVIA.—The 5 para value of both the ordinary and Postage Due series now current has appeared in a new perforation, 11½ instead of 13½.—*P. J. G. B.*

Some new stationery is listed in *Ewen's Weekly*, and from the same source we learn that other values of the ordinary stamps have appeared with the 11½ perf.

Adhesives.

5 paras, pale green; Arms ultramarine; perf. 11½.

50 " dull grey " carmine-red "

1 dinar, blue-green " in black "

Postage Due.

5 paras, magenta on white; perf. 11½.

Post Cards.

5 paras, green and black on white card.

10 " red " " "

Letter Cards.

5 paras, green and red on white card.

10 " red and black " "

(Design as the Postals, but the head of King Alexander is removed, and the Arms are engraved on the stamp on colourless background.)

The Coronation stamps have now arrived. In shape they are a large oblong. There is an imprint at foot, as in the 1870 design of France, but below the design and with the names "G. JOVANOVIÉ" at left and "E. MOUCHON" at right. In the top corners, inscription at left "KRALJEVINA," and at right

"SRBIJA" (Servian Kingdom); in lower corners the value and "POSTA" (post). In the centre a circle with ornamentation and "1804" at left, "1904" at right. Under the circle are the Arms (Eagle with outspread wings) and the motto, "SPES MIHI PRIMA DEUS."

Adhesives.

(i.) In circle heads (in profile to left) of Kara George and Peter I. Inscription in small letters at left side of circle "KARA-GJORGJE" (Black George), and at right side "PETAR I." Perf. 11½.

5 paras, green.

10 " bright rose.

15 " mauve.

25 " blue.

50 " brown.

(ii.) In circle a somewhat detailed picture said to represent "the present King seated on his throne and receiving from the provincial governors the keys of the fortresses captured from the Mussulmans." This seems to be hardly quite correct, as there is an inscription (partially illegible) immediately below which ends with the date "1804." Perf. 11½.

1 dinar, pale yellow-brown.

3 dinara, emerald.

5 " dull violet.

It is stated that they were first issued on September 21st, 1904, and would be withdrawn on September 30th, 1904, but the British Vice-Consul at Belgrade assures us that they will be on sale till at least the end of the year.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the set up to 1 dinar.

SPAIN.—In giving a history of the current 5 c., *imperforate*, ten sheets of which (2,000 stamps) were, we are told, sent to Cadiz and duly sold to the public, *Madrid Filatelico* adds that *imperforate* sheets of the 15 c. of the current type, both in *blue* and in *lilac*, were also regularly issued—the *blue* at Talavera de la Reina, and the *lilac* at Madrid. At what dates these issues took place, and whether more than one unfinished sheet of either variety got into circulation, is not stated.—*M. J.*

The *A. J. P.* has also seen imperf. blocks of the 10 c., red, and 25 c., blue, cancelled and bearing dates in April and May of this year.

SWITZERLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 40 c. stamp. It is somewhat similar to the issue of 1882, Type 10 of Gibbons, but modified.

The chief points of difference in the new design are as follows:—

(a) The figures of value, both in the top corners and at the foot, are much smaller (1¼ and 2½ mm. high respectively instead of 1¾ and 3¼ mm.).

(b) The figure "4" is not open at the top like the French figure.

(c) The "o" is nearly rectangular.

(d) The oval is not broken at foot by the value.

(e) The lines of shading on the dress just over "40" are removed.

(f) The name "HELVETIA" stands out more clearly.

(g) The lines of shading at the side are much finer.

(h) The figure of Helvetia is on a background of horizontal instead of crossed lines.

Adhesive. 40 c., pearl-grey; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The following is taken from the *A. J. P.*:—

"Mr. J. Miguel Besoain, of Santiago, writes us, *in re* the recent surcharges upon the Telegraph stamps: 'I wish to call your attention especially to the two different types of the 2, 5, and 10 c. stamps, which are distinguished by the fact that the Huemul* has a tail in one type and no tail in the other. This is explained by the fact that some of these stamps were prepared by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and others by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., of London.

"We find, also, that those animals which rejoice in the possession of a tail are also blessed with a luxuriant mane, while their tailless brothers are completely lacking in this respect.

"In the Head type there are distinct differences to be found in the plates and rivets of the armour, the shading of the face and ruff, and minor differences in other portions of the design.

"So far we have not been able to ascertain which type was printed in New York and which in London, but in the stamps submitted by Mr. Besoain the 1 c. on 20 c. value is assigned to the tailless series, while the other series includes a new stamp, which we understand is an error."

Mekeel's Weekly hears that new envelopes have been issued intended for registration purposes. The stamps are circular in form, with embossed portrait of Columbus; "REPUBLICA DE CHILE" at the top and value at bottom.

Envelopes. 15 c., purple on white.
20 c., black "

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Four new stamps have appeared here.

The illustrations given by the *A. J. P.* show the design of the three postals to be a large figure in centre in a circle, with the usual inscription, "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, CORREOS NACIONALES."

Adhesives. 1 c., green; perf. 12.
2 c., rose "
5 c., blue "

Registration. 10 c., purple; perf. 12.

* A legendary, or at least extinct, animal which is represented on the left of the shield in the Chilean coat of arms.

Santander.—We have received copies of a fresh printing of the provisional 50 c. (on a fiscal stamp) which we chronicled twelve months ago. The stamps are lithographed in blocks of ten, two vertical rows of five; and we are shown a sheet of twenty in which the two blocks are printed *tête-bêche*, side by side, thus giving five horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs. The overprint is the right way up on all, but there is a new error, the name being spelt "Santender" on the second stamp in the left-hand vertical row of each block of ten. Our publishers tell us that they also received a strip of five stamps, all with "Corrcos," for "Correos," in the surcharge. The copy shown us is in *rose*.—*M. J.*

Fiscal Postal. * 50 c., red; error "Santender."
50 c., rose " " "Corrcos."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—To the list of provisionals given on page 232 other values have to be added on the authority of several of our contemporaries.

Provisionals.

5 c. on 1 peso, brown and violet; black surcharge.
10 c. " 1 " " " " "

The *A. J. P.* has the following:—

"These stamps, we are told by a correspondent, are intended for foreign postage, and another series, intended for internal postage only, was created by surcharging the official stamps our type OI, '16 DE AGOSTO—1904' in two lines of large type, the month and day being at the top of the stamp and the '1904' at bottom. On the 1 c. on 20 c. a large figure '1' is surcharged over the numerals of value in the lower corners of the stamp."

For Interior Postage. *Black surcharge.*

1 c. on 20 c., yellow and black.
2 c., scarlet "
10 c., yellow-green "

Red surcharge.

5 c., dark blue and black.

ECUADOR.—It is some time since we listed any new issues for Ecuador.

We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that a permanent set of the Portrait type has been issued.

The sizes of the 1 c., 2 c., 10 c., and 20 c. stamps are smaller than those of the 5 c. and 50 c.

Adhesives. No wmk., perf. 12.

(i.) Small design, 21 × 30 mm.

1 c., vermilion. | 10 c., vermilion.
2 c., dark blue. | 20 c., dark blue.

(ii.) Large design, 25½ × 31 mm.

5 c., orange. | 50 c., orange-gold.

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional for this country is chronicled by *Mekeel's Weekly*.

It is the lithographed 10 c., violet, of 1902 overprinted "15 Centavos," in bronze-blue. A short ornament, consisting of three wavy lines, covers part of the word "Centavos" in bottom line. The ink of the overprint is

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.			
Sale of September 22nd and 23rd, 1904.			
* Unused.			
Great Britain, 1854-7, Small Crown,	£	s.	d.
14, 2d., blue,* mint	2	12	0
Parma, 1854, 5 c., yellow,* gum	2	12	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, lilac-grey	2	10	0
Russia, 30 kop., watermarked "3"	3	3	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., blue-green,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 reales,* mint	2	12	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales,* thinned	7	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales*	5	15	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze*	14	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 2 c., green on bluish,* part gum	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., light blue, post- marked	10	0	0
Ditto, 1865, perf., 12 c., with head inverted	7	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1855, 5 c., red*	4	0	0
Switzerland, double Geneva, slight tear, on entire	9	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	13	5	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., vert. lines	6	6	0
Ditto, 1850, poste locale, 2½ r., cross without frame	5	10	0
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown, penmarked	4	15	0
United States, Providence, 1845, an entire sheet of eleven of the 5 c., black, and one of the 10 c., black,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862-66, 24 c., slate, block of nine,* mint	2	5	0
Ditto, State, \$5*	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20*	6	15	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, 15 c., blue, imperf.	2	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	2	0	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, scarlet	5	0	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, orange	6	10	0
Bolivar, 1871, 11 stars, 500 c., black*	3	0	0
Brazil, italic figure, 300 r.*	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 600 r.	4	10	0
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20 c., red	2	17	6
Ditto, Antioquia, first issue, 2½ c., blue	3	10	0
Ditto, Bolivia, first issue, 10 c., green*	4	12	6
Peru, Pacific Steam Nav. Co., 1857, 1 r., blue, and 2 r., brown-red, both on blued paper,* mint	3	6	0
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, rose-red, error	6	0	0
* * *			
MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.			
Sale of September 27th and 28th, 1904.			
* Unused.			
Great Britain, £5, orange on white,* mint	5	12	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	6	6	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., rose, clean-cut perfs., slightly thinned	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs., small nick	2	12	6
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose,* mint	3	3	0
Chamba, the error "Chmaba,"	£	s.	d.
1886-95, ½ a., green*	2	4	0
Ditto, the error "Chmaba" 1886- 95, 4 a., olive	8	15	0
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown, slightly rubbed	9	15	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ d., in violet, on half 1d., vermilion £4 10s. and	4	15	0
Transvaal, 1887-90, "2½," in- verted*	7	15	0
Zululand, 1888-92, 5s., carm.,* mint	2	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, used, margins repaired	11	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-verm.	7	7	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and blue,* mint	1	12	0
Ditto, Lady McLeod, on entire, but torn	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta*	17	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, pair 1d., plate 1	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, vert. pair 1d., plate 2, lower stamp is the variety no trees on hill	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, the variety with hill unshaded	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 2d., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 3, first retouch, 2d., blue, on laid, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellow	1	17	6
Ditto, laureated, 1d., vermilion, on laid, no leaves right of "SOUTH"	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, fine back- ground, vert. pair*	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, stars in corners, "WAEES" error	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange-yellow, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, diadem, 8d., yellow, im- perf.	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange, perf. 12,* no perfs. at top	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, retouched background	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., carmine	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green on bleuté,* slightly thinned	10	0	0
Ditto, 1856, blue paper, half 1s. used as 6d., on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 1s., blue-green, pin- perf. on two sides	4	7	6
Ditto, 1872, 2d., vermilion, wmk. lozenges	4	0	0
Queensland, 1864-5, Small Star, 1d., orange, pair, imperf. vert.*	5	5	0
Tasmania, 1850, 1d., blue, block of three	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red-orange, plate 1, vert. strip of three*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy,* with gum	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull orange, plate 2,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 9d., pale blue, vert. strip of three, imperf.	4	0	0

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The Difficulty of General Collecting.



HERE have recently been laudable endeavours made to afford some guide to the future general collector as to what are the essential factors and what are the minor features in the life of the postage stamp. It is obvious that the exact differentiation of these two classes is impossible; they can only be divided on broad lines, no general rule can be laid down, and each country must be judged according to its own postal history, and the relative merits or importance of one issue with another. The most notable attempt in this country to classify the stamps for the general collector alone has been that made by Messrs. Whitfield King, whose new edition of their catalogue was recently reviewed in these columns, and of which it may be said that, despite occasional difficult points of divergence, it has admirably succeeded. We have, however, had opinions as to one of these divergencies from one or two correspondents, and we notice in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that the same view is held. We refer to the new watermark for the British Colonies, now being rapidly introduced—C A and Crown multiple, *i.e.* repeated a number of times all over the sheet, so that each stamp receives several portions of the inscription and no specimen has a watermark all to itself. The opinion of our friends is that this constitutes an entire and fresh departure, which marks a new epoch in the life of the stamp, and that therefore it is of such importance that it cannot be passed over even by the general collector. The case in question undoubtedly involves a knotty point, but we hold that Messrs. Whitfield King have wisely and correctly decided: the watermark is not a new one, but merely a shifting of position, and were it catalogued for the general collector it would be practically impossible to exclude those watermarks which occasionally occur first horizontally and then vertically. There are others of our correspondents who urge that in a general catalogue watermarks should be entirely ignored, but we think that this is going too far. In the cases of the older issues of our Colonies the watermarks are frequently

of an entirely different character, as swans, stars, numerals, etc., and the change of watermark is often accompanied by a variation of colour or shade that entirely alters the stamp and makes it one that the most general of general collectors could not ignore. As specimens of such we would merely mention the cases of Ceylon, 1861, Star watermark, perforated, and 1863-67, watermark C C and Crown, or Tasmania, 1855 with Star, 1856 without watermark, and 1857 with numerals of value. A completely fresh watermark can no more be ignored than a change from imperforate to perforation, but any and all subsequent changes of either should be carefully weighed and only inserted if of marked importance.

In another branch of the same attempt to cater for the general collector we note that a determined effort has been made to maintain the collection of cut square envelopes. A paper was read in September last, before the Boston Philatelic Society, by the President, Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs, in which he strongly advocated the collection of cut square envelopes, maintaining with much force and cogency that, except for the specialist, the "cut square" practically contained all that was of philatelic interest. Mr. Rothfuchs thus supports his contentions:—

"One of the reasons why the collector of cut square envelope stamps does not collect entires is, that there is too much sameness on the surface of the envelope.

"For instance: Of the 1874 Plimpton issue, 3 cents, green on white paper, die B, there are more than thirty varieties, owing to the difference in watermark, knife, size, and gum.

"For a collection of cut squares, one of those varieties is all that is needed.

"There are more than 3,000 varieties of entire United States stamped envelopes, wrappers, and letter sheets.

"The total number of cut square envelope stamps, wrappers, and letter sheets, including all regular numbers and minor varieties which are listed in the 1904 edition of the Standard Catalogue, is 492, or less than one-sixth of the number of entires."

The President of the Boston Society further mentioned in the course of his paper, as an example of the difficulties of entire envelope collecting, that the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison spent not less than £4,500 on his United States envelopes for the issues up to 1890 only, and despite this lacked some hundreds of varieties. Such facts are "stone-wallers," and it is patent that for the general collector of the future entire envelopes are tabooed. With these will go post cards, which cannot in effect stand mutilation at all. Postage Dues, official stamps, and local issues will inevitably also be eliminated, and there will still be ample to amuse the general collector of the twentieth century.

We are fully aware that this question does not apparently immediately affect the vast majority of our readers, but it is one of the utmost importance to the well-being of Philately. The great majority of present-day scientific or advanced collectors have at an early age imbibed the taste for stamp collecting, and the race of philatelists will surely ultimately die out unless there are continual fresh recruits brought into the general army of stamp collectors.

The 1d. on 2½d. Provisional of Transvaal.

BY N. YAAR.



EVERYONE will agree with me that the subject of this article is not so interesting as some papers which occasionally appear in the philatelic Press on the stamps of the Transvaal. I think it, however, of sufficient interest to draw the attention of philatelists to this provisional on account of the investigation which at present is easily to be made, but may prove later on not to be the case. This would be in after years deeply deplored, as in the case of many stamps at the time thought common, and whose interesting setting-up has been allowed to escape, but which would nowadays materially help the specialist in his work.

Moreover, although we had, up to 1895-6, some very good papers appearing in several philatelic journals on the stamps and later provisionals of the Transvaal, the last few provisionals seem to have been woefully neglected. Is it that philatelists did not think these of sufficient interest to carefully examine them, or is the neglect to be found in the fact that many collectors regarded these provisionals with the utmost suspicion? Personally I am of the same opinion with regard to the status of these stamps, and although I have investigated the whole business as far as it was in my power to do, I have not yet altered my opinion. The reason of this will appear later.

Whatever the status of these provisionals may be, speculative or not, the fact remains that these stamps exist; and as we have now no fear that in future there will be a recurrence, we have to accept them as they are, and they must be nowadays included in the album. As it is now nearly twenty years since these stamps were issued, they have been duly catalogued all this time.

To prove that there was no great need for the stamps in question, I will recall some facts concerning them. The postal authorities of the Transvaal said at the time that owing to a large quantity of the 1d. stamps being used, and the stock of this value becoming exhausted, they had to have recourse to surcharging another value. For this purpose they utilised the 2½d. violet, of 1893, and they ordered the 1d. value from the printers in Holland, which not arriving in time, they had a supply of 900,000 overprinted with the new value. As these sheets were always printed in panes of sixty stamps, six horizontal rows of ten, there were thus printed 15,000 sheets, a rather large quantity to be surcharged, taking into consideration that the stamps ordered were expected daily. As I proved in one of my former articles,* at the commencement of 1895 1,322,000 of the 1d. stamps were sent out from Holland to the Transvaal in the altered type (pole), so the necessity of a provisional was not very apparent. Moreover, early in 1896, the new type in uniform colours with those of Cape Colony were received in Pretoria, so that hardly

* See "Notes Concerning Stamps of the Second Republic of the Transvaal" (*London Philatelist*, November, 1903).

any break in the supply was felt. The provisional was issued in July, 1895, when it is hardly to be expected that 1,322,000 were exhausted; and these doubts are strengthened by the fact that I have found a large quantity of these sheets stuck on foolscap paper, and then neatly obliterated *to order*. This last is beyond the shadow of a doubt, as all these obliterations are very neatly and carefully executed and found on the centre of blocks, *i.e.*, where the perforation meets in a cross. A stranger fact is, that all the sheets I met thus (and there was a large quantity) were supplied with the obliteration die of Pretoria, dated 6 Jan. 1896, a date when it would be expected that the postal authorities were too exhausted in their stock to furnish collectors with whole sheets; for if the authorities had run out their supply of over a million and a quarter from January to July, it is beyond any doubt that they would have run out their supply of provisionals, being only 900,000, from August to January, 1896. Hence I cannot understand this seeming waste of supplying collectors with whole sheets of stamps and leaving the regular postal system without any. This as concerning the speculative side of these provisionals.

It is, however, as I have previously said, now too late to suppress these stamps, and as they exist, I have looked over a quantity and have found material enough to give quite a list of varieties, either not yet noticed or chronicled. It is the aim of this article to give a list as complete as possible, and by drawing a diagram, illustrate the setting, so that every collector may be in a position to reconstruct a whole sheet.

The surcharge was done in a large italic figure and letter, in green ink, with a thick obliterating bar crossing the original value. The figure measures 6 mm., and has a horizontal bar at top, and serif at bottom. The letter measures 4¼ mm., and has also top and bottom horizontal serif.

The overprint, which is generally in the centre of the stamp, is thus:—

1d.

Of the distinct varieties, I have met with the following:—

1. Normal surcharge (as above).
2. Inverted surcharge.
3. Double surcharge.
4. Sideways surcharge.
5. Slanting surcharge.
6. Omitted surcharge.
7. Defective surcharge.
8. Surcharge on back.

It is hardly necessary to add that 2 was occasioned through sheets going through the press inverted; 3 was occasioned by accidentally (?) putting surcharged sheets a second time in the press; 4 and 5, defective feeding of the sheets in the press; 6, due to the same cause, thus occasioning an entire row being omitted to be surcharged, this being the last vertical row in the sheet. No undoubted surcharge omitted can be recognised as such, except when in pairs with the surcharged; 7 is also another variety caused by

defective printing, the surcharge being divided across two stamps, thus causing the letter "d" before the figure, thus :—

d.1

8. This has been caused accidentally (?), by putting some sheets with the gummed side upwards in the press.

This as concerns the distinct varieties of which whole sheets are to be met with ; and I will now proceed to enumerate the various minor varieties to be met with on the sheets.

These are divided into :—

1. Normal surcharge with round stop on a level with the letter. Size of figure "1" 6 mm., size of letter "d" $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm., distance of stop from letter $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
2. Same as above, but distance of stop from letter $\frac{1}{8}$ mm.
3. Same as 1, but stop above the line.
4. Same as 1, but with square stop.
5. Same as 4, but with square stop above the line.
6. Bottom serif of "d" turned upwards to a point.
7. Normal surcharge as 2, but letter "d" measuring only $4\frac{1}{8}$ mm.
8. Very thin figure and letter.
9. Broken serif to the figure.
10. Curved top serif to figure.
11. Broken bar.
12. Letter and figure varying in distance from each other.

These varieties appear on all sheets in the same places, which proves that there was only one setting ; and as all these varieties have different positions—notably so, Variety 12—it is of interest to note their respective positions on the sheet.

First row.	Variety	I. : Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth stamps.
	"	II. : First and eighth stamps.
	"	VII. : First stamp.
Second row.	Variety	I. : Second stamp.
	"	II. : First; fifth, and ninth stamps.
	"	III. : Tenth stamp.
	"	IV. : Third and seventh stamps.
	"	V. : Fourth, sixth, and eighth stamps.
	"	VI. : Second stamp.
	"	VII. : First stamp.
	"	XI. : First stamp.
Third row.	Variety	I. : Ninth stamp.
	"	II. : Second and third stamps.
	"	III. : First and sixth stamps.
	"	IV. : Fourth and fifth stamps.
	"	V. : Seventh, eighth, and tenth stamps.
	"	X. : Fourth stamp.
	"	XI. : Tenth stamp.

Fourth row.	Variety	I. : First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth stamps.
	„	VIII. : Seventh stamp.
Fifth row.	Variety	XII. : All stamps in the row, measuring figure and letter 1⅜ mm. distances.
	„	I. : All stamps.
	„	IX. : Fifth stamp.
Sixth row.	Variety	I. : First, second, fourth, fifth, and ninth stamps.
	„	III. : Sixth stamp.
	„	IV. : Tenth stamp.
	„	V. : Third, seventh, and eighth stamps.

Moreover, the last row shows all Variety XII., divided as follows :—

- (a) Distance between figure and letter, 1⅜ mm.
First, second, fifth, sixth, and ninth stamps.
- (b) Distance between figure and letter, 1½ mm.
Fourth and seventh stamps.
- (c) Distance between figure and letter, 2 mm.
Third stamp.
- (d) Distance between figure and letter, 2½ mm.
Eighth and tenth stamps.

All the normal surcharges mentioned above in the first four rows have the figure and letter apart 1¼ mm.

We thus get the varieties divided as follows :—

Variety	I.	.	.	.	.	35 stamps.
„	II.	.	.	.	.	7 „
„	III.	.	.	.	.	4 „
„	IV.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„	V.	.	.	.	.	9 „
	Total	.	.	.	.	60 stamps.

These are subdivided thus :—

Variety	I.	.	.	.	.	18 stamps.
„	I. in combination with	VI.	1	„		
„	I. „ „	VIII.	1	„		
„	I. „ „	IX.	1	„		
„	I. „ „	XII.	14	„		
„	II.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„	II. in combination with	VII.	2	„		
„	III.	.	.	.	.	3 „
„	III. in combination with	XII.	1	„		
„	IV.	.	.	.	.	3 „
„	IV. in combination with	X.	1	„		
„	IV. „ „	XII.	1	„		
„	V.	.	.	.	.	5 „
„	V. in combination with	XI.	1	„		
„	V. „ „	XII.	3	„		
	Total	.	.	.	.	60 stamps.

There are only two stamps with treble combination, viz. :—

Variety I. with IX. and XII.

„ II. „ VII. „ XI.

Without a sheet for comparison, it would be rather confusing to the collector to properly reconstruct a sheet, and I have therefore illustrated the following diagram in order to make my meaning clearer :—

1d. on 2½d., green on violet.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF JULY, 1895.

Normal surcharge, distance between figure and letter, 1¼ mm.

2	I	I	I	I	I	I	2	I	I
F.									
2	I	4	5	2	5	4	5	2	3
F.	11	6							
3	2	2	4	4	3	5	5	I	5
			10						11
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
					8				
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
12(a)	12(a)	12(a)	12(a)	9	12(a)	12(a)	12(a)	12(a)	12(a)
I	I	5	I	I	3	5	5	I	4
12(a)	12(a)	12(c)	12(b)	12(a)	12(a)	12(b)	12(d)	12(a)	12(d)

I hope to have again shown collectors that the study of stamps is interesting, and that however common a stamp may appear to be, there are always some noteworthy points to be learned on carefully studying them. Many steps have been already taken as regards the history of the stamps of the Transvaal, but I believe by diligently searching much more will be unearthed, and that the future will bring us to such a standpoint that the history of the stamps of this country will no longer be a mystery.



Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON FEBRUARY 19TH, 1904.



WILL now refer to some interesting articles by Mr. B. T. K. Smith and correspondence with Dr. Viner published in Messrs. Alfred Smith's *Monthly Circular* of February and March, 1903. Mr. Smith, after referring to some of the extracts which I have already quoted, states that there is no reasonable doubt that all the varieties chronicled by M. Moens and Dr. Viner (*i.e.* in *Le Timbre-Poste* and *Timbrophile*) in December and November, 1869, came direct from Mr. Jeppe, and concludes that they were part of the *two* original consignments sent out in June and October, 1869. This, however, I do not think is altogether correct. No doubt they were comprised in the consignment of June, 1869, but it would be impossible for any of the stamps sent out in the second consignment, despatched in October, 1869, to have reached the Transvaal and returned to Europe so early as December, 1869. Mr. Smith, in the earlier number of the *Monthly Circular*, suggested that Otto may have kept duplicate plates of the "genuine type" of at least the 1s., and refers to large blocks of the 6d. blue and 1s. purple of the genuine type which had been in his firm's possession for many years, and which he considered might have been unlawful productions of Otto. But these doubts, so far as they are grounded on the existence of these proofs, are, I think, disposed of by a series of questions submitted to and answered by Dr. Viner, published in the March number of the *Monthly Circular*, together with a letter of the 7th February, 1903, which, with Mr. Smith's permission, I set out.

"(1) Did Dr. Viner receive the first lot of Transvaal stamps, as chronicled in the *Philatelist* for December, 1869, direct from Mr. Jeppe, the Postmaster-General? Yes.

"(2) Is not the description of the sizes of the sheets there given incorrect, viz. 16, 30, and 60 respectively, for the 1d., 6d., and 1s.? The plates are still in existence and contain forty impressions only for each value. Yes, there must have been a clerical error, *v.* my note to Mr. Smith.

"(3) In January of the following year Dr. Viner showed the Philatelic Society some imperforate but gummed specimens of each value (1d., 6d., and 1s.) which were supposed to be proofs. Does Dr. Viner remember from what source they reached him? From Mr. Jeppe.

"(4) M. Mahé writes that he received his supplies of Transvaal stamps in 1870 from Dr. W.* Is it possible that he refers to Dr. Viner? Yes.

"(5) I have asked above if Dr. Viner remembers whether the first lot came direct from Jeppe. If the answer is yes, can Dr. Viner say whether

* *Vide* quotation from the *Timbrophile* of December, 1870, p. 244 above.

his subsequent supplies (1870) continued to come from Jeppe, or came from other sources? From or through Mr. Jeppe, *v.* note.

“(6) Supposing that Dr. Viner’s supplies came direct from the Transvaal, is it not possible that they did not come direct from the Postmaster, but from some private correspondent or agent of Dr. Viner’s? Answered below.

“C. W. VINER.”

“7th February, 1903.

“DEAR MR. SMITH,—I regret I am unable to give you much information (if any) worth having. I can, however, answer positively all the questions on your paper, which I return. The stamps I received and chronicled in December, 1869, were sent direct from Mr. Jeppe, the then Postmaster, and I *never* got a stamp from any one else in South Africa.

“With regard to the number of stamps in a sheet, my impression is that either myself or printer made a grand mistake, REVERSING the numbers, which should be sixteen green, thirty blue, sixty red. I cannot think there were any sheets of forty, that number not being divisible in a way to make any usual form of a sheet of stamps; 10 × 4, or 4 × 10, 8 × 5, or *vice versa*, would not do.

“Referring to the lot shown to the Philatelic Society, I cannot tell what made me fancy them proofs. They are undoubtful postals, and I have had them frequently on letters. I repeat they came direct from Mr. Jeppe. I afterwards received the new 3d., together with a lot of the same 3d. value printed in blue and in rose-red, from Rostock in Mecklenburg, but they were sent to me by order of Mr. Jeppe to save time, that I might not have to wait while they travelled to Africa first. The two latter colours must have been trials or proofs. I believe they never served postally. I also received some fifty envelopes from Rostock, again by order of Mr. Jeppe. I NEVER wrote to Rostock for stamps, not to any one at all for Transvaals, except to himself direct. I believe I supplied both Messrs. Mahé and Maury exclusively for years. I repeat that I never wrote to any one but Mr. Jeppe for the stamps in question, and never received any except through or from him.

“C. W. VINER.”

Mr. Smith continues as follows:—

“Dr. Viner’s letter shows that the fancy impressions came from Germany and not from Potchefstroom. M. Mahé’s statement was, therefore, incorrect, though obviously made in good faith. It was very natural, under the circumstances, that the stamps should be described as coming from the Transvaal.

“As regards the size of the sheets, Dr. Viner says that he has the one penny ‘in my mind’s eye, viz. ten rows of six each.’* This, however, is only recollection, and we know that the two plates of each value still exist, each plate containing five horizontal rows of eight stamps.

“It is interesting to learn that the ‘proofs’ came from Jeppe, but as regards their ever being ‘used,’ I think that Dr. Viner is confusing them with the Transvaal-printed imperforates. . . .”

* This reference does not occur in Dr. Viner’s letter above quoted, but on a post card dated 11th February, 1903, shown to me by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, in which Dr. Viner, after referring to a pane of forty stamps of the issue of 1883, writes that such a sheet “would not prove that the first issue red on black was in sheets of forty. I have them in my mind’s eye, viz. ten rows of six each.”

It has hitherto been assumed that all Otto's 1s. stamps were of the well-known emerald-green, but from the above quotations from contemporary magazines it is clear that the first consignment comprised other shades of the German 1s., namely, the "vert foncé" and "vert jaune" of the *Timbrophile*; the former I take to be identical with chrome-green of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* above referred to, as well as the 1s., "a very deep green," imperforate, exhibited by Dr. Viner to the committee of this Society on the 22nd of January, 1870, as above mentioned. In fact I think it is doubtful whether the first consignment comprised any 1s. of the verdigris or emerald-green tint.

I have little doubt that these dark green (vert foncé) and the yellow-green stamps (vert jaune) are the ones on the sheets of my collection which I now show. You will easily recognise the shade of yellow-green and dark green. They are all on the same thin, hard white paper as the ordinary Otto prints; the yellow-green is shown fine rouletted only, and is identical with the above-mentioned stamp obliterated with a postmark dated 30th May, 1870, recently shown to me, but the colour is hardly distinguishable from that of the common 1s. of Borrius. The dark green is shown imperforate, and also fine rouletted. I can vouch for the imperforate stamp having been one of three which existed in a strip which belonged to M. Jules Bernichon, of Paris. Mr. Phillips tells me that he has recently seen an imperforate 6d. obliterated with a postmark dated 1870, and also an unsevered pair of these dark green 1s. stamps imperforate, and the Tapling Collection contains an unsevered pair of these dark green 1s. stamps *tête-bêche*. The reference in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1st February, 1870, to the imperforate 6d. in a paler blue is borne out by the greater number of the imperforate specimens which I have seen, and I would direct your attention to the fact that some of these stamps in my collection are obliterated with the early blue postmark of four concentric rings, that of the 1s. being in blue. But as regards the 1d., you will recollect the passage I quoted at length from the *Philatelist* of December, 1869 (vol. iii., p. 139). What are the impressions printed "*in intense scarlet-vermilion from type overcharged with colour*"? We have hitherto assumed that Otto's unlawful productions of the 1d. and 6d. and 1s. were from new plates made up from dies consisting of the original frames of the genuine types of those values with a new centre, simulating that of the genuine stamps, but fortunately differing therefrom in certain well-known details, *e.g.* the eye and the beak of the animal which crowns the oval shield, and in part of the flagstaff below the label on the right, also in the absence of the well-known scratch across the left portion of the oblique shading (the heraldic tincture vert) of the lower half of the shield, and in other details.

In passing, I may mention that blue impressions of the 6d. envelope struck by Messrs. Davis and Son, of Pietermaritzburg, from the original matrix die, from which the 6d. plates sent to the Transvaal were made, bear this scratch. But there are certain impressions which purport to be the 1d. value to which I must now call your attention, and to a stamp on a sheet which I now send round together with an enlarged photograph. It is on the ordinary thin Otto paper, printed in intense scarlet-vermilion from a plate certainly overcharged with pigment. If you examine these closely, I think you will agree with me that, at any rate so far as the heaviness of the

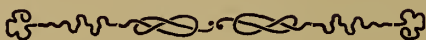
impression will admit, it has all the characteristics of the genuine type, including the scratch on the shield. It answers closely to the description of the intense scarlet-vermilion stamps mentioned in the passage in the *Philatelist* (vol. iii. p. 139), above quoted;* and if we judged from single copies only, I think we should conclude that the stamp is one of the class mentioned in that passage. But Mr. Nankivell some time ago showed me a horizontal pair rouletted 16, of which the impressions, instead of being separated from one another by the space of 3 mm., are, in fact, separated by only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. I have complete panes of the 1d., black, of the issue of 1883 (the perforated stamps), printed from each of the two plates, and though there are slight differences in the spacing of the stamps, the distance never falls below 2 mm. The Tapling Collection contains a single 1d. stamp in the same intense vermilion showing a portion of the next stamp on the right at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The specimen is somewhat clearer than the two stamps of Mr. Nankivell's pair and certainly of the genuine type. What is the explanation of these scarlet-vermilion stamps? You will remember that in the above-quoted passage from the *Philatelist*, December, 1869, it is stated that the 1d. was in sheets of sixteen only, or possibly sixty (see Dr. Viner's letter of the 17th December, 1903, above cited). The statement as to the 6d. being in sheets of thirty, the 1s. in sheets of sixty, and the 1d. in sheets of sixteen only, was made by the writer, who says that the actual stamps were before him; and although there may be some question as to margins in the case of the 6d. and 1d., I do not see how a careful writer like Dr. Viner can have made a mistake about the pane or sheet of sixty 1s. stamps. I believe that Mr. Nankivell regarded these closely spaced 1d. scarlet-vermilion stamps as simply forgeries; but I think that there is another explanation of them. Let me first call your attention to a pair of 1s. proofs, very clear impressions in dark purple, which are undoubtedly of the genuine type. You will observe that they also are separated by only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The same remark applies to some faint impressions on the back of this pair, and to other specimens, including one in the Tapling Collection. Now the impressions of the issued 1s. stamps printed from the plates sent to the Transvaal are never separated by less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and generally by 3 mm. The Vice-President possesses a complete right-hand pane of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of May, 1885 (surcharged on the perforated 1s. stamp), and I have seen large blocks from the other pane, which prove this beyond all question. Therefore these proofs of the 1s. in purple must have been printed from other plates. In passing, I should mention that other proofs of the 1s. in blue or in green are printed from plates separated by the normal distance, and the same remark applies to the dark green 1s. stamps of Otto above referred to.

I will also call your attention to the first consignments of the 3d. stamps printed by Otto—arranged in alternately reversed rows (*tête-à-tête*), with which I deal below—particularly to the fact that the plates from which they were printed apparently were never used by Otto after 1870, that the impressions were of a type different from all the other printings of the 3d. in not having the spur on the leg of the Eagle, and that the stamps were arranged very irregularly, sometimes touching one another vertically and sometimes being

* See above, p. 243.

3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. I think that the only possible conclusion is that Otto in the first instance constructed a trial set of plates from which some of the proofs and first consignments, notably the 1d. in sheets of sixteen, the 6d. in sheets of thirty, and the 1s. in sheets of sixty mentioned in the passage quoted from the *Philatelist*, vol. iii. page 139, as well as the 3d. tête-à-tête, were printed, and that these plates were afterwards abandoned for some reason or other, possibly, as Mr. Gordon Smith has suggested to me, because Otto found that they were unsuitable for perforated stamps. It may be that Otto employed separate electrotype clichés and clamped them up temporarily, and then reset them, but from the close setting of the tête-à-tête 3d. this is improbable, and therefore I conclude that all the plates were solid unsevered pieces of metal (*vide* Mr. Tamsen's description of the plates sent to the Transvaal—*Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 54). If you do not accept this explanation, then another difficulty arises, namely, What has become of the 1d.'s printed in "intense scarlet-vermilion" from plates overcharged with colour?

The closely spaced plates were probably destroyed, otherwise Otto would have used them instead of the plates of the well-known Mecklenburg bogey type, with impressions from which he subsequently inundated Europe. If the explanation I have above suggested is substantially correct, then these 1d. closely printed scarlet-vermilion stamps, as well as any 6d. printed in the sheets of thirty, and the 1s. printed in sheets of sixty, must be of the same status as the rest of the stamps printed and forwarded by Otto to the Transvaal. Mr. Tamsen in his paper (*Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 52) quotes the description of the panes of sixteen, thirty, and sixty of the 1d., 6d., and 1s. respectively contained in the *Philatelist*, but he appears to attach no importance to it, regarding the blocks as portions of sheets: this, however, would scarcely explain a pane of sixty; moreover he had probably not come across any of these closely spaced 1d. stamps, or observed the spacing of the 1s. purple proofs. The matter must have escaped the notice of other writers. As regards the heaviness of the printing, notwithstanding their German origin, I ask you to look at a heavily printed but undoubted genuine 1s. in the verdigris-green on Otto's thin paper obliterated with the early blue postmark of four concentric rings. All the foregoing stamps are found only on one kind of paper. It is thin and tough and of good quality, showing no trace of webbing by transmitted light—only a few specks of light—and the gum is white, or whitish, thick, and generally crinkled.



Philatelic Notes.



THE 2d. AND 6d. OF WEST AUSTRALIA, 1854.

IN the account of the Berlin Philatelic Exhibition in the columns of our excellent contemporary, the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* there is a paragraph relating to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's exhibit which is a little misleading. It is stated that Mr. Hausburg exhibited a plate of twelve types of both the 2d. and 6d. of West Australia, and that he had a guide for the former from the fact that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (during his recent voyage) had caused two impressions of the plate to be taken, and that during this operation the lithographic stone was broken. The 6d., it is stated, could not be reproduced as the stone had been destroyed, and the reproduced plate was therefore an arbitrary arrangement necessarily without any proof as to its correctness.

The real facts, which it is advisable to state in the interest of Philately, are as follows: The stone found and reproduced at the wish of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was the 6d. and not the 2d.; consequently the comments of our contemporary are exactly reversed although otherwise correct. Two copies of the 6d. plate were kindly presented by His Royal Highness to the Philatelic Society, London, and consist of specimens multiplied in groups of twelve. It is, however, not correct to call these varieties types, as there are no differences of design, but the stamps can nevertheless be located by breaks in the printing, varying spacing, and other defects. As regards the 2d., there are, as has long been known, differing types of this stamp, mainly observable in the size and shape of the lettering. This subject has long engaged the attention of collectors in this country, and Mr. Hausburg and the writer have made more or less abortive attempts to ascertain the number of types. The impressions are, however, generally so indistinct as to render their differentiation a matter of extreme difficulty, and it may be said that at present all we know is that there are possibly twelve varieties (assuming that the 2d. was set up, like the 6d., in blocks of that number), and that we have found several of the most distinctly marked types.



THE EARLIEST PRINTINGS OF MAURITIUS.

THE members of the London Philatelic Society present at the meeting on October 28th were enabled to inspect some remarkably fine specimens of these very interesting stamps. It is already known that, inclusive of the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office," the President of the Society, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, possesses a superb collection of the so-called native impressions of Mauritius. Several remarkable copies of the 2d. value have lately been on the market, which H.R.H. has acquired, and it was these latest accessions to his collection that the Prince was kind enough to show to his fellow-members. The specimens in question consisted of three copies of the very earliest printing of the 2d., on the soft yellowish paper, showing the full vertical and diagonal lines in the background in a rich but rather

pale blue shade. All three copies were in immaculate unused condition, with large margin, absolute freshness, and perfect preservation, one of the specimens being the well-known variety lettered "PENOE." These superb stamps will doubtless be a welcome addition to His Royal Highness's collection, and his fellow-members will heartily congratulate him upon his acquisition of such a splendid lot of stamps. No more appropriate inauguration of the Society's first meeting in their new home could be imagined, and everyone will join with us in the hope that we may be privileged to see many more of the philatelic treasures of His Royal Highness.

Occasional Notes.

THE STATUS OF BRITISH STAMPS APPLIED TO SPECIAL USES.

MR. E. A. ELLIOT has sent the following remarks hereon, and we think that the question has now been sufficiently ventilated. After all, it is *chacun son goût* :—

"My best thanks to Mr. Marshall for his reply. I should regret anyone getting a false impression as to his article from reading my reply, which would scarcely be intelligible without having first read his remarks.

"I understood his chief position to be that it is inconsistent to take some of the stamps named and to ignore the rest, thereby practically placing them all on the same level. My object was to show that his position was untenable!

"I will now refer to what he tells us is the crux of his paper, namely, 'A complete unmarked collection represents and includes both the stamps in ordinary use and those in the above categories.' (The word 'unused,' which completely alters the sense, is, of course, only a slip of the pen.)

"If, as we are now told, he does consider the first issue of Cyprus and the rest of that section to be truly Colonial stamps, and also he was 'dealing with collectors of British stamps only and not of Colonials,' I cannot consider the fact that they were originally British as sufficient ground for introducing this section at all. (I do not consider the expression 'British' desirable in this connection, as the colonies are also British, and should prefer 'stamps of Great Britain' throughout.) If we sold a battleship to Japan, it would scarcely be correct to describe it subsequently as a 'British ship applied to a special use.' It simply ceases to be British.

"Similarly with the stamps. They ceased to be issues of Great Britain, and became Colonial. Hence they are not, and cannot be 'represented by, or included in,' a collection limited to the issues of the former country; neither should they, in my opinion, be shown in one, however ambitious, for the sufficient reason that they do not belong to the country represented.

"I altered the classification partly because section 1*b* is properly included in section 2, and his order seemed to me unnatural; but this is a very minor detail.

“In the case of the Oxford Union my test fails if the letters were printed under the gum, but only verbally; the idea intended to be expressed is as to whether the overprint is official for official purposes or made by or for private firms or bodies.

“I understood the expression ‘*franking power*’ to refer solely to the weight of mail matter which a stamp franks, but, in the extended sense, as used by Mr. Marshall, that power is limited by the overprint, yet only in the same way as the purchasing power of trust money may be said to be limited by the necessity of applying it to certain uses.

“A great deal depends upon what each collector considers to constitute a variety, and it is open to anyone to say that an overprint does not; but I maintain that no collection can be truly complete unless it contains a specimen of each different stamp as officially issued.

“I hold no brief for Official stamps, and indeed consider them unnecessary; but they have been issued intentionally, with a special overprint separating them from those issued for public use. Therefore, whether you call them varieties or not, they are different.

“Finally, a collection from which all overprints, Levant surcharges, etc., are excluded may be complete as far as it goes, but is not a complete collection of the issues of the country; but private marks, of whatever nature and by whomsoever affixed, together with foreign postmarks, belong to a different category. The former are of no real interest, and the latter form a very interesting but distinct class by themselves.”

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR PHILATELY.


THE new journal, entitled *The World and his Wife*, which has made such a remarkably favourable impression, alike by the variety of its contents and the beauty of its illustrations, and has thereby secured such an enormous circulation, contains in its initial number a large double-page illustration of “the world’s hundred rarest stamps.” These illustrations are excellently reproduced, and with their descriptions and market values will afford interest alike to those who collect and those who do not. One effect of this world-wide advertisement has already been made apparent in numerous quarters. Dealers and collectors alike have received numerous offers to sell them stamps similar to those depicted. Needless to say, however, the 4 c. of British Guiana, the 2d. of Mauritius, and other stamps offered are not the old and valuable rarities, but the same values of the later issues, and their contemptuous return must have sadly wounded the susceptibilities of these innocent non-collectors!

It is evident that these illustrations have been prepared with the aid of someone well versed in Philately, and that recourse must have been had to large collections or important stocks of stamps, and we believe we are correct in attributing to the kind assistance of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, no inconsiderable share in the success achieved. There are naturally some stamps in the hundred which should be replaced by others still more rare, but the showing is a good one, and includes representations of such

acknowledged rarities as the "Post Office" Mauritius, the Moldavians, the round and oblong British Guianas, the Hawaiian first issue, the Baltimore, the St. Louis 20 c., the Cape Errors, the £1 Great Britain, watermark Anchor, the West Australian inverted Swan, the 12d. Canada, etc., etc. The Queensland 1s. (1861), imperforate, has, however, no right to parade in such company, as it does not exist, and there are several other stamps out of their element; but taken altogether, the illustration is an excellent guide to the rarity of the hundred best stamps, and is an undeniable advertisement of the pursuit of stamp collecting.

—◆—

THE QUEEN OF ADHESIVES.

 COMMITTEE consisting of two well-known philatelists, Messrs. M. H. Lombard and L. L. Green, have recently adjudicated at Boston in a contest as to the most beautiful adhesive stamp. The rival claims of fifty-one competitors were examined, and the committee reported as follows:—

"The members of your committee had before them a fine copy of each and every one of these fifty-one stamps for comparison. From this group first one was discarded and then another as being the least beautiful, by which process the number was in due time reduced to eight. These eight stamps were: Falkland Islands, 2 sh. 6 p.; St. Vincent, 5 sh., 1880; New Zealand, 5 sh., 1898; Nova Scotia, 12½ c.; Newfoundland, 24 c., 1866; Canada, 2 c. Jubilee; United States, 8 c. Martha Washington; United States, \$1 Omaha.

"By further elimination this number was at length reduced to three, the Falkland Islands, the Nova Scotia, and the Omaha.

"To judge between these three your committee found it very difficult, as each of them, although widely different in character, presents claims to beauty of the strongest kind, and it was only after long deliberation that it was decided to drop the Omaha.

"Were not the Nova Scotia quite so sombre in appearance, the result of this competition might have been different, as it has always been a great favourite with your committee; but the beautiful colour of the Falkland won the day, and is pronounced by your judges to be the 'Queen of Adhesives.'"

We certainly cannot agree with this finding. The Falkland stamp is handsome, but too large; the engraving, though fine, is far exceeded by other stamps, and the design is marred by large, conspicuous lettering. The Nova Scotia 12½ cents has, in our view, far greater claims to the first prize, and there are other Colonial and United States stamps that are practically of equal beauty.



Reviews.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON'S CATALOGUE.*



IT is difficult, in view of the perennial appearance of catalogues and their marvellous improvement, to offer comment or criticism of a nature to interest our readers. Messrs. Bright and Son have long entered the arena of catalogue publication, and in their now-issued sixth edition they have produced a work that is a marked improvement upon its predecessors, and is, in every way, well worthy of the reputation of the firm. The numerous additions to the new issues have necessitated an enlargement of the book, which now extends as to adhesives to 640 pages, and as to entires to 224; but despite this, the catalogue preserves unimpaired its convenient bulk and pocketability, if we may be allowed to coin a word. The publishers remark hereon that "Part of the increase is due to the elaboration of some countries by further dividing the existing lists of perforations and watermarks. This will, no doubt, entail some amount of grumbling on the part of those philatelists who already complain that the lists are too complicated by such varieties. May we point out to these collectors that because certain lists of perforations, watermarks, etc., are given in the catalogue, it is not necessary that they should feel bound to collect them? The catalogue is for all classes of collectors. The specialist should take all the varieties that are listed, and as many more as he can find. The 'limitist' should collect only what he considers distinct stamps *within his limits*. This latter will vary according to the collector. For instance, 'A' collects varieties of watermarks, but not perforation. 'B' does not take either, confining himself to distinct types of stamps, but includes prominent shades. 'C' abhors surcharges, so does not include them; and so *ad infinitum*." These observations are doubtless correct, but we hold to our previously expressed opinion that the only really sound system is to point out to collectors, by means of varying type and numbers, which are really the important varieties and which are the minor ones.

The illustrations have been materially improved, but there is still a little scope for amendment (as in the case of Argentine), the wear observable being doubtless due to the large number of copies struck off in successive editions. The publishers remark hereon in the Preface: "A large number of new and improved illustrations have been added, and we think that on the whole the quality of these is superior to any appearing in similar publications. Still further improvements in this direction will be made with each succeeding edition."

Many of the Reference Lists have been practically rewritten, and all the latest issues have been incorporated, with the result that the sixth edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's Catalogue will be found a distinct improvement upon the previous editions, and may be safely accepted by the collecting world as a sound and reliable catalogue in every respect.

* Bright and Son's "ABC" Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, etc. In two parts: Part I.—Adhesives. Part II.—Entires. Bright and Son, 164, Strand, W.C. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.

BRITISH INDIAN SURCHARGED STAMPS.*

The first edition of this work, issued under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of India, was published in 1897, the author being Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, and the second edition has now been necessitated, Mr. B. Gordon Jones being now associated therewith. The authors give the following reasons for the present edition:—

“With the advent of the King’s head stamps for use in the Convention Native States, finality has now been reached for all the Queen’s head issues, and a revised edition of this Hand-book is a necessity, especially as totals can now be given of all stamps with the Queen’s head that have ever been surcharged. Since the publication of the first edition a good deal of further knowledge has come to light regarding these issues, several new varieties have been surcharged, and a few important errors have been discovered. Faridkot, too, has ceased using these over-printed issues since 31st March, 1901.”

The following alterations are the most noteworthy in the present edition, which altogether is a great improvement upon the last edition, as much for its numerous omissions as for its additions, the authors remarking hereon:—

“A change has been made in the listing of errors, which are now divided into ‘major’ and ‘minor.’ Those under the former head are of the first importance, and deserve to be represented in all collections, while those under the latter head are of far less interest. Several ‘errors’ which were included in the first edition are now left out altogether as unworthy of the notice even of specialists, of whom, we are glad to notice, there are now a fair number both in and out of India. Some enthusiasts are constantly discovering ‘errors’ due to minute defects in type or to bad inking. These we have left severely alone and recommend all collectors to follow our example. We also exclude the ‘8TATE’ errors, as we are convinced that the so-called ‘8’ is only an ‘S’ with excess of ink.”

The authors express their thanks to the under-noted specialists for the loan of stamps for illustrations: Messrs. C. Ross Alston, J. T. Chamberlain, C. A. Eddis, J. N. Sircar, E. G. Stone-Wigg, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hancock, and they are to be congratulated upon having produced a valuable addition to our series of philatelic handbooks.

THE COLLEGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.†

There is so much to collect nowadays that philatelists may well be excused if they are not to be tempted into more or less illegitimate forms of collecting. The College stamps of Oxford and Cambridge were acknowledgments of a fee for delivery of letters within certain limited areas, and

* *British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen’s Head) Surcharged for Native States*, by C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones. Calcutta: Cambrian Press, British Indian Street. 1904.

† *A Study of the College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge*. Their history and use from 1870 to 1886, exemplified by reference to existing collections, and illustrated by specially prepared mezzo photo-type plates, by the Rev. Hayman Cummings, A.K.C., LOND.; F.R.HIST.SOC. Oxford: Slatter and Rose, Mitre House, 16, High Street. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

may therefore be looked upon as a species of messenger stamps, or as a private or local issue. They were issued in two colleges at Oxford and in three at Cambridge, and they were withdrawn from use by the action of the Postmaster-General in 1886, having been used from 1870, and this finality will doubtless favourably affect the number of those who collect them.

It must be acknowledged that, whatever the philatelic merits of the stamps in question, the author has done his best to present them in the most favourable light, having embodied all the available information, having given the most ample and excellent illustrations, and having produced a work that in its general appearance is on equal lines with an *edition de luxe*. We are convinced that this volume will be readily welcomed by all who favour the collection of the College stamp, and we congratulate the Rev. Hayman Cummings upon the successful result of his labours.

For the benefit of those who are not well informed as to the nature and history of these stamps, we cannot do better than quote the author's words in the Introduction:—

“It seems very desirable to gather into one volume whatever is possible respecting these interesting issues of stamps in use for fifteen years, then well-nigh forgotten until several members of the Oxford Philatelic Society unearthed a large amount of evidence as to their existence and use. A few paragraphs in the stamp magazines, none entirely accurate, some misleading, are all that were published concerning them until 1893, when a notable paper, read by Professor Arthur S. Napier, M.A., PH.D., at a meeting of the Oxford Philatelic Society, marked a new departure. In the light of more recently acquired information, some of the conclusions arrived at then are found to be erroneous, and deductions were made upon insufficient data.

“The present book is an effort to preserve and consolidate whatever is reliable and trustworthy with reference to the letter stamps of the Colleges, gathered from existing documents, College records, witnesses of their use who are still living, and last, but by no means the least important, the evidence afforded by the stamps themselves. From time immemorial the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge possessed certain privileges and immunities in the matter of letters and correspondence, which were confirmed by Acts of Parliament. The stamps themselves were used from 1870 to 1886, when, through the interference of the Postmaster-General and with the acquiescence of the College authorities, they were discontinued.”



NATAL.—The 1d. stamp on the new water-marked paper is reported.

Adhesive. 1d. carmine; new wmk.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 1 cent with the new watermark has been seen.

Adhesive. 1 cent, green; new wmk.

Johore.—A new set, in the same design as before, but with the head of the present Sultan, has been issued, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit samples.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 cent, lilac and green.
	2 cents " orange.
	3 " " black.
	4 " " carmine.
	5 " " sage-green.
	8 " " blue.
	10 " " black.
	25 " " blue-green.
	50 " " red.
	\$1 green and purple.
	\$2 " " crimson.
	\$3 " " blue.
	\$4 " " brown.
	\$5 " " orange.

SUDAN.—The *M. J.* has received the 1 piastre in its old colours, with the multiple watermark, and without the "O.S.G.S." surcharge.

Our contemporary remarks: "We chronicled this value in *black and red*, and the 10 piastres in *brown and mauve*, in January, 1903, on the authority of a contemporary, but we have never seen these stamps, either surcharged or otherwise. Do they exist?"

Adhesive.

1 p., blue and brown, with multiple wmk.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new set.

We find the 1, 5, and 6 heller have the figures of value in colour on white ground, the 10, 20, 25, and 30 heller in black on white, and the remainder have the figures in white on solid ground. All have the shiny bars and are perf. 12½-13.

Adhesives.

1 h., reddish mauve.	30 h., reddish mauve.
5 h., green.	35 h., green.
6 h., orange.	40 h., mauve.
10 h., rose.	50 h., pale blue.
20 h., brown.	60 h., pale brown.
25 h., ultramarine.	72 h., rose.

AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.—The following new values have been chronicled in several journals.

Adhesives. 2 fcs. on 2 kronen, grey-lilac.
4 " 4 " grey-green.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us some provisionals lately issued.

The 8 öre is surcharged with a colourless figure "4" on a solid black oval ground in the centre, with "ORE" in large caps below.

The 24 öre is overprinted with figures "15" over the figures "24" and "ÖRE" in smaller caps, in black, below.

Provisionals.

4 öre, slate and carmine; black surcharge.
15 " brown " "

GREECE.—A correspondent informs the *M. J.* that he possesses the 80 lepta, Unpaid Letter stamp, in the second variety of type, perf. 9. *Unpaid Letter Stamp.*

80 l., green and black (Type 53); perf. 9.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The list of new issues on page 260 has to be added to.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send the ½ c.

Adhesives. ½ c., yellow; perf. 12.
10 c., purple "
20 c., black "

A.R. Stamp. 5 c., blue; perf. 12.

Registration Stamps.

20 c., brown on blue; imperf.
20 c. " " perf.

Boyaca.—The publishers of the *M. J.* have found the 5 and 10 pesos stamps of last year (Types 6 and 7) printed on the wrong papers. A single copy of each was discovered in their stock, both imperf.

Adhesives. 5 pesos, black on buff.
10 " " rose.

Cucuta.—The *M. J.* lists the following:—

Adhesives.

(b) With "Gobierno Provisorio" at top.
"2 cvos," black on white (No. 5 in the Catalogue).

The same, but overprinted "Andrez B. Fernandez," at right, in violet.

"5 cvos," black on deep pink.

(c) With "Gobierno Provisional" at top, and overprint at right in black.

"1 ctvo," black on blue-green.

There is also a variety inscribed "1 centavo," chronicled in April, 1901, but which has been omitted from the Catalogue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports a new provisional.

It is the 2 c., brown, Postage Due stamp, surcharged

REPUBLICA
DOMINICANA

I

CENTAVOS
CORREOS

in carmine.

No doubt we are in for a shoal of this rubbish.

Provisional. 1 c. on 2 c., brown.

MEXICO.—A change in colour of the current 2 cents. stamp has taken place, for the *A. J. P.* lists it in bright blue.

Adhesive. 2 c., bright blue; perf. 14-15.

SALVADOR.—A provisional card is chronicled by *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Post Card.

1 c. on 2 c., lake, with stamp of 1903 type.

URUGUAY.—Some of the locally printed stamps have arrived, and the *M. J.* states that the design appears to be a lithographic reproduction of Types 75 and 76. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send specimens.

Adhesive. 1 c., green; perf. 11½.

2 c., dull orange; perf. 11½.

VENEZUELA.—We gather from the *A. J. P.* that the 5 c., orange, of 1900 has been seen without surcharge.

Adhesive. 5 c., orange; without overprint.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH ZANZIBAR.—The *M. J.*, on the authority of a Continental journal, chronicles a long list of provisionals. Here they are—

1. *Stamps of 1897-1902, surcharged in black.*

"25 c. = 2½" on 4 a. on 40 c.

"50 = 5" on 3 a. on 30 c.

"50 = 5" on 4 a. on 40 c.

"1 fr. = 10" on 3 a. on 30 c.

"1 fr. = 10" on 4 a. on 40 c.

2. Type 5 of Zanzibar, surcharged in red. "2" and "25" on ½ a. on 5 c. (as described in August).

3. Type 6 of Zanzibar, surcharged in black.

"25 c." and "2½" on 1 a. on 10 c.

"25 c." and "2½" on 3 a. on 30 c.

"50 c." and "cinq" on 3 a. on 30 c.

"1 fr." and "dix" on 3 a. on 30 c.

4. *The Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

½ a. on 5 c.; surcharged "Timbre," vertically, at upper right, in red.

1 a. on 10 c.; surcharged "Affranchi," across the word "TAXE," in black.

1½ a. on 15 c.; surcharged with a bar across the top and bottom labels, in red.

GABON.—*Erwen's Weekly* tells us that this Colony has been endowed with a set of its own.

It is of the usual French colonial type, but inscribed "GABON." Perf. 14 × 13½.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send the 1 c. as sample.

Adhesives.

	Name, rose.
1 c., black on azure	" blue.
2 c., brown on buff	" blue.
4 c., purple-brown on grey	" rose.
5 c., bright yellow-green	" blue.
10 c., rose-red	" rose.
15 c., grey	" blue.
20 c., red on green	" blue.
25 c., blue	" rose.
30 c., cinnamon on drab	" blue.
40 c., red on yellow	" blue.
50 c., brown on azure	" rose.
75 c., brown on orange	" blue.
1 f., olive-green on toned	" rose.
2 f., violet on lilac	" rose.
5 f., lilac on pale lilac	" blue.

MARTINIQUE.—The third line of our list of provisionals, page 261, should, we think, read, "10 c. on 30 c., brown," etc.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).

C. J. DAUN. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.

R. EHRENBACH. F. REICHENHEIM.

T. W. HALL. GORDON SMITH.

The first meeting of the season 1904-5 was held, by the invitation of the Vice-President, at 2, Cavendish Square, on Friday the 14th October, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, H. G. Palliser, R. Frenzel, C. J. Daun, Rudolph Meyer,

Wm. Martello Gray, C. J. Tyas, J. C. Sidebotham, E. Stanley Gibbons, R. B. Yardley, W. T. Wilson, H. Dorning Beckton, Douglas Ellis, C. McNaughtan, Gordon Smith, Robert Ehrenbach, Malcolm S. Cooke, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, George F. Napier, T. Wickham Jones, Edw. B. Evans, H. Quare, L. S. Wells, Arthur H. Stamford, T. Maycock, A. W. Maclean, W. Schwabacher, C. Neville Biggs, W. W. Blest, M. P. Castle, Robert Reid, William Pimm, F. Ransom, B. D. Knox, Thos. Wm. Hall.

Visitors: Stanley B. Baxter, M. Raffalovich.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 10th June, 1904, were taken as read. A letter was read from the Rev. H. Williams, announcing the death of Col. W. E. Williams, a member of the Society, and the intimation was received with great regret.

A print check list of the proofs of adhesives and revenue stamps of the United States of America, prepared by Mr. Toppan, was presented by him to the Society, and the same was handed to the librarian for acknowledgment in the usual way.

A letter was received from Lieut. H. J. Gillespie, resigning his membership of the Society, and the resignation was accepted with regret.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen, who, after ballot, were declared duly elected:—

Lieut.-Col. Schofield Patten Peile, C.B., proposed by Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger Burrows, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Arthur John Warren, proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The Vice-President then gave a short explanation of the method of arrangement of the stamps in his collection of Great Britain, and at his invitation the members proceeded to inspect the collection, which had been specially set out and arranged for such inspection. The display of the stamps was very much appreciated by the members present, and a very sincere vote of thanks was passed to the Vice-President for affording the members an opportunity of inspecting the same. The proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

President—R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents—

T. W. PECK, ESQ. W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee—

MR. P. T. DEAKIN. MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.
MR. H. GRINDALL. MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—308, Birchfield Road,
Birmingham.

1904.
Oct. 6. Annual General Business Meeting. The Report and Balance Sheet, showing a cash balance in hand of £74 8s. 4½d., were passed. The following amended programme was adopted:—
- „ 18. (*Tuesday*) Display: Great Britain, New Zealand, Germany. Mr. W. B. Avery.
- „ 27. Display: Australian Colonies. Mr. R. Hollick.
- Nov. 10. Paper: "Turkey." Mr. P. T. Deakin.
- „ 24. Paper: "Hong Kong." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
- Dec. 3. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
1905.
Jan. 5. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

- Feb. 2. Paper: "Railway Letter Stamps." Capt. M. W. K. Connolly.
- „ 23. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
- Mar. 2. Paper: "Roumania." Mr. H. Grindall.
- Mar. 23. Paper: "Northern Nigeria and Seychelles." Messrs. Stephenson and Wadams.
- April 14. Display: Great Britain. Mr. W. Pimm.
- May 4. Paper. Mr. T. W. Peck.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

Twenty pounds was voted towards the Permanent Collection, which now contains 12,064 varieties. The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal for the ensuing year.

Votes of thanks were given to the following donors to the Permanent Collection:—Dr. R. Lyon (unused triangular Capes, etc.), Messrs. E. U. Eddis, J. N. Marsden, H. F. Lowe, L. Lloyd, A. Spetsiotis, C. F. Tanner, C. McNaughtan, F. C. Krichauff, J. J. Smith, G. E. Petty, while Messrs. C. T. Reed and F. J. Durrant were thanked for donations of catalogues and periodicals, Dr. R. Lyon for Mount Brown's Catalogue, 5th edition, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, H. L. Ewen, Alfred Smith and Son, W. Brown, W. Morley, and Th. Lemaire for their periodicals, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. for their Tentative List of Adhesives and Revenues of the U.S.A.

In view of the great increase in the value of the Society's possessions, amounting to many hundreds of pounds, it was decided that "All persons elected members on and after October 1st, 1905, and all whose membership shall have lapsed and who desire re-election, shall pay an entrance fee of 5s."

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, J. W. Dorman, M.A., J. G. Cuthbertson, B. B. A. Bittencourt, T. A. Cunningham, S. C. Skipton, W. H. Terry, G. E. Anthonisz, P. Guerin, W. T. Taylor, G. Schmidt, B. C. Baylis, Aug. Marbes, T. B. Widdowson.

The membership now stands at 320, an increase of two on last year.

It was decided to send special diplomas to all those members who have contributed £10 in value to the Permanent Collection, as an interesting souvenir of the assistance so generously given to the work of the Society and to Philately in general. They have given of their best, and the Society is extremely grateful to them, and by research is making splendid use of the gifts. The 12,064 (4,478 in the Colonial Album and 7,586 in the Foreign) have been got together in less than three years, and although this rate of progress may not be maintained, the committee are determined to do all they can to this end, having had the experience of the great use it has already been to the members.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at 2, Cavendish Square, London, W., on Tuesday, October 18th, 1904, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. Simpson, L. E. Bradbury, T. H. Harvey, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, R. Frenzel, F. Reichenheim, W. G. Cool, A. G. Wane, K. Wiehen, H. Thompson, E. S. Dudley, W. T. Standen, V. H. Gregory, E. P. Richardson, F. J. Melville, B. W. H. Poole, S. Chapman, J. K. Boddy, B. F. Cooper, E. Bounds, D. Field, W. A. Boyes, F. W. Mellor, D. Thomson, A. Bagshawe, W. A. Bois, L. Magnee, H. L. Hayman, W. V. Morten, J. W. Jones, R. Meyer, Captain G. F. Napier, G. A. Nelson, W. Wernberg, Gordon Smith, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Reichenheim was voted to the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, April 19th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society: Messrs. J. H. Harman, B. Fuglsang, E. Dodds, E. Potton, Dr. T. J. Paton, A. Glerup, L. Cohen, Lieutenant F. H. Napier, and Captain G. F. Napier.

Donations of forgeries from Messrs. Neck and Gaffe, and from Miss Stewart, were received and acknowledged. Also *The Stamps of the Straits Settlements*, from William Brown, and *The International Directory of Philatelic Literature*, from Victor Marsh, were acknowledged on behalf of the Hon. Librarian.

At the conclusion of formal business the Earl of Crawford favoured the members with a descriptive account of the methods adopted when stamps were ordered, designed, and printed by the governments concerned. He described in detail the colour

variations, from the rough draft to the colour proof, and gave valuable information as to the issue of the U.S. reprints and their relative scarcity.

A move was then made to his lordship's library, where the collection of the stamps of the United States was arranged in many volumes for convenient examination. This—replete as it is in every direction—is perhaps the most complete and attractive of all the great specialised collections. Taken in conjunction with its proofs, essays, etc., it gives the entire postal history of the country in its most interesting form, and it is a monument of the care and labour that have been expended in its compilation. Needless to say, the members were highly gratified at the honour paid to the Society, and were deeply sensible of the courtesy that had enabled them to spend such an enjoyable evening.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

THE above Society held a meeting on Tuesday the 6th September, when there were present thirteen members and five visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Several letters from correspondents were read. The next business brought up was the hiring of a room for the Society. The Chairman proposed that they have a room in the Masonic Temple, which would be very suitable for holding the meetings. The Society would also be able to keep their library there. Mr. W. E. Fairbridge was elected as a member of the Society.

The second quarterly auction then took place, Mr. M. P. Vallentine officiating as auctioneer.

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.				
Sale of October 4th and 5th, 1904.				
	* Unused.			
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set in pairs,*	£	s.	d.	
mint		6	5	0
Great Britain,	O.W.			
	OFFICIAL, Queen,			
5d., used		1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto block of				
four, used		6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., used		5	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, ditto,				
1s.,* mint		9	0	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., imperf., centre	£	s.	d.	
inverted		3	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., on piece		5	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, clean-cut perf.*		7	10	0
Jhind, 1885, 8 a., dull mauve,				
Gibbons' 205*		2	6	0
Ditto, 1885, 1 rupee, Gibbons'				
206*		2	2	0
Straits Settlements, C C, 12½, 96 c.,				
grey,* mint		4	15	0
British Central Africa, 1895, no				
wmk., £10, vermilion		5	0	0
Cape, Woodblock, 4d., pale blue		2	17	6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	3	0	0	Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s.,* mint	2	14	0
Niger Coast, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d.,* mint	8	10	0	Seychelles, 1893, 12 c. on 16 c., surcharge inverted,* mint	2	15	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.", 1st print, 6d., carmine, figure of value omitted	5	10	0	Transvaal, 1s., green, fine roulette, Gibbons' No. 13,* with gum	4	4	0
Argentine, 1864, imperf. 15 c.	2	15	0	Ditto, 1883, 1s., green, a mint block of four, showing the tête-bêche variety	5	5	0
St. Vincent, ½ on half 6d., pair,* with gum	2	8	0	Ditto, 1885, halve penny on 1s., green, a mint block of four, showing the tête-bêche variety, with side margin of sheet	7	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., deep blue, early state	2	14	0	Uganda, 1895, a vertical strip showing all the values, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 100 cowries, superb*	39	0	0
South Australia, 1870-1, perf. 11½ × 12½ × 10, 3d., blue, mint	5	5	0	Zululand, 5s., carmine	2	8	0
* * *				Barbados, 1870, Large Star, rough perfs., 1d., blue,* part gum	6	0	0
Sale of October 18th and 19th, 1904.				Dominica, 1882, ½, in red, on half 1d., lilac, surcharge inverted	2	12	0
* Unused.				Nevis, 1883, 6d., green,* mint	4	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black,* no gum	6	7	6	New Brunswick, 1s., violet	11	0	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d.,* mint	4	10	0	St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red,* mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1867-80, 2s., blue,* mint	2	4	0	Ditto, ½ on half 6d., pair,* mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1873-80, Orbs, 2½d, Plate 3, strip of three,* mint	4	0	0	Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	10	0	0
Ditto, ^{O.W.} OFFICIAL' Queen, 10d.,* mint	5	0	0	Ditto, 4d., Star, ultramarine,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, ditto, 1s., <i>used</i>	5	10	0	Tobago, 1880, C C, 6d., stone	2	6	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	7	10	0	Tasmania, £1, green and yellow,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	5	17	6	Victoria, 1850, 1d., dull red, roul.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto,* full gum	4	4	0	Ditto, 1865, 6d., blue, single-lined "4"	26	0	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perf.	3	17	6	Ditto, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	3	0	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s. 6d., green,* mint	3	3	0	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red*	4	15	0
British East Africa, 1891, Provisional, handstamped, in dull violet, ½ a. on 2 a.	4	0	0	* * *			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 4 a., brown	5	0	0	Sale of November 1st and 2nd, 1904.			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, surcharged in MS., ½ a. on 2 a., vermilion, S.G. 38	3	15	0	* Unused.			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 anna on 4 a., brown, S.G. 39	4	0	0	Niger Coast, Gibbons' No. 27,* mint	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 anna, "V.H.M.", on 3 annas, red, S.G. 41, a vertical pair, used, on entire, with another stamp	4	4	0	Northern Nigeria, 2s. 6d., Queen's Head, pair,* mint	1	10	0
Ditto, 1895, 2 rupees, a mint horizontal pair, perf. on all sides	3	10	0	Transvaal, 1887, 1d. on 6d., double surcharge,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 rupees, a similar pair	2	0	0	Newfoundland, 2d., deep lake, block of four,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 rupees, a similar pair	1	12	0	Peru, medio peso, orange, horizontal pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees, surcharge twice printed, <i>used</i>	2	10	0	Trinidad, 1863, 6d., emerald,* perf. 13, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1897, 50 rupees, mint	3	14	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 1,* with gum	7	10	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 3d., and 1d. on 4s., used on piece	3	15	0	New Zealand, pelure, perf., 1d., red, perfs. clipped*	5	15	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* with gum	6	7	6	Ditto, 1875, Large Star, 1d., deep lilac, part gum	3	5	0
				Collection in Imperial, 4,907	29	0	0
				* * *			

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.		India, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (8 arches), vertical pair*	£	s.	d.	
Sale of October 11th and 12th, 1904.		Ditto, "CHMABA," 1 a., plum, error,* mint	5	5	0	
* Unused.		British East Africa, 1891, MS. provisionals, $\frac{1}{2}$ "A. B." on 2 a., ver. pair	3	17	6	
Great Britain, 1887, 3d., brown on orange,* mint	£1 9s. and	Ditto, ditto, ditto, a single copy	5	5	0	
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines, Type 5, on entire		British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals,* mint	3	7	6	
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., ditto, Type 4,* no gum		Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	4	12	6	
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 2d., lilac, green surcharge		Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue,* no gum	2	15	0	
British South Africa, £2, rose-red*		Sierra Leone, 3d., saffron-yellow,* part gum	2	0	0	
Ditto, ditto,* thicker paper		Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	12	0	0	
Ditto, 1891, 8d. on 1s., brown		New South Wales, 1854-6, 6d., brown, imperf., part gum	3	5	0	
Ditto, 1896, One Penny on 3d., grey,* mint		Queensland, truncated Star, perf. 12, 3d., brown	4	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used		South Australia, 1867-70, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., deep green, block of four,* mint	5	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto on 4s., grey, block of four,* mint		Ditto, 1902, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8d., blue, block of four, including the error "EIGHT,"* mint	10	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy,* mint		* * *				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used pair		MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.				
Ditto, ditto, Three pence on 5s., orange-yellow, block of four,* mint		Sale of November 3rd and 4th, 1904.				
Cape, Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, on entire		* Unused.				
Ditto, 1d. and 4d., reprints, pair of each, used, on entire		Great Britain, 1847-54, octagonal issue, 1s., green, a part sheet of fifteen, mint, full margins three sides, all overprinted "SPECIMEN"	5	0	0	
Cape of Good Hope, "Three Pencb" on 4d., blue		Ditto, ditto, wmk. Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued paper, with side margin, overprinted "SPECIMEN," mint	1	16	0	
Orange River Colony, 1888, 1d. on 4d., blue, strip of three, with double surcharge, showing varieties of type		Ditto, 1883-4, £5, orange, ver. pair	2	12	0	
Transvaal, 1 Penny, in red, on 6d., black, Type 12		Ditto, 1887, 3d., brown on orange,* mint, with bottom margin	1	10	0	
Canada, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, on piece		Ditto, Admiralty, Type I, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3d.,* all mint	3	17	6	
Trinidad, 1894, "O S," 5s., lake,* mint		Ditto, R. H., Official, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.,* mint	2	2	0	
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., drab		France, 1870, Bordeaux print, 20 c., blue, Types 1 and 3,* both rare	2	17	6	
Venezuela, Postal Fiscal, 1876, 2 c., orange, with inverted centre		Afghanistan, 1292, abasi, black, strip of three*	4	0	0	
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue		Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	7	10	0	
Tonga, 1895, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2d., pale blue, pair,* mint		Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	5	0	
Victoria, 1871, 9d. on 10d., pair*		Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	5	5	0	
Ditto, 1873, 9d., brown on rose,* mint		British East Africa, 1891, provisional, handstamped in dull violet and initialed in black, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, "A.D.," on 2 annas, vermilion	4	0	0	
Collections: Many thousands in eight books, £74; 1,268, £19; 926 (Oppen's), £15.		Lagos, 1876, perf. 14, 1s., orange*	4	5	0	
* * *		Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., vermilion, early	6	5	0	
Sale of October 25th and 26th, 1904.		New Brunswick, 1s., violet	8	5	0	
* Unused.		Newfoundland, 6d., orange-ver.*	2	6	0	
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, with wide serpentine roulette, on entire		U.S.A., Justice, 90 c.,* mint	4	0	0	
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.		Nevis, 6d., grey, litho	3	5	0	
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto		New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green, on laid	6	0	0	
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto,* mint		Collection: 7,604 in plain album	75	0	0	

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIII.

DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 156.

St. Helena Obsolete Postage Stamps.



THE *London Philatelist* for July last contained the following announcement:—

“The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of St. Helena to dispose of the under-mentioned obsolete postage stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government, and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed. Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office, between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 2 on Saturday. No offer for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the stamps sold. Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in not later than the 31st December, 1904, after which date all the stamps which may remain unsold will be destroyed.”

A list of the stamps to be disposed of was also given, with the numbers of each value, the total face value being £8,638 7s. 10d.

The conditions of sale were obviously onerous, and there would hardly be any dealer or syndicate who could absorb so large a quantity as over eight thousand pounds' worth of stamps of a relatively unimportant Colony. The Crown Agents, however, possibly for cogent reasons, decided that they could not dispose of these stamps below face value, and the affair was therefore at a deadlock. It appears, however, that St. Helena has urgent need of funds for local improvements (and apparently no resources beyond the sale of stamps!), and the Crown Agents therefore had recourse to a desperate remedy for this *impasse!* They postmarked the entire stock and sold them *en bloc* to a well-known dealer at probably a small fraction of their face value. These eleven varieties are therefore on the market, in sheets, with an improvised diamond-shaped postmark(?) in the centre of each block of four and with the full original gum! In this condition they are neither used nor

unused, and they will probably be regarded as valueless by all discriminating collectors. The principal result on the philatelic market will be the enhancement of the value of the existing stocks of St. Helena of the corresponding values to those defaced. We are informed that this stock is considerable, as the St. Helena Post Office have been selling these remainders broadcast for years. Under such circumstances we should have thought that an ordinary acquaintance with business conditions would have convinced them of the futility of an effort to dispose of a further £8,000 worth at face value.

We can but deplore the whole affair, which tends to elevate neither Philately nor the Crown Agents for the Colony. The sale of postmarked remainders has been effected to a certain extent in Australia, though under the general condemnation of the practice it has been largely discontinued; but no large quantity of stamps was thus treated, and it was done ostensibly to oblige collectors. In the present instance the transaction is a large one, and the object—to gain funds for an impoverished Colony—is openly avowed. We cannot help thinking that St. Helena has lowered its dignity by this transaction, and that it has created an ugly precedent in our colonial postal history. It had been better, alike for St. Helena and for stamp collectors, had this remainder been consigned to the flames.

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON FEBRUARY 19TH, 1904.

(Continued from page 274.)



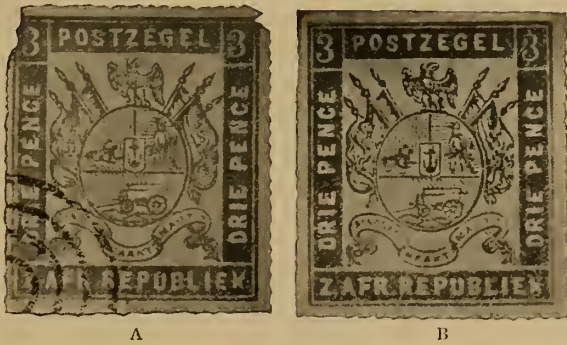
THE second consignment of German-printed stamps reached the Transvaal in February, 1870. We have no contemporary information as to their shades or perforations, but as the quotations and notices prior to March, 1870, already cited exhaust most of the known varieties which, either from their appearance or for other reasons, are clearly of German origin, except only the 1s., emerald-green or verdigris,* I doubt whether they can be distinguished from the stamps of the earlier consignment. The only reference to the paper of the first consignment is in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of December, 1869, vol. vii. p. 183, which you will remember stated that the stamps were printed on thin paper. I will now refer you to a horizontal strip of three 6d. stamps which I exhibit. These stamps have all the appearance of Otto's best printing, and are in his well-known ultramarine colour, but the paper is of a different nature, being much coarser than any other paper known to have been used by Otto for any of the preceding stamps, or in fact of any of his productions hitherto

* The reference (quoted below) in Messrs. Stafford Smith's list of the stamps in their own collection to the German 1s., on thin paper in light bluish green, is, of course, too late (May, 1871).

accepted as genuine. The paper is like that used for some of the Borrius printings—in fact, the variety of paper described later, which I call “D”—and possibly these stamps may be proofs of Borrius, although the printing is superior to that of any of his other stamps. I may mention that the middle stamp has the flaw (i.) of the “left” pane of the locally printed stamps described below; therefore this strip was printed from one of the plates sent to the Transvaal.

I must also refer to certain 1s. stamps which in the absence of dated specimens present great difficulties. They are all very scarce. Shortly they may be described as follows:—

(a) Printed in pale yellow-green on medium hard compact smooth paper, slightly toned in some specimens, probably from the gum, and somewhat surfaced, and showing no traces of a wove texture or meshes, the gum being yellowish and smooth. This paper is somewhat similar to the thin paper generally used by Otto, but it is distinctly thicker and harder. So far I have only found these varieties rouletted 16. I show you specimens



A

B

obliterated with the postmark of four concentric rings, some in black and others in blue. The printing of these stamps varies from very clear to somewhat heavy.

(b) Printed on paper similar to the last in dark yellowish green, similar to that of the dark green German 1s. on Otto's ordinary thin paper, above described (p. 272 *supra*). The impression is clear. I have a single specimen of this stamp; it is rouletted 16, and obliterated with the postmark of four concentric rings in blue.

(c) Printed in a bright grass-green on medium soft compact paper slightly toned and surfaced, and showing no traces of a wove texture. This paper seems almost identical with the Borrius paper “B,” hereafter described. Impressions not so clear. I possess an unused specimen imperforate, and others rouletted 16, the latter being obliterated with the postmark of four concentric rings in black. The shade of the printing ink, although somewhat similar to that of (a), is deeper and apparently contains more blue. The gum of the imperforate specimen is smooth and yellowish.

(d) Printed on paper somewhat similar to the last, but much stouter and more highly surfaced, in a dark brownish green, similar to that of Otto's 1s.* I show a specimen obliterated.

* Described at page 272.

(e) Clearly printed in the colour of (a), but on medium coarse paper, showing meshes distinctly. I have two specimens, both rouletted 16 and obliterated in blue ink with the postmark of four concentric rings.

Formerly the stamps of variety (c) were classed with the hard-surfaced paper stamps of the Commissioners, but it is softer, and having regard to the obliteration of some of the specimens with the blue postmarks of four concentric rings, and to the fact that hitherto no specimens have been found with the numeral postmark, they must necessarily be ascribed to a comparatively early period, certainly not later than 1874, and the resemblance of the paper of (a), (b), and (c) to that used by Otto for some of his early 3d.'s, and for some of Goldner's imitations, and the clear impression of (b) and of some specimens of (a), point somewhat to the conclusion that they also are of Otto's manufacture. At the present time, however, I can only describe them and place them and the strip of three 6d. stamps provisionally in a class by themselves; but I have little doubt that they are productions of either Otto or Borrius; at present I am inclined to the opinion that they are Otto's. In this connection I would remind you of the quotations in the earlier part of this paper (*vide* page 243 *supra*) proving that the first consignment of the 1s. German-printed stamps comprised many shades. I may add to these references Messrs. Stafford Smith's list of the Transvaal stamps in their own collection in vol. v. of *The Philatelist* at page 61 (May, 1871), in which, under the heading of "One Shilling," they give as printed in Germany "Thin paper, rouletted; light bluish green, yellowish green."

THE 3D.

Although the 3d. was not prepared or issued as soon as the other three values, yet by the law sanctioned by the Volksraad 18th January, 1869, the postal rate of 3d. was fixed for parcels and newspaper rates (Tamsen, *M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 50).

The plates of this value were not ordered until after the arrival from Germany of proofs of the other values, and in giving instructions for their preparation, Mr. Jeppe directed the engraver to alter the bird surmounting the coat-of-arms into something more nearly resembling an eagle or vulture. This explains the new type found on the 3d. stamps (Tamsen, *M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 70).

The date of the first issue of these stamps has hitherto usually been accepted as July, 1871, or rather, the 30th of June of that year, when 8,000 3d. stamps arrived from Germany, together with the two plates, a matrix die, and 1,000 sheets of gummed paper (see *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 70). But from the quotations from *Le Timbrophile* of the 30th January, 30th June, and 30th December, 1870, which I have already set out,* as well as other contemporary evidence, and facts which I am going to put before you, we have to consider whether some of the earlier varieties, which I think can be identified, should not be regarded as postage stamps.

It is obvious, from the quotation from *Le Timbrophile* of 30th January, 1870, that a plate of the 3d. was in existence before January, 1870, and we have seen that in his letter to Otto of the 30th March, 1870 (*supra*, p. 244),

* *Vide* p. 244 *supra*.

Mr. Jeppe authorised Otto to supply to certain parties quantities of the 3d. stamps at face value, and to credit the money received against his account for plates and stamps. I possess a letter dated 2nd June, 1870, written by Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons to Herr Otto, ordering £10 worth of the 3d. in lilac and £5 worth in "blue or any other colour."

I acquired this letter from Mr. David Cohn, who has shown me other letters with similar instructions addressed to Herr Otto by Messrs. Stafford Smith and others. No doubt these orders were executed, although it is clear from the letter of Mr. F. Jeppe to Otto of the 30th March, 1870, that only violet or lilac impressions were authorised.

Mr. Jeppe told Mr. Tamsen, (*M. J.*, iv. 70) that he (Jeppe) received specimens of the 3d. value early in 1870; and it is to be observed that in his letter of 30th March, 1870, to Otto, Mr. Jeppe not only acknowledged the receipt of a 3d. stamp, but gave orders for £100 nominal value of the same.

I wish now to refer you to a letter written by Mr. Jeppe and dated from Potchefstroom *15th February, 1871*, published in *The Philatelist*, vol. v. p. 67, also in the ninth volume of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, p. 80, in which he warns dealers and collectors not to purchase Transvaal stamps unless forwarded by him (Mr. Jeppe) or his agent direct from Potchefstroom, and unless issued in the therein undermentioned colours—and stating that it had come to his knowledge that postage stamps were being sold on the Continent and in England, in all fancy colours and below facial value.

Then follows a list of the 1d., 6d., and 1s., and finally: "Fourth issue, 1st March, 1871."

"Design as above, but with improved Eagle, and broader ribbon* below coat of arms; col. imp., rect., *perf.* and *imperf.*"

"Three (Drie) pence, violet."

The italics are my own.

Let us now refer to other contemporary records of the appearance of the 3d.

The Philatelist, vol. iv. p. 23 (1st February, 1870), mentions that the new value "is now out," and after describing the improved Eagle and stating that "those we have received being all unrouletted, must be considered 'proofs,'" mentions that "the colour is a rich, bright, violet."

Later in the same volume, at p. 85 (July, 1870), I find the following:—

"The threepenny adhesives are now in active service in the Republic. They are rouletted similarly to the other values, and vary in colours from a light to a rich deep violet."

I imagine that by "active service" the writer simply meant that he had received the stamps from postal authorities in the Transvaal.

Again, in vol. v., at p. 61 (May, 1871), in the elaborate list made from Messrs. Stafford Smith's own collection, I find the following:—

"Three Pence."

"Thin paper, pale violet, deep violet; both rouletted and imperforate (printed in Germany). The imperforate varieties are irregularly printed in alternately reversed rows."

* From this reference to the ribbon I think it is probable that Mr. Jeppe had complained of the narrowness and indistinctness of the ribbon and motto in the three other values.

Other contemporary notices of the appearance of the 3d. and its several varieties are as follows :—

Le Timbre Poste, January, 1870 (vol. viii. p. 2) :—

“REPUBLICQUE TRANSVAAL.—Le 3 pence est paru. Il est violet, et non dentelé. Type connu.”

Ibid., June, 1870 (vol. viii. p. 44) :—

“Le 3 pence, violet, est arrivé percé comme on devait s’y attendre.”

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, vol. viii. p. 27 (1st February, 1870) :—

“The promised 3d. has appeared . . . is printed in a beautiful mauve . . . they are imperforate and on rather thicker paper than the other values.”

Ibid., p. 43 (1st March, 1870) :—

“The promised 3d. has been issued. It is of the same design as the others, but unperforated ; colour violet.”

Ibid., p. 121 (1st August, 1870) :—

“We have, we find, omitted to notice the arrival of the three pence, perforated *à la roulette*. These new arrivals also show differences of shade, and there may now be distinguished a lilac, a rich mauve, and a bluish mauve. The original unperforated specimens are very few in number, and must become increasingly rare.”

At p. 138 of the same volume the 3d., in pink and blue, are referred to as colour essays now in circulation, and a variety of the 3d., in buff, is mentioned in *The Philatelist* of 1st November, 1870 (vol. iv. p. 139).

Now what is the status of these 3d. stamps which I have shown were in existence long before June, 1871 (*i.e.* the date of the arrival of the 8,000 3d. mentioned in the official record quoted by Mr. Tamsen in vol. iv. of the *Monthly Journal* at p. 70), and can we now identify and describe them?

From Mr. Jeppe's letter of the 15th February, 1871, quoted above, it is clear that he then had, or at least had had, in his possession “imperforate” as well as “perforated,” *i.e.* rouletted stamps in “violet,” and he gives the date of issue 1st March, 1871, four months before the arrival of the 8,000 from Germany. Again, some specimens had evidently been printed off and supplied by Otto to Dr. Viner, Mr. Stanley Gibbons, and others, at any rate as to those printed in violet (in which I include lilac, mauve, etc.), one can truly say by the direction of and with the authority of the Postmaster-General. If 3d. stamps were issued on the 1st March, 1871, they may very well have been rouletted and imperforate indifferently. Moreover, if the issue was postponed till after the arrival (30th June, 1871) of the 8,000, and assuming that those were all rouletted, there is not a scrap of contemporary evidence to show that Mr. Jeppe did not distribute and issue what remained of the earlier stamps to the post offices “perforate and imperforate” mentioned in his letter of 15th February, 1871 ; on the other hand it is possible that before the 1st March, 1871, he had sold his whole stock to European dealers and that the public issue was of necessity postponed to the arrival of the 8,000 stamps from Germany. The official records published by Mr. Tamsen may be incomplete ; he gives no account of the 8,000 stamps ordered by Mr. Jeppe in his letter (above quoted) to Otto of the 30th March, 1870 ; unless, indeed, the consignment which arrived on the 30th June, 1871, was the

execution of that order. Even if none of the stamps referred to in the letter of 15th February, 1871, were really issued to the public, Mr. Jeppe could not have repudiated any 3d. merely because it was imperforate; it is unlikely that he or any postmaster would refuse to recognise the 3d. in "violet," which either he himself or Otto had sold to pay for the expense of preparing the plates by his (Mr. Jeppe's) directions, and therefore I cannot in these circumstances say that the 3d. which were known in Europe before June 29th, 1871, are not postage stamps. Of course their status is not as satisfactory as that of the subsequent stamps; but we can without hesitation exclude all the stamps in fancy colours, although, according to Mr. Tamsen, even the varieties in blue which were printed before June, 1871, have some slight status, because in volume iv. of the *Monthly Journal*, at page 146, he makes the following statement: "In 1880 I purchased several dozens of the 3 p., Type II., printed in blue, in the General Post Office in Pretoria, and paid face value for them, and I certainly believed at the time that I had bought genuine errors of impression, and it was only years afterwards that I found out that they must have been of Mecklenburg origin, and of no philatelic value. Notwithstanding this, having bought them at the post office, I could have had them exchanged in 1888, when the present Postmaster-General withdrew the currency of all stamps printed prior to 1885."

Personally I do not consider that a ratification or retrospective confirmation such as Mr. Tamsen mentions is sufficient from a philatelic point of view, whatever the legal aspect may be, to establish these blue varieties as postage stamps. Still, I think that they should be mentioned in a note to any list.

Although I am of opinion that in principle all the 3d. stamps printed in violet and allied shades prior to, say, June, 1871 (which, for sake of brevity, I will refer to as preprints), are technically entitled to be listed, we are not at the end of the matter, for Otto printed 3d. subsequently to this date, without any authority, in fact in fraud of the Transvaal Government, and then the question arises whether there is any means of distinguishing them from the preprints. While we believe, or rather hope, that we can always distinguish his unlawful production of the 1d. and 1s., and 6d., Type I., from the legitimate stamps (saving always any doubt as to the 1d. in intense scarlet-vermilion, of which Mr. Nankivell possesses a pair, already referred to), all writers profess their inability to distinguish the 3d., because it is accepted that Otto fraudulently retained one plate or more of that value, made from the original die, and this brings me to the second part of this question, namely, what were these preprints? Can we at the present time identify and describe them?

First of all, what plates did Otto make? We can recognise the stamps printed in alternately reversed rows, that is, the tête-à-tête stamps. I show a vertical pair on one of my sheets. In the Tapling Collection there are three vertical pairs, in two of which the top and bottom stamps are separated by a space of three to four millimetres, but in the third the vertical spacing is scarcely half a millimetre. It is therefore impossible that the alternately reversed rows could have been produced by printing from two plates in the same plane with the upper rows touching, as the half millimetre would not

allow for any margin beyond the impression on the plates. These are the stamps of which single specimens are usually accepted as the imperforate German-printed. The colour is a pale reddish lilac. Can these be the *violet vif* 3d. tête-à-tête of the *Timbrophile* of 30th January, 1870? * It is not, according to my understanding, a proper description of the colour of the stamps before me, and it is therefore possible that there were more than one printing from these tête-à-tête plates.

Now there is a peculiarity about these tête-à-tête stamps. If you will examine the left leg of the bird, that is, the leg towards the right side of the stamp, you will observe that the outer edge is a simple curved line. Now look at the 6d. envelope stamp, which in this type was, we are told, struck from the matrix die of the 3d. after the value had been altered to 6d., and also at the enlarged photograph which I now exhibit, and you will see that the curved line of the leg is the same as in the adhesive. Compare these impressions with any stamp printed in the Transvaal from the two plates sent out by Otto, and you will notice that in every stamp, providing that the impression is sufficiently clear, there is on the outer left margin of the left leg of the bird (*i.e.* the leg towards the right of the stamp) a distinct spot, which in well-printed copies looks like a small ring, but generally takes the form of a spur protruding outwards from the leg in a direction towards the right top corner of the stamp. Now I have examined several large blocks of the 3d. value, including the reprints made by Otto in 1885 of the perforated 3d. in black on rose and red on white, also stamps printed during the First British Occupation, and sundry 3d. stamps which one has always regarded as bogeys, and some forgeries made, I believe, by Otto of the surcharged stamps issued during the First British Occupation, and this is what I find. That the only varieties without the process or spur on the leg are as follows:—

1. The pale reddish lilac stamps printed tête-à-tête.
2. The 6d. envelope printed from the altered matrix die of the 3d.
3. A pale reddish lilac stamp on somewhat thin paper, slightly brighter than the tête-à-tête imperforate stamps. I exhibit a used copy rouletted, with the blue postmark of four rings. (*Vide* illustration A, which is taken from this stamp.)
4. A solitary stamp, which I exhibit. It is on thin porous wove paper, of a dull purple, with an apparently genuine postmark (four rings in black).
5. Some imperforate stamps in deep rich brownish purple on stout white smooth compact paper. I exhibit a block of these stamps; it will be observed that the stamps are not arranged tête-à-tête. The spacing is normal.
6. Some of the imitations of the surcharged stamps of the First British Occupation on buff paper. †

* Since writing this paper Mr. C. J. Phillips has shown to me a single imperforate specimen of the 3d. of the subtype "a," next described, in a pale bright mauve which accords more appropriately with the "violet vif" of *Le Timbrophile*. Of course I am unable to say whether this came from a sheet in which the stamps were printed tête-à-tête. Compare the "pale violet, deep violet" of *The Philatelist* of May, 1871, quoted above, p. 293.

† To these must be added the single specimen in pale bright mauve referred to in the preceding footnote.

On the other hand, the following invariably show the spur :—

- (1) All the recognised locally printed adhesive 3d. stamps, whether of the first Republic, the First British Occupation, or the Second Republic.
- (2) The German-printed stamps which are accepted as the issue of June, 1871. (*Vide* illustration B, which is taken from one of these stamps.)
- (3) All the so-called reprints of the machine-perforated 3d. of 1883.
- (4) To these must be added certain varieties in various shades of violet or purple or mauve on various papers, viz. a rich red-violet (imperf.) on thick compact paper stained yellowish by the smooth brown gum, and a similar imperforate stamp, but of a dull purple. I exhibit examples of all the above varieties of both types.

I am satisfied that, except in respect of the spur, there is no other difference in the two subtypes. It is true that some specimens of the German-printed 3d. stamps of the subtype (*b*) show the upper portion of the lower label somewhat hollowed out immediately over the letters "REP" of "REPUBLIEK" (*vide* illustration B), and though I cannot trace this clearly in the locally printed stamps, I have no doubt that it is a defect which occurred in the process of electrotyping the plates, and was not due to the die. I am also convinced that the first subvariety of type does not occur on the plates sent to the Transvaal. I have seen and examined large blocks and numerous single specimens of the locally printed 3d. stamps, and also of the imitations of the machine-perforated 3d. stamps of 1883, and have never found a single specimen of subtype (*a*). We may therefore conclude that the spur occurred on the die or dies from which the plates were produced, and was not due to any accident happening during the electrotyping process. Now, remembering that the 6d. of the Improved Eagle type, of which the plates were not made until 1874, has the entire central portion of the stamp identical with that of the 3d. subtype (*a*) (*i.e.* without the spur) in every detail—oval shield, crest, motto, flags, etc.—a simple explanation of this puzzle occurs to me, namely that, in the first place, Otto, about the end of the year 1869, made a negative mother die of the central portion of the design of the 3d. stamps, and that from this he made two or more positive matrix dies; that one of these, through some accidental cause, *e.g.* an air bubble or some grit, developed the spur, while the other matrix die or dies had no such defect. From the former Otto made the two plates which he subsequently despatched to the Transvaal (in 1871), also the plate or plates from which he produced the imitations of the 3d. stamps of 1883, while from the perfect matrix die or dies he produced the plates with the alternately reversed rows of impressions, and also the plates from which he printed some of the imitations of the stamps of the First British Occupation and other unlawful stamps. It is also clear that the matrix die which Otto sent out to the Transvaal with the two 3d. plates was the perfect die, or one of them (if he made more than one). On this hypothesis we have an easy explanation of the fact that the 6d. of the Improved Eagle type has the central part identical with that of the subtype (*a*) of the 3d., namely that the original negative mother die was used for its production. I return to the subject of the dies later in connection with the forgeries.

Apart from theory, we arrive at this positive conclusion: that Otto must have made at least four plates of the 3d. value, viz. (a) at least three bearing the spur on the bird's leg, two of which were sent to the Transvaal, and one or more which he retained and certainly used for the forgeries of the 3d. stamps of the Second Republic, and certain forgeries of the First Republic and First British Occupation; and (b) one or more plates or groups of electros without the spur, one of which, at any rate temporarily, must have had the electros in alternately reversed rows. We cannot therefore use this spur as a test of any unsurcharged stamps; but of course every locally printed stamp—including all the surcharged 3d. stamps of the First British Occupation—must bear it.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

A REMINDER AS TO THE REMOVAL OF THE "LONDON PHILATELIST."

WE beg again to remind our readers that the office of the Philatelic Society, London, and also that of the *London Philatelist*, is now at 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, London, E.C., as we find that letters, and more particularly the philatelic journals, catalogues, etc., are still being sent to the old address at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1905.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1905, and following parts.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of volumes i. to xiii. 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, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.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 *about* the end of *March*.

EWEN'S MONTHLY STAMP QUOTATIONS.

"COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF THE WORLD'S STAMPS. ONE PENNY EVERY MONTH."

UNDER the above title Messrs. Ewen make the following announcement —*i.e.* another step in the right direction to enlist fresh collectors:—

"A Complete Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps for One Penny! Think what it means! Here, if you like, is something to please the beginner and the schoolboy collector. A Complete Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps for One Penny!

"The Catalogue is compiled for the benefit of the general collector, and consequently we list no surcharged stamps; we list no perforation varieties; we list no watermark varieties; we list no shades; we list no minor varieties at all; we list no Official stamps; we list no Postage Due stamps; we list no postal fiscals. By this means we reduce the number of collectible varieties from 50,000 to 10,000. In order to see the effect we have formed an almost complete collection, and they make a magnificent show. About 9,500 of the 10,000 different kinds can be purchased for £1,000; that is to say, a collection approaching to completeness. Should anyone reply to us that he cannot afford £1,000, we shall count him a supporter at once, because if he admits that he could never complete our '10,000 stamp' collection, it is useless his attempting the larger one. As a matter of fact, a very fairly representative collection on the lines of our list can be obtained for £50 or £100."

 THE NEW HALFPENNY STAMP.

THE new issue of halfpenny stamps, which has just been made by the General Post Office, owes its origin to the fact that the well-known dark green stamp, which will soon be a thing of the past, has been confused with the blue 2½d. Mistakes have not only been made by short-sighted or partially colour-blind members of the public, but by experienced Post Office clerks, who, on occasions, have actually handed 2½d. stamps across the counter when those of a halfpenny value have been asked for. The reason given for this is extremely probable, namely, that officials who are working for most of their time by gas or electric light find it a very difficult thing to distinguish colours of any similarity, unless the shades are particularly pronounced. That such errors have occurred is quite enough to prove the necessity of the new issue. Specimens are already to be obtained everywhere; but, as far as can be ascertained, the opinion of the ordinary business man upon them is not altogether favourable. The design is precisely the same as before, but the groundwork is of a very pale, washed-out hue of green. The first impression given one on getting a view of the stamps is that they might have been exposed to the sun, and become faded. However, there should be little chance of confounding them in future with the 2½d. issue, which is something gained. Under the regulations of the International Postal Union the colour of the stamps worth ½d., 1d., and 2½d., or the equivalent in other countries, must be green, red, and blue respectively, and therefore, perhaps, the Inland Revenue authorities had not much latitude when deciding on the alteration. The old green shade of ½d. stamp has been in use throughout the present reign, and also for a considerable part of that of the late Queen Victoria. The colour previously was red.

A SYSTEM OF EXCHANGE.

MESSRS. Bright and Son (164, Strand, London) have instituted a new system of exchange for collectors, and send us the following explanation:—

“We are open to purchase any stamps of which we may be short, requiring to make up sets, etc., at half our Catalogue prices, providing the following rules are observed: (1) All stamps to be mounted on sheets, etc., the stamps of each country to be together, and if possible, in alphabetical order and grouped in continents. (2) Above each stamp our Catalogue number and the Catalogue price must be marked. (3) All stamps must be in good condition, and if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Current or lately current unused stamps are accepted at face value. (4) Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance. N.B.—All selections will be returned within one week of receipt with remittance for stamps retained. *Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.* As in many cases collectors will prefer to purchase other stamps from us so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, we are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of stamps we retain from their selections. A list of the stamps required in payment must be sent, giving our Catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest. It is advisable to send an alternative list, in case we are short of any items. The above offer takes effect from the publication of our 6th edition Catalogue. Special attention is drawn to the fact that we are not instituting this new departure in anticipation of receiving rare varieties at the price of ordinary issues. We take all varieties of watermark, perforation, shade, type, paper, etc., as listed in our Catalogue.”

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA AND THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

IT is with much regret that we notice the accompanying correspondence in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. It is a great pity that the spirited offer of our Indian *confrères* cannot be accepted, and as we are convinced that their example would be widely imitated in all parts of the British Empire, the official decision is to be the more deplored.

“The following correspondence is published for the information of members. It refers to a resolution of the Society, passed at the last General Meeting, held on 4th March, 1904, and reported on page 87 of this Journal.

“TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA,
 “THE BRITISH MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, 25th August, 1904.
 “*Bloomsbury, London.*”

“DEAR SIR,—At a recent meeting of this Society attention was drawn to the subject of the Taping Stamp Collection and satisfaction expressed at its being at last exhibited to the general public. I was desired to inform you that if the Museum authorities would accept from this Society unused stamps for the completion of the Collection’s Indian section to the end of the last reign, this Society would be pleased to present them.

“I should be glad to hear from you in due course if this offer is accepted.

“Yours faithfully, W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Secretary.*”

“DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS,
 “BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, W.C.,

“TO WILMOT CORFIELD, ESQ., *Calcutta.* 14th September, 1904.

“DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 25th August containing the kind offer of your Society to present us with some Indian stamps.

The gentleman who has chiefly had to do with the arrangement of these stamps is at present away. May I ask you to allow me to postpone answering your letter until his return? I fear that want of space will make it impossible for us to avail ourselves of your offer, but before definitely deciding I should like to know whether any means of finding space in the Tapling cases can be found.

“I am, very truly yours, G. K. FORTESCUE.”

“DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS,

“BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, W.C.,

“TO WILMOT CORFIELD, ESQ., *Calcutta.*

28th September, 1904.

“DEAR SIR,—In answer to the very kind offer of the Philatelic Society of India to present to the British Museum the set of Indian stamps to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria, I wrote to ask you to allow me to delay my answer until the return of the gentleman who arranged the Tapling Collection. I now learn from him that there is no space remaining in the cases which contain the Tapling Collection.

“As we have no other space in which it would be possible to exhibit stamps, and as it would be of no use merely to store them without any prospect of exhibiting them, I am afraid that I must reluctantly decline the offer of your Society, at the same time expressing my sincere gratitude for so generous an offer.

“I am, yours faithfully, G. K. FORTESCUE.”

“TO G. K. FORTESCUE, ESQ.,

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA,

“*Department of Printed Books,*

CALCUTTA, *17th October, 1904.*

“*British Museum, London, W.C.*

“DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your letters of the 14th and 28th ultimo, and for the trouble you have taken in the matter. I much regret that it has been found impracticable to complete the Indian Section of the Tapling Collection to the end of Queen Victoria's reign, and will report to my Society in due course that their offer of stamps cannot be accepted.

“Yours faithfully, W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Secretary.*”

SALE OF THE PAMPHILIJ COLLECTION.

WE have had the pleasure of inspecting the important general collection formed by Prince Doria Pamphilij, a well-known member of the London Philatelic Society. The collection, embracing over thirty volumes, contains many choice stamps, and has been acquired by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, who is disposing of it retail. Philatelists thus have a good opportunity to fill their vacant spaces. We are glad, however, to know that Prince Doria is by no means severing his connection with Philately, as he retains his remarkably fine specialised collection of the stamps of the Italian States.

EMBOSSSED POSTAGE STAMPS.

A POST OFFICE announcement has been made stating that in pursuance of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, the Postmaster-General gives notice that a warrant, dated December 7th, 1904, has been made, on his representation, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under which, on and

from January 1st, 1905, embossed or impressed stamps, cut out of or otherwise detached from an envelope, cover, post card, or other postal form, may be used in payment of postage.

We are somewhat surprised at this announcement. There is a considerable proportion of used entires that have escaped cancellation on the stamp. Some years since we examined the accumulated post cards of a business firm with which we had connection, and of the early post cards, lilac head, in both sizes there was a steady percentage which were postmarked only on the body of the card. These and many others will now probably do duty again! From the collector's aspect we also regret this new departure, as there will be a large crop of all kinds of hybrid and abnormal "cut-outs" that will be made to do postal duty, including, apparently all the embossed stamps struck to order. In fact, all this class being now sanctioned for use as *adhesives*, they will be accepted by collectors generally, and may even get in the catalogues! They will have, as a matter of fact, the same status as the old Prussian envelopes that were allowed to be used as adhesives, and the effect is to create another class of stamps in a market that is already overstocked.

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: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in the washed-out yellow-green shade is now in general use. The earliest specimen to reach us is postmarked "Stockport, 10.15 p.m., Dec. 4."

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 2 a. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. on the new paper. *Adhesives.*

2 a., violet and lilac; new paper.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine "

CYPRUS.—The *M. J.* has received the 1 and 2 piastres on the new paper.

Adhesives.

1 p., carmine and ultramarine; new wmk.
 2 p., ultramarine and purple "

HONG KONG.—The *Philatelic Record* makes additions to the set on the multiple watermarked paper, stating that all the

values except the 8 c., \$3, and \$5 are in hand in Hong Kong.

Adhesives.

1 c., lilac and brown, with new wmk.
 10 c., lilac and ultramarine on blue, with new wmk.
 12 c., green and marone on yellow " "
 \$10, grey-black and orange on blue " "

LAGOS.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the new paper is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. advise us that they have the 1d. with the multiple watermark.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; new paper.
 1d., violet and black on red; new paper.

MALAY STATES.—The 1 c., 4 c., and 10 c., on the new multiple watermarked paper, are announced by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

1 c., green and black; new wmk.
 4 c., on red paper " "
 10 c., claret and black " "

MALTA.—Several journals chronicle the ½d. stamp with the multiple watermark.

Adhesive. ½d., green; new wmk.

MAURITIUS.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a new 4 c. stamp on the old CA paper. It is of the Arms design. *Adhesive.*

4 c., black on blue, value in carmine; CA; 14.

MONTSERRAT.—The *M. J.* informs us that the announcement of the issue of the 1d. on the new watermarked paper was premature.

NATAL.—The ½d. value is added to the list of stamps with the new watermark by the *M. J.*

Adhesive. ½d., deep green; new wmk.

NORTH BORNEO.—The *M. J.* has received the 1 c. of the 1901-2 issue (No. 117 in the Catalogue) overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" (Type 6) horizontally, in black.

Postage Due. 1 c., black, ochre-brown, and red.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the current 2d. stamps are now perf. 12.

The 20s., large "POSTAGE," in the new type, has reached *The Philatelic Record*.

Adhesives.

2d., deep violet; perf. 12.

20s., dark blue; "POSTAGE" in the new type.

TASMANIA.—We read in the *P. J. I.* that a set of the Australian Commonwealth Postage Due stamps is now in use in Tasmania.

The 5d., 1s., and 2s. have the space at foot filled in, the remainder have it blank. The watermark is Crown and N S W.

Postage Due.

½d., emerald-green; Type 1.	
1d. " " 1.	
2d. " " 1.	
3d. " " 1.	
4d. " " 1.	
5d. " " 2.	
6d. " " 1.	
8d. " " 1.	
1s. " " 2.	
2s. " " 2.	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Here again the Australian Commonwealth Postage Due set is in use, and the *P. J. I.* informs us that the 3d. and 6d. are of Type 1. Watermark Crown and N S W.

Postage Due.

½d., emerald-green; Type 2.	
1d. " " 2.	
2d. " " 2.	
3d. " " 1.	
4d. " " 2.	
5d. " " 2.	
6d. " " 1.	
1s. " " 2.	

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—A set of Postage Due stamps is recorded by *Erwen's Weekly*.

Postage Due.

1 heller, black, red, and yellow; perf. 13½.	
2 " " " "	
3 " " " "	
4 " " " "	
5 " " " "	
6 " " " "	
7 " " " "	
8 " " " "	
10 " " " "	
15 " " " "	
20 " " " "	
50 " " " "	
200 " black, red, and green "	

The 200 heller is only for use in connection with departmental accounts.

DENMARK.—A new stamp reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

It has a portrait of the King to right in a circle, "DANMARK" in a label at top, numerals in circles in the lower spandrels, and "ÖRE" repeated twice at foot.

Watermark Crown and perforated 13.

Adhesive. 10 öre, scarlet.

ROUMANIA.—The *M. J.* makes an addition to the set of Postage Due stamps on the unwatermarked paper, tinted rose at the back.

Postage Due.

50 bani, green; no wmk.; perf. 11½.

SERVIA.—To the set on ordinary paper of 1896, perf. 13 × 13½, the *M. J.* adds the 15 p., lilac, and 25 p., blue; and the 25 p., blue, is also known perf. 13 × 13½ × 11½ × 13½.

Adhesives.

15 p., lilac, 1896, ordinary paper; perf. 13 × 13½	
25 p., blue " " "	
25 p. " " " "	perf. 13 × 13½ × 11½ × 13½.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—There would appear to be a 1 peso stamp to add to the new set issued on a gold basis as announced by *Erwen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1 peso, dark brown; litho; perf. 12.

Antioquia.—The *M. J.* has received a partial set of the issue of 1903-4. Types 57, etc., overprinted with the word "Oficial," struck in deep violet ink with a handstamp. It is impressed diagonally on the 1 c., a variety of which also shows the overprint inverted, and vertically on the other values.

Officials.

1 c., green.	3 p., dark blue.
1 p., sepia.	4 p., red.
2 p., violet.	5 p., red-brown.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the 2 c., brown, Postage Due stamp chronicled on page 283, *without* the figure "1" in the centre of the surcharge.

We understand that this is a 2 centavos stamp.

Provisional.

2 c., brown, carmine overprint.

PARAGUAY.—The *M. C.* informs us that a new 10 centavos stamp has been issued. It is lithographed, and bears the inscription, "GOBIERNO PROVISORIO DEL PARAGUAY."

Adhesive.

10 c., Prussian blue.

URUGUAY.—A new letter card is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Letter Card.

3 c., dark blue on yellow; litho.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH GUINEA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new set for this colony.

The design shows a native warrior.

Adhesives.

1 c., black on yellow-green.
2 c., brown on straw.
4 c., carmine on bluish.
5 c., green on greenish.
10 c., carmine.
15 c., violet on mauve.
20 c., carmine on green.
25 c., blue on bluish.
30 c., brown on buff.
40 c., vermilion on straw.
50 c., brown on bluish.
75 c., green on orange.
1 f., olive on straw.
2 f., red on orange.
5 f., green on green.
All perf. 14 × 13½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON.	L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (<i>Hon. Vice-President</i>).	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
C. J. DAUN.	F. REICHENHEIM.
R. EHRENBACH.	GORDON SMITH.
T. W. HALL.	

THE second meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 28th October, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frenzels, Franz Reichenheim, Douglas Ellis, A. W. Maclean, A. C. Emerson, T. Maycock, Edward J. Nankivell, Harvey A. T. Clarke, A. J. Warren, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher, G. F. Napier, R. B. Yardley, C. McNaughtan, B. D. Knox, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tilleard. The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 14th October, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Charles J. Phillips containing a liberal offer of assistance in the event of an International Exhibition being held under the auspices of this Society, and upon the motion of Mr. McNaughtan, seconded by Mr. Castle, the letter was referred to the Council, with instructions to consider the same and to report at a later meeting.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen, who after ballot were declared duly elected:—

Mr. Stanley Baxter Baxter, proposed by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, seconded by the Hon. Sec.; Colonel John Bonhote, proposed by Major E. B. Evans, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith.

His Royal Highness the President of the Society had sent for the inspection of the members three exceptionally fine, unused specimens of the 2d. value of the 1848 issue of Mauritius, "Post Paid," one of such copies being the error "penoe," and this evidence of the continued interest shown by the President in the Society was very highly appreciated by the members present.

Mr. Yardley, on behalf of Mr. Field, presented to the Society two photographs of two complete panes of the Transvaal stamps of the first British occupation, printed on blue paper, respectively surcharged with Roman initial capitals and mixed Roman and italic initial capitals. Mr. Yardley was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to Mr. Field, and to ask Mr. Field to convey the thanks of the Society to the owner for his gift.

The Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, then read some notes on the "Sydney View" stamps, accompanied by a display of his very fine collection of the three values.

A vote of thanks, expressing the appreciation of the members, was moved by the Earl of Crawford, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE third meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 11th November, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, R. Ehrenbach, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. Bonhote, George F. Napier, Rudolph Frentzel, Rudolph Meyer, L. W. Fulcher, E. D. Bacon, Franz Reichenheim, W. Schwabacher, W. Dorning Beckton, B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and signed as correct. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon undertook the secretarial duties of the meeting. He announced that the Hon. Secretary had received a copy of the *Postage Stamps of Siam*, by Alexander Holland, which was presented by the Boston Philatelic Society of the United States, and forms one of the fifty *édition de luxe* copies of that work. He also presented, on behalf of the Philatelic Society of India, a copy of *British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) surcharged for Native States*, by C. Stewart-Wilson and R. Gordon Jones. The Hon. Librarian was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the two works, and to convey the thanks of the Society to each of the donors for their gifts.

Mr. M. P. Castle showed used specimens of the One Shilling New Zealand, water-marked "N Z," perforated 12½, 13, printed in a distinct yellow-green shade, and a Western Australia One Shilling of the first issue, rouletted, printed in deep brown; neither of these stamps being previously known in these colours. Mr. R. Ehrenbach then showed a collection of the dangerous forgeries made by Oswald Schroeder, of Leipzig, about twenty years ago, which had been sent to him by Mr. W. Moser for exhibition to members of the Society. Mr. Moser stated that the collection was the property of the Dresden Society, that the President, Dr. Kloss, obtained the forgeries many years ago from Schroeder, and the Society had lent them to him to forward to the members of the London Society for their inspection. Mr. R. Ehrenbach was asked to convey to Mr. Moser, and through that gentleman to the Dresden Society, the Society's appreciation of their courtesy, and to thank them for the loan of the specimens. The collection comprised the following forgeries:—

Antioquia.—First issue. 2½ c., dull blue; 5 c., greyish green; 10 c., lilac-grey; 1 p., carmine-red.

Bolivar.—First issue. 1 p., red.

British Guiana.—First issue. 12 c., black on deep blue.

Buenos Ayres.—First issue. 3 p., dull green; 4 p., carmine-red.

Colombia.—1861 issue: 2½ c., black; 5 c., olive-yellow; 10 c., blue; 20 c., vermilion; 1 p., dull rose. 1862 issue: 10 c., bright blue; 20 c., bright carmine. "Sobre Porte,"

1865 issue: 25 c., black on blue; 50 c., black on yellow; 1 p., black on rose.

Cordoba.—5 c., dull blue; 15 c., lilac; 25 c., orange; 50 c., green; 1 p., carmine.

Finland.—First issue. Envelope stamps. 10 k., red; 20 k., black.

France.—Unpaid Letter stamps. 40 c., sky-blue; 60 c., yellow ochre.

Hanover.—1863. 3 pf., green.

Hyderabad.—Official hand-stamp, originally known as Koorshedjah. Black on thin blue wove paper.

Mexico.—Guadalajara locals, 1867 issue: ½ r., black, on white wove paper; 2 r., black, on lilac-rose laid paper; 2 r., black, on green laid paper; 1 p., black, on bright lilac wove paper. 1868 issue: 1 r., black, on green laid paper; 1 r., black, on green wove paper; 2 r., black, on lilac-grey wove paper.

Philippine Islands.—1855 issue. One of the four varieties. 5 c., dull vermilion.

San Domingo.—First issue: ½ r., black, on lilac-rose laid paper. Second issue: ½ r., black, on pale green laid paper.

Saxony.—First issue. 3 pf., vermilion; two different forgeries of this stamp.

Spain.—1851: 2 r., dull red. 1853: 2 r., bright red. Madrid: 3 c., gold.

Tolima.—First issue. 5 c., black, on pale blue laid paper; 10 c., black, on white wove paper.

Wenden.—1863 issue: 2 kop., red and green. 1864 issue: 2 kop., red and green.

Mr. F. Reichenheim read a paper on the "Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," in which he produced a quantity of official information concerning the various issues, and showed, among other matters of interest, that there are two distinct varieties of type of the first 10 c. typographed stamp. On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Reichenheim for his valuable paper, and this concluded the business of the meeting.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 25th November, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Henry Hetley, L. S. Wells, A. W. Maclean, F. Ransom, T. Maycock, A. C. Emerson, G. F. Napier, C. Neville Biggs, Thos. Wm. Hall, Robert Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, A. R. Barrett.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary, the secretarial duties were undertaken by Mr. Gordon Smith.

Mr. R. B. Yardley read a paper on the stamps of Trinidad, and gave a display of the stamps of that colony. Among the more notable stamps in Mr. Yardley's interesting collection were the following: A proof of the mother die for the Britannia design, with

the name-label left blank, probably a proof from the original die from which the secondary dies with the name inserted were made for Trinidad, Barbados, and Mauritius; a pair of 4d., grey-lilac, pin-perf. 12½, on the original letter; and the 4d., watermark Crown C C, in the pale lilac shade, unused. On one page were shown specimens of the abnormal combinations of paper and perforation made by Messrs. De La Rue, namely, the 1d. Ceylon, watermarked Crown C C, perf. 11½, 12, a block of four, unused; the 6d. Ceylon, with the same watermark, perf. 13, used; and the Trinidad 1d., no watermark, perf. 12½, unused.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith and seconded by Mr. Ransom.

Mr. Castle, in speaking to the resolution, suggested that an interesting collection might be made illustrating stamps of the same shades and colours in contemporary use in various colonies, produced by the same manufacturers.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Yardley replied, and the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

OCTOBER 18th.—Display, "Great Britain, West Australia, Germany." Mr. W. B. Avery.

Messrs. Oswald Barnes and W. H. Whittingham were elected members. The following were thanked for donations to the collection: Messrs. C. McNaughtan (nice selection of Barbados and South Australia), C. A. Stephenson (30s.); Major G. S. Strode, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, W. F. Wadams, Messrs. F. E. Wilson, and the Stirling Stamp Co. (New Zealand), were thanked for contributions to the library.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave a display of his superb collection, and by his careful explanation of type and die varieties, especially in the rare issues, made the display not only interesting, but very instructive. A very hearty vote of thanks was given and very suitably responded to.

OCTOBER 27th.—Display, "Australian Colonies." Mr. R. Hollick.

Messrs. A. J. Ecclestone and L. O. Trivett were elected members. Mr. J. W. Donnan and Dr. R. Lyon were thanked for contributions to the collection and library respectively.

Mr. Hollick afterwards displayed his fine collection of the Australian Colonies, with notes on the same, which were heartily appreciated. Mr. T. W. Peck also showed his New Zealand.

NOVEMBER 10th.—Paper, "Turkey." Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Messrs. H. Barnwell and J. A. van Rooij were elected members, while Messrs. H. W. Baron, P. T. Deakin, C. L. Larssen, and Mrs. Livingston were thanked for contributions to the collection. Messrs. Wilmot Corfield (the recently published handbook,

British Indian Adhesive Stamps surcharged for Native States) and C. A. Stephenson were thanked for donations to the library.

Mr. P. T. Deakin gave his paper on the "Stamps of Turkey," with special reference to varieties of type and postmark. It was a most valuable addition to philatelic research, and has entailed a vast amount of work and artistic skill. The collections of Mr. Hollick and the Society were very useful during the evening for still further reference, and we hope shortly to publish the paper, with illustrations, for the benefit of members.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, November 15th, 1904, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. Schwabacher, F. Reichenheim, L. E. Bradbury, C. C. Tait, J. B. Neyroud, Gordon G. Smith, A. H. L. Giles, R. Meyer, K. Wiehen, A. B. Kay, W. T. Standen, A. G. Wane, E. Bounds, W. A. Boyes, C. E. Fagan, D. Thomson, H. Wills, A. H. Harris, S. Chapman, R. Ehrenbach, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach was voted to the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on October 18th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. A. W. Maclean, M. Weimberg, G. A. Nelson, Dr. J. M. Keynes, and H. Greenhalgh were elected ordinary members.

A copy of *The Stamps of Sicily*, by Dr. Diana, was presented to the library by Mr. Reichenheim, and twenty copies of the *International Directory of Philatelic Literature* were forwarded by the editor (Mr. V. Marsh) for presentation to the members present.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Reichenheim: "That a special vote of thanks be passed to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., for the display of his collection of the stamps of the United States given at his residence on October 18th, 1904, and for the courtesy shown to the members."

Proposed by Mr. Bradbury and seconded by Mr. Frentzel: "That the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford be elected an honorary member of the Society."

Both these resolutions were carried with acclamation, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to enter them on the minutes, and to forward a copy to his lordship.

Mr. Reichenheim then exhibited his collection of the stamps of France (1849-1900), accompanied by descriptive notes as to the different printings, etc. Needless to say, the display of such a highly specialised and complete collection was highly appreciated by the members, and at its close a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Wane, and carried unanimously.

This was suitably responded to, and the proceedings terminated at 9 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, November 18th, 1904.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

THE November meeting of this Society was held, by kind invitation of the Misses Nix, at 33, Ferndale Park, Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Vernon Roberts presiding. There were also present the Misses Nix, Mrs. B. H. Collins, the Rev. Dr. Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, Mr. C. F. Harriss, Mr. Chas. Hepburne Scott, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Frederick Wicks). Six new members were elected, viz. Mr. Harold W. M. Edwardes (Tunbridge Wells), Mr. C. H. Scott (Hildenborough), Mr. Philip Appleby Robson (East Grinstead), Mr. A. Brownscombe, M.A. (Maidstone), Mr. F. C. Baker (Rolvenden), and Mr. T. Geo. Arnold (Woolwich).

"British Guiana" was the subject of an interesting paper by the Rev. Dr. Highwood, who was cordially thanked for the same. With votes of thanks to the Misses Nix and the Chairman the meeting terminated.

THE December meeting was held at Dunorlan, Tunbridge Wells, by kind invitation of Mrs. Collins. Mr. Edward J. Nankivell presided, and those present were: Mrs. Collins, the Misses Nix, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheelwright, Mr. Cecil Sharpe, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Sec.). A message of regret at non-attendance was received from the Rev. Dr. Highwood. Miss Crothers, of Highfield, Southborough, was elected a member of the Society. Mrs. Collins gave a display of her magnificent collection of the postage stamps of Tuscany, which included a fine range of shades of the 1 quatt., 1 soldo, and 2 soldi on Crowns paper, with a used copy of the great rarity, the 3 lire, yellow, catalogued at £60. The collection included a very fine lot of pairs and strips on original letters, two of which were addressed to soldiers at Balacava during the Crimean War. The collection was artistically mounted on a No. 3 Cistafle. Mrs. Collins spends much of her time at Florence every year, and her fine collection is the result of persistent collecting from reliable sources on the spot. At the close of the meeting, on the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Collins for her exceptionally interesting display. The next meeting, which will be the first annual meeting of the Society, will be held on Monday, January 16th, at Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, when Mr. Nankivell will read a paper on, and give a display of, the stamps of China.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUNDED IN 1892.

THREE or four packets circulated every month. Stamps priced at discretion. A capital medium for the disposal of good

duplicates at reasonable prices and for the acquisition of new varieties. Sheets returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay.

Sales for July and August amounted to £180 4s. 2d. and £207 12s. 11d. respectively. Four packets containing 196 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £2,317 4s. 2d., were despatched on the October circuit. Thirty-one new members were enrolled during October and four resigned. None but responsible collectors are eligible, and satisfactory references are required. Non-contributors and good buyers are welcome. For full information and copy of regulations, apply to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A MEETING of the above Society was held on Tuesday, 4th October, at the Masonic Temple, Plein Street. Mr. M. Neuburger, President, occupied the chair, and there were present twenty-one members and seven visitors. It was agreed to send a letter of thanks to Mr. R. Weddell, proprietor of the Masonic Hotel, for the room which the Society had made use of for some time. The Chairman stated that a bookcase would be placed in the room in which the meetings were held, and that the albums containing some of the forgeries and reprints might be seen there by the members. As there would be an increased expenditure, he hoped that the members would give as much financial support as the necessities demanded. Mr. M. P. Vallentine volunteered to place the stamps in the albums containing forgeries, reprints, etc. The Chairman announced that the sales from the exchange sheets amounted to more than 25 per cent. over the value of the sheets. He then referred to the encouraging state of the Society's finances, which amounted to £39 4s. 6d. The exhibition of stamps of the German Empire and States, Zululand, and Swaziland was declared open. Mr. Ansell exhibited some fine sheets of Swazilands, including errors, and Mr. W. P. Cohen some Zululands. Mr. C. R. Schuler gave an excellent display of German Empire, Zululands, and Swazilands, including a pair of twopenny and error without "d."

THE Philatelic Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple, Plein Street, when there were present thirteen members and three visitors.

Mr. Ansell suggested that members of the Society should prepare papers on Philately to be read at the meetings.

Mr. A. J. Cohen then kindly offered to place his collection of books dealing with Philately at the disposal of any such intending members who might wish to take up the subject.

A discussion on the new multiple water-marks, Crown and CA, took place, several

members expressing various opinions as to the reason for the same. Mr. E. O. Meyer was of opinion that the multiple watermark was used on account of the same paper being used for the small stamps as well as for the large stamps.

The exhibition of stamps of Great Britain, Levant, Malta, and Gibraltar was then declared open. Mr. J. Henderson gave an excellent display of Great Britain, which included many varieties, also various shades and blocks. The exhibit was undoubtedly very fine and unique. Mr. A. J. Cohen exhibited a nearly complete collection of the Great Britain issues, containing a number of shades and perforations of the different values; also the following varieties: a 2s., brown, fine specimen; 5s., rose, watermarked Anchor; 10s., grey; £5, orange, lightly postmarked; the Queen's and King's Head issues, all unused and mint; also a great variety of the Official stamps, including a 2½d. and 1s., 1885, unused and mint; a block of ½d. and 1d., Inland Revenue stamps, in mint condition; a 40 paras on ½d., red, Constantinople, only in use three days; a certificate of posting, and the 1s. and 2s. 6d. Jubilee stamps, genuine, postally used, and dated 15th July, 1897. His Gibraltar and Cyprus exhibit consisted of a complete issue of these colonies, nearly all unused, and a great number of shades, varieties, watermarks, and errors. Mr. W. P. Cohen also exhibited a fine selection of Great Britain, which included the following: 1d., black, hair lines; 1d., red, Archer roulette; 1d., red, double lettering lower left corner; 2s., salmon, and 4d., blue, safety paper; also an almost complete pane of 1d., red, imperf., 1840 issue.

South Australian Philatelic Society.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the South Australian Philatelic Society was held at Pirie Chambers, Pirie Street, on Wednesday, November 2nd. Mr. F. C. Krichauff presided over a fair attendance of members. The Treasurer's balance sheet and Exchange Superintendent's report were adopted. The Committee reported: "The balance at the Society's credit is £4 19s. 11d., which the Committee consider satisfactory. During the year Mr. Blockey read the following papers: 'Imperforated of S. A.,' 'Perforated S. A.,' showing examples of various perforations made by the different machines.' It is hoped that further articles will be contributed by members, so that a paper may be read at each meeting. Mr. Blockey is also drawing up a list of South Australian stamps, which Messrs. Peck and Krichauff and Blockey, the Committee appointed by the Society, are pricing. This pricing is to be considered and adopted at meetings, in instalments, and published in the *Australian Philatelist*. The work so far is only in its infancy, and it

is hoped that members will take an active interest in seeing to the pricing of stamps of their own colony. Several changes have taken place in the current issues: new perforations, 1d. and 2d. (perf. 12); new type 'POSTAGE,' 6d., 9d., 1s., and 5s.; varieties in type of all the long stamps, notably the 8d. with the error 'EIGNT'; new post card, 1d., longer inscription. During the year five city books, two country, one Victorian, and one Bathurst exchange books, of the value of £393 4s. 11d., were circulated with good results. The Secretary is making arrangements to bind for the Society's library some of the most important of the literature in hand, which has been accumulating for some years. Your Committee regret having to call attention to the sad loss sustained through the death of your late President, Mr. Shaw, who took an active interest in the work of the Society." The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. W. Hillman; Vice-President, Dr. F. Lucas Benham; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. L. Peck; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. G. Blockey; Committee, Messrs. F. C. Krichauff and J. H. Welfare.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Society was held on September 8th, at Equitable Buildings, at 8 p.m. The President, Mr. W. T. Littlewood, occupied the chair, and there were twelve members and the Secretary present. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Rivington proposed and Mr. Donne seconded Mr. E. Hallenstein as a member for election at next meeting. The Sterling Stamp Company of Nelson, New Zealand, presented the Society with a few copies of the current number of *The New Zealand Philatelist*, at the same time promising to send further numbers as they appear—gratis, and for which the members present passed a cordial vote of thanks. A recommendation of the Committee to remove the place of meeting to 128, Russell Street, was then discussed, and it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously that the meetings in future be held at that place, so that the official address of the Society is now at 128, Russell Street, where members may inspect the library whenever they choose, as the rooms will be open from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., excepting Saturdays, on which day the place will be closed at 12 o'clock. To infuse more interest in the meetings, it was proposed that members bring their collections, for exhibition, and the Secretary will be pleased to hear of any member who is willing to exhibit his or her collection. Mr. Kelson has kindly promised to bring his collection for next meeting. After balloting for positions in exchange book 136 and No. 2 Sydney book, the meeting closed.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

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.		£	s.	d.
Sale of November 8th and 9th, 1904.				
* Unused.				
Great Britain, I.R. Official 1902, 2½d.,	£	s.	d.	
blue, pair,* mint	5	0	0	
Straits Settlements, Perak, Service, 1894, 5 c., blue, pair,* mint	7	7	0	
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 annas,* mint	3	10	0	
Gold Coast, CA, 1d., blue,* part gum	2	0	0	
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 2d., blue, medium impression	4	4	0	
Ditto, 2 c. on 38 c., violet	2	0	0	
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., £37s. 6d. & St. Vincent, Star wmk., 5s., rose,* no gum	6	15	0	
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, small tear	4	2	6	
Turks Islands, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey, pair	2	0	0	
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rose, No. 14, no roulettes	2	2	0	
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Sale of November 29th and 30th, 1904.				
* Unused.				
Bavaria, 1876-79, 1 mark, mauve,*	3	0	0	
France, 1849, 15 c., green,* no gum	4	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, pair <i>tête-bêche</i>	3	3	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1 f., bright orange-red	6	5	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1 f., orange-brown	4	5	0	
Parma, 1854, 25 c., red-brown,* no gum	2	12	6	
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4 r., black, vert. lines, Type I	5	0	0	
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green	2	12	6	
Ditto, CC, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose	3	7	6	
British East Africa, 1890, set of three,* mint	3	7	6	
Ditto, 1891, ½ a., "A.D." on 2 a., vermilion	4	0	0	
British South Africa, 1891, 2d., 4d., and 8d., provisionals,* mint	4	0	0	
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown, rubbed	5	10	0	
Transvaal, 6d., blue, inverted surcharge, thinned	3	15	0	
United States, Brattleboro, 1846, 5 c., black on buff	50	0	0	
Dominica, ½, in red, on half 1d., lilac, inverted surcharge	2	10	0	
Grenada, 2½d., "Pencf"	2	4	0	
Nevis, 6d., green,* mint	3	5	0	
St. Vincent, Star, 5s.,* mint	9	0	0	
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., thinned	2	0	0	
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green,* mint	3	7	6	

St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	7	17	6
Trinidad, 1860-61, rough perf., 1s., indigo	4	5	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., No. 6, slightly defective	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., No. 14, ditto	3	17	6
Western Australia, 2d., brown on Indian red	4	7	6
Ditto, 6d., gold-bronze	3	15	0
Collections: 4,000, £26; 839, £26; and 1,056, Britain and Colonies, 24	10	0	0
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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.			
Sale of November 17th and 18th, 1904.			
* Unused.			
Great Britain, 1878, wmk. Maltese Cross, 10s., green,* with gum	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac,* slight tear in top right corner	8	0	0
Ditto, 1888, wmk. 3 Orbs, £1, brown-lilac,* mint	11	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, but slightly defective	5	0	0
Malta, 1st issue, ½d., buff on blued paper, error, imperf,* a little creased	2	18	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, perf,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 2d., green, <i>rouletted</i>	2	2	0
Ditto, 1861, wmk. Star, clean-cut perf., 4d., dull rose,* slightly torn	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown,* with gum	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown,* slightly cut	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, rough perf., 8d., yellow-brown,* part gum	6	10	0
Ditto, 2 rupees 50 c., lilac-rose,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, CA, 16 c., lilac,* ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., purple-brown,* ditto	4	10	0
Hong Kong, perf. 12½, 4 c., slate*	4	10	0
India, 1865, wmk. Elephant's Head, 8 annas, carmine, Die I,* mint	6	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1865, perf. 12½, 96 c., grey,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1892-4, 32 c., <i>carmine-rose</i> ,* ditto	12	0	0
Mauritius, small fillet, 2d., blue,* fine margins	3	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue, on piece	4	10	0
Transvaal, 1s., green, wide roulette	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., blue on blue, ditto	2	10	0
Uganda, 1st issue, 45 cowries, violet*	10	5	0
Canada, 12d., black, damaged	10	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet,* stained	7	15	0

Bahamas, no wmk., perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$,	£	s.	d.
4d., dull rose*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac*	4	10	0
Barbados, 1873, Large Star, 4d., dull rose,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1878, id. on half 5s.*	11	11	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c.,* defec- tive	5	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., trefoil, roulettes three sides	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., rosaces, No. 76	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., ditto, no inner lines, roulettes three sides	5	5	0
Dominica, 1886, provisional, "One Penny" on 6d., green, very fine and extremely rare	42	0	0
Grenada, 1888, provisional, 4d. on 2s., orange, the rare variety with upright "d,"* mint	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1877, compound perf., 1s., vermilion*	8	10	0
Ditto, 1880, perf. 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, ditto*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1883-4, CA, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange,* mint	2	10	0
Tobago, 1st issue, £1, mauve,* mint	7	7	0
Virgin Islands, 1st issue, 6d., rose- red, sheet of twenty-five	5	5	0
New Zealand, pelure, imperf., 1d., vermilion*	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, 1s., green	2	12	0
Ditto, 1871, compound perfs., 6d., blue*	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1d., brown-red on pe- lure*	3	12	6
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., brown-black on red*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bronze*	8	8	0
Ditto, 1861, 6d., purple on blue,* slight nick	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, rough perf.*	5	5	0
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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 15th and 16th, 1904.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, block of nine, lightly cancelled	15	15	0
Russia, Wenden, 2 k., black and rose, used	2	2	0
Ceylon, CC, perf. 13, 6d., brown	2	4	0
Straits Settlements, Negri Sem- bilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., double sur., red and in green,* mint	4	15	0
British East Africa, July, 1895, 2 rupees, the error "BRITISE," on entire	3	0	0
Natal, 1869, 3d., "POSTAGE" with stop, S.G. No. 52,* mint	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1c., ver- milion	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and blue,* mint	1	16	0
Collection: 6,898	30	0	0
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Sale of November 23rd, 1904.

* Unused.

Great Britain, 1847-54, 1s., pale green*	£	s.	d.
Ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose, Plate 17,* mint	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 kr., hori- zontal strip of three,* ditto	7	5	0
Niger Coast, Halfpenny on 2d., S.G. No. 22	3	12	6
Ditto, 1894, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in blue, on half 1d., red	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another divided diagonally	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1876, CC, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 4 c., blue	1	18	0
British Honduras, 1882-7, 6d., orange,* mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1866, 14 to 16, 1s., grey,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 11 to 12 by 14 to 16, 1s., grey*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo,* mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1875, 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, 1s., claret,* no gum	2	12	0
Ditto, 1877-8, 15, 6d., yellow- green,* part gum	3	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half 6d., pair,* mint	10	15	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d. on 6d., yellow- green	2	10	0
Uruguay, 1895, 25 c., brown and black, centre inverted	17	10	0
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Sale of December 6th and 7th, 1904.

* Unused.

Great Britain	O.W.		
OFFICIAL $\frac{1}{2}$ d., ver- milion, pair,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s., red and green	3	17	6
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 3d.,* mint	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., intermediate blue	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	6	15	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, black sur- charge	8	0	0
St. Vincent, $\frac{1}{2}$ on half 6d. yellow- green, pair,* mint	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, no trees	2	8	0
Ditto, 1863-8, 1d., red, wmk. "2,"* mint	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red, strip of four	8	17	6
Ditto, 1856, no wmk, rouletted, 1s., green, thinned	6	15	0
Ditto, 1874, $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, 2d., rose*	13	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	17	6
Ditto, 1868-79, Q and Crown, perf. 13, 4d., yellow,* with gum	5	0	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, pair,* mint	9	10	0
Collection: 3,128	26	0	0